

JAMRANI DAM MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT

NAINITAL, UTTARAKHAND

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT



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Prepared By



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Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	1
1.1. Project and Public Purpose.....	1
1.2. Location.....	1
1.3. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition.....	1
1.4. Alternatives Considered.....	2
1.5. Social Impacts.....	2
1.6. Mitigation Measures.....	4
1.7. Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits.....	7
1.7.1. Assessment in Public Purpose.....	7
1.7.2. Project Benefits.....	7
1.7.3. Instant Benefits to the Affected People.....	7
1.7.4. Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....	7
1.7.5. Less Displacing Alternatives.....	8
1.7.6. Social Impacts and Adverse Costs and Extent of Mitigation Measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.....	8
1.7.7. Quantitative analysis of the cost of the land to be acquired.....	10
1.7.8. SIA Conclusions.....	10
2. Detailed Project Description.....	12
2.1. Background.....	12
2.2. History of the Project.....	12
2.3. Rationale of the Project.....	13
2.3.1. Other Benefits.....	13
2.4. Size of the Area and Affected Families and Persons under the Project.....	14
2.5. Location and Approach.....	15
2.6. Site Alternatives.....	16
2.7. Project Features.....	16
2.8. The key Components of the Project.....	16
3. Team composition, Approach, Methodology and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment.....	18
3.1. Team Composition.....	18
3.2. Objectives of Social Impact Assessment.....	18
3.3. Approach and Methodology.....	19

3.3.1.	The Approach of the Study.....	19
3.3.2.	Material and Methods.....	20
3.4.	Survey Activities and Stakeholder/Public Consultations.....	21
3.4.1.	Stakeholder Consultations	22
3.5.	Research Techniques and Survey Instruments:.....	23
3.6.	Data Tabulation and Analysis (SPSS / Excel)	23
3.7.	Preparation of Draft Report and Social Management Plan	23
3.8.	Public Hearings	23
3.9.	Final Social Impact Assessment Report.....	24
3.10.	Publication of Social Impact Assessment Report	24
3.11.	Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP).....	24
3.12.	Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment.....	25
3.12.1.	Survey Schedule	25
3.12.2.	Consent Schedule.....	25
3.12.3.	Public Hearing Schedule.....	25
4.	Public Hearing Meetings and Public Consultations.....	26
4.1.	Paniyabore Village	26
4.2.	Tilwari Village Public Hearing Meeting	30
4.3.	Udwa Village Public Hearing Meeting.....	35
4.4.	Ganrar Village Public Hearing Meeting.....	40
4.5.	Pastola Village Public Hearing Meeting.....	44
4.6.	Murkuriya Village Public Hearing Meeting.....	50
4.7.	Public consultations of Affected Persons of Six villages.....	56
4.7.1.	Footpath/Chaupal.....	56
4.7.2.	Religious Places/Temples.....	57
4.7.3.	Schools	58
4.7.4.	Health Facilities.....	58
4.7.5.	Public Distribution Systems (Fair Price Shops etc.)	58
4.7.6.	Transport Medium Connected to the Market.....	58
4.7.7.	The Community Centre / Jan Milan Kendra/ Forest Guest House	58
4.7.8.	Economic Activities	58
4.7.9.	Irrigation Project.....	58
4.7.10.	Social / Religious Fairs/ Bhandara	58

5.	Land Assessment.....	61
5.1.	The entire area of Impact under the influence of the Project (not limited to the land area for acquisition).....	61
5.2.	Total Land Requirement for the Project.....	61
5.3.	Present Use of any Public, Unutilized Land in the Vicinity of the Project Area.....	62
5.4.	Land Use Classification for the Catchment Area at the Dam Site	62
5.5.	Existing and Proposed Cropping Pattern	62
6.	Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Persons/Families and Assets	66
6.1.	Details of Directly Affected Families.....	66
6.1.1.	Tenants Occupy the Land Proposed to be Acquired.....	67
6.1.2.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have Lost any of their Forest Rights.....	67
6.1.3.	Directly Affected People Depending on Common Property Resources which will be Affected due to Acquisition of Land for their Livelihood.....	67
6.1.4.	Details of Haidakhan Vishwa Maha Dham Haidakhandi Samaj land	67
6.2.	Indirectly Affected Persons.....	70
6.3.	Inventory of Productive Assets and Significant Lands.....	70
7.	Socio-economic and Cultural Profile (Affected Area).....	71
7.1.	Details of Affected Families and Population of Six Upstream Villages of the Project Area.....	71
7.2.	Details of Males and Females in the Project Affected Area.....	71
7.3.	Marital Status of the Persons in the Villages of the Project Area	73
7.4.	Education Level of the Affected Persons in the project area.....	74
7.5.	Religion in the Six Villages of the Project Area	75
7.6.	Caste Categories of families in the Project Affected Area.....	76
7.7.	Poverty Levels of Affected Persons of the Villages	77
7.8.	Occupation of the Persons of the Affected Families.....	78
7.9.	Type of Farmers in the Project Affected Area	80
7.10.	Source of Domestic Water in the Project Affected Area.....	81
7.11.	Mode of Transport.....	82
7.12.	Awareness about Multipurpose Dam Construction Project	84
7.13.	People of Project Affected Area having membership in different organizations	85
7.14.	Kinship Patterns.....	86
7.15.	Migration Tendencies.....	86
7.16.	Household Income Levels.....	86

