



दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड  
DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION LTD.

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PHASE III CORRIDORS OF DELHI METRO



**AUGUST 2011**

**DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION**  
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## ABBREVIATION

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| ATPS   | : Automatic Train Protection System                   |
| AIDS   | : Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome                  |
| BPL    | : Below Poverty Line                                  |
| CRRRI  | : Central Road Research Institute                     |
| CATC   | : Continuous Automatic Train Control                  |
| CSR    | : Corporate Social Responsibility                     |
| CPR    | : Corporate Social Responsibility                     |
| DMRC   | : Delhi Metro Rail Corporation                        |
| DTC    | : Delhi Transport Corporation                         |
| DMRS   | : Delhi Metro Rail System                             |
| DPR    | : Detailed Project Report                             |
| DAMEPL | : Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt.Ltd.                |
| DDA    | : Delhi Development Authority                         |
| DSIIDC | : Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development |
| DC     | : District Collector                                  |
| DUSIB  | : Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board               |
| ESMD   | : Environmental & Social Management Division          |
| FIRR   | : Financial Internal Rate of Return                   |
| FGD    | : Focus Group Discussion                              |
| GNCTD  | : Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi   |
| GRC    | : Grievance Redress Committee                         |
| HIV    | : Human Immunodeficiency Virus                        |
| ICCP   | : Information and Community Consultation Programme    |
| JICA   | : Japan International Cooperation Agency              |
| LAC    | : Land Acquisition Commissioner                       |
| L&B    | : Land and Building Department                        |
| LAA    | : Land Acquisition Act                                |
| LIG    | : Low Income Group                                    |
| MRTS   | : Mass Rapid Transit System                           |
| MOUD   | : Ministry of Urban Development                       |
| MIG    | : Middle Income Group                                 |
| MCD    | : Municipal Corporation of Delhi                      |
| NCT    | : National Capital Territory                          |
| NCR    | : National Capital Region                             |
| NTH    | : Non-Title Holder                                    |
| NRRP   | : National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy       |
| NGO    | : Non-Governmental Organisation                       |
| PIU    | : Project Implementation Unit                         |

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|       |   |
|-------|---|
| PAF   | : Project Affected Family               |
| PAP   | : Project Affected People               |
| RAP   | : Resettlement Action Plan              |
| ROW   | : Right of Way                          |
| SC    | : Scheduled Castes                      |
| ST    | : Scheduled Tribes                      |
| STD   | : Sexual Transmitted Disease            |
| SMU   | : Social Management Unit                |
| SLAO  | : Special Land Acquisition Officer      |
| SBE   | : Small Business Enterprise             |
| SJSRY | : Suvarna Jayanti Sahari Rojghar Yojana |
| SCPS  | : Special Component Plan Scheme         |
| TBM   | : Tunnel Boring Machine                 |
| TOR   | : Term of Reference                     |
| TH    | : Title Holder                          |

## LIST OF EXPERTS

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## **CHAPTER – 1**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has proposed the development of phase III of metro rail in Delhi. Delhi is the country capital of India. Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all the sides except the east, which is bordered by Uttar Pradesh. The city has many important government institutions/offices of the federal government which includes the Parliament of India and Supreme Court of India as well as numerous national museums, monuments and art galleries. It is the largest metropolitan city by area and the second-largest metropolis by population in India. It is the eighth largest metropolis in the world with population of 16.76 millions (Census, 2011), however in the preceding censuses recorded population were 13.78 million (Census 2001) and 9.42 millions (Census, 1991). The population data shows population growth of 46.28% during 1991-2001 and 21.55% during 2001-11.

The most populated district of Delhi is North-West and the least populated is New Delhi. Population density is one of the important indicators to study population concentration and it is defined as number of persons living per sq. kilometre. According to Census 2001, the density of population is worked out at 9,294 persons per sq. km. as against 6,352 persons in 1991. Density of population at All-India level has been worked out at 324 persons per sq. km. in 2001. The density of population in Delhi is highest in the country. The increasing population, highest population density and limited land area of 1,483 sq.km (783 sqkm rural and 700 sqkm urban) of the NCT have forced the people to move in surrounding areas. This has resulted in the development of National Capital Region (NCR). The NCR encompasses agglomeration of the towns and area of the neighbouring states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The larger territorial expansion requires efficient public transport to ease congestion on the road. The increasing traffic volumes on road need alternative public transport system. Metro Rail network was perceived to be fast, convenient and environmental friendly. In the process, Delhi government has completed two phases of metro rail. The first two phases are in operation. The first phase is of 65 km followed by 108 km in phase II. The next two phases would be completed in year 2015 and 2020 respectively. Thus the entire metro network shall have a length of 370.4 km, which is considered necessary to provide the required level of transport in the city in view of population and area spread.

#### **1.2 THE EXISTING TRANSPORT SYSTEM**

Mass transport-need of Delhi is currently met by buses and Delhi Metro Rail System. The bus system is operated by Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) supplemented by private operators. DTC and private operators have deployed 3,106 CNG buses for the city/NCR service. In addition there are about 0.2 million cars and an equal number of motor cycles

are also in use in Delhi. The CNG vehicles are 3,33,924 in number in Delhi.<sup>4</sup> There are about 773 routes on Delhi roads. Delhi enjoys one of the India's highest density of road network with a total length of 1,749 kms of road /100 km<sup>2</sup>. The total road length in Delhi is more than 28,508 km which also includes 388 km of National Highways(NH).<sup>5</sup> Delhi consists of two ring roads (inner and outer) which combined together, run 87 kms.

Delhi's high population growth rate, coupled with high economic growth rate has resulted in an ever increasing demand for transport creating excessive pressure on the city's existing transport system. The project description in this chapter is based on the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase III corridors of Delhi Metro Project, February 2011.

### 1.2.1 Existing Metro System

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has already implemented Phase I and Phase II of Metro network. The total length developed in these phases is 189.63 km. Out of this 175.58 km is in Delhi, 7 km in Uttar Pradesh and 7.05 km is in Haryana. The Airport link of 22.70 km is operated by Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL) a subsidiary of Reliance Infrastructure. This line is also known as orange line. The details of existing Metro Network of Delhi are presented in **Table 1.1**.

### 1.2.2 Delhi Metro's Master Plan 2021

As per the Master Plan 2021 prepared for Metro Network for Delhi, a total network of 413.83 kms is to be implemented by the end of Phase IV. The length of metro covered and likely to be covered under various phases of metro is presented in **Table 1.2**. Out of 413.83 kms, the length proposed in Delhi is 335.39 km and in NCR other than Delhi is 78.44 km.

The total intra-city trips in NCR-Delhi are projected to increase from 16.04 million in 2005 to 26.06 million in 2025. The multimodal split in favour of public transport system is proposed to increase to 82% due to introduction of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for Delhi. Thus the total public transport system trips are projected to increase from 13.15 million trips per day in 2005 to 21.37 lakhs trips per day in year 2025.<sup>6</sup> The DMRC has projected 5.86 million trips per day in 2025/26 by Delhi Metro. Hence the ridership contribution of Delhi Metro Rail will be about 27%.

## 1.3 PROPOSED PHASE III METRO CORRIDORS

Based on the traffic surveys, alternative alignments and habitation, CRRRI recommended 6 corridors as documented in **Table 1.3**. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Phase III for these corridors was finalised in February 2010 and submitted to Delhi Government on

<sup>4</sup> Indraprasthan Gas limited

<sup>5</sup> [www.mapsofindia.com](http://www.mapsofindia.com)

<sup>6</sup> [www.ncrpb.nic.in](http://www.ncrpb.nic.in)

16.3.2010. The DPR was discussed by Government of Delhi and approval of Delhi Cabinet for proposed Phase III Metro lines was communicated to DMRC with some decisions and observations. In view of the decision of Delhi Cabinet, observations of Transport Department and keeping in view the Report on Integrated Road Cum Multi-Modal Public Transport Network of NCT of Delhi, the corridors are modified.

**TABLE 1.1**  
**EXISTING NETWORK OF DELHI METRO<sup>7</sup>**

| S.No.                                      | Corridor  | No. of Stations | Length (km)   |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>Phase I</b>                             |   |                 |               |
| I.   | Shahdara – Rithala  | 18              | 22.06         |
| II.  | Vishwa Vidyalaya-Central Secretariat                              | 10              | 10.84         |
| III.                                       | Indraprastha-Barakhamba Road - Dwarka Sub - city                  | 31              | 32.10         |
|  | <b>Sub Total (Phase I)</b>  | <b>59</b>       | <b>65.00</b>  |
| <b>Phase II</b>                            |   |                 |               |
| I.   | Vishwa Vidyalaya – Jahangirpuri                                   | 5               | 6.36          |
| II.  | Central Secretariat – HUDA City Centre                            | 19              | 27.45         |
| III.                                       | Shahdara – Dilshad Garden   | 3               | 3.09          |
| IV.  | Indraprastha-New Ashok Nagar                                      | 11              | 15.07         |
| V.   | Yamuna Bank-Anand Vihar ISBT                                      | 5               | 6.17          |
| VI.  | Kirti Nagar-Mundka (with operational link to Line -1 at Inderlok) | 15              | 18.46         |
| VII.                                       | Dwarka Sector 9 – Sector 21                                       | 2               | 2.76          |
| VIII.                                      | Anand Vihar-KB Vaishali   | 2               | 2.57          |
| IX.  | Central Secretariat – Badarpur                                    | 15              | 20.4          |
| X.   | Airport Express line ( N.Delhi -Sector 21 Dwarka)                 | 6               | 22.70         |
|  | <b>Total (Phase II)</b>   | <b>83</b>       | <b>124.63</b> |
| <b>Metro line extending into NCR towns</b> |   |                 |               |
|  | New Ashok Nagar – Noida City Centre                               |                 | 7.00          |
| I  | Arjan Garh – Sushant lok  |                 | 7.05          |
| ii   | <b>Total in NCR</b>   |                 | <b>14.05</b>  |

<sup>7</sup> www.delhimetrorail.com/project

**TABLE 1.2**  
**LENGTH OF DELHI METRO PHASES**

| S.No. | Phase        | Length (km)   |
|-------|--------------|---------------|
| 1     | Phase I      | 65.10         |
| 2     | Phase II     | 128.06        |
| 3     | Phase III    | 112.17        |
| 4     | Phase IV     | 108.50        |
|       | <b>Total</b> | <b>413.83</b> |

**TABLE 1.3**  
**PREVIOUS METRO PHASE III CORRIDORS**

| S.No. | Corridors                       | Under Ground (km) | Elevated/At Grade (km) | Total (km)   |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1     | Anand Vihar – Dhaula Kuan       | 12.52             | 13.14                  | 25.66        |
| 2     | Mukundpur-Rajouri Garden        | 6.58              | 5.82                   | 12.40        |
| 3     | Malviya Nagar – Noida Sector 18 | 7.28              | 4.36                   | 11.64        |
| 4     | Askhok Park- Delh Gate          | 5.28              | 4.36                   | 9.54         |
| 5     | Central Secretariat – Lal Quila | 6.80              |                        | 6.80         |
| 6     | Jangir Puri – Badli             | -                 | 3.43                   | 3.43         |
|       | <b>Total</b>                    | <b>38.46</b>      | <b>31.11</b>           | <b>69.57</b> |

As per the revised DPR, 4 (four) corridors are now proposed. Out of these, two are on the ring road and remaining two are an extension of the existing corridors. With the proposed new corridors and extensions, most parts of Delhi will get covered except Bawana and Narela area which is still under development. The corridors recommended to be included in Phase III are given in **Table 1.4**. Index plan for all corridors of MRTS Network are shown in **Figure 1.1** through **Figure 1.5**.

### 1.3.1 Route Length and Break Up

At grade tracks are proposed to the extent possible. Elevated Option has been proposed where several roads or railway lines cross the alignment or where availability of land is limited. Underground option has been adopted only in the busy congested areas. Both elevated and at-grade are designated as rail corridors and underground sections are designated as Metro corridors. The details of proposed corridors like, the type of construction, their length and number of stations are indicated in **Table 1.5**. The list of Metro/rail corridor stations is presented in **Annexure 1.1**.



### 1.3.2 Ridership on Phase III

There is a continuous increase in the ridership in Phase I and Phase II. This trend is likely to continue for Phase III also. The estimated increase in daily metro ridership in different phases is shown in **Table 1.6**. Section wise passenger boarding and alighting ridership details for Phase III are presented in **Table 1.7**. The analysis of above two tables indicates that the passenger will have influence on the ridership of other line than the line on which boarding.

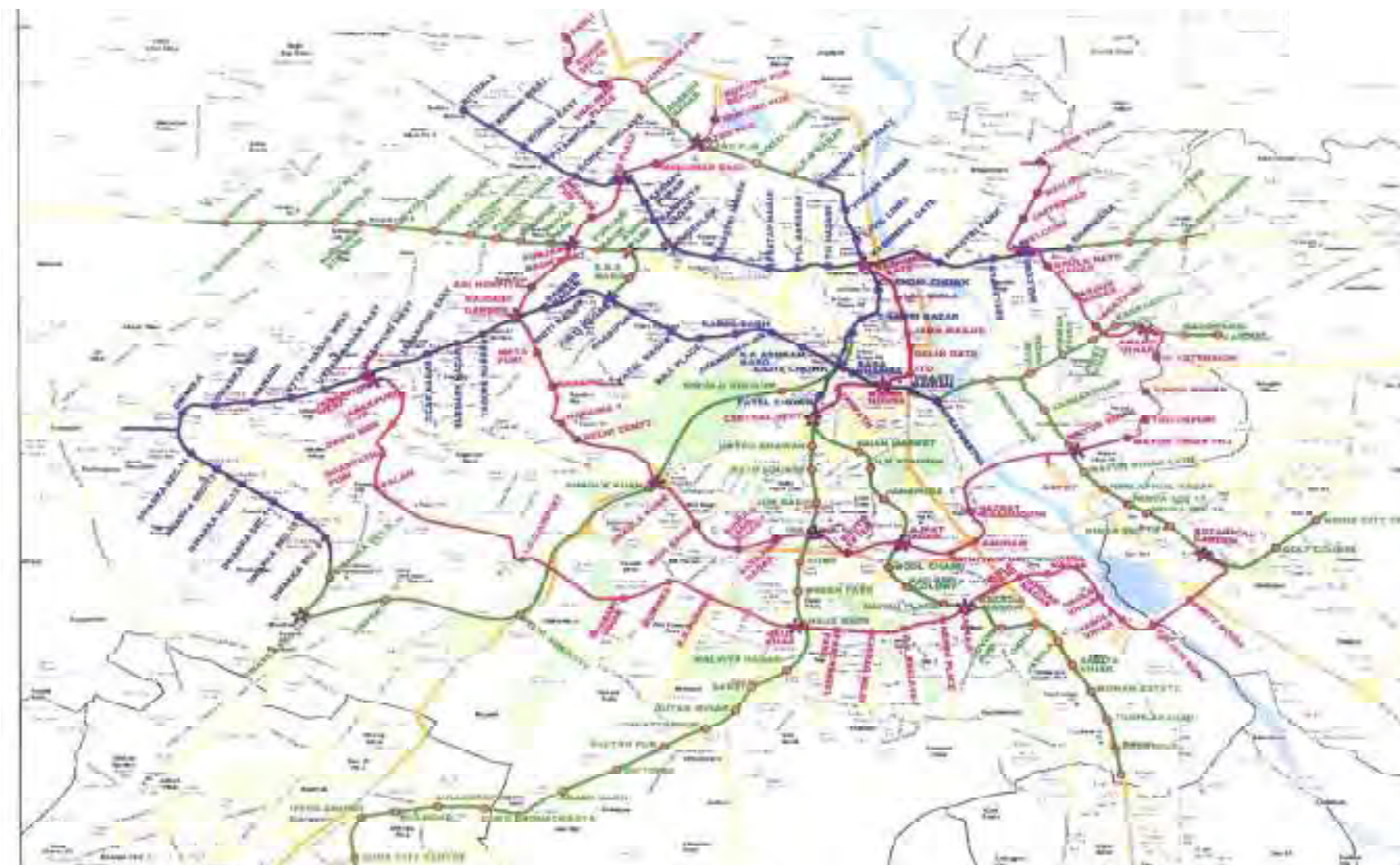
**TABLE 1.4**  
**FINAL METRO PHASE III CORRIDORS**

| S.No         | Corridor   | Route Length (kms) |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| 1            | <u>Mukundpur to Yamuna Vihar</u> via Azadpur, Shalimar Bagh, Netaji Subhas Place, Punjabi Bagh, Rajouri Garden, Naraina, Daula-Kuan, Bhikaji Cama Place, Sarojini Nagar, INA, South Extension, Lajpat Nagar, Ashram, Hazrat Nizammudin, Mayur Vihar, Anand Vihar and Welcome.                                      | 55.697             |
| 2            | <u>Jankpuri (West) to Kalindi Kunj</u> via Janakpuri Sector 2-C, Dabri Morh, Dasrathpuri, Palam, Palam Airport, Vasant Vihar, Munirka, R.K. Puram, IIT, Hauz Khas, Panchsheel Park, Chiragh Delhi, Nehru Place, Kalkaji, Okhla Phase III, Jamia Nagar, Okhla Vihar, Jasola Vihar, Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden | 36.988             |
| 3            | <u>Central Secretariat to Kashmere Gate</u> via Raj Path, Mandi House, ITO, Lal Quila,   | 9.370              |
| 4            | Jahangirpuri to Badli  | 4.489              |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>106.544</b>     |

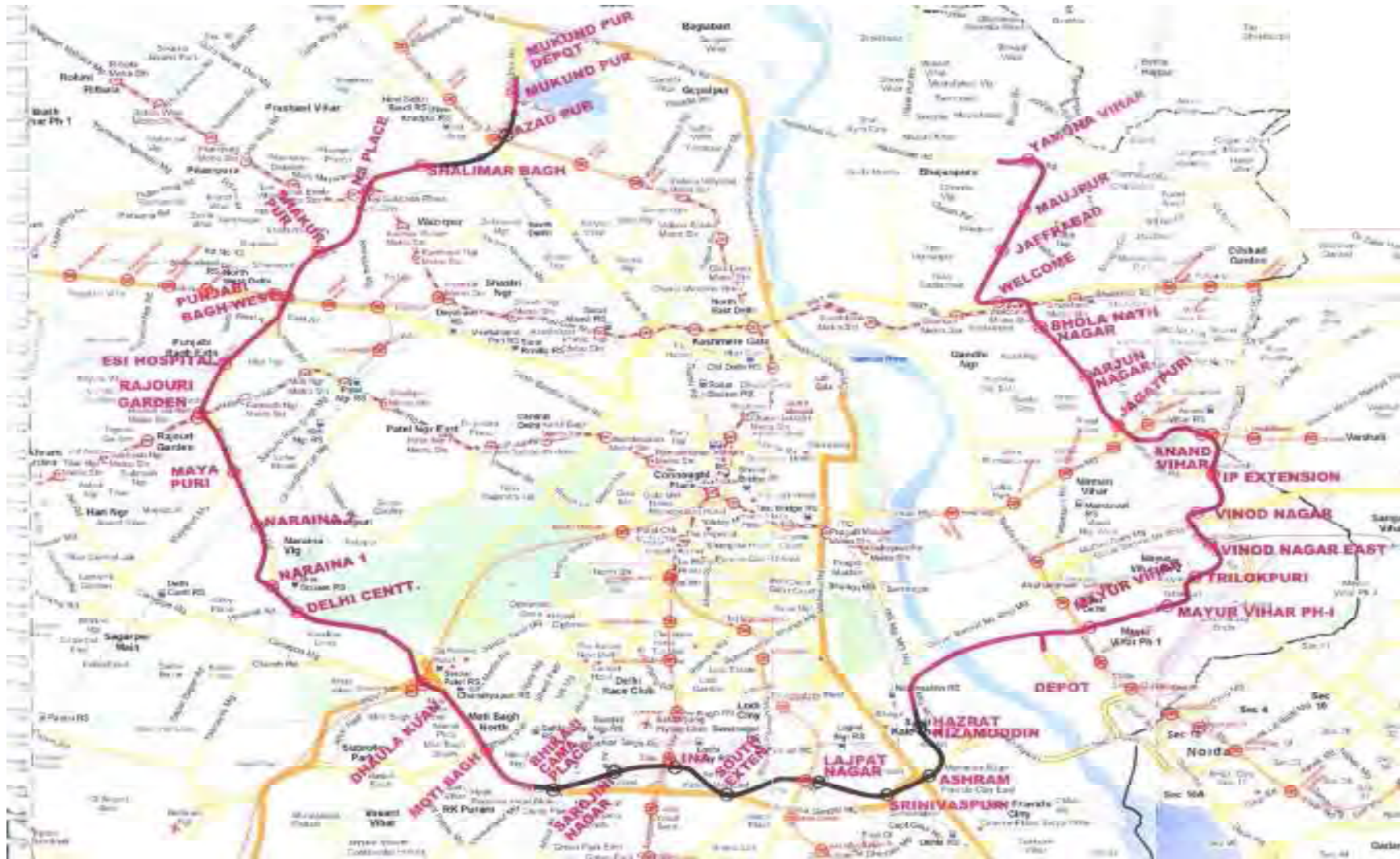
**TABLE 1.5**  
**DETAIL OF CORRIDORS**

| S.No         | Corridor                        | Under-ground  | Elevated /at Grade | Total Length (km) | Stations (Nos) |                    |           |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
|              |                                 |               |                    |                   | Under-ground   | Elevated /at Grade | Total     |
| 1            | Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar          | 14.386        | 41.311             | 55.697            | 9              | 26                 | 35        |
| 2            | Janakpuri West-Botanical Garden | 17.288        | 19.70              | 36.988            | 12             | 12                 | 24        |
| 3            | Central Sectt.-Kashmiri Gate    | 9.370         | 0                  | 9.370             | 7              | 0                  | 7         |
| 4            | Jhangirpuri Badli               |               | 4.489              | 4.489             | 0              | 3                  | 3         |
| <b>Total</b> |                                 | <b>41.044</b> | <b>65.5</b>        | <b>106.544</b>    | <b>28</b>      | <b>41</b>          | <b>69</b> |

**FIGURE 1.1**  
**INDEX PLAN FOR ALL CORRIDORS OF MRTS NETWORK**



**FIGURE 1.2**  
**INDEX PLAN FOR MUKUNDPUR TO YAMUNA VIHAR**

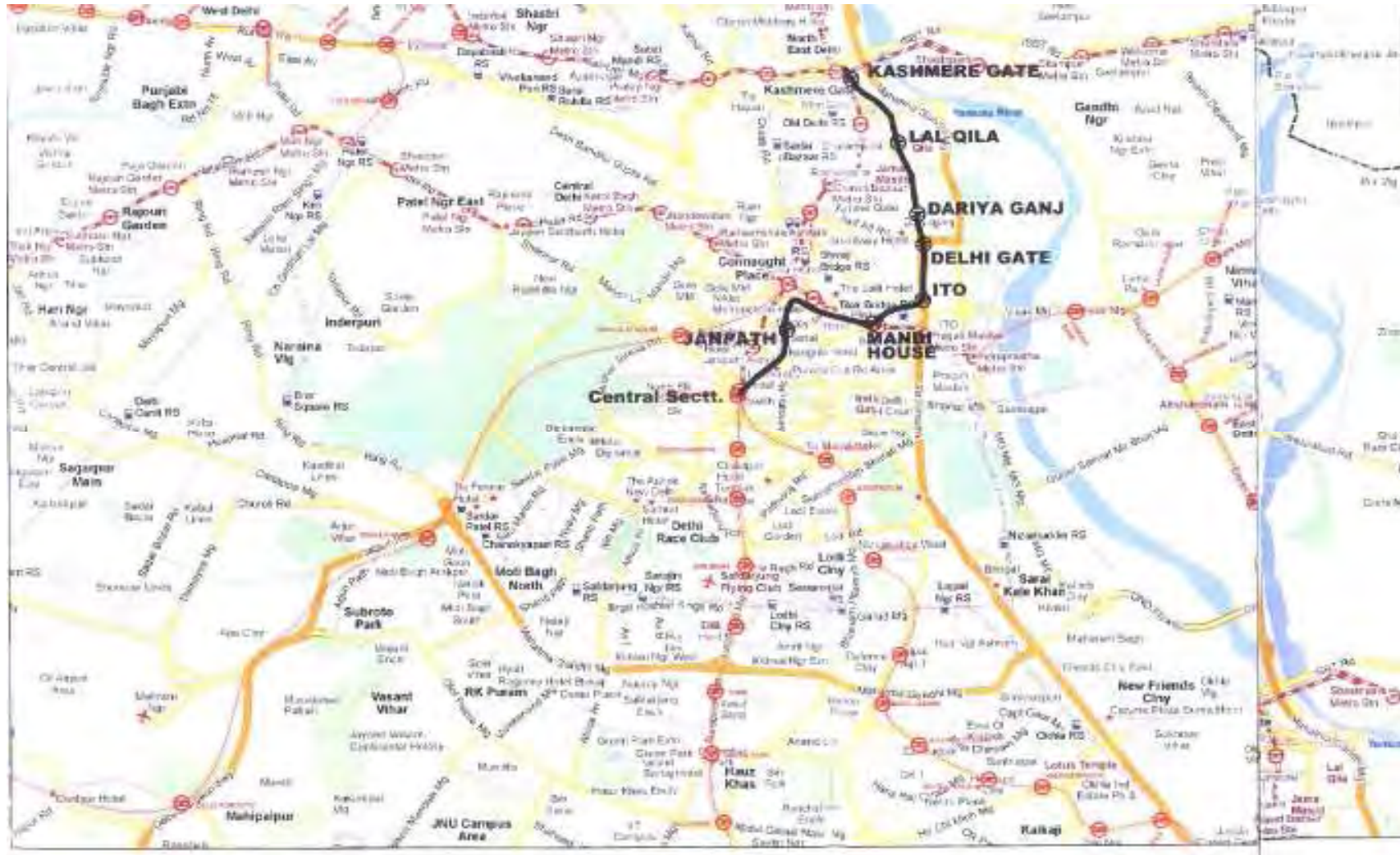




**FIGURE 1.3**  
**INDEX PLAN FOR JANKPURI WEST TO BOTANICAL GARDEN**

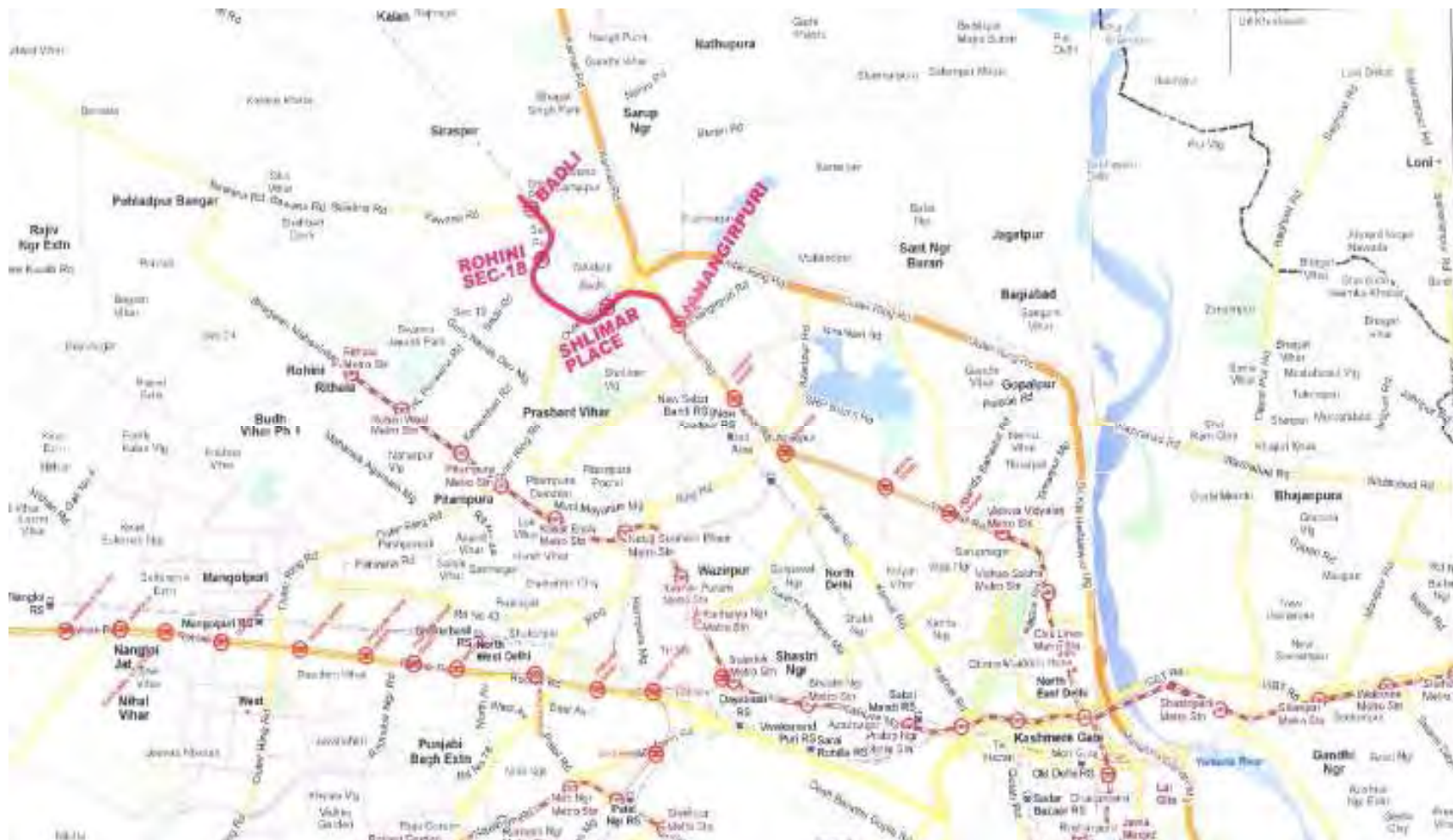


**FIGURE 1.4**  
**INDEX PLAN FOR CENTRAL SECRETARIAT TO KASHMERE GATE**





**FIGURE 1.5**  
**INDEX PLAN FOR JAHANGIRPURI TO BADLI**



**TABLE 1.6**  
**RIDERSHIP ON DIFFERENT PHASES AT DIFFERENT HORIZON YEARS**

| Year         | 2016             | 2021             | 2026             | 2031             |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Phase        | Ridership        | Ridership        | Ridership        | Ridership        |
| Phase 1      | 589,234          | 696,458          | 814,698          | 948,988          |
| Phase 2      | 1,505,038        | 1,835,994        | 2,146,550        | 2,472,714        |
| Phase 3      | 1,856,426        | 2,300,542        | 2,719,146        | 3,141,264        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3,950,698</b> | <b>4,832,994</b> | <b>5,680,394</b> | <b>6,562,966</b> |

**TABLE 1.7**  
**SUMMARY OF DAILY PASSENGER BOARDING IN DIFFERENT HORIZON YEARS**

| Corridor                          | Length (in km) | 2016             | 2021             | 2026             | 2031             |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Mukundpur – Yamuna Vihar          | 55.697         | 636,062          | 782,860          | 931,115          | 1,070,189        |
| Janakpuri West-Kalinidi Kunj      | 33.494         | 361,356          | 453,267          | 531,839          | 612,723          |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 9.370          | 134,879          | 167,994          | 196,116          | 229,901          |
| Jahangirpuri – Badli              | 4.489          | 28,945           | 34,407           | 40,347           | 46,248           |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>103.05</b>  | <b>1,161,242</b> | <b>1,438,528</b> | <b>1,699,417</b> | <b>1,959,061</b> |

### 1.3.3 Rolling Stock, Traction and Signalling

The salient features of proposals for Metro Corridor (underground) and Rail Corridors (above ground) in respect of rolling stock, power supply, traction system and signalling are summarised in DPR and reproduced below:

- The rolling stock for Broad Gauge Section shall be of the same design as being procured by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for Phase II (RS2 Stock) ; while for the standard gauge network extensions RS3 stock will be used.
- Variable voltage variable frequency (VVVF), light weight coaches, 3.2m wide with regenerative braking has been proposed for metro corridor
- Continuous Automatic Train Control (CATC) system, comprising cab signalling and automatic train protection system (ATP), along with automatic Train Operation (ATO) and automatic Train supervision (ATS) has been adopted. It also has train describer-cum-passenger information system. Signalling and train control system will be capable of running trains at operation headway between 100 to 120 seconds.