7.17.	Food Security	86
7.18.	Impoverishment Risks	86
7.19.	Crime and Violence	86
7.20.	Local Economic Activities.....	87
7.21.	Factors Contributing to Local Livelihood.....	87
7.22.	Quality of the Living Environment.....	87
7.23.	Electricity Connection Details	87
8.	Social Impacts	90
8.1.	Framework and Approach to Identifying Impact	90
8.2.	Description of Impacts at Various Stages of the Project Cycle	91
8.3.	Categories of the Project Affected Families.....	93
9.	Benefit and Cost Analysis.....	99
9.1.	Introduction.....	99
9.2.	Assessment of Public Purpose.....	99
9.3.	Project Benefits	99
9.4.	Instant Benefits to the Affected People.....	100
9.5.	Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures	100
9.6.	Less Displacing Alternatives.....	101
9.7.	Social Impacts, Adverse Costs and Extent of Mitigation Measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.....	102
9.8.	Quantitative analysis of the cost of the land to be acquired.....	104
9.8.1.	Cost of Agricultural Land, Commercial/CPRs/other Land.....	104
9.9.	SIA Conclusions	105
10.	Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) & SIA Analysis of Twelve Points Demands from Project Affected Persons.....	106
10.1.	Approach to Mitigation.....	106
10.2.	Mitigation Measures to Compensate Negative Social Impact.....	106
10.3.	Twelve (12) Points Demands of Project Affected Families of Jamrani Area	111
10.4.	SIA Analysis of 12 points Demands with Reference to RFCTLARR ACT 2013.....	112
10.5.	Measures Stated by Requiring Body in the Project Proposal	118
10.6.	Institutional Structures and Key Persons Involved In Determination of cost and Compensation	118
10.6.1.	Determination of value of the things attached to land or building	119
10.6.2.	Award of Solatium.....	119

List of Tables

Table 1.1 Social Impacts at various phases of Jamrani Multipurpose Dam Project	2
Table 1.2 Mitigation measures	4
Table 1.3: Social Impacts and Adverse costs and Extent of Mitigation Measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013	8
Table 1.4: Components to be compensated for the cost of agriculture land to be acquired as per the current year	10
Table 2.1: Villages under submergence (As per departmental survey 2008)	14
Table 2.2: No of affected families and details of population for which SIA has been completed (2020).....	15
Table 3.1: Team composition	18
Table 3.2: Social impacts and respective mitigation measures to include in SIMP	24
Table 3.3: Survey schedule.....	25
Table 3.4: Public consultation consent schedule.....	25
Table 3.5: Public Hearing Schedule	25
Table 4.1: Details of public hearing meeting (Paniyabore Village)	27
Table 4.2: Details of the public hearing meeting (Tilwari Village)	31
Table 4.3: Details of the public hearing meeting (Udwa Village)	36
Table 4.4: Details of the public hearing meeting (Ganrar Village)	41
Table 4.5: Details of the public hearing meeting (Pastola Village)	44
Table 4.6: Details of the public hearing meeting (Murkuriya Village).....	51
Table 4.7: Details of temples / religious places	57
Table 5.1: No. of families affected because of acquisition of land due to submergence and for other purposes of dam (as per survey 2008).....	61
Table 5.2: Land to be acquired for Jamrani Dam Project	62
Table 5.3: Land use classification for the catchment area at the dam site	62
Table 5.4: Existing and Proposed cropping pattern in Bhabar Sub-region	63
Table 5.5: Existing and Proposed cropping pattern in Tarai Sub-region	64
Table 5.6: Existing and Proposed cropping pattern in Gangetic Sub-region	65
Table 5.7: Total Area to be brought under Irrigation.....	65
Table 6.1: Details of directly affected people.....	66
Table 7.1: Details of affected families and population	71
Table 7.2: Village wise population of males and females	72
Table 7.3: Village wise marital status of the affected persons in the project site	73
Table 7.4: Village wise education level of the affected people of the project area	75
Table 7.5: Religion system in the affected villages of the project area	75
Table 7.6: Village wise details of caste categories of households in the affected area	76
Table 7.7: Village wise socio-economic categories of families	78
Table 7.8: Type of occupation of the affected people.....	79
Table 7.9: Village wise type of farmers of households in the affected area.....	81
Table 7.10: Village wise source of domestic water availability in the project affected area	82
Table 7.11: Village wise details of mode of transport utilized by the Project Affected Persons.....	83
Table 7.12: Source of information available with local people about Dam construction project	84
Table 7.13: Details of membership with people.....	85