- The temperature and humidity of underground metro tunnels and stations are planned to be controlled at 29°C and 70% respectively.
- The 25 kV electric traction has been proposed for Phase III similar to II of Delhi Metro. 25 kV AC traction has the economical advantages of minimal number of sub-stations and potential to carry large traffic (60,000-90,000 PHPDT). The system requires catenaries masts on surface/elevated section. in tunnel section 25 kV rigid overhead equipment OHE is proposed.
- Integrated system with Fibre Optics Cable, SCADA, Train radio, PA system will be provided for telecommunication. The Technologies proposed to be adopted for telecommunication systems are shown in **Annexure 1.2**.
- UIC -60 (60 kg/m) rail section has been adopted for the project. These rails are to be imported as these are not manufactures in India The grade on main line will be 1080 Head Hardened. For the Depot lines, the grade of rails will be 880, which can be manufactures indigenously.
- The Central Secretariat to Kashmiri Gate and Jahangir Puri to Badli are basically the extension of Phase I / Phase II corridors and rest of the corridors are the stand alone corridors. The Standard Gauge (1435 mm) is adopted for all the three corridors except Jahangirpuri-Badli extension which shall be of Broad Gauge (1676 mm).
- Computer bases Automatic Fare Collection system (AFC) is proposed for the system. For multiple journey, the media shall be as utilised as Contactless Smart Token. The media shall be same as that existing on Phase I & II, so as to allow seamless travel.

#### 1.4 PASSENGER CARRYING CAPACITY

In order to maximise the passenger carrying capacity, longitudinal seating arrangement shall be adopted. Criteria for the calculation of standing passengers are 3 persons per square metre of floor area in normal state and 6 persons in crush state of peak hour.

Carrying Capacity of Broad Gauge Cars is shown in **Table 1.8**. The carrying capacity for Standard Gauge Type 'A' and Type "B" are shown in **Table 1.9** and **Table 1.10** respectively.



**TABLE 1.8**  
**CARRYING CAPACITY OF BROAD GAUGE CAR**

| Description  | Driving Trailer car |            | Trailer car/ Motor car |            | 4 car train | 6 car train | 8 car train |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | Normal              | Crush      | Normal                 | Crush      | Crush       | Crush       | Crush       |
| Seated       | 42                  | 42         | 50                     | 50         | 184         | 284         | 384         |
| Standing     | 120                 | 240        | 124                    | 248        | 976         | 1472        | 1968        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>162</b>          | <b>282</b> | <b>174</b>             | <b>298</b> | <b>1160</b> | <b>1756</b> | <b>2352</b> |

**TABLE 1.9**  
**CARRYING CAPACITY OF TYPE 'A' STANDARD GAUGE CAR**

| Description  | Driving Trailer car |            | Trailer car/ Motor car |            | 4 car train | 6 car train |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | Normal              | Crush      | Normal                 | Crush      | Crush       | Crush       |
| Seated       | 43                  | 43         | 50                     | 50         | 186         | 286         |
| Standing     | 102                 | 204        | 110                    | 220        | 848         | 1288        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>145</b>          | <b>247</b> | <b>160</b>             | <b>270</b> | <b>1034</b> | <b>1574</b> |

**TABLE 1.10**  
**CARRYING CAPACITY OF TYPE 'B' STANDARD GAUGE CAR**

| Description  | Driving Trailer car |            | Trailer car/ Motor car |            | 4 car train | 6 car train |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | Normal              | Crush      | Normal                 | Crush      | Crush       | Crush       |
| Seated       | 42                  | 42         | 50                     | 50         | 284         | 434         |
| Standing     | 120                 | 240        | 124                    | 248        | 1472        | 2216        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>162</b>          | <b>282</b> | <b>174</b>             | <b>298</b> | <b>1756</b> | <b>2650</b> |

## 1.5 MAINTENANCE DEPOTS

Three maintenance depots along with full workshop facilities have been proposed at Mukundpur, Mayur Vihar and Kalindi Kunj, whereas three existing depots i.e. Sarita Vihar, Mundka and Khyber Pass shall be utilized for the proposed corridors of DMRC Phase III network. Provision for strengthening the existing depot at Najafgarh and Yamuna Bank has been kept in the estimate.

## 1.6 SUB STATIONS

The traction system of 25 kV AC single phase will be adopted for the phase III corridors. At elevated and at grade section flexible over head equipment (OHE) and in underground rigid overhead catenary system will be provided. For 25 kV AC single phase overhead catenary traction system, the power supply at 66 kV or 220 kV level will be taken from the

Grid Sub Stations of Delhi Transco Limited (DTL). Sources indicated by DTL are presented in **Table 1.11**.

**TABLE 1.11**  
**TRACTION SYSTEM**

| <b>Corridor</b>                   |   | <b>Location of Source of Power (GSS)</b>  |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Yanuna Vihar – Mukundpur          | 1 | At 66 kV level from proposed 220/66kv Anand Vihar GSS   |
|                                   | 2 | AIIMS (Troma Centre) at 220 kV level  |
|                                   | 3 | Naraina at 220 kV level   |
|                                   | 4 | A 22 kV bay at Shalimar Bagh 220 kV GSS   |
|                                   | * | Subash Nagar Papappankal-1 to be upgraded to provide alternate source.  |
| Janakpuri West-Kalindi Kunj       | 1 | At 66 kV from Sarita Vihar GSS  |
|                                   | 2 | At 66 kV from Mehrauli GSS after modification of yard, alternatively two bays can also be made available at 66kV level from Lodhi Road Grid Sub Station at 220 kV level |
|                                   | 3 | At 66 kV from Vasan Kunj GSS  |
|                                   | 4 | At 66 kV level from two bays at Papan Kalan – I   |
|                                   | * | Sarita Vihar, Qutab Minar/Ambedkar colony, sub-stations may be upgraded by providing additional bay and laying 33 and 25 kV cables upto the alignment                   |
| Central Secretariat-Kahsmiri Gate | * | At Kashmere Gate (KG), additional bay to be created at existing 220/25, 220/33 kV RSS of line - 1 to provide proven alternate supply                                    |
| Jahangirpuri – Badli              |   | No additional source required   |

\* Up gradation of existing Sub-Station

The sub stations is planned to be constructed in an area of about 60m x 80m. 8 Nos of Substation will be required for the four corridors. Sub Station at Mukundpur and Kalindi kunj will be constructed at Depot location. Land has also been identified for other 6 Sub station which will be on Government land.

## **1.7 CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY**

It is proposed to provide single box – shaped girders as superstructure for the viaduct as adopted in various section in Phase I and II. Construction of the underground section shall be done by “Cut and Cover” as well as by Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM). Cut and cover methodology for various sections of proposed corridors under MRTS Phase III network will be the same as already done in Phase I and II.

### 1.7.1 Construction Strategy

It is proposed to carry out the civil works through following construction contracts:

- Viaduct Construction*- Each contract can be limited to about 5 to 6 kms in length,
- Station Contracts*- Each station contract comprises of 3 to 6 stations.

### 1.7.2 Construction Period

It is proposed to complete the project in a time period of 48 months. Most of the activities will be complete in a period of 36 months from award of work.

## 1.8 COST ESTIMATES

Project cost estimates for all the 4 proposed Phase III corridors have been prepared covering civil, electrical, signalling and telecommunication work, rolling stock, environmental protection and rehabilitation, at January 2011 price level. The Capital Cost for these corridors works out to Rs. 27,308 crores (Rs. 273.08 billion) without taxes and Duties. Taxes and Duties such as Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Sales Tax/VAT etc have been estimated to be Rs. 4,649 Crores (Rs 46.49 billion). The total estimated cost is Rs 31957 crores (Rs 319.57 billion).

**TABLE 1.12**  
**CORRIDOR – WISE ESTIMATED COST (Rs Crores)**

| Corridors                       | Estimated cost at Jan 2011 price level | Land cost   | Total Cost including land | Customs Duty and Excise duty | State Taxes (VAT) | Total Taxes | Total Cost   |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Mukundpur to Yamuna Vihar       | 11391                                  | 745         | 12136                     | 1426                         | 596               | 2022        | 14158        |
| Janakpuri West to Kalindi Kunj  | 8451                                   | 482         | 8933                      | 1049                         | 451               | 1500        | 10433        |
| Central Sectt. to Kashmiri Gate | 3819                                   | 20          | 3839                      | 497                          | 189               | 686         | 4525         |
| Jahangirpuri to Badli           | 2355                                   | 45          | 2400                      | 383                          | 58                | 441         | 2841         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>26016</b>                           | <b>1292</b> | <b>27308</b>              | <b>3355</b>                  | <b>1294</b>       | <b>4649</b> | <b>31957</b> |

Source: DPR 2011 Table No. 9.2

## 1.9 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Financial analysis of the project is carried out in the DPR. The Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) of the Project under various scenarios is given in **Table 1.13**. The economical appraisal of four Metro Corridors under MRTS Phase III network has been carried out within the broad framework of Social Cost Benefit Analysis Techniques. It is based on the incremental costs and benefits in economic terms under with and without project scenario. The Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) of the project under various scenarios is indicated in the **Table No. 1.14**.

**TABLE 1.13**  
**FINANCIAL INTERNAL RATE OF**  
**RETURN (FIRR)**

| Scenario                          | FIRR  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Cost without any taxes            | 1.59% |
| Cost with Central Taxes only      | 0.34% |
| Cost with Central and State Taxes | 0.08% |

**TABLE 1.14**  
**ECONOMIC INTERNAL RATE OF**  
**RETURN (EIRR)**

| Scenario           | EIRR   |
|--------------------|--------|
| Without taxes      | 17.15% |
| With all Taxes     | 16.06% |
| With Central Taxes | 15.70% |

## 1.10 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In order to enable DMRC to implement appropriate social measures by making clear its procedures and criteria for decision making and for meeting the requirements of funding agency, the main objective of the social assessment is to ensure transparency, predictability and accountability in the present study. The study shall have following objectives:

- To assess the socio-economic conditions of the families/people likely to be affected due to the proposed metro rail project phase III,
- To examine potential positive and negative impacts on the socio-economic condition of people in the project area,
- To develop appropriate measures to minimise the negative socio-economic impacts,
- To prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the existing policies, laws and guidelines of the government for the loss caused to the project affected people.

The scope of socio-economic study is to include the impacts due to the proposed DMRC development of Phase III. Based on the site survey, it will generate socio-economic data about project affected families and prepare an inventory of property. Based on the data, the project proponent shall develop measures to safeguard the PAFs from the loss occurred due to the proposed project with an objective of sustainable development. The study shall meet the requirement of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and other funding Institutions for funding of the proposed four corridors.

### **1.11 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

The proposed project requires land. The acquisition of land for the project shall displace people from their home, livelihood base, since land is a scarce commodity in Metropolitan areas. 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. Land is mainly required for route alignment of rail tracks, station buildings, platforms, entry/exit structures, traffic integration, car shed, power sub-stations, ventilation shafts, administrative buildings, property development and temporary construction depots and work sites etc.

The project involves relocation of shops, commercial-cum-residential buildings and hutments along the proposed corridors. Compensation shall be paid accordingly, for relocation of shops, commercial-cum-residential buildings and hutments likely to be affected due to the proposed project.

### **1.12 MNIMISING 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 provided. For the proposed work the following specific measures are taken to minimize resettlement in this project.

- Selection of the sub project sites and its various components in the government land; and
- Adequate engineering design to avoid and minimize displacement and hence resettlement.

### **1.13 OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

The Resettlement Action Plan is based on the principle that the population affected by the project will be assisted to improve their former living standards. Further, it also takes into account ways of avoiding or minimizing the impacts wherever possible by exploring other alternative project designs. Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources, assistance is proposed for improving their former living standards. The rationale behind preparing RAP is not only to restore and improve the standard of living of PAPs but also bring qualitative changes in their life. Considering that the ultimate aim of RAP is to improve quality of life of the affected persons, it is important to assess the changes brought about by the project. National Policy for Rehabilitation and

Resettlement -2007 will be followed for the resettlement action plan. Since Japan International for International Cooperation Agency (JICA) will finance the project, the JICA guidelines on Environmental and Social Consideration have been followed.

#### **1.14 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 participations of key stakeholders (local residents, project affected families and local NGOs) in all stages of the project are also desirable. The study requires the people and its social environment shall be addressed in the social assessment report.

#### **1.15 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES**

The approach adopted to conduct socio-economic study is described below and is structured on the scope of work as mentioned in the Term of Reference (TOR). The study has been conducted in accordance with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Guidelines and the guidelines of Government of India. The study aims at collecting baseline data for socio-economic information and identifies the affected population by residence, business base and their locality. The study is primarily based on field data generated by the Consultant during social survey and secondary data were collected from the census handbooks / gazetteers / other relevant texts. **Figure 1.6** presents the methodology in the form of a flow chart which indicates various steps involved in the study have been described in brief in the following paragraphs.

The methodology for conducting socio-economic study of the proposed project involves review of topographical survey drawings, field visits, data collection and stakeholder consultations.

- a) The consultant reviewed the final topographical maps and Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project.
- b) Conducted sample socio-economic survey covering affected households, squatters, kiosks and small business entrepreneurs with the help of pretested "Household

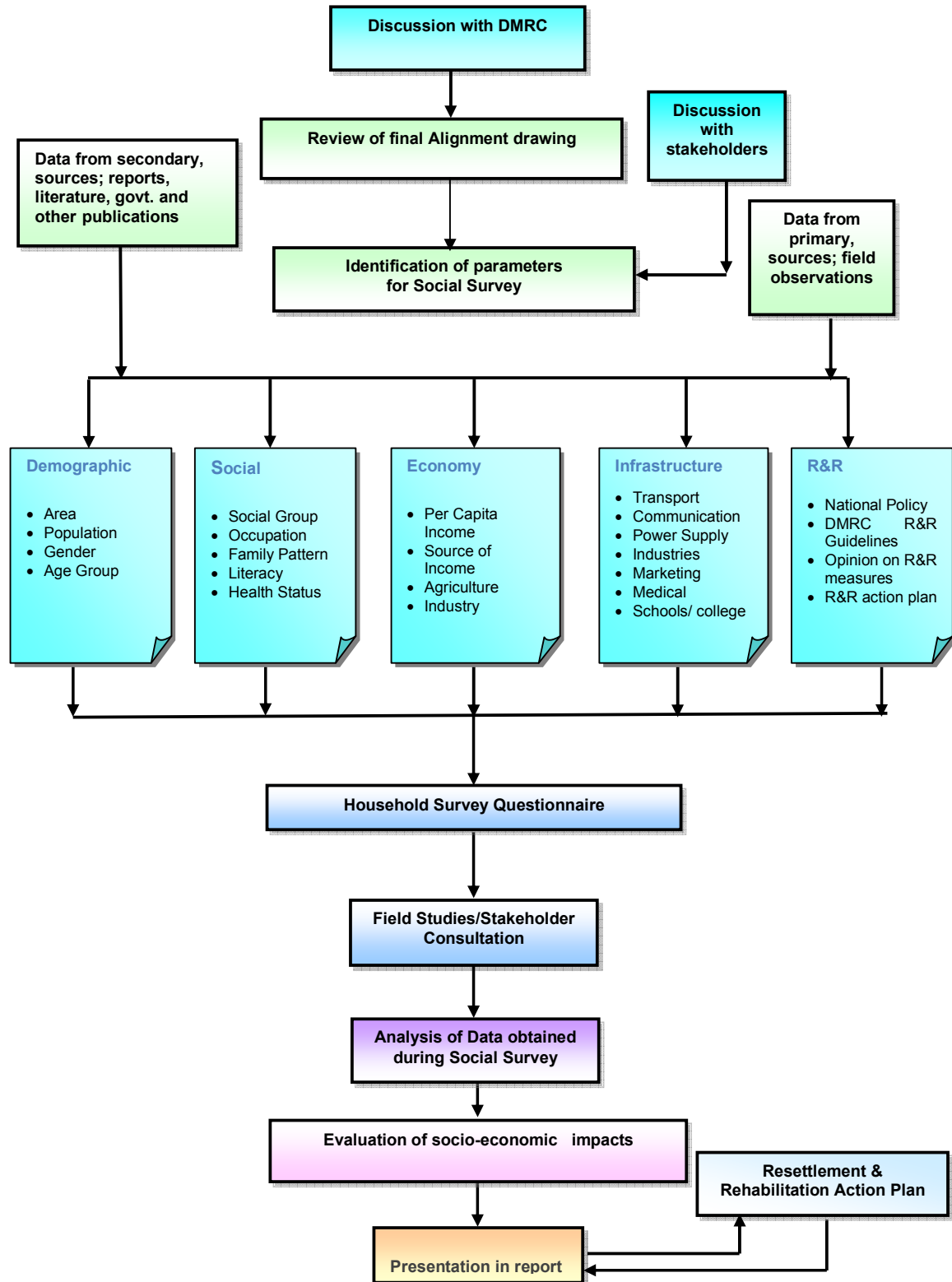
Questionnaire”. Important aspects covered in the questionnaire were identification particulars of PAPs, his or her family details, social profile, occupation, income, details of structure, commercial / self employment activities, household income, annual expenditure, employment pattern, health issues, gender issues, type of effects / loss etc. Most part of the questionnaire has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of the PAP, which have been left open-ended. A questionnaire is given in **Annexure-1.3**. A format for public consultation is presented in **Annexure 1.4**.

- c) In order to understand social issues associated with the proposed project we require baseline data. The base line data have been collected from secondary sources such as the Census and the Statistical Hand Book. Primary data have been collected through household survey conducted by the Social Development Resettlement Experts of RITES LTD. The Socio-Economic Baseline data was collected during April-May 2011.
- d) The development of proposed metro project has significant positive impacts in the NCT & NCR. The proposed project may also bring myriad forms of unavoidable adverse impacts on the socio and economic environment around. “Social Risk Assessment” approach has been used to determine the associated risk of adverse impacts.
- e) Consultations with concerned stakeholders at the project level with affected families, communities, local leaders, vulnerable groups were held.

## 1.16 LAY OUT OF THE REPORT

The Social Impact Assessment report is presented in eight chapters. The **Chapter-1** is on Description of the Project. A brief description on the project, objective and scope of study, and JICA requirements, approach and methodology for the study. Potential Resettlement Impacts including details of land and structure and probable significant social impacts is presented in **Chapter-2**. An analysis of Socio-Economic Studies is presented in **Chapter-3**. Policy, legal and administrative framework is given in **Chapter-4**. **Chapter-5** is on institutional arrangement for implementation of resettlement action plan. Stakeholder’s participation and consultations is presented in **Chapter-6**. Resettlement Assistance Plan and Cost Estimates are presented in **Chapter-7**. Finally Monitoring and Evaluation is given in **Chapter-8**.

**FIGURE - 1.6**  
**APPROACH FOR SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**





## CHAPTER-2

### POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

#### 2.1 SOCIO- ECONOMIC SURVEY

A Socio-economic survey was carried out in April-May 2011 to assess the impacts of the proposed corridors of Delhi metro rail project phase-III on the socio-economic conditions of the Project Affected Families (PAFs). In order to assess the impact, a questionnaire was developed and used to collect information of the families/people likely to be affected. Stakeholder consultations were also organised. This was essential to understand the nature of impacts in documenting impacts on assets, incomes and livelihood to develop mitigation measures and resettlement action plan for the affected people. The information compiled are: type of impact, type of ownership, social profile of the affected people, poverty status, the presence of titleholders and non titleholders in the project area. The views/opinion of the people about the project and options for rehabilitation and resettlement has also been obtained. The data collected through socio-economic survey of the project affected area is described in detail in **Chapter 3**. The major findings and magnitude of impacts of the proposed Delhi Metro phase III project are discussed in the following sections. The project impacts have been classified into different categories such as impacts on land, impacts on the affected families and their livelihood resources, impacts on structures and impacts on the common property resources.

The cut-off date for those who have legal title is the date of notification under section 4(I) of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (amended in 1984). The cut-off-date for those who do not have legal standing (squatters and encroachers) is 31/03/2007 for eligibility of assistance under the project as per Delhi Government notification: F.386 (7)/UD/BFUP/2010/1191-1205, dt.03.02.2011.

#### 2.2 PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed metro rail project will have a number of positive and negative impacts. In general the proposed metro rail phase III project shall bring following positive impacts:

- Generate Employment opportunity,
- Economy Growth,
- Mobility in the project area,
- Safety in Travelling,
- Traffic Decongestion,
- Save Fossil Fuel,
- Reduce Levels of Air Pollution
- Save Foreign Exchange

The proposed project is not so positive for a section of people / project affected families. The anticipated negative impacts on these people include:

- Loss of Land,
- Loss of Residential Structures,
- Loss of Commercial Structures,
- Loss of Jobs/Works,
- Loss of Livelihood,
- Loss of fruit bearing and non fruit bearing trees,
- Loss of Common Property Resources
- Loss of Public Utility structures

### 2.2.1 Land Requirement and Acquisition

The proposed Delhi Metro phase III project shall require land for different purposes. Land is mainly required for route alignments of rail tracks, station buildings, platforms, entry/exit structures, traffic integration, car shed, power sub-stations, ventilation shafts, administrative buildings, property development, depots and work sites etc. Land is scarce commodity in Delhi metropolitan areas. Acquisition of land shall make affected families landless 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 project shall require the acquisition/transfer of 269.05 ha of land. Out of the total land, 265.4 ha is government land and 3.57 ha is private land. Out of the total government land, 216.8 ha is for permanent use and 48.6 ha is identified for temporary use. The land identified for temporary use shall be returned to the owning agencies, after the completion of the project construction. Out of the total 3.57 ha of private land, 3.2 ha is for permanent use and 0.37 ha of land is demarcated under the temporary use category. 0.37 ha required for temporary purpose shall be returned to the land owners after completion of the construction of project. The permanent land required for the Delhi Metro phase III project shall be retained by the DMRC. It is observed that out of the total land requirement, about 98.7 per cent of total land would be acquired from government agencies and only 1.3 per cent of the land requirements shall be fulfilled by the private land owners. No private land is likely to be acquired for Jahangirpuri to Badli section of metro rail phase III project. However the remaining three metro corridors shall require private land. The details of land requirement and acquisition are presented in **Table 2.1**.

## 2.2.2 Impact on Families

**Table 2.2** shows that about 578 families, which include 2588 people, of which 56.6% are male and 43.4% female, are likely to be affected due to the proposed Delhi metro rail phase III. Out of the total 578 families, 55.2% are in the category of Title Holders (TH) and the remaining 44.8% are in Non Title Holders (NTH) category. The NTH category includes tenants, squatters and kiosks. The squatters and kiosks are on public land without any legal permission. Out of the total 578 PAFs, 384 PAFs belong to physically displaced category and the remaining 194 PAFs are economically displaced.

Out of the total 192 families along the Kalidi Kujn-Janakpuri corridor, 51% of the PAFs have the land title in their names and remaining 49% of the PAFs have no legal titles of the land. 64.6% are titleholders and 35.4% are non titleholders in the Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor. However only 18.2% of the total affected families have title of the land and the remaining 81.8% are tenants and kiosk owners on the government land along Central Secretariat – Kashmiri Gate corridor. No titleholder was found along the Jahangirpuri-Badli metro rail corridor and all the project affected families are non titleholders. Mukundpur – Yamuna Vihar corridor has the largest number of both titleholders and non titleholders. 217 PAFs were found titleholders and 119 as non titleholders.

## 2.2.3 Impact on Structures and its Magnitude

**Table 2.3** indicates impact of the proposed project on the different types of structures i.e. residential, commercial, residential cum commercial and other types and type of affect (fully and partially). No industrial structure shall be affected due to the proposed project. The proposed project may impact upon 526 structures occupied by 578 affected families. Out of the total structures for all four corridors, 67.1% are residential, 23.8% are commercial and 5.9% are residential cum commercial. The remaining 3.2% of the total structures are of other types, which includes structures not included in these three categories i.e. temple on the private land, etc. The structure details show that the maximum structures likely to be affected are along Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor, being 61.8% while 29.1% are on Kalindikunj-Janakpuri corridor, 5.3% are along Jahangirpuri-Badli corridor and 3.8% are on the Central Secretariat-Kashmiri gate corridor.

Out of the total 153 structures along the Kalindikunj-Janakpuri metro corridor, 50.9% structures are residential, 36.6% commercial and 12.4% residential cum commercial structures that will be affected. Out of the total 325 affected structures along Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor, 75.4% residential structures, 15.7% commercial structures and 3.7% residential cum commercial type will be affected. The remaining 5.2% include structures classified as other types of structures. Along Jahangirpuri-Badli metro corridor, all structures are of residential use

category. On the Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor, commercial structures constitute 90% while 10 % fall in the residential use category.

Out of total affected structures in four corridors, 482 structures shall be fully affected and remaining 27 structures shall be partially affected. However, maximum structures (303) shall be fully affected in Mukundpur to Yamuna Vihar corridor followed by 103 structures in Kalindikunj-Janakpuri, 28 structures in Jahangirpuri-Badli and 20 structures in Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor. The details about types of structures, location, ownership of land and structures, the area and impacts on property in the form of asset inventory are presented in **Annexure 2.1, Annexure 2.2, Annexure 2.3 and Annexure 2.4.**

**Table 2.4** indicates the magnitude of project impact on the structures, which is categorised as partially affected structures or fully affected structures. Out of total 509 structures, 353 (68.8%) residential structures, 125 (24.6%) commercial structures and 31 (6.6%) residential cum commercial structures shall be affected in all four corridors. Out of the total 578 PAFs, 509 (88%) shall lose different types of structures i.e. residential, commercial and residential cum commercial. Out of these 509 structures, 482 (94.7%) structures shall be fully displaced and the remaining 27 (5.3%) structures shall be partially affected.

Data on residential structures indicates that 4% are partially affected and 96% are of fully affected structures. Out of the total 125 affected commercial structures, 5.6% are partially and 94.4% are fully affected structures. The least affected structures are commercial cum residential type, which is 31. Out of the total 31 commercial cum residential structures, 19.4% is partially affected structures and 80.6% are fully affected.

The highest impact is on residential buildings which comprise 68.8% while 24.6% is commercial buildings and the remaining 6.6% is commercial cum residential type. The proposed project shall have maximum (60.5%) impacts on structures along Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor and the minimum (4%) on the structures along the Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor.

**TABLE 2.1**  
**LAND REQUIREMENT AND ACQUISITION (m<sup>2</sup>)**

| Name of the Corridors             | Length (km) | Category of Land |           |            |           |           |          | Total (Govt.+Pvt.) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------------|
|                                   |             | Government       |           |            | Private   |           |          |                    |
|                                   |             | Permanent        | Temporary | Total      | Permanent | Temporary | Total    |                    |
| Kalindikunj-Janakpuri             | 36.988      | 401213.1         | 0         | 401213.1   | 12745.4   | 0         | 12745.4  | 413958.6           |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 55.697      | 1528700.4        | 392144.7  | 1920845    | 18182.22  | 690       | 18872.22 | 1939717.32         |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 4.489       | 81,283.53        | 35,214.66 | 116,498.2  | 0         | 0         | 0        | 116498.2           |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 9.370       | 157,204.3        | 59,093.24 | 216,297.54 | 1036.76   | 29,99.28  | 4036.04  | 220333.6           |
| Total                             | 106.544     | 2168401          | 486452.6  | 2654853.9  | 31964.68  | 3689.28   | 35653.66 | 2690507.72         |

**TABLE 2.2**  
**IMPACT ON AFFECTED FAMILIES**

| Name of the Corridors             | Category of PAFs      |                       |                      | Project Affected Persons |                         |                        |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|                                   | Title holder          | Non-title holder      | Total                | Male                     | Female                  | Total                  |
| Kalindikunj-Janakpuri             | 98<br>(51)            | 94<br>(49)            | 192<br>(100)         | 472<br>(32.2)            | 365<br>(32.5)           | 837<br>(32.3)          |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 217<br>(64.6)         | 119<br>(35.4)         | 336<br>(100)         | 886<br>(60.4)            | 667<br>(59.4)           | 1,553<br>(60)          |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 0<br>(0)              | 28<br>(100)           | 28<br>(100)          | 61<br>(4.16)             | 51<br>(4.6)             | 112<br>(4.3)           |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 4<br>(18.2)           | 18<br>(81.8)          | 22<br>(100)          | 47<br>(3.2)              | 39<br>(3.5)             | 86<br>(3.3)            |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>319<br/>(55.2)</b> | <b>259<br/>(44.8)</b> | <b>578<br/>(100)</b> | <b>1,466<br/>(56.6)</b>  | <b>1,122<br/>(43.4)</b> | <b>2,588<br/>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

**TABLE 2.3**  
**IMPACT ON STRUCTURES**

| Name of the Corridors             | Affected Families | Affected Structures   |                       |                     |                     | Type of Affect      |                       | Total                |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|                                   |                   | R                     | C                     | R+C                 | Others              | Partial             | Full                  |                      |
| Kalindikunj-Janakpuri             | 192               | 78<br>(50.9)          | 56<br>(36.6)          | 19<br>(12.4)        | 0<br>(0)            | 20<br>(13.0)        | 133<br>(87.0)         | 153<br>(29.1)        |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 336               | 245<br>(75.4)         | 51<br>(15.7)          | 12<br>(3.7)         | 17<br>(5.2)         | 5<br>(1.6)          | 303<br>(98.4)         | 325<br>(61.8)        |
| Jahangirpuri- Badli               | 28                | 28<br>(100)           | 0<br>(0)              | 0<br>(0)            | 0<br>(0)            | 0<br>(0)            | 28<br>(100.0)         | 28<br>(5.3)          |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 22                | 2<br>(10.0)           | 18<br>(90.0)          | 0<br>(0)            | 0<br>(0)            | 2<br>(10.0)         | 18<br>(90.0)          | 20<br>(3.8)          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>578</b>        | <b>353<br/>(67.1)</b> | <b>125<br/>(23.8)</b> | <b>31<br/>(5.9)</b> | <b>17<br/>(3.2)</b> | <b>27<br/>(5.3)</b> | <b>482<br/>(94.7)</b> | <b>526<br/>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

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

**TABLE 2.4**  
**MAGNITUDE OF IMPACTS**

| Name of the Corridors             | Affected Families | Affected Structures (in %) |               |               |             |               |               |              |              |             | Total         | Total Area (in M <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
|                                   |                   | R                          |               |               | C           |               |               | R+C          |              |             |               |                                 |
|                                   |                   | PA                         | FA            | Total         | PA          | FA            | Total         | PA           | FA           | Total       |               |                                 |
| Kalindikunj-Janakpuri             | 192               | 10<br>(12.8)               | 68<br>(87.2)  | 78<br>(22.1)  | 04<br>(7.1) | 52<br>(92.9)  | 56<br>(44.8)  | 06<br>(31.6) | 13<br>(68.4) | 19<br>(100) | 153<br>(30)   | 13560.71                        |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 336               | 2<br>(0.82)                | 243<br>(99.2) | 245<br>(69.4) | 3<br>(5.9)  | 48<br>(94.1)  | 51<br>(40.8)  | 0<br>(0)     | 12<br>(100)  | 12<br>(100) | 308<br>(60.5) | 18182.2                         |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 28                | 0<br>(0)                   | 28<br>(100)   | 28<br>(7.9)   | 0<br>(0)    | 0<br>(0)      | 0<br>(0)      | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)    | 28<br>(5.5)   | 0                               |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 22                | 2<br>(100)                 | 0<br>(0)      | 2<br>(0.6)    | 0<br>(0)    | 18<br>(100)   | 18<br>(14.4)  | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)    | 20<br>(4)     | 136.00                          |
| Total                             | 578               | 14<br>(4)                  | 339<br>(96)   | 353<br>(68.8) | 7<br>(5.6)  | 118<br>(94.4) | 125<br>(24.6) | 06<br>(19.4) | 25<br>(80.6) | 31<br>(6.6) | 509<br>(100)  | 31878.9                         |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

Note: R – Residential, C-Commercial, R+C-Residential cum Commercial P-Partially Affected, F-Fully Affected.



## 2.2.4 Loss of Livelihood

As assessed during social impact assessment study, out of total 578 affected families, there are 219 PAFs whose business/livelihoods will be affected due to the loss of the commercial structures vis-a-vis business base in the proposed four corridors. These 219 families shall be affected by way of loss of livelihood due to the displacement of 156 structures, which is categorised as commercial and residential cum commercial structures. The maximum loss of livelihood is expected in Kalindikunj-Janakpur corridor (54.3%), which is followed by Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor (40.6%) while 5.1% is the loss of livelihood along Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor. No loss of livelihood is expected along the Jahangirpuri-Badli corridor.

As observed during field study, the PAFs are involved in different types of business activities. The different type of business in the project area include but not limited to furniture shop, show rooms of different consumable items, general stores, grocery, hotel, tailoring, manufacturing, scrap shop, etc. The shop owners are mixed population of both the tenants and owner themselves. Some of the tenant shop owners are carrying their business since last ten years.

Based on site social survey, data has been analysed to assess the magnitude of loss of livelihood of project affected families due to affect on commercial structures. **Table 2.5** indicates that majority of surveyed families (63.8%) will lose more than Rs.50,000/ per month. About 23.1 percent will lose between Rs.25,000-50,000/- per month. Remaining 13.1 per cent will lose less than Rs. 25,000/- per month.

**TABLE 2.5**  
**LOSS OF LIVELIHOODS**

| Name of the Corridors            | Affected Families            | Loss of livelihood           | Magnitude of Loss <sup>1</sup> |                          |                            |                            |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                  |                              |                              | 1                              | 2                        | 3                          | 4                          | Total                        |
| Kalindikunj-Janakpuri            | 192<br>(33.2)                | 119<br>(54.3)                | 0<br>(0.0)                     | 0<br>(0.0)               | 4<br>(13.3)                | 57<br>(68.7)               | <b>61</b><br><b>(46.9)</b>   |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar           | 336<br>(58.1)                | 89<br>(40.6)                 | 10<br>(100)                    | 4<br>(57.1)              | 23<br>(76.7)               | 21<br>(25.3)               | <b>58</b><br><b>(44.6)</b>   |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli               | 28<br>(4.8)                  | 0<br>(0.0)                   | 0<br>(0.0)                     | 0<br>(0.0)               | 0<br>(0.0)                 | 0<br>(0.0)                 | <b>00</b><br><b>(0)</b>      |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmirigate | 22<br>(3.9)                  | 11<br>(5.1)                  | 0<br>(0.0)                     | 3<br>(42.9)              | 3<br>(10)                  | 5<br>(6)                   | <b>11</b><br><b>(8.5)</b>    |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>578</b><br><b>(100.0)</b> | <b>219</b><br><b>(100.0)</b> | <b>10</b><br><b>(7.7)</b>      | <b>7</b><br><b>(5.4)</b> | <b>30</b><br><b>(23.1)</b> | <b>83</b><br><b>(63.8)</b> | <b>130</b><br><b>(100.0)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

Note: 1-<10,000, 2-10,001-25,000, 3-25,001-50,000, 4-50000 >

<sup>1</sup> Magnitude of loss of livelihood has been calculated on the basis of site survey data

## 2.2.5 Loss of Common Property Resources

**Table 2.6** indicates that the proposed project shall also affect the common property resources. The common property includes religious structures, schools, government buildings, public toilets, bus stops, dust bins, compound walls and a number of other public utilities. The corridor wise detail of common properties is given in table 2.6.

Table 2.6 indicates that 9 religious structures, 2 school buildings, 256 government buildings, 1 community hall and 6 public toilets shall be affected. These structures may not be saved as they are falling within the right of way and the corridor of impact. The details of the affected community properties are presented in **Table 2.6**. These common properties of the same size and type at the desired place by the local people shall be redeveloped by the project developer.

**TABLE 2.6**  
**LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY**

| Name of the Corridors             | Common Property Resources |                |          |               |                     | Total      |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|------------|
|                                   | Religious structures      | School         | Hospital | Public toilet | Others <sup>2</sup> |            |
| Kalindikunj-Janakpuri             | 4                         | 1              | 0        | 2             | 134                 | <b>141</b> |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 5                         | 0              | 0        | 4             | 104                 | <b>113</b> |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 0                         | 1 <sup>3</sup> | 0        | 0             | 0                   | <b>1</b>   |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 0                         | 0              | 0        | 0             | 18                  | <b>18</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>9</b>                  | <b>2</b>       | <b>0</b> | <b>6</b>      | <b>256</b>          | <b>273</b> |

## 2.2.6 Temporary Impacts

The project requires a total 48.97ha (48.6 ha government and 0.37 ha private) of land for temporary purpose. Out of the total land requirement for temporary purpose, 48.6 ha is under government ownership and the remaining 0.37 ha is private land. This 48.97 ha land shall be used for different purposes of construction activities. The temporary land requirement would affect only two structures (one residential and one commercial) under the private ownership. These two private structures are identified along the proposed Central Secretariat-Kashmiri gate corridor.

<sup>2</sup> Others include government buildings and community hall.

<sup>3</sup> The boundary of Sarvodaya Kanya Vidyalaya will be partially affected.

During the construction phase of the proposed phase III, the contractor shall ensure that there shall no inconvenience caused to the people. The contractor has to identify the adverse impacts (if any) due to the construction activities. The contractor shall address them before start of the construction works.

## **2.3 RELOCATION**

The proposed project shall affect both the private, public and community property resources. The loss of private property and loss of community resource shall have social impacts on the local society. In view of social impacts, rehabilitation of the PAFs has been proposed. The relocation of community property resources shall also be done by the DMRC. The diverse nature of social impacts, due to loss of land, loss of structures, loss of community resource property and loss of public utilities, require proper mitigation measures. Identification of adverse social impacts necessitates mitigation measures as per the preference of affected families. During site social survey, choice and desire of affected people have also been collected through survey questionnaires. Mitigation measure of the adverse impacts shall be following:

- to assist the PAPs in resettling them at the suitable place,
- to provide monetary assistance in the form of shifting allowance and transitional allowance, etc.
- to provide shop for loss of shop at resettlement site by DMRC
- to provide house for loss of house at resettlement site by Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

As per the “Policy/Guidelines on Relocation and Rehabilitation of the PAPs of All Categories due to Implementation of Delhi MRTS project”, DDA will rehabilitate the PAFs occupying residential dwelling units on recommendation of Land Acquisition Commissioner (LAC) and approval of Land & Building Department (L&B), Government of National Capital of Delhi (GNCTD) and DMRC will rehabilitate PAPs occupying commercial unit/shop by providing constructed shop in the shopping complex. Since no industrial units are expected to be affected by the proposed Delhi metro phase III project. The Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development (DSIID) has no role in the project resettlement and rehabilitation.

## CHAPTER-3

### BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY

#### 3.1 THE PROJECT AREA-AN OVERVIEW

Delhi is the largest metropolitan city by area and the second-largest metropolis by population in India. It is the eighth largest metropolis in the world with population of 16.76 millions (Census, 2011). Census 2001 recorded the Delhi population as 13.85 million which was 9.42 million in Census, 1991. The decadal population growth during 1991-2001 was 46.28% and 21.55% during 2001-11. **Table 3.1** describes the demographic profile of NCT Delhi. The area of NCT Delhi is 1,483 sq. km and accommodates 13.85 million people including 7.60 million male and 6.25 million female. Scheduled Caste population comprises 2.34 millions. As per the Census record, no scheduled tribe population has been reported in the NCT of Delhi. The sex ratio is about 821 female per 1,000 male. The population growth rate is about 5.67% yearly (1991-01), birth rate 12.29%, death rate about 6.06% and Infant mortality rate is about 23.18%. According to Census 2001, the population density of Delhi is worked out at 9294 persons per sq. km. as against 6352 persons in 1991. Population density at All-India level has been worked out at 324 persons per sq. km. in 2001. Table 3.1 indicates that there are 9.66 million literate people and the literacy rate is about 81.7%. Out of the total literate population, 87.37% are male and 74.7% are female. Urban literacy rate is 82.04% against the rural 78.75%. Total working population is 4.55 millions. Out of the total workers, main workers are 31.2%, marginal workers 1.6% and non workers 67.2%.

The density of population in Delhi is highest in the country. The increasing population, highest population density and limited land area have collectively increased the traffic volume of the city. The increasing traffic volumes on road need alternative public transport system for effective commutation. Previous studies suggest a three tier component system comprising of Rail corridors (elevated and at grade), metro corridors (underground) and dedicated bus corridors. Metro Rail network was perceived to be fast, convenient and environmental friendly. In the process, Delhi government has completed two phases of metro rail. The first two phases are in operation. The next two phases (III & IV) would be completed in year 2015 and 2020 respectively. Thus the entire metro network shall have the length of 370.4 km, which is considered necessary to provide the required level of transport in the city in view of population and area spread.

The metro transport system is considered suitable being fast and clean transport system, however it also displaces people from their home and business base in a place like Delhi where roof for shelter and base for business are most desired. The adverse impacts of metro rail project are minimal in comparison to the other surface transport systems. DMRC requires the social assessment study to assess the socio-economic condition of the project affected people to address their issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation as well as the public opinion on the proposed project. Chapter begins with the details of the project area in general and baseline information about the project affected people in particular. The

information gathered in this chapter enable us to understand the impact of the project on the people and on the area.

**TABLE - 3.1**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

| S. NO. | DESCRIPTION                         | UNIT  | DELHI                    |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1.0    | Area                                | sq km | 1,483                    |
| 2.0    | Population                          | No.   | 13.85 million            |
| 2.1    | Male                                | No.   | 7.61                     |
| 2.2    | Female                              | No.   | 6.24                     |
| 2.3    | Scheduled Castes                    | No.   | 2.34                     |
| 2.4    | Scheduled Tribes                    | No.   | --                       |
| 3.0    | Sex ratio (female per 1000 of male) | No.   | 821                      |
| 4.0    | Density (person per Sq.km.)         | No.   | 9294                     |
| 5.0    | Growth rate (1991-01)               | %     | 5.67                     |
| 5.1    | Birth Rate                          | %     | 12.29                    |
| 5.2    | Death Rate                          | %     | 6.06                     |
| 5.3    | Infant Mortality Rate               | %     | 23.18                    |
| 6.0    | Literate                            | No.   | 9.66 million             |
| 6.1    | Literacy Rate                       | %     | 81.7                     |
| 6.1.1  | Male                                | %     | 87.3                     |
| 6.1.2  | Female                              | %     | 74.7                     |
| 6.2    | Urban                               | %     | 82.04                    |
| 6.3    | Rural                               | %     | 78.75                    |
| 7.0    | Total Workers                       | No.   | 4.55 million             |
| 7.1    | Main Workers                        | %     | 31.2                     |
| 7.2    | Marginal Workers                    | %     | 1.6                      |
| 7.3    | Non Workers                         | %     | 67.2                     |
| 8.0    | Household size                      | No.   | 5.0                      |
| 9.0    | Per Capita Income                   | Rs.   | 1.36 lakh (FY 2010-2011) |

Source: Census of India-2001

### **3.2 PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES**

The alignment drawing and information provided by DMRC was the basis for identification of the affected families and project affected people due to the proposed project phase. The study represents assortment of the affected households, which includes titleholders and non-titleholders. The group of non-titleholders included tenants, squatters, kiosk owners, etc. The interviewees interacted with the social teams involved for the purpose and disclosed the information required for the questionnaires format for data collection. The socio-economic analysis of surveyed household has been presented here. The data collected through the social survey generated baseline for socio-economic information about the project affected

families. The exercise has been done for each alignment individually as well as comprehensively. The data has been compiled and presented in tabular and graphical forms.

### 3.2.1 Demographic and Social Conditions

The proposed project shall affect 578 household which has approximately 2588 people comprising 56.65% male and 43.35% female. **Table 3.2** indicates that the largest number of affected families is living along the Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor comprising 58.2% of the total affected households followed by 33.2% on Janakpuri-Kalindi Kunj corridor, 4.8% of the total affected households located on Jahangirpuri-Badli and 3.8% on the Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor.

**TABLE-3.2**  
**PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES & PEOPLE**

| Name of Corridor                   | Total PAFS                 | Total PAPs                  | Total Male                    | Total Female                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj              | 192<br>(33.2)              | 837<br>(32.34)              | 472<br>(32.20)                | 365<br>(32.53)                |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar             | 336<br>(58.2)              | 1553<br>(60)                | 886<br>(60.44)                | 667<br>(59.44)                |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                 | 28<br>(4.8)                | 112<br>(4.33)               | 61<br>(4.16)                  | 51<br>(4.55)                  |
| Central Secretariat- Kashmiri Gate | 22<br>(3.8)                | 86<br>(3.32)                | 47<br>(3.20)                  | 39<br>(3.48)                  |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>578</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>2588</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>1466</b><br><b>(56.65)</b> | <b>1122</b><br><b>(43.35)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

#### 3.2.1.1 Gender & Sex Ratio

The data on gender divide and sex ratio is very helpful indicator to know the participatory share of males and females in the society, which is also an important indicator for human development index. **Table 3.3** shows the data on gender divide and sex ratio along the proposed corridors. The population of surveyed 188 households is 729, which is living in all the four proposed metro corridors. The surveyed population has gender composition of 56.2% male and 43.8% female, which indicates male preponderance over female with sex ratio of 778. In Janakpuri-Kalindikunj corridor, 56.5% are male and 43.5% female with sex ratio at 769. In Mukund Pur-Yamuna Vihar corridor, 57.1% is male and 42.9% female with sex ratio at 751. In Jahangir Puri-Badli corridor, 50.9% are male and 49.1% female with sex ratio at 964. Of the households that were surveyed along Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor, 54.3% are male and 45.7% female. The data on gender shows that number of male is more than female in all corridors. Corridor 2 has highest disparities, however corridor 3 has lowest gap between these two genders.

**TABLE-3.3**  
**GENDER AND SEX RATIO PAPs**

| Name of Corridor                  | Gender                |                       | Surveyed PAPs        | Sex Ratio  | Surveyed PAFs          | Total PAFs           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------|
|                                   | Male                  | Female                |                      |            |                        |                      |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 186<br>(56.5)         | 143<br>(43.5)         | 329<br>(45.13)       | 769        | 70<br>(36.46)          | 192<br>(33.2)        |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 177<br>(57.1)         | 133<br>(42.9)         | 310<br>(42.52)       | 751        | 88<br>(26.19)          | 336<br>(58.2)        |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 28<br>(50.9)          | 27<br>(49.1)          | 55<br>(7.54)         | 964        | 19<br>(67.86)          | 28<br>(4.8)          |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 19<br>(54.3)          | 16<br>(45.7)          | 35<br>(4.81)         | 842        | 11<br>(52.38)          | 22<br>(3.8)          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>410<br/>(56.2)</b> | <b>319<br/>(43.8)</b> | <b>729<br/>(100)</b> | <b>778</b> | <b>188<br/>(32.58)</b> | <b>578<br/>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

### 3.2.1.2 Age Structure

Age Structure refers to the contribution of population as well as dependence of population on various economic and social activities. **Table 3.4** shows the data on age structures of the interviewed project affected people for all the four corridors. The age groups of 19-35 & 36-60 years are supposed to be productive and earning to contribute to the society, family and surroundings. All four corridors have majority of the population in the designate productive age groups. Table 3.4 shows that in the age groups of PAPs for all four alignments. 66.7% of the total population belongs to the working people and 33.3% comprises of non working and dependent people. Out of 33.3% of the dependent population, 27.4% people shall be the part of future manpower. However 5.9% shall be dependent for the remaining period, since such population consists of people above 60 years of age.

The Janakpuri-Kalindikunj corridor has 64% of total population in the age group 19-60 years. Remaining 36% of the population is in the age groups of 0-6, 7-12 & 60 & above who are dependent on the working population. In Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor, 69% of total population is of working people in the age groups of 19-60 years, however 31% of total surveyed population comprises of dependent people in the age group 0-18 years and 60 years and above. In Jahangirpuri-Badli segment of proposed project, 62% population is in the age group of 19-60, which is considered working people. The remaining 38% people are dependent. In the Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor, 77% working people take responsibility of 23% dependents.

Table 3.4 also shows the average age of PAPs. 35.75 is the average age for PAPS in all corridors. 32.18 is the average age in Jahangirpuri-Badli corridor, which has the youngest PAPs. 35.88 is the average age in Janakpuri-Kalindi Kunj, 36.61 is the average age in



Mukundpur –Yamuna Vihar corridor. Average age is 38.32 in the Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor, which has the oldest PAPs.

**TABLE-3.4**  
**AGE STRUCTURE OF PAPs**

| Name of Corridor                  | AGE (in Years)      |                      |                     |                       |                       |                     | Total                | Average Age  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
|                                   | 0-6                 | 7-12                 | 13-18               | 19-35                 | 36-60                 | 60 & Above          |                      |              |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 25<br>(7.5)         | 31<br>(9.5)          | 29<br>(8.8)         | 101<br>(30.7)         | 110<br>(33.3)         | 33<br>(10.2)        | 329<br>(100)         | 35.88        |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 18<br>(5.8)         | 39<br>(12.6)         | 29<br>(9.4)         | 91<br>(29.4)          | 123<br>(39.7)         | 10<br>(3.2)         | 310<br>(100)         | 36.61        |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 9<br>(16.4)         | 6<br>(10.9)          | 6<br>(10.9)         | 9<br>(16.4)           | 25<br>(45.5)          | 0<br>(0)            | 55<br>(100)          | 32.18        |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 3<br>(8.6)          | 2<br>(5.7)           | 3<br>(8.6)          | 11<br>(31.4)          | 16<br>(45.7)          | 0<br>(0)            | 35<br>(100)          | 38.32        |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>55<br/>(7.5)</b> | <b>78<br/>(10.7)</b> | <b>67<br/>(9.2)</b> | <b>212<br/>(29.1)</b> | <b>274<br/>(37.6)</b> | <b>43<br/>(5.9)</b> | <b>729<br/>(100)</b> | <b>35.75</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

### 3.2.1.3 Religious and Social Groups

Data on religious groups has been collected in order to identify people with the specific religious belief among the PAFs. 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 3.5** shows that the Hindus (Hinduism) is the largest affected religious group among the project affected families, which is followed by Muslims (Islam) and then by other religions such as Sikhism. The study result shows that majority (85.32%) belongs to Hindu religion followed by Muslims (9.57%) and then by others (6.91%) which comprises mainly Sikhs.

**Table 3.6** 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 (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) 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 majority of surveyed households belong to the general category (41.49%), which is followed by the Other Backward Castes (OBC) with 35.64% and then by the SC (22.87%). No ST population was found along the all proposed four metro corridors.



**TABLE-3.5**  
**RELIGIOUS GROUP PAFs**

| Name of Corridor                  | Religious Group        |                      |                   |                   |                      |                      |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                   | Hindu                  | Muslim               | Christian         | Jain              | Others (specify)     | Total                |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 62<br>(89.10)          | 00<br>(0)            | 00<br>(0)         | 00<br>(0)         | 8<br>(10.9)          | 70<br>(100)          |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 70<br>(80.37)          | 15<br>(16.82)        | 00<br>(0)         | 00<br>(0)         | 3<br>(2.81)          | 88<br>(100)          |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 17<br>(89.47)          | 02<br>(10.53)        | 00<br>(00)        | 00<br>(00)        | 00<br>(00)           | 19<br>(100)          |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 08<br>(72.73)          | 01<br>(9.09)         | 00<br>(00)        | 00<br>(00)        | 02<br>(18.18)        | 11<br>(100)          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>157<br/>(83.51)</b> | <b>18<br/>(9.57)</b> | <b>00<br/>(0)</b> | <b>00<br/>(0)</b> | <b>13<br/>(6.91)</b> | <b>188<br/>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

**TABLE-3.6**  
**SOCIAL GROUP OF PAFs**

| Name of Corridor                  | Social Group          |                   |                       |                       |                      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|                                   | SC                    | ST                | OBC                   | General               | Total                |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 4<br>(5.77)           | 00<br>(0)         | 16<br>(23.08)         | 50<br>(71.15)         | 70<br>(100)          |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 22<br>(25)            | 00<br>(0)         | 40<br>(45.45)         | 26<br>(29.55)         | 88<br>(100)          |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 11<br>(57.90)         | 00<br>(0)         | 07<br>(36.84)         | 01<br>(5.26)          | 19<br>(100)          |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 06<br>(54.55)         | 00<br>(0)         | 04<br>(36.36)         | 01<br>(9.09)          | 11<br>(100)          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>43<br/>(22.87)</b> | <b>00<br/>(0)</b> | <b>67<br/>(35.64)</b> | <b>78<br/>(41.49)</b> | <b>188<br/>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

### 3.2.1.4 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. The family particulars of the surveyed PAPs/ PAFs are given in Table 3.7 & Table 3.8. Out of total Project Affected Families, majority (76.60%) of the affected families follow nuclear family pattern, 15.95% are joint families. The data also indicates presence of individual family pattern at 7.45%. The type of joint families is prevalent among most of the rich families and most of the poor families. However the lower and middle income group families show trend to live in the nuclear families. **Family size** is also determined by the economic burden and

opportunities. Family size has been classified into three categories i.e. small (2-4), medium (5-7) and large (7 & above). Members of individual families have also been included in the small family size. Table 3.8 shows most of the families have their member less than four. Majority of the families (71.67%) are small sized and individual family, 21.50% are medium type with 5-7 member. Only 6.83% of the families are with members more than seven people. The data shows the preponderance of small sized families over middle size and large sized families across all the corridors.

**TABLE-3.7**  
**FAMILY PATTERN PAFs**

| Name of Corridor                  | Family Pattern        |                        |                      |                      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                   | Joint                 | Nuclear                | Individual           | Total                |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 15<br>(21.80)         | 50<br>(70.51)          | 5<br>(7.69)          | 70<br>(100)          |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 15<br>(17.76)         | 67<br>(75.70)          | 6<br>(6.54)          | 88<br>(100)          |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 00<br>(0)             | 17<br>(89.47)          | 02<br>(10.53)        | 19<br>(100)          |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 00<br>(0)             | 10<br>(90.91)          | 01<br>(9.09)         | 11<br>(100)          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>30<br/>(15.95)</b> | <b>144<br/>(76.60)</b> | <b>14<br/>(7.45)</b> | <b>188<br/>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

**TABLE-3.8**  
**FAMILY SIZE OF PAFs**

| Name of Corridor                  | Family Size            |                       |                      |                      | Avg. size of Family |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                                   | Small                  | Medium                | Large                | Total                |                     |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 43<br>(60.90)          | 20<br>(28.20)         | 7<br>(10.90)         | 70<br>(100)          | 4.36                |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 72<br>(82.24)          | 13<br>(14.95)         | 3<br>(2.81)          | 88<br>(100)          | 4.62                |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 17<br>(89.47)          | 02<br>(10.53)         | 00<br>(0)            | 19<br>(100)          | 4.0                 |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 10<br>(90.91)          | 01<br>(9.09)          | 00<br>(0)            | 11<br>(100)          | 4.09                |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>210<br/>(71.67)</b> | <b>63<br/>(21.50)</b> | <b>20<br/>(6.83)</b> | <b>293<br/>(100)</b> | <b>4.27</b>         |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

**Marital Status:** The marital status of project affected people is indicated under three categories – married, unmarried, divorced/widowed. It is observed that out of 729 members, majority of them (52.95%) are married, 44.86% are unmarried and only 2.19% are widowed/divorced.