Table 7.14: Details of people with membership from all the selected villages of the project area	85
Table 7.15: Details of households with and without electricity connection in the affected villages under the project	87
Table 7.16: List of people who do not have electricity connection	88
Table 8.1: Assessment of Social Impacts at various Phases of Project	91
Table 8.2: List of various impact areas	94
Table 9.1: Social Impacts, Adverse costs and Extent of Mitigation Measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013	102
Table 9.2: Components to be compensated for the cost of agriculture land to be acquired as per the current year	105
Table 10.1: Details of Various Negative Impacts and their possible Mitigation and Control Measures.....	108
Table 10.2: Twelve points Demands of affected people of Jamrani area	111
Table 10.3: SIA Analysis of 12 points demand from affected persons of families of the project area and their respective scope of compensation available in RFCTLARR ACT 2013	112
Table 10.4: Details of Entitlements of Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR ACT 2013	120
Table 10.5: : Details of Entitlements of Schedule 3 of RFCTLARR ACT 2013	124

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Map showing affected/ upstream village under the project	15
Figure 4.1: Photograph of public hearing meetings (Paniyabore Village).....	30
Figure 4.2: Photograph of Public Hearing Meetings(Udwa Village).....	40
Figure 4.3 : Photographs Public Hearing Meeting(Ganrar Village).....	43
Figure 4.4: Photographs of Public Hearing Meetings(Pastola Village)	48
Figure 4.5: Photographs of Public Hearing Meetings(Pastola Village)	50
Figure 4.6: Photographs Public Hearing Meetings(Murkuriya village).....	55
Figure 4.7: Length of footpath/Chaupal in Km.....	57
Figure 4.8: Photographs of Local People & temple in the Project Area.....	59
Figure 4.9: Photographs of SIA Teams and Project Area	60
Figure 6.1: Directly affected families	66
Figure 6.2: Activities in the projects area	70
Figure 7.1: Male and female population in the project affected area.....	72
Figure 7.2: Married and unmarried persons of the affected families	73
Figure 7.3: Education level of the affected population.....	74
Figure 7.4: Details of caste categories of people in the affected area.....	76
Figure 7.5: Details of poverty levels of affected people in the project area	78
Figure 7.6: Occupation of the affected families in the project area.....	79
Figure 7.7: Type of farmers in the affected land of acquisition	80
Figure 7.8: Detail of sources of domestic water	81
Figure 7.9: Mode of transport in all the upstream villages of the project area	83

List of Annexures

Annexure-1:	Details of the affected families in the project area.....	126
Annexure-2:	Attendance sheets for attending the public hearing meetings.....	144
Annexure-3:	Public hearing meetings conclusions	160
Annexure-4:	Questionnaire for Primary data collection.....	162
Annexure-5:	RFCTLARR Act 2013.....	170
Annexure-6:	Uttarakhand R & R rule.....	215
Annexure-7:	Letters received from Zila Panchayat Sadasya and M.L.A.....	242

Abbreviations

EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
SIA:	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP:	Social Impact Management Plan
PAF:	Project Affected Families
HH:	House-Holds
UK:	Uttarakhand
R & R:	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
PAP:	Project Affected Persons
CPR:	Common Property Resources (CPRs)
PPP:	Public Private Partnership
SDM:	Sub-District Magistrate
DM:	District Magistrate
DC:	Deputy Commissioner
RFCTLARR:	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
BCA:	Benefit and cost analysis