**TABLE-3.9**  
**MARITAL STATUS PAPs**

| Name of Corridor                   | Marital Status         |                        |                      |                      |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                    | Married                | Unmarried              | Widowed / Divorced   | Total                |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj              | 182<br>(55.2)          | 132<br>(40.1)          | 15<br>(4.6)          | 329<br>(100)         |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar             | 162<br>(52.4)          | 148<br>(47.6)          | 00<br>(0)            | 310<br>(100)         |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                 | 30<br>(54.5)           | 25<br>(45.5)           | 0<br>(0)             | 55<br>(100)          |
| Central Secretariat- Kashmiri Gate | 12<br>(62.9)           | 22<br>(34.3)           | 1<br>(2.9)           | 35<br>(100)          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>386<br/>(52.95)</b> | <b>327<br/>(44.86)</b> | <b>16<br/>(2.19)</b> | <b>729<br/>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

### 3.2.1.5 Educational Attainment

Education is a double-edged blade. It 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. Out of the total surveyed population, about 26.6% have never attended formal education. About 24.3% of affected people are educated up to primary class, 13.2% are educated up to secondary level, and 14.4% have studied up to Higher Secondary level. 17.7% of the affected people have done their graduation. 2.2% of the total surveyed PAPs have studied up to post graduate. It is observed that 1.6% of the PAPs constitute the population of children who have not attained the school going age. The data discloses that the education level of the project affected people is not at the satisfactory level even though the area is located in the metropolitan and national capital of India where educational facility is better than other parts of the country. The literacy rate among surveyed PAPs has been calculated around 71.8%, which is lower than the literacy rate of NCT Delhi (81.7%) shown in Table 3.1.

**TABLE-3.10**  
**EDUCATION LEVEL PAPs**

| Name of Corridor                   | Educational level     |                       |                      |                         |                       |                     |                     | Total                |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|                                    | <i>Illiterate</i>     | <i>Primary</i>        | <i>Secondary</i>     | <i>Higher Secondary</i> | <i>Grad</i>           | <i>PG</i>           | <i>Non School</i>   |                      |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj              | 27<br>(8.2)           | 81<br>(24.5)          | 58<br>(17.7)         | 56<br>(17.0)            | 87<br>(26.5)          | 11<br>(3.4)         | 9<br>(2.7)          | 329<br>(100)         |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar             | 101<br>(32.5)         | 76<br>(24.6)          | 37<br>(11.9)         | 49<br>(15.9)            | 42<br>(13.5)          | 5<br>(1.6)          | 00<br>(0)           | 310<br>(100)         |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                 | 48<br>(87.3)          | 7<br>(12.7)           | 0<br>(0)             | 0<br>(0)                | 0<br>(0)              | 0<br>(0)            | 0<br>(0)            | 55<br>(100)          |
| Central Secretariat- Kashmiri Gate | 18<br>(51.4)          | 13<br>(37.1)          | 1<br>(2.9)           | 0<br>(0)                | 0<br>(0)              | 0<br>(0)            | 3<br>(8.6)          | 35<br>(100)          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>194<br/>(26.6)</b> | <b>177<br/>(24.3)</b> | <b>96<br/>(13.2)</b> | <b>105<br/>(14.4)</b>   | <b>129<br/>(17.7)</b> | <b>16<br/>(2.2)</b> | <b>12<br/>(1.6)</b> | <b>729<br/>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

### 3.2.2 Economic Conditions of PAFs

The economic condition of PAFs describes occupational pattern, family income, 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 included housewife, children, elderly people and others who cannot work and earn.

#### 3.2.2.1 Occupational Pattern

The occupation and profession of the head of family has been considered during the social survey. The study recorded and assessed the capability, base for livelihood and skills of the family head, so that resettlement impacts can be assessed. Based on the impacts assessment, the income generation plan and rehabilitation plans shall be prepared accordingly. The survey results in Table 3.11 shows that majority (66.5%) of the head of project affected households are engaged in trade and business, 22.3% are engaged in labor works, 7.5% are employed in service of private sectors, public sectors and government jobs. Remaining 3.7% of head of the affected household are involved in agricultural works.

**TABLE-3.11**  
**LIVELIHOOD BASE OF PAFs**

| Name of Corridor                  | Livelihood Base            |                          |                             |                           |                          | Total                        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                   | Labour                     | Agriculture              | Business                    | Service                   | Others                   |                              |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 00<br>(0.0)                | 0<br>(0.0)               | 61<br>(87.14)               | 9<br>(12.86)              | 0<br>(0.0)               | 70<br>(100)                  |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 20<br>(22.73)              | 7<br>(7.95)              | 58<br>(65.91)               | 3<br>(3.41)               | 00<br>(0.0)              | 88<br>(100)                  |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 19<br>(100.0)              | 0<br>(0.0)               | 0<br>(0.0)                  | 0<br>(0.0)                | 0<br>(0.0)               | 19<br>(100)                  |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 07<br>(63.64)              | 0<br>(0.0)               | 03<br>(27.27)               | 01<br>(9.09)              | 0<br>(0.0)               | 11<br>(100)                  |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>46</b><br><b>(24.5)</b> | <b>7</b><br><b>(3.7)</b> | <b>122</b><br><b>(64.9)</b> | <b>13</b><br><b>(6.9)</b> | <b>0</b><br><b>(0.0)</b> | <b>188</b><br><b>(100.0)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

#### 3.2.2.2 Family Monthly Income

Assessing family income helps to understand the living standard, expenditure pattern, capacity of savings etc.. The data on monthly family income quantify either the family is under the Below Poverty line (BPL) or above poverty line (APL). About 19.1% of families reported less than Rs 25,000/- monthly income. About 17% of families' monthly income is between Rs. 25,001/- to 50,000/-, 10.6% of families' income is between Rs.50,001 to 1,00,000/-, 9.6% of families earning

between 1,00,001 – 1,50,000 /-, 11.2% families are earning 1,50,001-200,000/-. Families earning more than Rs.2,00,000/- monthly constitute about 32.5%. Most of the indirectly affected families, due to the project, earning their livelihood from labour works are identified as families living below the poverty line. More than 80% of families surveyed have income more than Rs. 25000/- per month. Therefore, the average income of a family is Rs.39096/- per month. Average family expenditure is Rs.31907/- per month.

### 3.2.2.3 Earning and Dependents

The economic condition of a family is often determined by two important factors i.e. income and expenditures. The family income and expenditure depend on the number of earning members as well as the number of dependent members. The number of earning members varied from one to five. The average earning member per family is about 1.2 whereas numbers of dependents per family are around 2.8. Table 3.13 shows number of earning members for surveyed PAFs. Majority (83.5%) of the households has only one earning member, 12.8% are of two members earning families, 3.2% are of three members earning families. Only 0.5% of the PAFs have more than four of their members who earn to boost the family economy. The average 1.3 earning members per family is in Janakpuri-Kalindikunj corridor, 1.2 average earning members are along Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor, 1.1 average earning members along Jahangirpuri-Badli corridor, and 1.0 average earning member is along Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor.

**Table 3.14** indicates about the member(s) dependent per project affected family. In other words, dependents who consume but not contribute to the family economy. Out of the total surveyed families, 17% have either one dependent member per project affected families or no dependents. No dependent indicates that the families are classified as individual households. 22.9% of the household of the total PAPs manage two dependents, 29.8% have three dependents. 30.3% of the total PAFs manage their economy with four and more than four dependents. Average numbers of dependents for all corridors come around 2.8. The highest numbers of average (3.2) dependents are in Janakpuri-Kalindi Kunj, 3 members are dependent in the Jahangirpuri-Badli corridor, 2.6 average members are in Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate corridor, however 2.5 average dependent members have been found in Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar corridor.

### 3.2.3 Affected Property

The proposed project will affect government, private and community property resource structures. These structures are mainly of three uses - residential, commercial and residential cum commercial. The study identified three types of structures, based on construction material of the wall and floor/roof, which are: *kaccha(temporary)* structures, which largely consist of mud/straw walls with tile roof; semi-pucca made of wooden walls with tin/roof, and *pucca(permanent)*- these are made of brick or concrete walls with concrete and/corrugated tin roof. The details of structures and impacts of the proposed project have been described in Chapter 2.

### **3.2.4 Family Assets**

Table 3.15 reveals the household assets of the project affected families. The mobile phone, television, DVD, refrigerator, cooking gas, motor bike and car are the common property assets found in the project impact area. The material base of consumable good among the PAFs has significant presence. It is observed that most of the PAFs have owned these items in their households. Only owners of the kiosk and squatters are without vehicles although the owners of kiosk and squatters have mobile phones, television, DVD, refrigerator, cooking gas, etc. The PAFs consider that their consumable material base, that they have in their households, as need of day and necessary to survive in cities like Delhi.

**TABLE-3.12**  
**FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

| Name of Corridor                   | Family Monthly Income |                    |                      |                     |                      |                      |                      | Avg.<br>Income | Avg.<br>expenditure |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
|                                    | <25000                | 25001-<br>50000    | 50001-<br>100000     | 100001-<br>150000   | 1500001-<br>200000   | >200000              | Total                |                |                     |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj              | 00<br>(0)             | 4<br>(5.7)         | 5<br>(7.1)           | 9<br>(12.9)         | 7<br>(10)            | 45<br>(64.3)         | 70<br>(100)          | 67784          | 53215               |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar             | 16<br>(20.5)          | 23<br>(26.2)       | 12<br>(13.6)         | 7<br>(8)            | 14<br>(15.9)         | 16<br>(18)           | 88<br>(100)          | 47800          | 39879               |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                 | 14<br>(73.7)          | 03<br>(15.7)       | 01<br>(5.3)          | 01<br>(5.3)         | 00<br>(0)            | 00<br>(0)            | 19<br>(100)          | 19210          | 14548               |
| Central Secretariat- Kashmiri Gate | 06<br>(54.5)          | 02<br>(18.2)       | 02<br>(18.2)         | 01<br>(9.1)         | 00<br>(0)            | 00<br>(0)            | 11<br>(100)          | 21589          | 19987               |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>36<br/>(19.1)</b>  | <b>32<br/>(17)</b> | <b>20<br/>(10.6)</b> | <b>18<br/>(9.6)</b> | <b>21<br/>(11.2)</b> | <b>61<br/>(32.5)</b> | <b>188<br/>(100)</b> | <b>39096</b>   | <b>31907</b>        |

Figures in brackets denote percentage



**TABLE-3.13**  
**NUMBER OF EARNING MEMBERS IN PAFs**

| Name of Corridor                  | Earning Member for Family |                      |                    |                    | Total                | Avg.<br>Earning<br>Members |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
|                                   | 1                         | 2                    | 3                  | 4 & above          |                      |                            |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 51<br>(72.9)              | 16<br>(22.9)         | 2<br>(2.9)         | 1<br>(1.4)         | 70<br>(100)          | 1.3                        |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 77<br>(87.5)              | 7<br>(8)             | 4<br>(4.5)         | 00<br>(0)          | 88<br>(100)          | 1.2                        |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 18<br>(94.7)              | 1<br>(5.3)           | 00<br>(0)          | 00<br>(0)          | 19<br>(100)          | 1.1                        |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 11<br>(100)               | 00<br>(0)            | 00<br>(0)          | 00<br>(0)          | 11<br>(100)          | 1.0                        |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>157<br/>(83.5)</b>     | <b>24<br/>(12.8)</b> | <b>6<br/>(3.2)</b> | <b>1<br/>(0.5)</b> | <b>188<br/>(100)</b> | <b>1.2</b>                 |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

**TABLE-3.14**  
**NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS IN PAFs**

| Name of Corridor                  | Number of Dependent Member for Family |                      |                      |                      | Total                | Avg.<br>Dependents<br>Members |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                   | 1                                     | 2                    | 3                    | 4 & above            |                      |                               |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 6<br>(8.6)                            | 8<br>(11.4)          | 30<br>(42.9)         | 26<br>(37.1)         | 70<br>(100)          | 3.2                           |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 19<br>(21.6)                          | 30<br>(34)           | 17<br>(19.3)         | 22<br>(25)           | 88<br>(100)          | 2.5                           |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 03<br>(15.8)                          | 03<br>(15.8)         | 05<br>(26.3)         | 08<br>(42.1)         | 19<br>(100)          | 3                             |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 04<br>(36.4)                          | 02<br>(18.2)         | 04<br>(36.4)         | 01<br>(9)            | 11<br>(100)          | 2.6                           |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>32<br/>(17)</b>                    | <b>43<br/>(22.9)</b> | <b>56<br/>(29.8)</b> | <b>57<br/>(30.3)</b> | <b>188<br/>(100)</b> | <b>2.8</b>                    |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

**TABLE 3.15**  
**FAMILY ASSETS**

| Name of Corridor                  | Household Assets/consumer durable |                            |                           |                            |                            |                            |                         |                         |                           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                   | Refrigerator                      | Television                 | Car                       | Motor bike                 | Cooking Gas                | Telephone                  | Radio                   | DVD                     | Micro-oven                |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 56<br>(41.5)                      | 67<br>(40.9)               | 39<br>(45.3)              | 48<br>(44)                 | 70<br>(39.1)               | 70<br>(38.5)               | 23<br>(31.9)            | 19<br>(76)              | 23<br>(85.2)              |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 69<br>(51.1)                      | 78<br>(47.6)               | 46<br>(53.5)              | 56<br>(51.4)               | 83<br>(46.4)               | 84<br>(46.2)               | 36<br>(50)              | 06<br>(24)              | 4<br>(14.8)               |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 06<br>(4.4)                       | 11<br>(6.7)                | 01<br>(1.2)               | 05<br>(4.6)                | 17<br>(9.5)                | 18<br>(9.9)                | 11<br>(15.3)            | 00<br>(0)               | 00                        |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 04<br>(3)                         | 08<br>(4.9)                | 00                        | 00                         | 09<br>(5)                  | 10<br>(5.5)                | 02<br>(2.8)             | 00<br>(0)               | 00                        |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>135</b><br><b>(100)</b>        | <b>164</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>86</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>109</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>179</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>182</b><br><b>(100)</b> | <b>72</b><br><b>(0)</b> | <b>25</b><br><b>(0)</b> | <b>27</b><br><b>(100)</b> |

Figures in brackets denote percentage

### 3.2.5 Vulnerable Families

The vulnerability of the project affected families has been determined by the people falling in the category of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, below poverty line (BPL), women headed family and disabled. If the households fall under BPL as a result of loss of livelihood/assets due to the proposed project, then they shall also be classified as vulnerable family. The study indicates that 46 PAFs are identified under vulnerable category. Out of the total 46 PAFs of vulnerable category, 43 belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and BPL, 2 from BPL comprising other social groups and the remaining 1 is the woman headed family. There is no old and disabled person category

### 3.2.6 Awareness about HIV/AIDS

Sex trade and spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) also came up as critical socio-cultural and health issue, which needs to be addressed to ensure that the construction of metro rail is a socially responsible development project. Most of the respondents have shown awareness about HIV/AIDS. The main source of information is television, news paper and advertisement boards displayed by the government in the city. Taking into consideration the safety issues of risks of HIV/ AIDS during the project period, a specialized NGO will be hired by the project proponent to undertake appropriate activities to deal with them in the labour camps. It is presumed that labour working in the project may not be aware with the hazards of the disease. The major activities of such NGO will include awareness generation, information dissemination and mobilization to act on the issues towards safer behavior.

## 3.3 Awareness and Opinion about the project

During the socio-economic survey, some questions were asked to the PAPs regarding the awareness, source of information and opinion about the proposed metro rail phase III project. The findings of the survey with regards to awareness, source of information and opinion about the proposed project is presented in **Table 3.16**. Out of the total 188 PAFs, 135 respondents were aware with the proposed Delhi metro rail phase III, however 53 said that they had no information about the proposed metro development. TV and News Paper are the main sources of information for 93 PAFs, however 42 PAFs knew about the project from other people i.e. neighbors and also from surveyors working for the proposed project. Out of total 188 respondents, 134 considered it a good government initiative for transport infrastructure development; however 15 replied it as being a bad option because it shall destroy their business base and source of livelihood while 39 PAPs had no opinion about the proposed metro phase iii development.

**TABLE - 3.16**  
**AWARENESS AND OPINION ABOUT THE PROJECT**

| Name of Corridor                  | Awareness about Project |           | Sources of Information |           | Opinion about Project |           |           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                   | Yes                     | No        | News Paper/TV          | People    | Good                  | Bad       | Can,t say |
| Janakpuri-Kalindikunj             | 59                      | 11        | 51                     | 08        | 60                    | 07        | 03        |
| Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar            | 69                      | 19        | 41                     | 28        | 70                    | 07        | 11        |
| Jahangirpuri-Badli                | 03                      | 16        | 00                     | 03        | 02                    | 00        | 17        |
| Central Secretariat-Kashmiri Gate | 04                      | 07        | 01                     | 03        | 02                    | 01        | 08        |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>135</b>              | <b>53</b> | <b>93</b>              | <b>42</b> | <b>134</b>            | <b>15</b> | <b>39</b> |

### 3.4 Resettlement & Rehabilitation Options

The options on resettlement and rehabilitation measures have also been collected from owner residents, owner commercial, tenant residential & commercial, kiosk owner and squatters. The study reveals that all residential unit owners opted for constructed building or plot within one to two km of their present area. The commercial unit owners have opted compensation at replacement cost, shifting expenses and rehabilitation grants in lieu of loss of business. The squatter and kiosk owners opted for proper rehabilitation within the area. The titleholders consented to get displaced by the project, if developer compensates them for the land with the market value and assistance for construction of house. The squatter gave their consent to the proposed project, if they get a house for living within the area. The kiosk owners gave their option for resettlement, if they get a business base/shelter in NCT Delhi.

### 3.5 Common Property Resources/Public Utilities

The common property resources will also be affected due to construction of the proposed project. The structures being used by public shall also be affected. The common property resources and structures related to public utilities shall be rehabilitated in accordance to the consent of local communities. As per the provisions of DMRC for rehabilitation of the project affected structures of public utilities and common property resources, such property shall be properly compensated. The same type and size of structures shall be made in the same location. The details of such structures and property have been given in the **chapter 2**, which is on potential resettlement impacts.

## CHAPTER-4 POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Metro Phase-III project falls in “Category A” based on World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.01) and JICA guidelines for Environmental and Social Projects. Category ‘A’ includes sensitive sectors such as “Roads, Railways and Bridges” which are similar to metro lines or located in or near sensitive areas such as cultural, historical or of archeological value. Over the years R&R policies have been developed at national and organizational levels. The Acts and Policy relevant to the study are:

- Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Amended in 1984);
- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007;
- JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration, April 2010
- Relocation & Rehabilitation Policy in respect of PAPs for all categories due to implementation of Delhi MRTS Project.

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

### 4.2 LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1894 (Amended 1984)

The most relevant Indian regulation for facilitating resettlement and rehabilitation is the Land Acquisition Act, 1894(amended 1984). This Act is the principal document for procedures to be followed for acquisition of private land by the Government for public purposes and for determining compensation. The Act ensures that no person is deprived of land under this Act and entitles PAPs to a hearing before the actual acquisition. While this Act does not per se provide for mitigation measures, Section 23 of the Act discusses compensation at market price, the market value of land being determined at the “*date of publication of the notification*”. However, for land acquisition, this Act will not be applicable for displacement of temporary huts. Procedures set out include: (i) Preliminary notification (Section 4); (ii) Declaration of Notification (Section 6); (iii) Notice to persons interested (Section 9); (iv) Enquiry and award (Section 11); (v) Possession (Section 16). Summary features of LAA are presented in Box No.4.1. The proposed project entails acquisition of land along the alignment and land will be acquired under this Act. The land will be acquired by DMRC for the proposed project by using Section 17 of this Act. The main elements of the LAA are:

- Land identified for the purpose is placed under Section 4 of the LAA for notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, is the highest administrative officer of the concerned District). Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.

#### BOX NO.4.1: FEATURES OF LAA

- The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within two years of the date of publication of the declaration. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.

| SECTIONS OF LA ACT, 1894 | DESCRIPTION  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 3                        | Definition   |
| 4                        | Power <sup>1</sup> of officers to enter for survey work        |
| 5                        | Payment for damage   |
| 5A                       | Hearing <sup>2</sup> of Objections                             |
| 6                        | Declaration <sup>3</sup> that is required for a public purpose |
| 7                        | After declaration, Collector to take order for acquisition     |
| 8                        | Land to be marked out, measured and planned                    |
| 9                        | Notice <sup>4</sup> to persons interested                      |
| 10                       | Powers to require and enforce the making of .....              |
| 11                       | Enquire <sup>5</sup> and award by Collector                    |
| 12                       | Award of Collector when to be final                            |
| 13A                      | Correction of Clerical Errors, etc.                            |
| 16                       | Power <sup>6</sup> to take possession                          |
| 17                       | Special power in cases of urgency                              |
| 18                       | Reference <sup>7</sup> to court                                |

- In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.

1. Whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any locality is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purposes a notification to that effect shall be published in local news paper(at least one in local language of the region) which empowers project proponent to enter in land[4(1)] for survey and any project related work.
2. Any person interested in any land which has been notified under Section 4(1) within thirty days from the date of publication of the notification, object to the acquisition of land in writing to District Collector.
3. When the appropriate Government is satisfied that any land is needed for public purposes; a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorised to certify its orders.
4. The District Collector shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be acquired. Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed and require serving all entitled persons.
5. The Collector if satisfied with the LA proceedings under said Act; may declare award which shall cover true area of land, compensation amount and other provisions of the Act.
6. When Collector has made award under Section 11, he may take possession of the land, which shall there upon vest absolutely with the Government free from all encumbrances.
7. Section 18 to Section 28 deals with intervention of court in land acquisition processes.

- In case of delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9 percent amount per annum is to be paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

### 4.3 THE NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY, 2007

The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP, 2007) was adopted by the Government of India on 31 October 2007 to address development-induced resettlement issues (**Annexure-4.1**). The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes and to provide for the basic minimum requirements. All projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP. The principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason. The objectives of the Policy are:

- a) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- b) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of implementation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- c) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- d) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- f) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

The NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 families in the plains or 200 families in hilly or tribal or Desert Development Program areas are displaced. However, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating regardless of the number affected. However, the provisions under the NRRP can also be followed for other projects as a standard and best practice. Therefore, the relevant provisions of NRRP are applicable to the proposed metro rail project. NRRP's provisions are intended to mitigate adverse impacts on Project Affected Families. The NRRP comprehensively deals with all the issues and provides wide range of eligibility to the affected persons and meets most of the requirement of JICA's Policy on Environment and Social considerations. The non title holders, under NRRP, are recognized as

people living in the affected area not less than three years after the declaration of the area as affected. The NRRP addresses vulnerable families with adequate entitlements and provides special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Families. The NRRP takes into account transparency as far as consultation, dissemination of information, disclosure and grievance is concerned. However, the law relating to the acquisition of privately owned immovable property remains the LAA.

#### **4.4 RELOCATION & REHABILITATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS FOR DELHI MRTS PROJECTS**

As per the Relocation & Rehabilitation Policy in respect of Project Affected Persons of all categories due to implementation of Delhi MRTS Projects, the responsibility for rehabilitation of PAPs are under three categories for execution of corridor:

- a) Rehabilitation of PAPs occupying residential/dwelling units for Phases-III of DMRC is to be assigned to DDA on recommendation of Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) and approval of Land and Building Department, as was applicable to up to Phase-II (**Annexure-4.2**).
- b) Rehabilitation of PAPs occupying commercial units/shops shall be done by DMRC by constructing shops and rehabilitating the affected shop keepers. This allotment will be at the cost determined by DMRC at its terms & conditions.
- c) Re-location and rehabilitation of Industrial units shall be done by Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development (DSIIDC), GNCT of Delhi.

Based on the above guidelines/policy, a brief note on land acquisition and rehabilitation for MRTS Project, Phase-III has been prepared by DMRC (**Annexure-4.3**). As per this note government land is acquired by DMRC from different departments of Central Government or State Government or local bodies at notified rate fixed by Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD), Govt. of India on long term lease basis. For acquisition of private land for the projects, DMRC places requisition of land to Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi, who in turn forward the requisition to Land & Building Department and concerned Land Acquisition Collector. Land is acquired by LAC/Land & Building Department under Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The price that is to be paid for acquisition of land is determined on the basis of fair market value of the land as assessed from the registration of last sale-purchase records of the land in the area. Final compensation is to be paid to owners, also includes 30% solatium over and above the market rate determined by LAC and interest @ 12% from the date of notification under Section(4) to the date of award and thereafter up to actual date of payment. For rehabilitation of PAPs in case of private land, concerned LAC shall prepare the list of persons eligible for rehabilitation in case of residential, commercial/shops, industrial units and same will be approved by Land & Building Department. 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. In case of non-titleholders, who have occupied government land before 31 March 2007, the compensation and assistance including dwelling units would be provided as per the policy of Delhi Urban Slum Improvement Board (DUSIB). For non-titleholders living in government land who started after 31 March 2007, the case compensation for the structure at replacement cost would be provided.

#### **4.5 JICA's GUIDELINES ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT**

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 JICA requires that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimize exploring all viable alternative project designs. In cases, it becomes unavoidable, then the affected persons should be meaningfully consulted providing them an opportunity to participate in planning and implementing the resettlement programme. They should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standard of living or at least to restore these, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. This approach endorses the eligibility of all the categories of persons, whether with formal legal rights or without these rights, in a project, but occupying project area prior to the cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank.

#### **4.6 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS**

PAPs entitled for compensation and rehabilitation are (i) PAPs losing land and other assets with legal title/traditional land rights will be compensated, and PAPs will be rehabilitated (ii) tenants in case of shops ; (iii) owners of buildings, or other objects attached to the land; (iv) PAPs losing business, income, and salaries; (v) assistance to the non title holders(squatters, etc). The cut-off date for those who have legal title is the date of notification under section 4(I) of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (amended in 1984). The cut-off-date for those who do not have legal standing (squatters and encroachers) is 31/03/2007 for eligibility of assistance under the project as per Delhi Government notification : F.386(7)/UD/BFUP/2010/1991-1205, Dt.03.02.2011. The entitlement matrix provides category wise details regarding the entitlements in relation to the

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<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.

R&R principles enumerated above. The following **Table 4.1** presents the entitlement matrix for the proposed metro rail project.

**TABLE 4.1**  
**ENTITLEMENT MATRIX**

| Category of Loss                                   | Relocation & Rehabilitation Policy in respect of PAPs for all categories due to implementation of Delhi MRTS Project  | Responsible Agency                         |
|--|---|--|
| Loss of ownership of land                          | The price for acquisition of land is determined on the basis of market value.   | District Collector<br>Govt. of NCT         |
| Loss of ownership of house                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDA is responsible for rehabilitation of PAPs.</li> <li>• A LIG flat for PAFs loosing plot size less than 100sq.m.</li> <li>• A MIG flat for PAFs loosing plot size more than 100sq.m.</li> <li>• Rs.7882/- per Sq.m. for construction cost</li> </ul> | District Collector,<br>DDA<br>Govt. of NCT |
| Loss of ownership of shop                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DMRC is responsible for rehabilitation of PAPs</li> <li>• Construction of shops</li> <li>• Maximum size of 15 sq.m per PAP</li> <li>• Rs.7882/-per sq.m. for construction cost</li> </ul>  | District Collector<br>Govt. of NCT<br>DMRC |
| Tenant in case of residential unit                 | Compensation for shifting expenses a sum of Rs 10,000/- to be paid to each household unit   | Project Authority                          |
| Tenant in case of shops                            | Eligible for rehabilitation   | Project Authority                          |
| Loss of jhuggies/hut (Occupancy before 31/03/2007) | Squatters will be rehabilitated as per relocation policy of slum dwellers.  | District Collector/DUSIB<br>Govt. of NCT   |
| Loss of jhuggies/hut (Occupancy after 31/03/2007)  | Slum dwellers will be compensated for loss of structure as per valuation of the structure.  | District Collector/DUSIB<br>Govt. of NCT   |
| Relocation of Kiosk                                | Shifting allowance @ Rs 10,000/-  | Project Authority                          |
| Vulnerable affected person                         | Skill improvement training to be arranged and assistance of Rs 15,000/- (LS)  | Project Authority                          |

## CHAPTER-5 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 5.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

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 a successful implementation of the RAP. The institutions to be involved in the process are as follows:

1. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation(DMRC)
2. Land and Building Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
3. Office of the District Collector
4. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board(DUSIB)

The institutional framework for RAP implementation is shown in **Figure 5.1**.

#### 5.1.1 DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION

DMRC is the executing and implementing agency for the proposed four new metro rail corridors in Delhi. DMRC will be overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement issues such as implementation, monitoring and execution of land acquisition and resettlement issues. The designated engineering department headed by Chief Project Manager in DMRC will assess the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement based on the engineering design. DMRC will be responsible for coordinating with other concerned government departments for land acquisition, planning and implementation of RAP which will include the disbursement of compensation, assistance, shifting and relocation of affected people. DMRC also arrange/provide vocational training and other welfare assistance to the affected people. DMRC will also resettle and rehabilitate the PAPs occupying the commercial units by constructing shopping complexes at the nominated location. However, LIG & MIG flats will be provided to PAFs occupying residential / dwelling by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on recommendation of LAC and approval of Land & Building Department, Government of NCT Delhi.

To ensure proper coordination and execution of the land acquisition and resettlement issues and to ensure coordination with the implementing agency, an independent evaluation consultant (Resettlement & Rehabilitation) with educational background of master in social science i.e. Social Work (MSW) & Sociology or an organization with similar expertise, may be hired by DMRC for mid and end term evaluation of implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The independent evaluation consultant could review RAP implementation in light of

the objectives, targets, budget and duration that is laid down in the plan. DMRC will report to funding agency regarding the progress made on land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plan.

### **5.1.2 LAND AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT**

Land and Building Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, is responsible for large-scale acquisition of land for planned development of Delhi. Land Acquisition Branch of this Department is responsible for overall coordination between various agencies involved in land acquisition. For acquisition of private land for the proposed metro rail project, DMRC will place requisition of land to Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi, who in turn will forward the requisition to Land & Building Department. On receipt of the proposal for acquisition of land from Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi, the Land Acquisition Branch of Land & Building Department will forward the same to Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to initiate the process for acquisition of land. Land will be acquired by LAC/Land & Building Department under Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

### **5.1.3 OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR**

The proposed project covers almost all districts of Delhi and each district has a Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). The office of the LAC will be responsible for the land acquisition. Land Acquisition Collector will coordinate between the DMRC and the affected land owners. DMRC will be providing the technical details and the land acquisition plans to the LAC. The LAC will be responsible for initiating the notice and issuing all the sections under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. LAC will be responsible for conducting the valuation of affected land and assets and will decide the compensation. The disbursement of compensation for land and assets of the legal owners will be done by LAC.

### **5.1.4 DELHI URBAN SHELTER IMPROVEMENT BOARD (DUSIB)**

The role of DUSIB is to look after the *Jhuggie/Jhonprie* squatter settlements / clusters by way of provision of civic amenities and their resettlement. The DUSIB is responsible for the rehabilitation of squatters/encroachers affected by the corridors. Relocation policy for slum dwellers will be applicable subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions laid down in that policy.

### 5.1.5 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (SMU)

DMRC has a division which is for looking after the social safeguards activities. This is headed by Deputy Chief Engineer (Land). He/She co-ordinates with other divisions/sections of DMRC on social, rehabilitation and resettlement issues. Other members of this unit will include the concerned Deputy Chief Engineer of the line/corridor referred to as Deputy Chief Engineer (construction) in, **Figure 5.1**, Executive Engineer (land) and Executive engineer of the concerned line/corridor. DMRC will do the overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing of RAP. The Social Management Unit (SMU) of DMRC, will work closely with other staff of the DMRC and will be specifically looking after the social safeguards issues. The SMU shall ensure that all land acquisition issues are handled according to the LA 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 DMRC for getting all the necessary clearances and implementation of the resettlement activities prior to start of any civil work. A Social Development Officer (R&R) with background of social science may be added in this SMU as full time to supervise and monitor overall activities of RAP and he/she will report day to day progress to Deputy Chief Engineer (Land). The ToR for proposed Social Development Officer (R&R) is attached as **Annexure 5.1**.

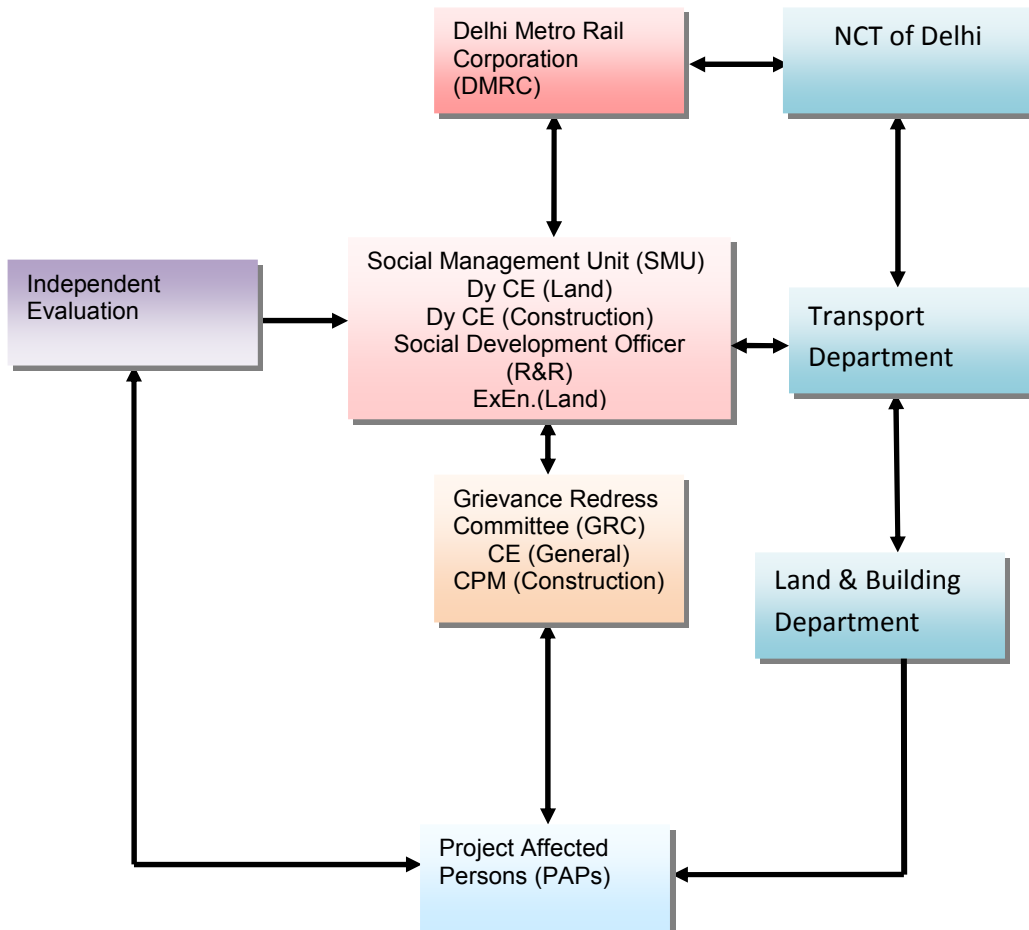
**Social Management Unit consist of:**

1. Social Development Officer(R&R)
2. Other support staff

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 and 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, especially with the LAC.

**FIGURE 5.1**  
**INSTITUTIONAL CHART FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION**

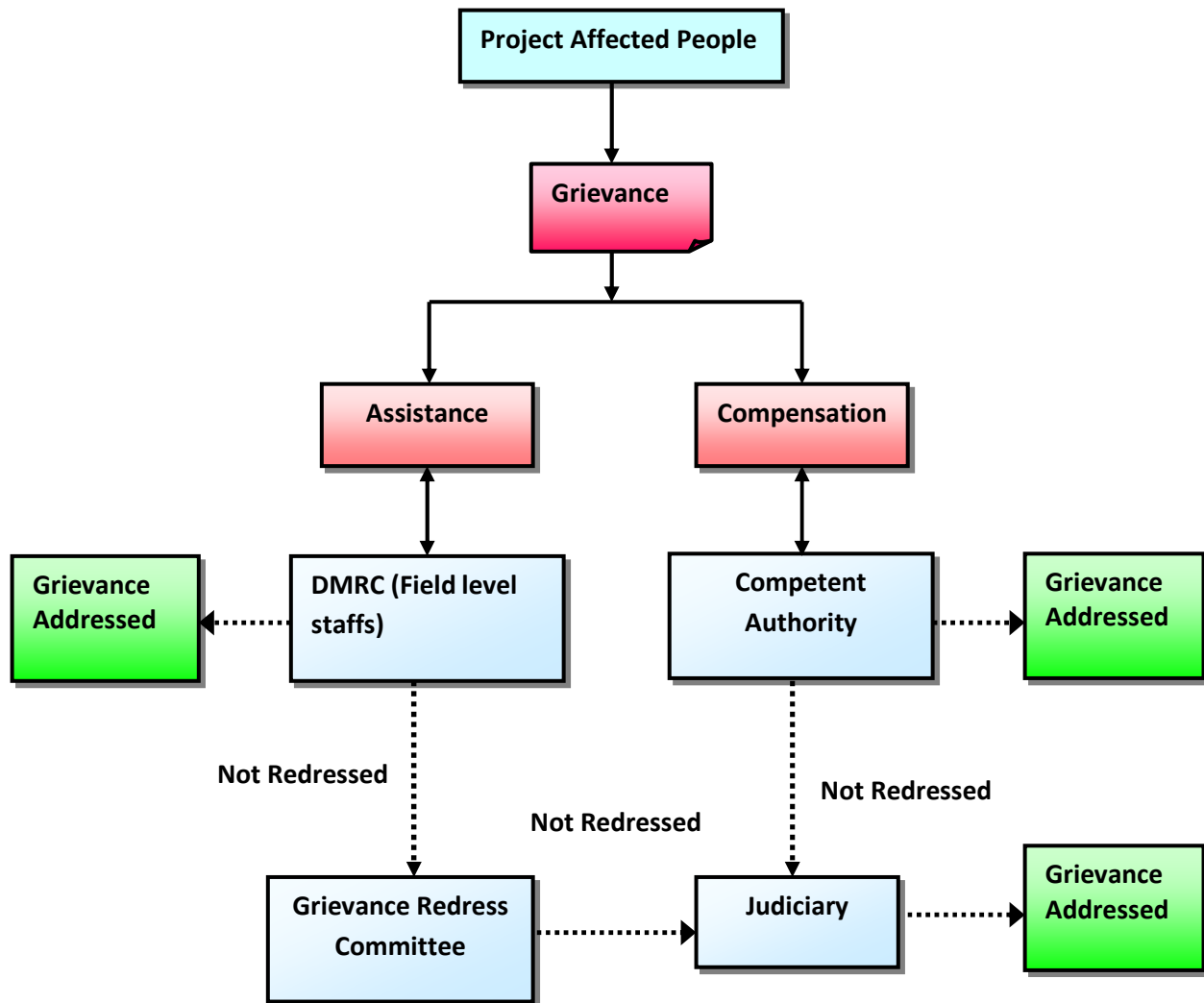




## 5.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE

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 SMU, DMRC. Grievances not redressed by SMU will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC will have Chief Engineer (General), CPM (Construction). The GRC will address only rehabilitation assistance issues. Grievances related to ownership rights and land compensation can be dealt in court as per LAA. 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 and compensation, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits. When any grievance is brought to the field level staff, it should be resolved within three months 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 three months of receiving the complaint—failing which the grievance can be referred to appropriate court of Law for redressal by the PAP. 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. A flow chart of grievances redressal is indicated in **Figure 5.2**.

**FIGURE-5.2**  
**STAGES OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL**



### 5.3 ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN RAP

Role of different stakeholders for implementation of resettlement plan is presented in **Table 5.1**.

**TABLE-5.1**  
**ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP**

| POSITION                      | RESPONSIBILITIES   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Chief Engineer (DMRC)         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of R&amp;R activities of LAP;</li> <li>• Land acquisition and R&amp;R activities in the field;</li> <li>• Ensure availability of budget for R&amp;R activities;</li> <li>• Liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&amp;R; and</li> <li>• Participate in the district level committee.</li> </ul>   |
| Dy. Chief Engineer (DMRC)     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage the day to day implementation of R&amp;R activities and report the same to Chief Engineer,</li> <li>• Monitor land acquisition and progress of R&amp;R implementation;</li> <li>• Develop communication strategy for disclosure of RAP;</li> <li>• Liaison with district administration for government's income generation and development programmes for the PAPs;</li> <li>• Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&amp;R activities;</li> <li>• Organize meetings with R&amp;R officer and other support staffs to review the progress on R&amp;R implementation;</li> </ul> |
| Grievance Redressal Committee | <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 Chief Engineer of each corridor 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>   |
| Independent Evaluation        | <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>   |
| Judiciary                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The case not resolved at GRC shall be put to court of law.</li> </ul>   |

## **5.4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

The implementation schedule for resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that 80% compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redressal will 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, DMRC will 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, RP implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation phase.

### **5.4.1 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 ESMD and additionally, the GRC needs to be appointed at this stage.

### **5.4.2 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. Considering the lengthy and time taking process for land acquisition, this step has been taken by the DMRC in advance which is being followed as per the Land Acquisition Act. However, the resettlement and rehabilitation fund will be monitored as part of the RAP implementation at this stage. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of DMRC 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 DMRC will be responsible for carrying out the monitoring on half yearly basis.

### **5.4.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Corridor wise 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 5.2 through TABLE 5.5.**





TABLE 5.4

| Description                                     | 2011 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | 2012 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | 2013 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | 2014 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    | 2015 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |
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| Identification of required land for acquisition |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | </ |



## RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR CENTRAL SECRETARAT TO KASHMIRI GATE

[illegible]

## CHAPTER-6

### PUBLIC CONSULTATION

#### 6.1 BACKGROUND

Public consultation is a continuous process throughout the project period, during project preparation, implementation, and monitoring stages. The sustainability of any infrastructure development depends on the participatory planning in which public consultation plays a major role. Experience indicates that involuntary resettlement generally causes numerous problems for the affected population. These problems may be reduced to a great extent if people are properly informed and consulted about the project and allowed to make meaningful choices or preferences. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise are likely to occur during project implementation. The overall objective of the consultation program is to minimize negative impact in the project corridors and to make people aware of the project.



Keeping in mind the significance of consultation and participation of the people likely to be affected or displaced due to the proposed project, both formal and informal discussions were conducted with stakeholders during field visits from 11/04/2011 to 13/05/2011. During field visits the social experts of RITES Ltd. consulted with the key stakeholders and discussed the issues regarding land acquisition, structures likely to be affected, high social risk, presence of significant CPR (Common Property Resource) and vulnerable population, mitigation measures, value of affected assets, and other assistance & allowances. In this chapter detailed methodology adopted for stakeholder consultation and key findings of consultations are discussed.

#### 6.2 APPROACH AND METHODS OF CONSULTATION

Public consultations were held with various sections of affected persons such as traders, women, squatters, kiosks and other inhabitants. 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 RAP addresses all issues



raised during public consultation and recommends institutional strengthening measures as well. The following methods were adopted for conducting public consultation:

- Walk-through informal group consultation along the alignment.
- 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



The number of participants in the consultations were approximately 160, which include different representatives from different echelon of the society. The key informants included both individuals and groups namely (i) head of households; (ii) household members; (iii) small business entrepreneurs (SBEs); (iv) local people; (v) squatters; (vi) kiosks; (vii) government agencies and departments. Public consultations were

organized at four places namely Shakurpur, Munirka main road, Mangalpuri road Palam and Mahatma Gandhi Basti (Rajouri Garden).

### 6.3 KEY FINDINGS OF CONSULTATIONS

The key findings of public consultation are presented in **Table 6.1**.

**TABLE 6.1**  
**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION**

| Place     | Date       | Issues Discussed | Important Opinion & Views   | DMRC Reply   |
|-----------|------------|------------------|---|--|
| Shakurpur | 11/04/2011 | Structures       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lose of residential structures or homestead land will mean a lot of problems for the people.</li> <li>• Alignment should be redesigned or should be underground to avoid dismantling of any structures.</li> <li>• People have no objection for proposed metro rail</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs losing residential structure or land will be compensated properly as per the Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.</li> <li>• DMRC has made an attempt during design of project preparation to minimize land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impact on people through suitable engineering design. However, the identified private structures and land may not be</li> </ul> |

|                                      |            |                  |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------|---|---|
|                                      |            |                  | project.  | <p>avoidable in this location because of engineering design constraints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMRC welcomes the support of people for the proposed Delhi metro rail project, Phase-III.</li> </ul>  |
|                                      |            | Land acquisition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shakurpur village is already a resettled colony. Therefore, land acquisition should be avoided in this village while designing of metro alignment.</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMRC shall take special consideration while providing compensation for acquisition of land and other resettlement assistance.</li> </ul>   |
|                                      |            | Felling of trees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People of Shakurpur village will cooperate DMRC for replantation of trees.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMRC informed that it will take necessary permission for cutting of the trees and will do necessary compensatory afforestation as per forest department of Delhi .</li> </ul>  |
| Mahatma Gandhi Basti(Rajouri Garden) | 13/04/2011 | Displacement     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Govt. should provide a constructed house for each affected family.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In case of structures (kutchha/pucca) at government land, their owners shall be compensated as per the existing Relocation Policy of J.J Clusters.</li> <li>As per existing Relocation Policy of J.J Clusters,DMRC shall rehabilitate all jhugies.</li> </ul>  |
|                                      |            | Employment       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During construction and operation phase of the project, the PAPs should be provided job opportunities.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMRC shall consider the views of people regarding employment opportunity during construction and operation period in Metro rail project.</li> </ul>  |
| Munirka main road                    | 13/05/2011 | Compensation     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation should be given at market value.</li> <li>Compensation should be given in cash for loss of buildings.</li> <li>Participants have no objection to the proposed project.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMRC shall ensure that all resettlement and rehabilitation activities shall be completed before construction of metro project.</li> <li>DMRC has made an attempt during design of project preparation to minimize land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impact on people through suitable engineering design. Steps have been made to confine project area in the government land and in available right of way, where ever feasible. However, the PAPs losing their business as source of main livelihood</li> </ul> |

|            |            |                        |  |   |
|------------|------------|------------------------|--|---|
|            |            |                        |  | <p>shall be properly rehabilitated by constructing a market complex nearby area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for acquisition of private land shall be decided as per the Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.</li> </ul>                   |
|            |            | Employment             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of livelihood should not be hampered.</li> <li>• The affected businessmen should be given alternate employment.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DMRC shall take proper initiatives to arrange for training for employment or income generation activities for PAPs.</li> </ul>   |
|            |            | Rehabilitation         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shop for shop- All shop keepers should be rehabilitated by constructing market complex in nearby area.</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DMRC shall rehabilitate all PAPs losing their business units by constructing a market complex nearby area as per the Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government</li> </ul>   |
|            |            | Safety                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety should be the first priority during construction and operation of the project.</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DMRC and contractors shall take all the safety measures during construction of metro rail.</li> <li>• DMRC informed that proper traffic diversion plan will be prepared and proper signage will be installed to avoid traffic jam problem</li> </ul> |
| Mangolpuri | 16/05/2011 | Station location       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing DDA vacant land should be used for metro station instead of commercial and residential land of local people.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggested site is not closer to habitation, so people of Palam may face difficulty in boarding the metro train, so DMRC plans to locate proposed Palam station at present indicated site.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>                                      |
|            |            | Benefits of metro rail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed metro rail will benefit the people at large.</li> <li>• Pollution level will reduce</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DMRC shall consider the views of people regarding employment opportunity in Metro rail project seriously.</li> </ul>   |

|  |  |              |   |   |
|--|--|--------------|---|---|
|  |  |              |   |   |
|  |  | Compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation should be given at market value.</li> <li>• Compensation should be given for loss of land and structures.</li> <li>• Land cost should be @Rs.1.5 lakh/Sq.m</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for acquisition of private land shall be decided as per the Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.</li> <li>• Compensation for demolition of structures shall be considered at replacement value under the provision of Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.</li> </ul> |

From the above table it is evident that the people in Delhi have no objection to the proposed metro rail project. According to them loss of residential structures



and homestead land will mean a lot of problem for people. Compensation for acquisition of private land should be given to those who are likely to lose their land at the current market price. There should not be any negative impact on green view of Delhi.

Most of the shopkeepers at Munirka main road were of the view that they want to re-open shops near the metro stations. The jhuggies/ jhonpri owners at Mahatma Gandhi Basti desired to get full compensation for their jhuggis and belongings and also employment during the construction stage of the metro corridor. Some persons were thinking beyond and mentioned that Delhi will progress and will look better and pollution will be less.

#### 6.4 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. Perhaps more importantly, the affected communities strongly felt a sense of participation in the decision-making process. Consolidated minutes of public consultations are attached as **Annexure -6.1 to Annexure 6.4**

During project implementation, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with the help of Dy.Chief Engineer (DMRC) will conduct Information and Community Consultation Program (ICCP) in the project area. The main objectives of the ICCP are to: (i) inform and explain the entitlement policy and the various options to the affected people prior to payments of compensation and other assistance; and (ii) socially prepare the Small Business Enterprises (SBE), and households for relocation and assist them in the process. As a result, the affected families/persons will be well informed about the project and their entitlements. PIU will prepare an information brochure in local language, i.e., Hindi, explaining the RAP, the entitlements and the implementation schedule. The RAP will be distributed to all affected households/SBEs.

## **6.5 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The effectiveness of the resettlement action plan (RAP) is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will form part of the project implementation. Consultations during resettlement plan implementation will involve agreements on compensation and assistance options and entitlement package. Another round of consultation will occur when compensation and assistance are provided.

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

- a) PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the PAP's in RAP implementation.
- b) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, families of BPL, Scheduled Castes to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- c) DMRC will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works and payment and assistance paid to the community. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the project offices.



- d) Taking into consideration the risks of HIV/ AIDs during the project construction period and road safety issues, specialist will be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies.

Lastly, participation of PAPs will also be ensured through their involvement in various local committees. PIU and field offices will maintain an ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems and undertake remedial measures.

## CHAPTER 7

### RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE PLAN AND COST ESTIMATE

#### 7.1 BACKGROUND

This chapter presents an overview of eligibility for entitlement, valuation of and compensation for losses, income restoration and cost estimates. The present cost estimates for land and structures are based on DPR and circular of the GNCT, Delhi. 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 appointed under Land Acquisition Act.

#### 7.2 ELIGIBILITY FOR ENTITLEMENT

The entitlement framework has the following provision for providing compensation for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families/people:

##### **Titleholder:**

##### ***Residential***

- Compensation at replacement cost(both land and structure)
- A LIG flat for PAFs loosing plot size less than 100sq.m.
- A MIG flat for PAFs loosing plot size more than 100sq.m.
- Rs.7882/- per Sq.m. for construction cost.
- Shifting allowance @ Rs.10,000/-

##### ***Commercial:***

- Construction of shopping complex
- Maximum size of 15 Sq.m. per PAP.
- Rs.7882/- per Sq.m for construction cost
- Shifting allowance @Rs.10,000/-

##### **Non-Title Holder:**

##### ***Tenant in case of residential unit***

- Shifting allowance @Rs.10,000/-

##### ***Tenant in case of commercial unit***

- Construction of shopping complex
- Maximum size of 15 Sq.m per PAP
- Rs.7882/- per sq.m for construction cost.
- Shifting allowance @ Rs.10,000/-
- Vulnerable to get Training @ Rs. 15000/-per PAP

**Assistance for Squatters and encroachers**

- Squatters-Occupancy before 31/03/2007, will be eligible for rehabilitation as per the relocation policy of slum dwellers.
- Squatters-Occupancy after 31/03/2007, will be eligible for compensation for loss of structure as per valuation of structure.
- Shifting allowance @Rs. 10,000/
- Training @ Rs.15,000/-

**Assistance for Kiosk**

- All Kiosk to get Rs. 10,000/-as one time shifting allowance

**7.3 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES**

Land requirements have been kept to the barest minimum and worked out on area basis. Acquisition of private land has been minimised as far as possible. Cost of Government land is based on the rate presently being charged by the concerned authorities, such as Land and Development Office, Govt. of India, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Delhi Development Authority (DDA), etc. Private land for MRTS project shall be acquired by GNCT, Delhi and compensation shall be paid as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

**7.3.1 LOSS OF LAND AND REPLACEMENT VALUE**

A total of 35653.66 sqm residential and commercial private land will be required out of which 31964.68 sqm is permanent and 3689.28 sqm is temporary. As per DPR, the average rate of private land has been worked out to be Rs.34,500/- per sqm on the basis of awards issued for various cases in the recent past. An additional 30% cost has been taken as solatium over and above the compensation in consideration of compulsory nature of acquisition. About 12% as interest rate has also been considered. For acquiring temporary private land, compensation at the rate of Rs. 6% of total land cost per year for 3 years will be provided as per the provision in DPR. The expenditure would be **Rs.15659.49/-** lakhs for acquisition of permanent private land and **Rs.229.10/-** lakhs for temporary land.

**7.3.2 LOSS OF STRUCTURE AND REPLACEMENT VALUE**

For loss of structures, either commercial or residential, the title holders will be compensated at replacement cost as per the Relocation & Rehabilitation Policy in respect of PAPs for all categories due to implementation of Delhi MRTS Project. Rehabilitation of PAFs occupying residential/dwelling units will be done by DDA on recommendation of LAC and approval of Land & Building Department, GNCTD, Delhi. A LIG category flat shall be provided to the PAF losing less than 100 sqm. A MIG category flat shall be provided to PAF losing residential plot size

more than 100 sqm. DMRC will resettle and rehabilitate the PAPs occupying commercial units by constructing shopping complexes at nominated locations. The rate for construction of a residential structure has been calculated @ 7882/- per sqm as per the base unit rate of cost of construction<sup>1</sup>. All displaced PAPs shall get a flat of MIG<sup>2</sup> type. Those who are partially affected shall get only the cost of land and structures. The cost calculated under this head is **Rs.1726.27** /- lakhs.

### 7.3.3 ASSISTANCE FOR SQUATTERS

Squatters occupying their dwelling units before 31/03/2007 will be rehabilitated as per relocation policy of slum dwellers. Whereas squatters occupying after 31/03/2007 will be compensated as per valuation of the structures.

### 7.3.4 SHIFTING ALLOWANCE

Each displaced project affected families shall be provided shifting allowance of Rs.10,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of household materials and belonging etc. Shifting allowance is one time grant. A provision of **Rs.48.20/- lakhs** has been made under this head.

### 7.3.5 TRAINING FOR UPGRADATION OF SKILLS

Training provided to eligible PAPs will be as per their choice for skill up-gradation. Vulnerable group PAPs will be given preference for this support. Training would be provided to squatters, commercial owners/tenants, and wage earners for up gradation of skills. The average period of training for skill up-gradation shall be one month. The total expenditure on basic orientation and skill development training per trainee has been considered Rs. 15000/-. The amount used to estimate the budget for training has been calculated on the following basis:

1. Institutional training cost -Rs. 3500/-
2. Participants lodging and boarding cost-Rs.8000/-
3. Trainer cost –Rs.2000/-
4. Raw material cost –Rs. 1500/-

A provision of **Rs. 56.55 lakhs** has been made for imparting training for up gradation of skills.

<sup>1</sup> See Annexure-1 of Notification of Revenue Department of NCT, Delhi No.1(281)/Regn.Br/HQ/Div.com/09/45 dated 4/2/2011.

<sup>2</sup> MIG flat is considered to provide best out of the resettlement provision.

### 7.3.6 OTHER STRUCTURES

It is observed from the study that total four religious structures and six public toilets would be affected fully and five religious structures and two schools would be affected partially. The cost of these structures has been considered in project development cost in DPR.

## 7.4 INCOME RESTORATION

This development project will have an adverse impact on the income of PAFs. Accordingly it is the responsibility of DMRC as the owner of the project to provide adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected families. The focus of restoration of livelihood will be to ensure that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are able to at least “regain their previous living standards”. The entitlement matrix proposed for this project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the PAPs are able to at least regain their pre project living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the PAPs, various assistances are incorporated in the RAP. DMRC will play a proactive role to mobilize PAPs to get some vocational skills training for the vulnerable groups and the vendors losing their business and income. DMRC, under the Government social welfare scheme such as SJSRY (Suvarna Jayanti Sharari Rojghar Yojana )<sup>3</sup> may provide vocational training/skill such as trainings for painters, carpentry, plumbing, electrician work and so on for the BPL families. About 24% of total PAFs are identified as vulnerable families in the three corridors (Kalindikunj-Janakpuri, Mukundpur-Yamuna Vihar, and Jahangirpuri-Badli) affected due to the project. Under the income rehabilitation assistance these project affected vulnerable families should be provided with such trainings. Women headed households to be integrated into women welfare schemes like *Stree Shakti*<sup>4</sup> of the Govt. of NCT, Delhi. One of the family members of those affected households to be identified for such trainings for restoration of their livelihoods. Scheduled castes youth are to be trained in employable skills under Special Component Plan Scheme (SCPS) of Govt. of NCT, Delhi.

Those who are unskilled and working as labourers in various establishments could be employed in construction sites. The special training programme should be conducted with the help of concerned departments of Govt. of Delhi which is actively working for Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Slums and other localities. Department of Urban Community Development also conducts various training programmes leading to income generation. Especially, the Women

<sup>3</sup> Short term courses are run under Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojna Scheme sponsored by Ministry of Urban Development, GNCTD with the objective of training the people in employable skills.