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Project and Public Purpose

Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project envisages the construction of 130.60 m high roller compacted concrete gravity dam across the river Gola, a tributary of river Ramganga. It is a flashy seasonal river, which originates in Kumaon hills and flows through south eastern Kumaon in the State of Uttarakhand, India. Jamrani MPP is proposed near village Jamrani, (Nainital) 10 km upstream of existing Gola barrage at Kathgodam. The catchment area at proposed dam site is 450 sq. km. The live storage created by project is proposed to be used for drinking water, irrigation & power generation.

Bhabar area of Kumaon region depends entirely on Gola canal system taking off from a barrage constructed over river Gola near Kathgodam both for irrigation & drinking water. Due to high population growth in the area there is rising demand of drinking water in Haldwani city and near by villages. As the water availability in lean priods decreases to such an extent that majority of the population suffers on this account. The river Gola is a flashy and rainfed perennial river. About 400 cumec discharge may be expected in floods while summer discharge may reduce down to only few cumec. Storage created by construction a dam upstream of Gola barrage will enhance the existing irrigation command area system of Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar district of Uttarakhand and Rampur, Bareilly districts of Uttar Pradesh with creating an additional irrigation potential of about 57065 Ha. Accordingly, intensity of irrigation will be expected to be increased from 158.85% to 196.88%, besides providing assured supplies to the existing irrigation systems and domestic water demands for Haldwani city. Besides additional irrigation area of 57065 ha., 42.7 MCM for drinking water purpose, power generation of annual 63.4 MU, there are various indirect benefits viz. pisciculture, attraction of tourism, recharge to ground water in adjoining area, creation of employment among the local people, infrastructure development of the area, etc. are proposed in this project. After the construction of Jamrani dam, employment opportunities and standard of living of the local people will certainly be enhanced.

1.2. Location

The proposed dam axis is located at Lat. 29° 16' 12.5" N; Long. 79 ° 36' 45.1"E

1.3. Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition

The selected land measures 47.39 ha and 120 families as per departmental survey 2008 and the affected families in the year 2020 are 415 as per the survey carried out by SIA. The details of the area of land and families are given in tables 2.1 and 2.2.

1.4. Alternatives Considered

Alternative sites were considered near (i) Ranibagh, (ii) Amiya & (iii) Penota-Bhuriya for the proposed multipurpose dam project apart from the current dam site near Jamrani village. Sites near Ranibagh, Amiya & Penota, are about 3km, 8km, and 14 km upstream of the Kathgodam weir, respectively.

At last, the current dam axis location near the Jamrani village was selected, and most of the studies went on to give satisfactory results. The catchment area at this site is relatively large with proper runoff, and the reservoir can be created accordingly. Thus, the current location was selected based on these study results.

1.5. Social Impacts

Table 1.1 Social Impacts at various phases of Jamrani Multipurpose Dam Project

Stages of dam construction		Social Impacts	
Stages	Processes	Negative	Positive
Stage 1	Preconstruction	-Acquisition of land, houses, community common property resources, natural resources and amenities, and livelihood options	-
Stage 2	Construction stage	-Dust and noise pollution and environmental pollution, in some instances, the blockage of the passageway due to construction work. Health-related -Due to the noise pollution, there would be direct impacts on the children and older people where they cannot bear the higher decibel sounds. -Due to the dust pollution, there could be both the impacts direct and indirect. Dust that gathers in and around the habitations will cause breathing problems, and due to this pollution, all categories of people will be affected. -Dust deposition in the environment will further show its effect on the purity of air and water.	-The positive impact can happen here as during this period there would be a requirement for the skilled and unskilled workers, and job opportunities can be generated temporarily until the completion of the dam construction.