<sup>4</sup> The project Stree Shakti is an attempt of the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi to empower, especially those belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society. This project covers three areas (i.e.health,literacy,income generation) which significantly impact the process of empowerment of women.

and Child Welfare Department provides an opportunity to all concerned persons to undergo various training programmes. It conducts several vocational and technical training courses. All these courses could be available to the affected people. For this purpose, help of local NGOs could be solicited. Based on the demands of the stakeholders, the NGOs may be asked to impart training. After completion of training, monitoring and follow up could be undertaken DMRC with the help of NGOs.

## 7.5 COST ESTIMATE

The detail of R&R budget is given in **Table 7.1**. The total cost for resettlement and rehabilitation will be **Rs.17745.21/-** lakhs.

**TABLE 7.1**  
**TABLE COST FOR R&R**

| S. NO | DESCRIPTION                                  | ENTITLEMENT   | UNIT | QUANTITY | RATE (RS.) | AMOUNT (Rs.in lakh) |
|-------|--|---|------|----------|------------|---------------------|
| 1     | Acquisition of Commercial & Residential land | Replacement cost  | Sq.m | 31964.68 | 34,500     | 11027.81            |
| 1.1   | Solatium 30%                                 | In consideration of compulsory nature of acquisition as per LA Act. |      |          |            | 3308.34             |
| 1.2   | Interest @12%                                |   |      |          |            | 1323.34             |
| 1.3   | Acquisition of temporary private land        | Temporary private land @6% of total land cost per year for 3 years  | Sq.m | 3689.28  | 34,500     | 229.10              |
| 2     | Acquisition of structure                     |   |      |          |            |                     |
| 2.1   | Residential (PA)<br>PA : Partially Affected  | Construction allowance @ Rs.7882 per sq.m                           | Sq.m | 427.24   | 7882       | 33.67               |
| 2.2   | Residential(FA)<br>FA : Fully Affected       | A MIG flat (93 sqm.) for each fully affected family(total 196 PAFs) | Sqm  | 93       | 7882       | 1436.73             |
| 2.3   | Commercial (PA)                              | Construction allowance @ Rs.7882 per sq.m                           | Sq.m | 1956.45  | 7882       | 154.20              |
| 2.4   | Commercial(FA)                               | Maximum size of 15 sqm per PAP(total 86 PAPs)                       | Sqm  | 15       | 7882       | 101.67              |
| 3     | Shifting Allowance                           | A lump sum shifting allowance of Rs.10,000/-                        | No.  | 482      | 10,000     | 48.20               |

|              |                        |  |         |     |          |                 |
|--------------|------------------------|--|---------|-----|----------|-----------------|
| 4            | Training Assistance    | A lum sum training assistance of Rs.15000/- for up gradation of skills | No.     | 377 | 15,000   | 56.55           |
| 5            | Independent Evaluation |  | Lum sum |     | 15,00000 | 15.00           |
| 6            | Miscellaneous          |  | Lum sum |     | 10,00000 | 10.00           |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                        |  |         |     |          | <b>17745.21</b> |



## **CHAPTER- 8**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **8.1 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 provides both a working system for effective implementation of the RAP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met.

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

#### **8.2 INTERNAL MONITORING**

The internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out by DMRC. 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 DMRC 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 Resettlement Specialist on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in **Table 8.1**.

**TABLE 8.1**  
**INDICATORS FOR MONITORING OF RAP PROGRESS**

| Indicators       | Parameters Indicators   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>Physical</b>  | Extent of land acquired<br>Number of structures dismantled<br>Number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation<br>Number of families affected<br>Number of families purchasing land and extent of land purchased<br>Number of PAPs receiving assistance/compensation<br>Number of PAPs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance<br>Extent of government land identified for house sites |
| <b>Financial</b> | Amount of compensation paid for land/structure<br>Cash grant for shifting oustees<br>Amount paid for training and capacity building of staffs<br>Amount for restoration of CPR (Common Property Resource)   |
| <b>Social</b>    | Area and type of house and facility at resettlement site<br>Number of time GRC met<br>Number of appeals placed before grievance redressal cell<br>Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC<br>Number of cases referred and addressed by arbitration<br>Number of PAPs approached court<br>Women concern   |
| <b>Economic</b>  | Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash   |

| Indicators       | Parameters Indicators   |
|------------------|---|
|                  | Number of business re-established<br>Utilization of compensation<br>House sites/business sites purchased<br>Successful implementation of Income<br>Restoration Schemes  |
| <b>Grievance</b> | Consultation for grievance redressal<br>PAPs knowledge about their entitlements<br>Cases referred to court, pending and settled<br>Number of grievance cell meetings<br>Number of cases disposed by SMU to the satisfaction of<br>PAPs. |

Field Offices will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Baseline socio-economic census and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. A format for monitoring of RAP implementation is presented in **Annexure 8.1**.

### 8.3 INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

As mentioned earlier, an Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) will be hired by DMRC for mid and end term evaluation. A detailed Terms of Reference for IEA is found as **Annexure 8.2**.

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 8.2**.

**TABLE 8.2**  
**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</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> </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</li> </ul> |

| Objectives  | Risk Factor  | Outcomes and Impacts  |
|---|--|---|
| standard of living.<br>– Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living. | – Unexpected number of grievances<br>– Finding a suitable rehabilitation site for displaced population<br>– PAPs falling below their existing standard of living | only economic activity<br>– % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as secondary economic activity<br>– % of PAPs reported increase in income due to training<br>– % PAPs got trained in the skill of their choice<br>– Role of NGO in helping PAPs in selecting trade for skill improvement<br>– Use of productive asset provided to PAPs under on time economic rehabilitation grant<br>– Type of use of additional assistance money by vulnerable group<br>– Types of grievances received<br>– No. of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances<br>– % of PAPs aware about the GRC mechanism<br>– % of PAPs aware about the entitlement frame work mechanism<br>– PAPs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility |

#### 8.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

DMRC will be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP. DMRC will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities. The Independent Evaluation Consultant will submit mid and end term evaluation report to DMRC 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.

**ANNEXURE 1.1****STATION DETAILS**

| <b>S.No.</b>                     | <b>Station Name</b>  | <b>Station Type</b> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Mukundpur to Yamuna Vihar</b> |                      |                     |
| 1)                               | Mukundpur            | At Grade            |
| 2)                               | Azadpur              | Underground         |
| 3)                               | Shalimar Bagh        | Elevated            |
| 4)                               | Netaji Subash Place  | Elevated            |
| 5)                               | Shakurpur            | Elevated            |
| 6)                               | Punjabi Bagh West    | Elevated            |
| 7)                               | ESI Hospital         | Elevated            |
| 8)                               | Rajouri Garden       | Elevated            |
| 9)                               | Maya Puri            | Elevated            |
| 10)                              | Naraina 2            | Elevated            |
| 11)                              | Naraina 1            | Elevated            |
| 12)                              | Delhi Cantonment     | Elevated            |
| 13)                              | Dhaura Kuan          | Elevated            |
| 14)                              | Moti Bagh            | Elevated            |
| 15)                              | Bhikaji Cama Place   | Underground         |
| 16)                              | Sarojini Nagar       | Underground         |
| 17)                              | INA                  | Underground         |
| 18)                              | South extension      | Underground         |
| 19)                              | Lajpath Nagar        | Underground         |
| 20)                              | Srinivaspuri         | Underground         |
| 21)                              | Ashram               | Underground         |
| 22)                              | Hazrat Nizamuddin    | Underground         |
| 23)                              | Mayur Vihar          | Elevated            |
| 24)                              | Mayur Vihar Pocket 1 | Elevated            |
| 25)                              | Trilokpuri           | Elevated            |
| 26)                              | Vinod Nagar          | Elevated            |
| 27)                              | IP Extension         | Elevated            |
| 28)                              | Anand Vihar          | Elevated            |
| 29)                              | Jagatpuri            | Elevated            |
| 30)                              | Arjun Nagar          | Elevated            |
| 31)                              | Bhola Nath Nagar     | Elevated            |
| 32)                              | Welcome              | Elevated            |
| 33)                              | Jaffrabad            | Elevated            |
| 34)                              | Maujpur              | Elevated            |

| S.No.                                      | Station Name     | Station Type |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| 35)  | Yamuna Vihar     | Elevated     |
| <b>Janakpuri to Kalindi Kunj</b>           |                  |              |
| 1)   | Janakpuri west   | Elevated     |
| 2)   | Janakpuri C2B    | Elevated     |
| 3)   | Dabri Mor        | Elevated     |
| 4)   | Dhasrathpuri     | Elevated     |
| 5)   | Palam            | Underground  |
| 6)   | I G D Airport    | Underground  |
| 7)   | Vasant Vihar     | Underground  |
| 8)   | Munirka          | Underground  |
| 9)   | R.K. Puram       | Underground  |
| 10)  | IIT              | Underground  |
| 11)  | Hauz Khas        | Underground  |
| 12)  | Panchsheel Park  | Underground  |
| 13)  | Chirag Delhi     | Underground  |
| 14)  | G.K. Enclave – I | Underground  |
| 15)  | Nehru Place      | Underground  |
| 16)  | Kalkaji          | Underground  |
| 17)  | Okhla Phase III  | Elevated     |
| 18)  | Ishwar Nagar     | Elevated     |
| 19)  | Jamia Nagar      | Elevated     |
| 20)  | Okhla Vihar      | Elevated     |
| 21)  | Jasola Vihar     | Elevated     |
| 22)  | Kalindi Kunj     | Elevated     |
| <b>Central Secretariat – Kashmiri Gate</b> |                  |              |
| 1)   | Janpath          | Underground  |
| 2)   | Mandi House      | Underground  |
| 3)   | ITO              | Underground  |
| 4)   | Delhi Gate       | Underground  |
| 5)   | Jama Masjid      | Underground  |
| 6)   | Lal Quila        | Underground  |
| 7)   | Kashmire Gate    | Underground  |
| <b>Jahangirpuri – Badli</b>                |                  |              |
| 1)   | Shalimar Place   | Elevated     |
| 2)   | Rohini sector 18 | Elevated     |
| 3)   | Badli            | Elevated     |

**ANNEXURE 1.2****TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

| <b>S.No.</b> | <b>System</b>                      | <b>Standards</b>  |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1            | Transmission Media                 | Optical Fibre System as the main bearer for bulk of the telecommunication network.  |
| 2            | Telephone exchange                 | EPABX of minimum 48 ports equipped is to be provided at each station.   |
| 3            | Train Radio System                 | Digital Train radio (TETRA) communication between motorman of moving cars, stations, maintenance personnel and central control.   |
| 4            | Train Destination indicator system | LED/LCD based boards with adequately visibility to be provided bilingual visual indication of the status of the running trains, and also special message in emergencies .   |
| 5            | Centralise clock system            | Accurate display of time through a synchronisation system of slave clocks driven from a master clock at the OCC and sub-master clock in station. This shall also be used for synchronisation other systems.   |
| 6            | Passenger Announcement system      | Passenger Announcement system covering all platform and concourse areas with local as well as central announcement.   |
| 7            | Redundancy (Major System)          | Redundancy on Radios' in the Base Stations. Path redundancy for optical fibre cable by provisioning in ring configuration.  |
| 8            | Environmental conditions           | All equipment rooms to be air conditioned.  |
| 9            | Maintenance Philosophy             | <p>System to have, as far as possible, automatic switching facility to alternate routes/circuits in the event of failure.</p> <p>Philosophy of preventive checks for maintenance to be followed. System networked with NMS for diagnosing faults and co-ordination.</p> <p>Card/module level replacement shall be done in the field and repairs undertaken in the central laboratory/manufacture's premise.</p> |

## ANNEXURE 1.3

## Questionnaire for Social Survey

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

- 1.1 City/Town : \_\_\_\_\_ District : \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2 Place/Location : \_\_\_\_\_ Chainage No.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3 Category of PAF: ☐
- Titleholder -1 Encroacher -2 Tenant -3
- Squatter -4 Kiosk -5 Others (specify) -6

**2. GENERAL INFORMATION**

- 2.1 Name of head of the household : .....
- 2.2 Name of the Respondent : .....
- 2.3 Religious Group: Hindu - 1 Muslim - 2 Christians - 3 Ja ☐
- 4 Others (specify) - 5
- 2.4 Social Group: SC - 1 ST - 2 OBC - 3 Gen ☐
- 4
- 2.5 Family Pattern : Joint - 1 Nuclear - 2 Individual - 3 ☐
- 2.6 Size of Family : Small (2-4) - 1 Medium (5-7) - 2 Large(Above 7) - 3 ☐

**3. FAMILY PARTICULARS (Start from head of the household)**

| S. No | Name of the member | Relation-ship to HH Head | Sex | Age (years) | Marital Status | Education | Any Disability | Any skilled family member |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1     |                    |                          |     |             |                |           |                |                           |
| 2     |                    |                          |     |             |                |           |                |                           |
| 3     |                    |                          |     |             |                |           |                |                           |
| 4     |                    |                          |     |             |                |           |                |                           |
| 5     |                    |                          |     |             |                |           |                |                           |

- 3.10 Household's Main Occupation----- and Monthly Income(Rs)-----
- 3.11 Subsidiary Source ----- and Monthly Income (Rs.)-----
- 3.12 No. of Adult earning members-----
- 3.13 No. of dependents-----
- 3.14 Family annual expenditure: Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.15 Household Assets \_\_\_\_\_

**4. COMMERCIAL/SELF EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES**

- 4.1 Type of Shop/Business Enterprises (SBEs) ☐
- Grocery - 1 Tailoring - 8
- Pan shop - 2 Clinic - 9
- Vegetables/fruits - 3 Electrical work - 10
- Hotel - 4 Manufacturing - 11
- Fancy item - 5 (Specify product)
- Bicycle/scooter repairing - 6 Others (specify) - 12
- Cloth/Dresses - 7
- 4.2 Employment Pattern ☐



## 5. VULNERABILITY

- ## 6. INFORMATION ON AFFECTED PROPERTY

[illegible]

## 7. PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION

- 7.5 If bad, what negative impacts do you perceive?

1. Plot
2. Constructed building
3. Building construction assistance
4. Shifting expenses
5. Compensation at replacement cost
6. Training for skill up gradation
7. Others (Specify)

**ANNEXURE 1.4**

**FORMAT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

**ProjectName:**.....

| Location | Date & Time | Stakeholders | Issues Discussed | Suggestions by Stakeholders |
|----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|          |             |              |                  |                             |

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

Signature of Stakeholders:

**ANNEXURE 2.1**

**LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTY  
(JANAKPURI-KALINDI KUNJ CORRIDOR)  
PERMANENT LAND REQUIREMENT**

| S.No. | Location                         | Identification /Number | Type                       | Area (sqm) | Ownership of Land | Impact    | Details                |
|-------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1     | Vikash Puri (near Kerala School) | 8 Jhuggis              | Residential                | 316.32     | N/A               | Fully     | Squatters              |
| 2     | Vikash Puri (near Kerala School) | 4 Jhuggis              | Residential                |            | N/A               | Partially | Squatters              |
| 3     | Vikash Puri (near Kerala School) | 35 Jhuggis             | Residential                | 907.31     | N/A               | Fully     | Squatters              |
| 4     | Janakpuri                        | B-6, B-7, B-8 49 flats | Residential                | 828.34     | Govt. Flats       | Fully     | PT Colony              |
| 5     | Janakpuri                        | 1A/1B (C2B)            | Residential                | 140.11     | Private           | Partly    | Green Valley Apartment |
| 6     | Janakpuri                        | 2A/2B (C2B)            | Residential                |            |                   |           |                        |
| 7     | Janakpuri                        | 3A/3B(C2B)             | Residential                |            |                   |           |                        |
| 8     | Janakpuri                        | 4A/4B(C2B)             | Residential                |            |                   |           |                        |
| 9     | Sitapuri                         |                        | Commercial                 | 84.19      | Private           | Fully     | Gupta Associate        |
| 10    | Sitapuri                         | 4/1984                 | Residential cum Commercial |            |                   | Fully     | Himachal Pahalwan      |
| 11    | Sitapuri                         |                        | Commercial                 |            |                   | Fully     | Nargish Furniture      |
| 12    | Sitapuri                         |                        | Commercial                 |            |                   | Fully     | Automobile Shop        |
| 13    | Sitapuri                         |                        | Commercial                 |            |                   | Fully     | Gobardhan Graphics     |
| 14    | Sitapuri                         |                        | Commercial                 | 20.93      | Private           | Fully     |                        |
| 15    | Dwarkapuri, Vijay Enclave        | RZ-A-1/47              | Commercial                 | 494.6      | Private           | Fully     | Dental Clinic          |
| 16    | Dwarkapuri                       |                        | Commercial                 | --         | Private           | Fully     | Flex digital print     |
| 17    | Dwarkapuri                       |                        | Residential cum Commercial | --         | Private           | Fully     | --                     |
| 18    | Dwarkapuri                       |                        | Residential                | --         | Private           | Partially | --                     |
| 19    | Dwarkapuri                       |                        | Commercial                 | --         | Private           | Partially | ---                    |
| 20    | Dwarkapuri                       |                        | Commercial                 | --         | Private           | Partially | Automobile Shop        |
| 21    | Dwarkapuri                       |                        | Commercial                 | --         | Private           | Partially | Jaquar Associate Mable |
| 22    | Dwarkapuri                       |                        | Commercial                 | --         | Private           | Partially | Surya TMT Surya        |

|    |               |         |                            |         |         |           |                       |
|----|---------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 23 | Dwarkapuri    |         | Commercial                 | --      | Private | Partially | Gupta Brothers        |
| 24 | Dashrath Puri |         | Commercial                 | 22.45   | Private | Partially | Sri Ram Cement Nirman |
| 25 | Dashrath Puri |         | Commercial                 | --      | Private | Partially | MTS Data Card         |
| 26 | Dashrath Puri |         | Commercial                 | --      | Private | Partially | Chilly Billy          |
| 27 | Dashrath Puri | A-68/69 | Commercial                 | --      | Private | Partially | Sai Communications    |
| 28 | Vijay Enclave |         | Commercial                 | 2024.46 | Private | Partially | Aarush Car            |
| 29 | Vijay Enclave | RZ-A1/6 | Residential                | --      | Private | Partially | Residence             |
| 30 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Partially | Sunavya Clinic        |
| 31 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Partially | Balaji Electrical     |
| 32 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Partially | Liberty Shop          |
| 33 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Dwarka Sweets         |
| 34 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Remxx Events          |
| 35 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Shop                  |
| 36 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Samsung               |
| 37 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Shop                  |
| 38 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Shop                  |
| 39 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Rajesh Auto Parts     |
| 40 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Fresh Price           |
| 41 | Vijay Enclave |         | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private | Fully     | Shri Ultra Red Oxide  |

|    |               |                 |                            |         |            |           |   |
|----|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|-----------|---|
| 42 | Vijay Enclave |                 | Residential cum Commercial | ---     | Private    | Fully     | Tata Tiscon                                   |
| 43 | Vijay Enclave |                 | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private    | Fully     | KBS Fairprices                                |
| 44 | Vijay Enclave |                 | Commercial                 | --      | Private    | Fully     | Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Prashikshan Sansthan |
| 45 | Vijay Enclave |                 | Residential                | --      | Private    | Fully     | Residence                                     |
| 46 | Vijay Enclave |                 | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private    | Partially | Rama Trading Company                          |
| 47 | Vijay Enclave |                 | Residential                | --      | Private    | Partially | Residence                                     |
| 48 | Vijay Enclave |                 | Residential cum Commercial | --      | Private    | Partially | Residence & shop                              |
| 49 | Dashrath Puri |                 |                            | 39.21   | Government | Fully     | Transformer                                   |
| 50 | Dashrath Puri |                 |                            | 50.51   | Government | Fully     | Transformer                                   |
| 51 | Dashrath Puri |                 |                            | 15      | Government | Fully     | Samadhi                                       |
| 52 | Palam Village |                 |                            | 390     | Government | Partially | School  |
| 53 | Palam Village | DDA (Pocket-13) | Community Hall             | 108.54  | Government | Partially | Community Hall                                |
| 54 | Palam Village | WZ-820          | Commercial                 | 1183.31 | Private    | Fully     | Mr. Sajjan Kumar M.P.                         |
| 55 | Palam Village |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Carpenter                                     |
| 56 | Palam Village |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Automobile Shop                               |
| 57 | Palam Village |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Automobile Shop                               |
| 58 | Palam Village |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Automobile Shop                               |
| 59 | Palam Village |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Carpenter Shop                                |
| 60 | Palam Village |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Carpenter Shop                                |
| 61 | Palam Village |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Carpenter Shop                                |
| 62 | Palam Village |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Carpenter Shop                                |
| 63 | Palam         |                 | Commercial                 |         | Private    | Fully     | Automobile Shop                               |

|    |                         |   |                      |        |            |           |                       |
|----|-------------------------|---|----------------------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|
|    | Village                 |   |                      |        |            |           |                       |
| 64 | Palam Village           |   | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Bamboo Shop           |
| 65 | Palam Village           |   | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Somany Marble & tiles |
| 66 | Palam More              |   | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Agrawal Sweets        |
| 67 | Palam More              | WZ-810  | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Balaji Steel Company  |
| 68 | Palam More              |   | Commercial           | 476.2  | Private    | Fully     | Hotel                 |
| 69 | Palam More              |   | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Brijesh Stone         |
| 70 | Palam More              |   | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Jai Maa Steel         |
| 71 | Palam More              |   | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Stone Shop            |
| 72 | Palam More              |   | Office               | 42.03  | Government | Partially | DJB Office            |
| 73 | Air Force Station Palam |   | Office               | 286.99 | Government | Fully     | Air Force             |
| 74 | Air Force Station Palam |   | Office               |        | Government | Fully     | Air Force             |
| 75 | Air Force Station Palam |   | Hut                  |        | Government | Fully     | Air Force             |
| 76 | Air Force Station Palam |   | Building             | 400.04 | Government | Fully     | Air Force             |
| 77 | Air Force Station Palam |   | Building             |        | Government | Fully     | Air Force             |
| 78 | Air Force Station Palam |   | Building             |        | Government | Fully     | Air Force             |
| 79 | Air Force Station Palam |   | Temple               |        | Government | Partially | Air Force             |
| 80 | Vasant Vihar            |   | Hut                  | 84     | Government | Fully     | CPWD                  |
| 81 | RK Puram                | 741-748,749-756,757-764,777-784,773-776,769-772,765-768,1041-1044 (48 Quarters) | Residential Building | 4944   | Government | Fully     | CPWD                  |
| 82 | RK Puram                |   | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Narula Associate      |
| 83 | RK Puram                |   | Commercial           |        | Private    | Fully     | Furniture Shop        |

|             |                   |                              |                     |         |            |           |   |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|------------|-----------|---|
| 84          | RK Puram          |                              | Commercial          | 222     | Private    | Fully     | Tara Furniture  |
| 85          | RK Puram          |                              | Commercial          |         | Private    | Fully     | Furniture shop  |
| 86          | RK Puram          | DDA Horticulture Division IV | Building Commercial | 417     | Government | Fully     | Fitness Centre  |
| 87          | RK Pram           | DDA Horticulture Division IV | Hut                 | 20      | Government | Fully     | Guard Room  |
| 88          | Swami Nagar       | DDA Horticulture Division IV | Building            | 29      | Government | Fully     | Pump & Tube well                                      |
| 89          | Swami Nagar       | DDA Horticulture Division IV | Building            | 16      | Government | Fully     | Flower Shop   |
| 90          | Swami Nagar       |                              | Building            | 38      | Government | Fully     | Public Toilet   |
| 91          | Swami Nagar       |                              | Commercial          | 341.44  | Private    | Partially | Bharat Petroleum                                      |
| 92          | Swami Nagar       |                              | Commercial          | 180.63  | Private    | Fully     | Chandigarh Tour & Travel                              |
| 93          | Swami Nagar       |                              | Commercial          | 720     | Private    | Partially | Indian Oil Petrol Pump                                |
| 94          | Chirag Delhi      |                              | Office              | 484.68  | Government | Fully     | DDA Horticulture                                      |
| 95<br>kk-kk | Kalkaji           |                              | Park                | 8000    | Government | Partly    | DDA Green Park  |
| 96          | Kalkaji           |                              | Commercial          | 3392.98 | Private    | Partly    | Anna Poorna Industries & shop                         |
| 97          | Kalkaji           |                              | Commercial          | 1115.19 | Government | Partly    | Open land   |
| 98          | Kalkaji           |                              | Commercial          | 1816.47 | Government | Partly    | Micro Small & Medium Enterprise Development Institute |
| 99          | Modi Mill Flyover |                              | Building            | 70      | Government | Partly    | Railway Staff Quarters                                |
| 100         | Modi Mill Flyover |                              | Structures          | 10      | Government | Fully     | Temple  |
| 101         | Ishwar Nagar      |                              | Public Utilities    | 70      | Government | Fully     | Dust Bin  |
| 102         | Ishwar Nagar      |                              | Structures          | 155.76  | Government | Fully     | Temple  |
| 103         | Sarai Jhulena     |                              | Building            | 750.11  | Government | Partially | DDA Flats   |
| 104         | Escort Hospital   |                              | Commercial          | 149.13  | Private    | Partially | Open Land   |
| 105         | Escort Hospital   |                              | Commercial          | 62.17   | Private    | Partially | Open Land   |
| 106         | Escort Hospital   |                              | Commercial          | 140.77  | Private    | Partially | Open Land   |
| 107         | Jamia Nagar       |                              | Residential cum     | 676.84  | Private    | Partially | Open and building structures                          |



|     |              |  |             |           |            |           |   |
|-----|--------------|--|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---|
|     |              |  | Commercial  |           |            |           |   |
| 108 | Jamia Nagar  |  | Official    | 2793.16   | Government | Partially | Jamia Millia Campus                     |
| 109 | Jamia Nagar  |  | Official    | 160       | Government | Partially | Jamia Millia Campus                     |
| 110 | Jamia Nagar  |  | Official    | 575.83    | Government | Partially | Jamia Millia Campus                     |
| 111 | Jamia Nagar  |  | Official    | 59.64     | Government | Partially | Jamia Millia Campus                     |
| 112 | Jamia Nagar  |  | Official    | 90.94     | Government | Partially | Jamia Millia Campus                     |
| 113 | Jamia Nagar  |  | Official    | 59.64     | Government | Partially | Police Station                          |
| 114 | Okhala Vihar |  | Official    | 5011      | Government | Partially | UP irrigation Agra Canal                |
| 115 | Jasola Vihar |  | Official    | 5597.5    | Government | Partly    | UP irrigation Agra Canal                |
| 116 | Sarita Vihar |  | Official    | 3166.43   | Government | Partly    | Delhi Jal Board                         |
| 117 | Sarita Vihar |  | Residential | 2349.25   | Private    | Fully     | Habitation Villagers House              |
| 118 | Kalindi Kunj |  | Official    | 5208.86   | Government | Fully     | DDA open Land                           |
| 119 | Kalindi Kunj |  | Official    | 3130.33   | Government | Partly    | UP Government                           |
| 120 | Kalindi Kunj |  | Official    | 116172.1  | Government | Fully     | DDA open Land                           |
| 121 | Kalindi Kunj |  | Official    | 106452.43 | Government | Fully     | DDA & UP Government Land with Squatters |
| 122 | Kalindi Kunj |  | Official    | 24878.63  | Government | Fully     | Delhi Government                        |

**ANNEXURE 2.2**

**LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTY  
(MUKUND PUR- YAMUNA VIHAR COORIDOR)  
PERMANENT LAND REQUIREMENT**

| S.No. | Location   | Identification / Number        | Type        | Area (sqm) | Ownership of Land | Impact    | Details                       |
|-------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1     | Mukund Pur |                                | Official    | 162000     | Government        | Partially | PWD                           |
| 2     | Mukund Pur |                                | Official    | 222813     | Government        | Partially | Delhi Police                  |
| 3     | Mukund Pur |                                | Official    | 82329      | Government        | Partially | DJB                           |
| 4     | Mukund Pur |                                | Official    | 56046      | Government        | Partially | DJB                           |
| 5     | Mukund Pur | G+5 Factory                    | Industry    | 353        | Private           | Partially | RA Nariman Co.                |
| 6     | Mukund Pur | G+2 Factory                    | Industry    |            | Private           | Partially | Leather Company               |
| 7     | Mukund Pur | G+3 Factory                    | Commercial  | 57         | Private           | Partially | Chevrolet Motors              |
| 8     | Wazir Pur  |                                | Official    | 18064      | Government        | Fully     | PWD, MCD                      |
| 9     | Moti Bagh  | A-5 & A-6                      | Residential | 320        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD                          |
| 10    | Moti Bagh  | A-3 & A-4                      | Residential | 320        | Government        | Partially | CPWD                          |
| 11    | Moti Bagh  | A-2074, A-1076, A-1078, A-1080 | Residential | 380        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD (4 floors G+3) 8 qtrs    |
| 12    | Moti Bagh  | A-1081, A-1083, A-1085, A-1087 | Residential | 400        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD (4 floors G+3) 8 qtrs    |
| 13    | Moti Bagh  | A-27, A-28                     | Residential | 340        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD (2 floors G+1) 4 qtrs    |
| 14    | Moti Bagh  | A-29, A-30                     | Residential | 325        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD (2 floors G+1) 4 qtrs    |
| 15    | Moti Bagh  | A-39, A-40                     | Residential | 350        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD(2 floors G+1) 4 qtrs     |
| 16    | Moti Bagh  | A-43, A-44                     | Residential | 210        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD (4 floors G+3) 8 qtrs    |
| 17    | Naraina    | Building No. 198               | Residential | 330        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD (2 floors G+1) 4 qtrs    |
| 18    | Naraina    | Building No. 197               | Residential | 330        | Government        | Fully     | CPWD (2 floors G+1) 4 qtrs    |
| 19    | Naraina    | Building No. 196               | Residential | 330        |                   | Fully     | Defense (2 floors G+1) 4 qtrs |
| 20    | Naraina    |                                | Residential | 290        | Government        | Fully     | Defense                       |
| 21    | Naraina    |                                | Residential | 770        | Government        | Fully     | Defense (4 floors G+3) 8 qtrs |
| 22    | Naraina    |                                | Residential | 830        | Government        | Fully     | Defense (6 rooms Ground)      |
| 23    | Naraina    |                                | Residential | 830        | Government        | Fully     | Defense(6 rooms Ground)       |

|    |                    |           |             |      |            |           |  |
|----|--------------------|-----------|-------------|------|------------|-----------|--|
| 24 | Naraina            |           | Store       | 55   | Government | Fully     | Defense  |
| 25 | Naraina            |           | Army Booth  | 78   | Government | Fully     | Defense  |
| 26 | Naraina            |           | Residential | 540  | Government | Fully     | Defense  |
| 27 | Naraina            |           | Residential | 540  | Government | Fully     | Defense (4 floors G+3) 8 qtrs  |
| 28 | Mayapuri           |           | DTC Room    | 85   | Government | Fully     | DTC  |
| 29 | Rajauri Garden     |           | Commercial  | 335  | Private    | Partially | Janak Building (5 floors B+G+3)                                      |
| 30 | Rajauri Garden     |           | Commercial  | 190  | Private    | Partially | Arena Institute (4floor G+3)   |
| 31 | Rajauri Garden     |           | Official    | 355  | Government | Fully     | DTC Building   |
| 32 | Rajauri Garden     |           | Official    | 770  | Government | Fully     | DTC BUS Terminal   |
| 33 | ESI                |           | Official    | 310  | Government | Fully     | Flood Control Building   |
| 34 | Punjabi Bagh       | 5/35      | Commercial  | 720  | Private    | Partially | Old Castrol Factory, Gulati Building                                 |
| 35 | Punjabi Bagh       | WZ-261    | Residential | 700  | Private    | Fully     | 4 floor, House   |
| 36 | Punjabi Bagh       | WZ-262    | Residential | 1380 | Private    | Fully     | 5 Floor, house   |
| 37 | Punjabi Bagh       | WZ-262    | Residential | 500  | Private    | Fully     | 4 floor, house   |
| 38 | Punjabi Bagh       | WZ-410/3  | Residential | 115  | Private    | Fully     | 3 floor, house   |
| 39 | Punjabi Bagh       | WZ-410/3  | Residential | 400  | Private    | Fully     | 3 floor, house   |
| 40 | Punjabi Bagh       | WZ-410/3A | Residential | 130  | Private    | Fully     | 2 floor, house   |
| 41 | Punjabi Bagh       | WZ-459    | Residential | 35   | Private    | Fully     | 1 floor, house   |
| 42 | Punjabi Bagh       |           | Public Use  | 90   | -          | partly    | Sulabh Toilet Building   |
| 43 | NS Place           |           | official    | 380  | Government | partially | 2 Floor, building (Kasturba Polytechnic Building)                    |
| 44 | Bhikaji Cama Place |           | Commercial  | 1864 | Government | Fully     | Petrol Pump  |
| 45 | Sarojini Nagar     |           | Residential | 864  | Government | Fully     | CPWD   |
| 46 | Srinivasपुरi       | E-1&2     | Residential | 543  | Government | Fully     | MCD  |
| 47 | Ashram             |           | Commercial  | 2500 | Private    | Fully     | Mr. Kalka Prasad Agrawal (Sealed by Government for Unauthorised Use) |
| 48 | Ashram             | K-68      | Commercial  | 238  | Private    | Fully     | Mr. Satish Batra, K-68 Hari Nagar Ashram Chowk                       |

**LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTY**  
**(MUKUND PUR- YAMUNA VIHAR COORIDOR)**

**TEMPORARY LAND REQUIREMENT**

| S.No. | Location  | Identification Details | Type     | Area (SQM) | Ownership of Land | Impact |     |
|-------|-----------|------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|--------|-----|
| 1     | Mukundpur |                        | Official | 309619     | Government        | Fully  | DJB |

**LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTY  
(JAHAGIRPURI-BADLI CORRIDOR)  
PERMANENT LAND REQUIREMENT**

| S.No. | Location      | Identification / Number | Type     | Area (sqm) | Ownership of Land | Impact    | Details                            |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1     | Jahangir Puri |                         | Official | 41656.37   | Government        | Partially | DDA                                |
| 2     | Jahangir Puri |                         | Official | 866.32     | Government        | Partially | Education department               |
| 3     | Badli         |                         | Official | 13806.03   | Government        | Partially | Northern Railway                   |
| 4     | Badli         |                         | Official | 17112.51   | Government        | Fully     | PWD                                |
| 5     | Badli         |                         | Official | 6980.81    | Government        | Fully     | Irrigation and Flood Control Dept. |
| 6     | Badli         |                         | Official | 861.49     | Government        | Fully     | Northern Railway                   |

**LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTY  
(JAHAGIRPURI-BADLI CORRIDOR)  
TEMPORARY LAND REQUIREMENT**

| S.No. | Location     | Identification Details | Type     | Area  | Ownership of Land | Impact |     |
|-------|--------------|------------------------|----------|-------|-------------------|--------|-----|
| 1     | Jahangirpuri |                        | Official | Fully | Government        | Fully  | DDA |

**LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTY  
(CENTRAL SECRETARIAT-KASHMIRI GATE CORRIDOR)  
PERMANENT LAND REQUIREMENT**

| S.No. | Location      | Identification / Number | Type        | Area (sqm) | Ownership of Land | Impact    | Details                      |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1     | Janpath       |                         | Official    | 3102.19    | Government        | Partially | NDMC, MTNL, STC              |
| 2     | Janpath       |                         | Official    | 363.50     | Private           | Partially | Imperial Hotel               |
| 3     | Mandi House   |                         | Official    | 2161.28    | Government        | Partially | NSD, LKA                     |
| 4     | Mandi House   |                         | Residential | 673.26     | Private           | Partially | House No. 1<br>Sikandra Road |
| 5     | ITO           |                         | Official    | 774.99     | Government        | Partially | DIMTS                        |
| 6     | ITO           |                         | Official    | 469.99     | Government        | Partially | DIMTS                        |
| 7     | ITO           |                         | Official    | 730.82     | Government        | Partially | DIMTS/CPWD                   |
| 8     | ITO           |                         | Official    | 644.4      | Government        | Partially | DIMTS/CPWD                   |
| 9     | ITO           |                         | Official    | 2851.56    | Government        | Partially | CAG/CPWD                     |
| 10    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 8102.254   | Government        | Partially | MCD                          |
| 11    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 144.4      | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 12    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 913.94     | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 13    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 1408.92    | Government        | Fully     | LNJPH                        |
| 14    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 1280.85    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 15    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 715.42     | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 16    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 1041.19    | Government        | Fully     | Stadium                      |
| 17    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 410.94     | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 18    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 324.8      | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 19    | Delhi Gate    |                         | Official    | 326.16     | Government        | Fully     | LNJPH                        |
| 20    | Jama Masjid   |                         | Official    | 2866.599   | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 21    | Jama Masjid   |                         | Official    | 1284.807   | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 22    | Jama Masjid   |                         | Official    | 171.652    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 23    | Jama Masjid   |                         | Official    | 362.082    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 24    | Jama Masjid   |                         | Official    | 325.361    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 25    | Jama Masjid   |                         | Official    | 1761.608   | Government        | Fully     | Archeological<br>Department  |
| 26    | Jama Masjid   |                         | Official    | 222.718    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 27    | Jama Masjid   |                         | Official    | 453.806    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 28    | Lal Quila     |                         | Official    | 369.934    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 29    | Lal Quila     |                         | Official    | 907.747    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 30    | Lal Quila     |                         | Official    | 468.347    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 31    | Lal Quila     |                         | Official    | 10879.963  | Government        | Fully     | MES                          |
| 32    | Lal Quila     |                         | Official    | 275.851    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 33    | Kashmiri Gate |                         | Official    | 477.593    | Government        | Fully     | DIMTS                        |
| 34    | Kashmiri Gate |                         | Official    | 331.631    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |

**LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTY**

**(CENTRAL SECRETARIAT-KASHMIRI GATE)  
TEMPORARY LAND REQUIREMENT**

| S.No. | Location        | Identification Details | Type        | Area      | Ownership of Land | Impact    |                              |
|-------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1     | Chelmsford Club |                        | Official    | 7879.825  | Government        | Fully     | MOUD, NDMC                   |
| 2     | Janpath         |                        | Official    | 14991.19  | Government        | Fully     | NDMC, MOUD                   |
| 3     | Janpath         |                        | Commercial  | 933.69    | Private           | Partially | Imperial Hotel               |
| 4     | Mandi House     |                        | Official    | 12221.97  | Government        | Partially | NSD, LKA                     |
| 5     | Mandi House     |                        | Residential | 2065.59   | Private           | Partially | House No. 1<br>Sikandra Road |
| 6     | Mandi House     |                        | Official    | 14332.49  | Government        | Partially | NDMC, Embassy of<br>Nepal    |
| 7     | Western Court   |                        | Official    | 9667.76   | Government        | Partially | CPWD/Western<br>Court        |
| 8     | ITO             |                        | Official    | 774.99    | Government        | Partially | DIMTS                        |
| 9     | Delhi Gate      |                        | Official    | 26298.87  | Government        | Partially | MCD                          |
| 10    | Delhi Gate      |                        | Official    | 499.52    | Government        | Partially | LNJPH                        |
| 11    | Delhi Gate      |                        | Official    | 354.81    | Government        | Partially | Ambedkar<br>Stadium          |
| 12    | Delhi Gate      |                        | Official    | 264.358   | Private           | Partially | Open land                    |
| 13    | Jama Masjid     |                        | Official    | 1240.077  | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 14    | Jama Masjid     |                        | Official    | 1383.2    | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 15    | Jama Masjid     |                        | Official    | 537.044   | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 16    | Jama Masjid     |                        | Official    | 17800.889 | Government        | Fully     | MCD                          |
| 17    | Lal Quila       |                        | Official    | 22545.589 | Government        | Fully     | MCD, MES                     |
| 18    | Kashmiri Gate   |                        | Official    | 25022.109 | Government        | Fully     | DIMTS, MCD                   |
| 19    | Kashmiri Gate   |                        | Official    | 12371.205 | Government        | Fully     | MCD, Haryana<br>Irrigation   |

## MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Land Resources)

(Land Reforms Division)

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2007

Subject : National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007

**F.No. 26011/4/2007-LRD.**—Whereas, the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, have formulated a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007;

And, whereas, the Government of India desire that the contents of the said Policy be brought to the notice of the general public and given wide publicity;

Now, therefore, it is directed that the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 given in the Schedule hereto annexed be published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section I, dated the 31st October, 2007.

## SCHEDULE

**THE NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT  
POLICY, 2007**

**CHAPTER – I****1. Policy****PREAMBLE:**

1.1 Provision of public facilities or infrastructure often requires the exercise of legal powers by the state under the principle of *eminent domain* for acquisition of private property, leading to involuntary displacement of people, depriving them of their land, livelihood and shelter; restricting their access to traditional resource base, and uprooting them from their socio-cultural environment. These have traumatic, psychological and socio-cultural consequences on the affected population which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society including members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, marginal farmers and women. Involuntary displacement of people may be caused by other factors also.

1.2 There is imperative need to recognise rehabilitation and resettlement issues as intrinsic to the development process formulated with the active participation of the affected persons, rather than as externally-imposed requirements. Additional benefits beyond monetary compensation have to be provided to the families affected adversely by involuntary displacement. The plight of those who do not have legal or recognised rights over the land on which they are critically dependent for their

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subsistence is even worse. This calls for a broader concerted effort on the part of the planners to include in the displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement process framework not only those who directly lose land and other assets but also those who are affected by such acquisition of assets. The displacement process often poses problems that make it difficult for the affected persons to continue their earlier livelihood activities after resettlement. This requires a careful assessment of the economic disadvantages and social impact of displacement. There must also be a holistic effort aimed at improving the all round living standards of the affected people.

1.3 A National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families was formulated in 2003, and it came into force w.e.f. February, 2004. Experience of implementation of this policy indicates that there are many issues addressed by the policy which need to be reviewed. There should be a clear perception, through a careful quantification of the costs and benefits that will accrue to society at large, of the desirability and justifiability of each project. The adverse impact on affected families – economic, environmental, social and cultural – needs to be assessed in a participatory and transparent manner. A national policy must apply to all projects where involuntary displacement takes place.

1.4 The aim should be to minimise large-scale displacement, as far as possible. Only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project may be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes, and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum. Prior to initiating the acquisition of land for a project, the appropriate Government should, *inter alia*, take into consideration the alternatives that will (i) minimise the displacement of people due to the acquisition of land for the project; (ii) minimise the total area of land to be acquired for the project; and (iii) minimise the acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project. The options assessment may be in terms of the alternative project plans, potentially suitable sites, technological choices available, or a combination of these. Suitable institutional mechanism should be developed and adopted by the appropriate Government for carrying out the task in a transparent manner.

1.5 Where large numbers of families are affected, it must be mandatory to do social impact assessments and provide all required infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area. More particularly, where the Scheduled Tribes people are being displaced in sizeable numbers, a well thought out Tribal Development Plan must be put in place.

1.6 Furthermore, such a policy must specify clear timeframes within which the implementation of the rehabilitation package as well as utilization of the land shall

be accomplished. Also, it should lay down an effective monitoring and grievance redressal mechanism.

1.7 It is acknowledged that many State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies either have their own Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policies or are in the process of formulating them. The provisions of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007) provide for the basic minimum requirements, and all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. The principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason.

## CHAPTER – II

### **2. Objectives of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy**

2.1 The objectives of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy are as follows:-

- (a) to minimise displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (c) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (d) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (f) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

## CHAPTER – III

### **3. Definitions**

3.1 The definition of various expressions used in this policy are as follows:

- (a) "*Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement*" means an officer not below the rank of District Collector in a State appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons;

(b) "*affected family*" means:

- (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason; or
- (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the *abadi* or other property) in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or
- (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;

(c) "*affected area*" means area of village or locality notified by the appropriate Government under paragraph 6.1 of this policy;

(d) "*agricultural labourer*" means a person primarily resident in the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;

(e) "*agricultural land*" includes lands being used for the purpose of-

- (i) agriculture or horticulture;
- (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs;
- (iii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
- (iv) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;

(f) "*appropriate Government*" means,-

- (i) in relation to the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, the Central Government;
- (ii) in relation to a project which is executed by the Central Government agency or undertaking or by any other agency on the orders or directions

of the Central Government, the Central Government;

(iii) in relation to the acquisition of land for purposes other than (i) and (ii) above, the State Government; and

(iv) in relation to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced due to any other reason, the State Government;

(g) 'BPL family': The below poverty line (BPL) families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time and included in a BPL list for the time being in force;

(h) "Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement" means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner or of equivalent rank of that Government;

(i) "DDP block" means a block identified under the Desert Development Programme of the Government of India;

(j) "family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children;

(k) "holding" means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;

(l) "khatedar" means a person whose name is included in the revenue records of the parcel of land under reference;

(m) "land acquisition" or "acquisition of land" means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Union or a State for the time being in force;

(n) "marginal farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare;

(o) "non-agricultural labourer" means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

(p) "notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State;

(q) "occupiers" means members of the Scheduled Tribes in possession of forest land prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2005;

- (r) "Ombudsman" means the person appointed under paragraph 8.3 of this policy for redressal of grievances;
- (s) "prescribed" means, unless otherwise specified, prescribed by guidelines or orders issued by the Central Government under this policy;
- (t) "project" means a project involving involuntary displacement of people, irrespective of the number of persons affected;
- (u) "requiring body" means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent transfer of such land in public interest to a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization, as the case may be, under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land;
- (v) "resettlement area" means any area so declared under paragraph 6.9 of this policy by the appropriate Government;
- (w) "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 - IV

#### 4. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of Projects

4.1 Whenever it is desired to undertake a new project or expansion of an existing project, which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is carried out in the proposed affected areas in such manner as may be prescribed.

4.2.1 The above SIA report shall be prepared, in such proforma as may be prescribed, considering various alternatives, and using agencies accredited in the manner prescribed.

4.2.2 While undertaking a social impact assessment, the appropriate Government shall, *inter alia*, take into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; particularly, roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of safe

drinking water, sources of drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations; public utilities, such as post offices, fair price shops, etc.; food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational/training facilities, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial and cremation grounds, etc.

4.2.3 The appropriate Government may specify that the ameliorative measures, which will need to be undertaken for addressing the said impact for a component, may not be less than what is provided in a scheme or programme, if any, of the Central Government or a State Government in operation in that area.

4.3.1 Where it is required as per the provisions of any law, rules, regulations or guidelines to undertake environmental impact assessment also, the SIA study shall be carried out simultaneously with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.

4.3.2 In cases where both EIA and SIA are required, the public hearing done in the project affected area for EIA shall also cover issues related to SIA. Such public hearing shall be organised by the appropriate Government.

4.3.3 Where there is no requirement for EIA, the SIA report shall be made available to the public through public hearing to be organised by the appropriate Government in the affected area.

4.4.1 The SIA report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group constituted for the purpose by the appropriate Government. Two non-official social science and rehabilitation experts, the Secretary/Secretaries of the department(s) concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the appropriate Government or his (their) representative(s), and a representative of the requiring body shall be nominated by the appropriate Government to serve on this expert group.

4.4.2 Where both EIA and SIA are required, a copy of the SIA report shall be made available to the agency prescribed in respect of environmental impact assessment by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and a copy of the EIA report shall be shared with the expert group mentioned in paragraph 4.4.1.

4.5 The SIA clearance shall be accorded as per the procedure and within the time limits as may be prescribed.

4.6 The SIA clearance shall be mandatory for all projects involving involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, and the conditions laid down in the SIA clearance shall be duly followed by all concerned.

4.7 The Ministry of Defence, in respect of projects involving emergency acquisition of minimum area of land in connection with national security, may be exempted from the provisions of this Chapter, with due institutional safeguards, as may be prescribed, for protecting the interests of the affected families and achieving the broad objectives of this policy.

## CHAPTER – V

### **5. Appointment of Administrator and Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and their powers and functions**

5.1 Where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of large number of persons due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it may; and where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, appoint, by notification, by the State Government(s) concerned, in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government to be the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R):

Provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Government:

Provided further that in case of a project involving involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families *en masse* in plain areas, or less than two hundred families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, where the appropriate Government decides not to appoint an Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, adequate administrative arrangements shall be made by the appropriate Government for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as per this policy.

5.2 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be assisted by such officers and employees as the appropriate Government may provide.

5.3 Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall take all measures for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

5.4 The overall control and superintendence of the formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall vest in the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

5.5 Subject to any general or special order of the appropriate Government, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall perform the following functions and duties:

- (i) minimise displacement of people and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives in consultation with the requiring body;
- (ii) hold consultation with the affected families while preparing a rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan;
- (iii) ensure that interests of the adversely affected persons of Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections are protected;
- (iv) prepare a draft scheme or plan of rehabilitation and resettlement as required under Chapter VI of this policy;
- (v) prepare a budget including estimated expenditure of various components of acquisition of land, rehabilitation and resettlement activities or programmes in consultation with representatives of the affected families and the requiring body;
- (vi) arrange adequate land, as far as possible, for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families;
- (vii) allot land and sanction the benefits to the affected families;
- (viii) perform such other functions as the appropriate Government may, from time to time, by order in writing, assign.

5.6 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may, by order in writing, delegate such of the administrative powers conferred and duties imposed on him by or under this policy to any officer not below the rank of *Tehsildar* or equivalent.

5.7 All officers and staff appointed by the appropriate Government under this policy shall be subordinate to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.



5.8 The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or of equivalent rank of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement in respect of such cases to which this policy applies to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

5.9 For the purposes of this policy, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement and other officers and employees appointed for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families shall be subordinate to the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

5.10 The Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement plans or schemes and proper implementation of such plans or schemes.

## CHAPTER – VI

### **6. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan**

The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for rehabilitation and resettlement, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan and its final publication.

6.1 Where the appropriate Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected area.

6.2 Every declaration made under paragraph 6.1 of the policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular, having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the notice board of the concerned *gram panchayats* or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the affected area and the resettlement area, and/or by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the appropriate Government.

6.3 Once the declaration is made under paragraph 6.1 of the policy, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.

6.4 Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families:-

- (i) members of the family who are permanently residing, engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area;
- (ii) families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation;
- (iii) agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers;
- (iv) families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories;
- (v) vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family;
- (vi) families that are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area; and
- (vii) Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2005.

6.5 Every survey undertaken under paragraph 6.4 shall be completed expeditiously and within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration made under paragraph 6.1.

6.6 On completion of the above survey or on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, by notification, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

6.7 On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by

him in this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

6.8 Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette.

6.9 The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

6.10 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

6.11 For the purposes of paragraph 6.9 above, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

6.12 The lands drawn up under paragraph 6.11 shall consist of:-

- (a) land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose;
- (b) Government wastelands and any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families;
- (c) lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan; or
- (d) a combination of one or more of the above.

However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically displaced families.

6.13 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through

consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the State Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, keeping in view the contents of paragraph 6.12(b) above.

6.14.1 After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, as mentioned in paragraphs 6.3 and 6.12, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

6.14.2 The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely:-

- (a) the extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) a village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) a list of agricultural labourers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) a list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade, business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause;
- (e) a list of non-agricultural labourers, including artisans;
- (f) a list of affected landless families, including those without homestead land and below poverty line families;
- (g) a list of vulnerable affected persons, as indicated at paragraph 6.4(v);
- (h) a list of occupiers, if any;
- (i) a list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;
- (j) details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
- (k) a list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;

- (l) details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families;
- (m) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement;
- (n) the time schedule for shifting and resettling the displaced persons in the resettlement area or areas; and
- (o) such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

6.14.3 The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

6.15.1 The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in *gram sabhas* in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where *gram sabhas* don't exist.

6.15.2 The consultation with the *gram sabha* or the *panchayats* at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the *Panchayats* (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

6.15.3 In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

6.16 While preparing a draft scheme or plan as specified in paragraph 6.14, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.

6.17 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit the draft scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement to the appropriate Government

for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, before approving it.

6.18 After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, the appropriate Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

6.19 It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for proper implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. As soon as the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

6.20 The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

6.21 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken concurrently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the said notification.

6.22 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body:

- (a) The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progress in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.

- (b) The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location-wise minimum price per unit area fixed (or to be fixed) by the respective State Government or UT Administration.
- (c) Conversion to the intended category of use of the land being acquired (for example, from agricultural to non-agricultural) shall be taken into account in advance of the acquisition, and the compensation award shall be determined as per the intended land use category.
- (d) The applicable conversion charges for the change in the land use category shall be paid by the requiring body, and no reduction shall be made in the compensation award on this account.

6.23 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall be given the option to take up to twenty per cent. of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body, as per the guidelines to be notified by the Central Government:

Provided that the appropriate Government, at its discretion, may raise this proportion up to fifty per cent. of the compensation amount.

6.24.1 Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

6.24.2 If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body.

6.25 Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organisation (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty per cent. of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, 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. The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

## CHAPTER – VII

### **7. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefits for the Affected Families**

7.1 The rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be extended to all the affected families who are eligible as affected families on the date of publication

of the declaration under paragraph 6.1, and any division of assets in the family after the said date may not be taken into account.

7.2 Any affected family owning house and whose house has been acquired or lost, may be allotted free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than two hundred and fifty square metre of land in rural areas, or one hundred and fifty square metre of land in urban areas, as the case may be, for each nuclear family:

Provided that, in urban areas, a house of up to one hundred square metre carpet area may be provided in lieu thereof. Such a house, if necessary, may be offered in a multi-storied building complex.

7.3 Each affected below poverty line family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area, shall be entitled to a house of minimum one hundred square metre carpet area in rural areas, or fifty square metre carpet area in urban areas (which may be offered, where applicable, in a multi-storied building complex), as the case may be, in the resettlement area:

Provided that any such affected family which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a suitable one-time financial assistance for house construction, and the amount shall not be less than what is given under any programme of house construction by the Government of India.

7.4.1 Each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose entire land has been acquired or lost, may be allotted in the name of the *khatedar(s)* in the affected family, agricultural land or cultivable wasteland to the extent of actual land loss by the *khatedar(s)* in the affected family subject to a maximum of one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of un-irrigated land or cultivable wasteland, if Government land is available in the resettlement area. This benefit shall also be available to the affected families who have, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of marginal farmers:

7.4.2 In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land in the command area of the project, to the extent possible. Such lands may be consolidated, and plots of suitable sizes allotted to the affected families who could be settled there in groups. In case a family cannot be given land in the command area of the project or the family opts not to take land there, such a family may be given monetary compensation on replacement cost basis for their lands lost, for purchase of suitable land elsewhere.



7.4.3 In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the State Governments may formulate suitable schemes for providing land to the affected families in the command areas of the projects by way of pooling of the lands that may be available or, otherwise, could be made available in the command areas of such projects.

7.5 (a) In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, fishing rights in the reservoirs shall be given to the affected families, if such rights were enjoyed by them in the affected area; (b) In other cases also, unless there are special reasons, fishing rights shall be given preferentially to the affected families.

7.6 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body.

7.7 The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be free from all encumbrances.

7.8 The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.

7.9.1 In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of the acquired land, each *khatedar* in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees per hectare for land development.

7.9.2 In case of allotment of agricultural land in lieu of the acquired land, each *khatedar* in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for agricultural production.

7.10 Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees, for construction of cattle shed.

7.11 Each affected family that is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.

7.12 Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty-five thousand rupees, for construction of working shed or shop.

7.13.1 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body,-

- (a) the requiring body shall give preference to the affected families – at least one person per nuclear family – in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment;
- (b) wherever necessary, the requiring body shall arrange for training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs;
- (c) the requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government;
- (d) the requiring body shall give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site; and
- (e) the requiring body shall give preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase.

7.13.2 The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment.

7.14 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the affected families who have not been provided agricultural land or employment shall be entitled to a rehabilitation grant equivalent to seven hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government:

Provided that, if the requiring body is a company authorised to issue shares and debentures, such affected families shall be given the option of taking up to twenty per cent. of their rehabilitation grant amount in the form of shares or debentures of the requiring body, in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided further that the appropriate Government may, at its discretion, raise this proportion up to fifty per cent. of the rehabilitation grant amount.

7.15 In cases where the acquisition of agricultural land or involuntary displacement takes place on account of land development projects, in lieu of land-for-land or employment, such affected families would be given site(s) or apartment(s) within the development project, in proportion to the land lost, but subject to such limits as may be defined by the appropriate Government.

7.16 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each affected family which is involuntarily displaced shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.

7.17 The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons as indicated at paragraph 6.4(v), of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.

7.18 If land is acquired in cases of urgency, such as under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or similar provision of any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force, each affected family which is displaced shall be provided with transit and temporary accommodation, pending rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, in addition to the monthly subsistence allowance and other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits due to them under this policy.

7.19 In case of linear acquisitions, in projects relating to railway lines, highways, transmission lines, laying of pipelines and other such projects wherein only a narrow stretch of land is acquired for the purpose of the project or is utilised for right of way, each *khatedar* in the affected family shall be offered by the requiring body an ex-gratia payment of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide, but not less than twenty thousand rupees, in addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or programme or scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired:

Provided that, if as a result of such land acquisition, the land-holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits available under this policy shall also be extended to such affected family.

7.20 The affected families may be given the option to take a lump-sum amount in lieu of one or more of the benefits specified in paragraphs 7.2 to 7.19, the amount being determined by the appropriate Government after consultation with the requiring body.

#### 7.21 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS FOR PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED CASTES:

7.21.1 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land

rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribals on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.

7.21.2 The concerned *gram sabha* or the *panchayats* at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution or as the case may be, Councils in the Schedule VI Areas shall be consulted in all cases of land acquisition in such areas including land acquisition in cases of urgency, before issue of a notification under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is undertaken, and the consultation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the *Panchayats* (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and other relevant laws.

Further, in cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) may also be consulted.

7.21.3 Each affected family of Scheduled Tribe followed by Scheduled Caste categories shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land, if Government land is available in the resettlement area.

7.21.4 In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land.

7.21.5 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each Scheduled Tribe affected family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usages of forest produce.

7.21.6 The Scheduled Tribes affected families will be re-settled, as far as possible, in the same Schedule Area in a compact block, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Exceptions would be allowed only in rare cases where the requiring body in case of a project involving land acquisition, or the State Government in other cases of involuntary displacement, is unable to offer such land due to reasons beyond its control.

7.21.7 The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes shall get land free of cost for community and religious gatherings, to the extent decided by the appropriate Government:

7.21.8 In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Scheduled Tribes affected families resettled out of the district will get twenty-five per cent. higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefits in monetary terms in respect of the items specified in paragraphs 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, and 7.12.

7.21.9 Any alienation of tribal lands in violation of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void. In the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits would be available to the original tribal land-owners.

7.21.10 In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes families 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.

7.21.11 The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes affected families enjoying reservation benefits in the affected area shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement area(s).

7.21.12 The affected Scheduled Tribes families, who were in possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2005, shall also be eligible for the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits under this policy.

#### 7.22 AMENITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED AT RESETTLEMENT AREAS:

7.22.1 In all cases of involuntary displacement of four hundred families or more *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred families or more *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities notified by the appropriate Government shall be provided in the resettlement area(s). Such facilities and amenities shall, *inter alia*, include roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, safe drinking water, drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, land for fodder, plantation (social forestry or agro-forestry), Fair Price shops, *panchayat ghars*, Cooperative Societies, Post Offices,

seed-cum-fertilizer storage, irrigation, electricity, health centres, child and mother supplemental nutritional services, children's playground, community centres, schools, institutional arrangements for training, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial/cremation grounds, and security arrangements.

7.22.2 In cases of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families *en masse* in plain areas, or less than two hundred families or more *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement site(s) as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government. It would be desirable that provision of drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries, and access to the resettlement sites, amongst others, be included in the resettlement plan approved by the appropriate Government.

7.22.3 If relocation takes place in an existing settlement area, the same infrastructure shall also be extended to the host community.

7.22.4 While shifting the population of the affected area to the resettlement area, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, as far as possible, ensure that:

- a) In case the entire population of the village or area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population or families may, as far as possible, be resettled *en masse* in a compact area, so that socio-cultural relations and social harmony amongst the shifted families are not disturbed.
- b) In the case of resettlement of the Scheduled Caste affected families, it may, as far as possible, be ensured that such families are resettled in the areas close to the villages.

7.22.5 The appropriate Government shall ensure that a resettlement area forms part of a *gram panchayat* or municipality.

#### 7.23 INDEXATION OF REHABILITATION GRANT AND OTHER BENEFITS:

The rehabilitation grant and other benefits expressed in monetary terms in this policy shall be indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the first day of April following the date of coming into force of this policy as the reference date, and the same shall also be revised by the appropriate Government at suitable intervals.

## 7.24 PERIPHERY DEVELOPMENT:

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the requiring body will be responsible for development of the defined geographic area on the periphery of the project site as decided by the appropriate Government, and will be required to contribute to the socio-economic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation. For this purpose, the requiring body will earmark a percentage of its net profit or, in case no profit is declared by the requiring body in a particular year, for that year, such minimum alternative amount as may be determined by the appropriate Government after consultation with the requiring body, to be spent within the specified zone. The requiring body will carry out the developmental activity within this zone in close coordination with the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The State Governments will be free to frame their own rules and guidelines for this purpose.

## CHAPTER – VIII

### 8. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

#### 8.1 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the Project Level:

8.1.1 For each project which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, the appropriate Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairpersonship of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, where appointed, or some other senior Government official, where the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement is not appointed, to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the scheme or plan of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families, and to carry out post-implementation social audits.

8.1.2 The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee constituted as above shall include, apart from officers of the appropriate Government, as one of its members:-

- a representative of women residing in the affected area;
- a representative each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area;
- a representative of a voluntary organisation;
- a representative of the lead bank;

- Chairperson(s) of the *panchayats* and municipalities located in the affected area, or their nominee(s);
- Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of the area included in the affected area;
- the Land Acquisition Officer of the project; and
- a representative of the requiring body.

8.1.3 The procedure regulating the business of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, its meetings and other matters connected thereto shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

#### 8.2 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the District Level:

8.2.1 In each district, the State Government shall constitute a standing Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee under the chairpersonship of the District Collector or, as the case may be Deputy Commissioner of the district, to monitor and review the progress of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families in the district excluding those covered by the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committees at the project level as prescribed in paragraph 8.1.

8.2.2 The composition, powers, functions and other matters relating to the functioning of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the District Level shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

#### 8.3 Ombudsman:

8.3.1 An Ombudsman shall be appointed by the appropriate Government, in the manner as may be prescribed, for time-bound disposal of the grievances arising out of the matters covered by this policy.

8.3.2 Any affected person, if aggrieved, for not being offered the admissible rehabilitation and resettlement benefits as provided under this policy, may move an appropriate petition for redressal of his or her grievances to the Ombudsman concerned.

8.3.3 The form and manner in which and the time within which complaints may be made to the Ombudsman and disposed of shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

8.3.4 The Ombudsman shall have the power to consider and dispose of all complaints relating to rehabilitation and resettlement against the decision of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement or Rehabilitation and



## CHAPTER – IX

## 9. Monitoring Mechanism

## 9.1 National Monitoring Committee:

9.1.1 The Central Government shall constitute a National Monitoring Committee, to be chaired by the Secretary, Department of Land Resources for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans relating to all cases to which this policy applies. The Committee will have the following or his nominee not below the rank of Joint Secretary as its members:

Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture;  
Secretary, Ministry of Coal;  
Secretary, Ministry of Commerce;  
Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion;  
Secretary, Ministry of Defense;  
Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests;  
Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice;  
Secretary, Ministry of Mines;  
Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj;  
Secretary, Planning Commission;  
Secretary, Ministry of Power;  
Secretary, Department of Road Transport and Highways;  
Secretary, Ministry of Railways/Chairman, Railway Board;  
Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;  
Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs;  
Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development; and  
Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources.

Besides, in case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Secretary of the concerned administrative Ministry or Department shall be invited as one of the members. Secretary of any other Ministry or Department, and independent expert(s) of eminence in the relevant field(s) may be made special invitee(s) to this Committee.

9.1.2 The duties and procedures of the National Monitoring Committee shall be such as may be prescribed.

## 9.2 National Monitoring Cell:

9.2.1 The National Monitoring Committee shall be serviced by a National Monitoring Cell to be constituted by the Central Government for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans relating to all cases to which this policy applies.

9.2.2 The National Monitoring Cell constituted under this policy shall be headed by an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, and shall be suitably staffed for efficient functioning.

### 9.3 Information Sharing:

9.3.1 All information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation and resettlement package, shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned *gram sabhas*, *panchayats*, etc. by the project authorities.

9.3.2 The States and Union territories shall provide all the relevant information on the matters covered by this policy to the National Monitoring Cell in a regular and timely manner, and also as and when required.

### 9.4 Internal Oversight:

9.4.1 For each major project covered by this policy, there shall be an Oversight Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement in the Ministry/Department concerned of the appropriate Government.

9.4.2 The composition, functions and procedures of this Committee shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

### 9.5 External Oversight:

9.5.1 A National Rehabilitation Commission shall be set up by the Central Government with the power to exercise external oversight over the rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families covered by this policy.

9.5.2 The composition, powers and the procedure of transaction of business of the National Rehabilitation Commission shall be such as may be prescribed.

### 9.6 Commencement:

The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 shall come into effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary).

Dr. SUBAS CHANDRA PANI, Secy.

LAND AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT  
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI  
VIKAS BHAWAN, NEW DELHI.

No.F.123/01/L&B/WC/ 11554-581

Dated: 25/10/06

CIRCULAR

The policy/guidelines on the Relocation & Rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons of all categories due to the implementation of Delhi MRTS Projects has been under the consideration of the Government for some time. The Draft Policy was submitted to the Government of India for consideration/approval. The Government of India as per their letter No.K-14011/18/98/MRTS (Part) dated 9.8.2006 & No.K-14011/18/98/MRTS (Part) dated 28.08.2006 has communicated its decisions as reproduced below:-

- 1 DMRC has already relocated the persons affected by Line-III of Metro Phase-I. The remaining persons should be relocated for which purpose 87 dwelling units and 399 shops would be required for Phase-II
- 2 DDA would provide necessary number of units for rehabilitation of remaining Project Affected Persons of DMRC Phase-II on payment of the requisite pre-determined price/bid amount for dwelling units and shops respectively. For rehabilitation of persons to be displaced in the further phases DMRC could make adequate provisions from its own resources since it is already taking up property development of both residential and commercial nature on land transferred to DMRC by Government for this purpose.
- 3 As far as industrial units are concerned the Ministry has no objections to such affected persons being offered plots/sheds in

industrial estates by DSIDC. As far as encroachers on public land are concerned the relocation policy for slum dwellers would be applicable subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions laid down in that policy

In view of the decision communicated by the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development, the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi is pleased to approve the Relocation & Rehabilitation Policy in respect of Project Affected Persons of all categories due to implementation of Delhi MRTS Projects as per Annexure-I enclosed. The concerned department may take necessary action accordingly.

  
(T.G. Nakh)  
Addl. Secretary (L&B)

- 1 Secretary to Lt. Governor, Delhi
- 2 Secretary to Chief Minister, Delhi
- 3 Secretary to all Ministers, Govt. of Delhi
- 4 Vice Chairman, DDA
- 5 Divisional Commissioner, Govt. of Delhi
- 6 Pr. Secretary (Transport), Govt. of Delhi
- 7 Commissioner (MCD)
- 8 Commissioner (Industries), Govt. of Delhi
- 9 All Dy. Commissioners
- 10 Chief Engineer, MRTS, NBCC Place, Bhishma Pitamah Marg, Pragati Vihar, New Delhi-110003.
- 11 OSD to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Delhi
- 12 All ADMs/LACs

LAND AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT  
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI  
VIKAS BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

RELOCATION & REHABILITATION POLICY IN RESPECT OF  
PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS OF ALL CATEGORIES DUE TO  
IMPLEMENTATION OF DELHI MRTS PROJECTS

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- (1) Eligibility conditions for being covered under Relocation/Rehabilitation Policy
  - (a) The guidelines on Relocation & Rehabilitation Policy for project affected persons will be uniformly applicable for all phases of MRTS Project.
  - (b) Those whose shops/residences or workshops/industrial units got affected in such a manner that they have to leave the said premises. In case of premises where only small part, (less than 50%) has been taken and the occupant continues to reside/work from there, will not be eligible for rehabilitation under this scheme.
  - (c) In case of shops, the persons doing business, whether he is the owner of land or the tenant, will be eligible.
  - (d) In case of premises being used as residential units the rehabilitation will take place only in case of owner residing there. The tenants will not be eligible under the scheme.
  - (e) The treatment in respect of workshops/industrial units would be the same as those of industrial shops indicated above.
- (2) In case of Pucca Structures at government land, removed due to implementation of phase-I project of Delhi MRTS, their owners will be allotted the plot of maximum size of 18 sq.m. in case of persons having valid food card as on 31.01.1990 and 12.5 sq.m.

having valid food card as on 31.12.1998 under the existing Relocation Policy of J.J. Clusters.

"The above mentioned yardsticks is as per existing policy of the Government regarding relocation of Slum & JJ Clusters, any change in the policy of government regarding relocation of JJ Clusters will apply to this category mutates and mutandis."

- (3) In case of pucca residential unit on private land in unauthorised colonies, their cases will be recommended by the concerned ADM/LAC to Land & Building Department which would in turn recommend the case to DDA for allotment of built up EWS or equivalent category houses at pre-determined rates, depending on availability.
- (4) In case of pucca residential unit on private land on authorized colonies or land leased for 99 years, the cases of project affected persons will be recommended by concerned ADM/LAC to Land & Building Department which will in turn recommend the case to DDA for offering them built up houses at pre-determined rates as per following criteria:

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| For residential plot of size less than 100 sq.mtrs. acquired for DMRC Project. | A flat in LIG          |
| For residential plot of size above 100 sq.mtrs. acquired for DMRC project.     | A flat of MIG category |

The offer of built up flats as per above criteria will be at pre-determined rates depending upon availability in respective categories.

- (5) Cases of project affected shopkeepers (as per eligibility criteria proposed above) as verified by concerned ADM/LAC will be recommended for DDA for making alternative allotment of shop at pre-determined prices depending upon its availability with DDA.
- (6) Wherever the land is available in the nearby vicinity, the project affected shopkeepers may form the Association and the land may be allotted on 99 years lease to the Association for constructing the shops for its members only. As the end use of the land will be commercial, the prevalent market rate for the commercial use will be charged as notified by the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (Lands Division) from time to time. In addition, ground rent will be levied as per the government policy. The payment for land and ground rent will be made to the concerned local body owning the land and in case there is more than one local body/agency owning the land, the same will be shared proportionately on the basis of their ownership of the land. The shops will be constructed by the Association according to the sanctioned Building Plans by MCD/DDA, as the case may be. The allotment of constructed shops will be made by the concerned ADM/LAC on the pattern of the Lease Deed of DDA in the presence of office bearers of the Association. As far as possible, the allotment of alternate space for shops shall be pro-rata according to the floor area of the land acquired/given up by the shop-keepers for construction of MRTS - I. Any area made available in excess of the area acquired, shall revert to the land owning agency for the purpose of allotment to other project affected persons as deemed fit.
- (7) In case of project affected industrial/manufacturing units, the cases will be recommended by the concerned Land Acquisition

Collector for alternative allotment to Department of Industries, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation for allotment of industrial plots and the prevalent pre-determined price for the industrial plot shall be charged by DSIDC. Those who have already availed the benefits under the Industrial Relocation Scheme would not be covered by this para. Further the cut off dates as prescribed under the Supreme Court orders on Industrial Relocation would apply.

- (8) The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation will make provisions in its commercial complexes for allotment of built up space to project affected persons on priority. This allotment will be at the cost determined by DMRC at their terms & conditions.

  
(T.C. Nakh)  
Addl. Secretary (L&B)



Brief Note on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation for MRTS  
Project, Phase-III.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation acquires land for the project under two categories (i) Government land (ii) Private land.

**(i) Acquisition of Government Land**

Government land is acquired by DMRC from different departments of Central Government i.e. Land & Development Office, MOUD, Delhi Development Authority etc., or State Government i.e. PWD, I & FC or local bodies; MCD, NDMC etc., at notified rate fixed by MOUD, Govt. of India on long term lease basis. Payment is made by DMRC to Government Departments directly.

**(ii) Acquisition of Private Land**

For acquisition of private land for the projects, DMRC places requisition of land to Transport Department, GNCT of Delhi, who in turn forward the requisition to Land & Building Department and concerned Land Acquisition Collector. Land is acquired by LAC / Land & Building Department under Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

As per provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, on receipt of requisition, first joint survey is conducted for identification of land / properties to be acquired and thereafter notification under Section 4 [authorization for survey], 6 [declaration that land is required for public purpose] & 17 (i) [invoking special powers in case of urgency to take over possession of land after 15 days], is issued with the approval of competent authority i.e. Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. Compensation @ 80% of assessed value of land by LAC and as per valuation report for structure is paid in advance to LAC before possession of land is taken over from the owner.

Thereafter LAC after hearing all the parties, claims submitted by owners, determines the final compensation and gives his award. Final compensation to be paid to owners, also includes 30% solatium over & above the market rate

determined by LAC and interest @ 12% from the date of notification under Section (4) to the date of award and thereafter up to actual date of payment. As per provision of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the award is to be published by LAC within 2 years of publication of declaration under Section (6).

#### **Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons in case of Private**

As per approved policy dated 25/10/2006 for Relocation & Rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons for all categories due to implementation of Delhi MRTS project, concerned LAC shall prepare the list of persons eligible for rehabilitation in case of residential, commercial / shops, industrial units and same will be approved by Land & Building Department or Department of Industries (for industrial use).

In case of encroachers on public land, relocation policy for slum dwellers is applicable subject to fulfillment of terms and conditions laid down in that policy. In case of residential units, only owner of the unit residing in accommodation are eligible for rehabilitation, whereas tenants are not eligible. In case of shops, the persons doing business, whether he is owner of land or tenant, are eligible. Alternative accommodation is allotted only if portion acquired is equal to or more than 50% of total area of premises and the occupant has to leave the said premises.

*Neha*  
CE/G 3/15/11

CE/PIg

DyCE/PIg

*Sw*  
1/6

**Terms of Reference**  
**For Social Development Officer (R&R)**

**Background:**

The main objective of the Social Management Unit (SMU) in DMRC is to undertake resettlement and rehabilitation issues during project planning and implementation of Delhi MRTS Phase-III so as to mainstream attention to social issues that may arise during Phase-III implementation.

The Social Development Expert (R&R) shall play a key role in taking forward the compensation and R&R issues, during the course of Phase-III

**Job Description:**

- Manage day to day implementation of R&R activities and report the same to SMU.
- Monitor land acquisition and progress of R&R implementation;
- Supervise and monitor the activities of RAP implementation;
- Develop communication strategy for disclosure of RAP;
- Liaison with district administration for government's income generation and development programmes applicable for PAPs;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- Organize monthly meetings with support staff to review the progress on R&R implementation;
- Prepare monthly progress report and submit to SMU.

**Qualification and Experience:**

- Advanced degree (Master's) in relevant social sciences, and at least 8 years of relevant work experience.
- Substantial work experience in addressing issues covered by compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation in complex and difficult settings, across different sectors. Demonstrated capacity to translate analytical work related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues into advice and operational, actionable, recommendations.
- Passionate commitment to social development; Deep understanding of the relationship between social development, and those affected by involuntary resettlement.
- In-depth knowledge and professional experience with the social development issues faced by Delhi region would be a plus.

## ANNEXURE 6.1

### **MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

#### **Minutes of Public Consultation -I**

**Place:** Mangolpuri      **Date:** 16/05/2010 **Venue:** WZ-820, Palam Road, Mangolpuri

#### **Name of the Participants:**

Mahender Yadav(Ex MLA,Palam),AK Varma(Ex.President,Block Congress Committee,Palam),Gurinder Sharma,Rohitas Singh,R.D.Yadav,Devinder Singh,Govind, Anil Kumar,Sunil Kumar,Surender Singh,Ram Pravesh,Dinkar,Ramchander.

#### **Procedures of Public Participation:**

Public consultation was conducted at WZ-820, Palam Road, Mangolpuri on 16/05/2011. The overall objective of the consultation programme is to minimize negative impacts in the project corridor and to make people aware of the project. The number of participants in the consultation was approximately 13, which included representatives from different echelon of the society. The key informants included both individuals and groups namely (i) head of households;(ii)household members; (iii)small business entrepreneurs(SBEs); (iv)local people; (v)squatters; (vi)kiosks; (vii)people's representatives. During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment and noise pollution, traffic management were discussed. The following methods were adopted for conducting public consultation:

- In-depth individual interviews
- Group discussion/meeting and interviews with key informants
- Sharing the opinion and preferences of the PAPs

#### **Means of Public Notification:**

During survey local people were informed verbally about the venue, date, and objective of public consultation.

#### **Issue and Agenda Discussed:**

- Issue of Land Acquisition
- Compensation
- Income Restoration
- Employment Generation

- Safety
- Noise Pollution
- Traffic Management

### **Opinion & Views from the Public/Affected Person**

1. DDA Land is available within the area, which shall be used for station purpose at Palam
2. Proper compensation @ Rs.1.5 Lakh / sq.m. for acquisition of private land should be given
3. People whose structures get demolished should be compensated properly
4. PAPs losing their residential / commercial units should be given adequate rehabilitation assistance
5. Affected people should be provided preferential employment opportunities in Metro Rail Project
6. Proper measures should be taken to reduce noise level, air pollution and vibration, etc. during construction and operation of the proposed Delhi Metro phase III project, what measures shall be taken to reduce noise level, vibration level and air pollution in the project area?
7. Proper traffic management to be done to avoid and traffic jams

### **DMRC Reply**

1. Suggested site is not closer to habitation, so people of Palam may face difficulty in boarding the metro train, so DMRC plans to locate proposed Palam station at present indicated site.
2. Compensation for acquisition of private land shall be decided as per the Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.
3. Compensation for demolition of structures shall be considered at replacement value under the provision of Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.
4. As per S.N.2&3.
5. DMRC shall consider the views of people regarding employment opportunity in Metro rail project seriously.
6. DMRC shall use suitable technology/equipments to reduce noise, vibration and air pollution.
7. DMRC informed that proper traffic diversion plan will be prepared and traffic diversion sinages will be installed.

## ANNEXURE 6.2

### Minutes of Public Consultation-II

**Place:** Munirka **Date:** 13/05/2011, **Time:** 10.50 **Venue:** Main Road, Munirka

#### **Name of the Participants:**

Suresh Kumar, Arman, Bittu, Jai Prakash Mishra, Naveen, Kuldeep, Naresh, Subash Balwant Rai, Sanjeev Kumar, Vinod, Ramesh, Satvir Singh.

#### **Procedures of Public Participation:**

Public consultation was conducted at Main Road, Munirka on 13/05/2011. The overall objective of the consultation programme is to minimize negative impacts in the project corridor and to make people aware of the project. The number of participants in the consultation was approximately 13, which included representatives from different echelon of the society. The key informants included both individuals and groups namely (i) head of households; (ii) household members; (iii) small business entrepreneurs (SBEs); (iv) local people; (v) squatters; (vi) kiosks; (vii) people's representatives. During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment, training were discussed. The following methods were adopted for conducting public consultation:

- In-depth individual interviews
- Group discussion/meeting and interviews with key informants
- Sharing the opinion and preferences of the PAPs

#### **Means of Public Notification:**

During survey local people were informed verbally about the venue, date, and objective of public consultation.

#### **Issue and Agenda Discussed:**

- Issue of Land Acquisition
- Compensation
- Employment Generation
- Training
- Traffic management

#### **Opinion & Views from the Public/Affected Person**

1. People losing their commercial units and livelihoods should be rehabilitated before construction of metro project.

2. Business is the main source of livelihood of people in the area. Therefore, their source of livelihood should not be disturbed.
3. Compensation for acquisition of private land should be given at market value.
4. Need based training should be provided to PAPs for income generation and supporting their livelihood.
5. People losing commercial units should be rehabilitated by constructing market complex nearby area.
6. People have no objection for proposed metro rail project.
7. People losing their jobs due to demolition of structures should be given employment opportunity.
8. Safety should be the first priority during construction and operation of the project.
9. What will be done to for traffic problems during construction

### **DMRC Reply**

1. DMRC shall ensure that all resettlement and rehabilitation activities shall be completed before construction of metro project.
2. DMRC has made an attempt during design of project preparation to minimize land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impact on people through suitable engineering design. Steps have been made to confine project area in the government land and in available right of way, where ever feasible. However, the PAPs losing their business as source of main livelihood shall be properly rehabilitated by constructing a market complex nearby area.
3. Compensation for acquisition of private land shall be decided as per the Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.
4. DMRC shall take proper initiatives to arrange for training for employment or income generation activities for PAPs.
5. DMRC shall rehabilitate all PAPs losing their business units by constructing a market complex nearby area as per the Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.
6. DMRC welcomes the support of people for the proposed Delhi metro rail project, Phase-III.
7. DMRC and contractors shall take all the safety measures during construction of metro rail.
8. DMRC informed that proper traffic diversion plan will be prepared and proper signages will be installed to avoid traffic jam problem

## **ANNEXURE 6.3**

### **Minutes of Public Consultation -III**

**Place:** Shakarpur **Date:** 11/04/2011 **Venue:** Congress Bhawan, Shakarpur

#### **Name of the Participants:**

Manoj Yadav, Member Corporation, Shakarpur, Surender Yadav, Sudhir Mehto, Social Worker, Mahinder Saha, Pradhan, Cluster, Satis Tyagi, Surinder Yadav, Balram Yadav, Rajender Singh, Mihir Singh, Suraj, Naveender, Vola, Balram Yadav, Ved Prakash.

#### **Procedures of Public Participation:**

Public consultation was conducted at Congress Bhawan, Sakurpur on 11/04/2011. The overall objective of the consultation programme is to minimize negative impacts in the project corridor and to make people aware of the project. The number of participants in the consultation was approximately 14, which included representatives from different echelon of the society. The key informants included both individuals and groups namely (i) head of households; (ii) household members; (iii) small business entrepreneurs (SBEs); (iv) local people; (v) squatters; (vi) kiosks; (vii) people's representatives. During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation, cutting of trees, safety were discussed. The following methods were adopted for conducting public consultation:

- In-depth individual interviews
- Group discussion/meeting and interviews with key informants
- Sharing the opinion and preferences of the PAPs

#### **Means of Public Notification:**

During survey local people were informed verbally about the venue, date, and objective of public consultation.

#### **Issue and Agenda Discussed:**

- Land Acquisition
- Resettlement
- Compensation
- Felling of trees
- Safety

#### **Opinion & Views from the Public/Affected Person**

1. Loss of residential structures or homestead land will mean a lot of problems for the people.



2. Alignment should be redesigned or should be underground to avoid dismantling of any structures.
3. People have no objection for proposed metro rail project.
4. Shakurpur village is already a resettled colony. Therefore, land acquisition should be avoided in the village while designing of metro alignment.
5. People of Shakurpur village shall cooperate DMRC for replantation of trees.

### **DMRC Reply**

1. PAPs losing residential structure or land will be compensated properly as per the Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy of Delhi Government.
2. DMRC has made an attempt during design of project preparation to minimize land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impact on people through suitable engineering design. However, the identified private structures and land may not be avoidable in this location because of engineering design constraints.
3. DMRC welcomes the support of people for the proposed Delhi metro rail project, Phase-III.
4. DMRC shall take special consideration while providing compensation for acquisition of land and other resettlement assistance.
5. DMRC informed that it will take necessary permission for cutting of the trees and will do necessary compensatory afforestation as per forest department of Delhi .

## ANNEXURE 6.4

### Minutes of Public Consultation -IV

**Place:** Mahatma Gandhi Basti,Rajouri Garden

**Date:** 13/04/2011

**Name of the Participants:**

Devender,Gyasi,Ratan,Raju,Pritam lal,Deshmukh Sing,Vijay Lal,Santibai,Vinod,Anil Kumar Sankar Lal,Dinesh.

**Procedures of Public Participation:**

Public consultation was conducted at Mahatma Gandhi Basti, Rajouri Garden on 13/04/2011. The overall objective of the consultation programme is to minimize negative impacts in the project corridor and to make people aware of the project. The number of participants in the consultation was approximately 13, which included representatives from different echelon of the society. The key informants included both individuals and groups namely (i) head of households ;(ii) household members; (iv)local people; (v)squatters During public consultations, issues related to demolition of *jhugies*, compensation, employment, and training were discussed. The following methods were adopted for conducting public consultation:

- In-depth individual interviews
- Group discussion/meeting and interviews with key informants
- Sharing the opinion and preferences of the PAPs

**Means of Public Notification:**

During survey local people were informed verbally about the venue, date, and objective of public consultation.

**Issue and Agenda Discussed:**

- Demolition of *jhugies*
- Compensation
- Employment
- Training

**Opinion & Views from the Public/Affected Person**

1. Government should provide a constructed house to each affected family in the Basti.

2. During construction and operation phase of the project, the people in this Basti should be provided job opportunity.
3. PAFs losing their Jhugies should be rehabilitated and compensated before start of construction work.

#### **DMRC Reply**

1. In case of structures (*kutchha/pucca*) at government land, their owners shall be compensated as per the existing Relocation Policy of J.J Clusters.
2. DMRC shall consider the views of people regarding employment opportunity during construction and operation period in Metro rail project.
3. As per existing Relocation Policy of J.J Clusters, DMRC shall rehabilitate all jhugies.

## ANNEXURE 8.1

**DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION**  
**Phase III Corridors of Delhi Metro**

**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 DMRC 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   |            |            |             |            |
| Rehabilitation         | No. of training agencies identified   |            |            |             |            |

| Activity  | Indicator  | Target     |            | Achievement |            |
|---|--|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|   |  | This Month | Cumulative | This Month  | Cumulative |
|   | 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 PIU level   |            |            |             |            |
|   | Date of appointment of Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA)                             |            |            |             |            |
|   | Frequency of submitting progress reports   |            |            |             |            |
| Awareness programs                                | No. of HIV/AIDS awareness programs conducted   |            |            |             |            |

| Activity         | Indicator  | Target     |            | Achievement |            |
|------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                  |  | This Month | Cumulative | This Month  | Cumulative |
|                  | 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 AFs, 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:

**ANNEXURE 8.2****Terms of Reference for Independent Evaluation Agency****1. Project Description**

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has already implemented Phase I and Phase II of the Metro network in Delhi. Now DMRC is in process to implement the phase III of Delhi Metro. The project involves construction of four corridors. This project is being implemented by Executing Agency (EA) with financial support of Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). The project corridors are 1) Janakapuri west to Kalindi Kunj, 2) Mukundpur to Yamnuna vihar, 3) Central Secretariat to Kashmiri gate and 4) Jahangir Puri to Badli in Delhi. 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.

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