Stages of dam construction		Social Impacts	
Stages	Processes	Negative	Positive
		-Dust particles that are small in size and can be inhaled by the population may cause coughing, sneezing, hay-fever, asthma problems, and various eye problems. -Dust directly impacts lung function and causes cardiovascular disease etc. - Surrounding areas will have a layer of dust which makes the buildings and houses unhygienic due to small particles and their consequent inhalation	
Stage 3	Operation stage	- Job creation could be less as compared to the construction phase. - Migration tendencies due to jobs option will develop, and the same needs to be stopped, and arrangements should be made to provide the jobs to the local people residing in the area.	Public welfare and employment creation -Storage and conservation of water, this directly benefits the various sections of the societies of the districts of Uttarakhand and UP. -Drinking water availability to remote areas of districts. It also directly influences the life of people positively for better health and life status. -Production of electricity. It is an additional benefit of the dam construction as the primary purpose is to avail the supply of drinking water and irrigation to targeted areas of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh -Tourist spot, this also attract the public towards the dam

			and will work as picnic spots for local and outside people and indirectly becomes the hub for tourist activities. -Generation of employment-whatever the employment is generated shall be useful for the local people if they are considered for such jobs.
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1.6. Mitigation Measures

It is pertinent to mention that the overview and observation of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 list all the compensation and entitlements which are required to mitigate the various social issues emerging from the loss of livelihood etc.

Table 1.2 Mitigation measures

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Effect of Impact	Mitigation and Control Measures of Negative Social Impact
1	Loss of land	The land under the project site will be lost, and people will be displaced from their original land.	-The best fit compensations as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013, and where necessary, the points of entitlements need to be "improved to assure optimum benefits to the affected people.
2	Loss of house/ built-up residential place	There would surely be the loss of houses, residential places	- The provisions for compensation are as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.
3	Loss of both land and houses	-There are such situations where the people will have to lose their lands as well as houses in the area of the project and would also have the stress of displacement.	-The various losses and their respective compensation will be attended as per the points of entitlements of schedules 2 and 3 of the act. Along with this degree of loss needs to be assessed for fair compensation by improving the points of entitlements.

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Effect of Impact	Mitigation and Control Measures of Negative Social Impact
4	Loss of natural assets	- There would be the losses for natural assets available in the sites of the project, and a voluminous amount of herbs, shrubs, and trees would be impacted.	-The natural resources like herbs, shrubs, and trees will have negative impacts like either they have to be removed or utilized for the work in the project sites. The volume of biomass can be assessed and sold as per the current market rate. Herbs and shrubs, if are transferable plantations, can be shifted to the new sites of plant habitation of the same area.
5	Loss of livelihood	- Livelihood options will be lost completely if the land is acquired and people are displaced. If people are working on affected lands and live as well on that land, then it would be a loss of both residence and livelihood.	-There are provisions for the loss of livelihoods as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013, and losses can be compensated accordingly with a scope of residence facilities at the site of resettlement or a job for such respondents in the same or any other area of settlement.
6	Loss of respondent owned trees	-The trees and associated herbs will be lost, from which the affected people had been taking the benefits of fodder, shades, medicinal values, aesthetic values, pollution-free environment, and as organic mulch for the productivity of the agricultural land.	-The compensation is also sought for such resources, which have been taken care of by the respondents for a long period. Here, also, the compensation can be provided as per the provisions of RFCTLARR 2013 Act.
7	Loss of common property resources	-These resources like Footpaths, Chaupals, Community road, Hand pumps, Temples, Health facilities, etc. are coming into the submerged area.	-Such facilities as common property resources will be provided as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Effect of Impact	Mitigation and Control Measures of Negative Social Impact
8	Displacement of vulnerable Groups	- People without house and land, and dependent only on natural resources will suffer most. - So far, during the SIA survey, no vulnerable groups were observed as no person without land was found, however, one person worked in the affected area and losing its livelihood.	- Such people with no land and working in the affected area would be compensated as per the act. It was observed during the SIA survey, one such respondent falls in such a category, and if the land is lost, the respondent has nowhere to go for livelihood.
9	Loss of cultural properties	- There is one Haidakhan temple in Murkuriya village, which is of international importance and is in the project area	- Such assets would be compensated as per the act, and where needed improvement in the entitlements should be sought to maintain the image of such a structure of religious importance.
10	Displacement of women groups	- The women group, as was observed in the villages, carry out the meetings though not of SHGs level. Still, they gather and discuss, and this social attachment will be lost after the acquisition of land of common property.	- Such a provision though not mentioned in the Act, however, related compensation might satisfy the demand like this. Hence, the compensation of the various demands shall be as per the Act. And where the compensation is limited and demands of the affected families are out of the scope of the Act then govt unanimously may cover those demands by modifying some entitlements of the Act.

Detailed analysis of the points of entitlements has been mentioned in the SIA analysis of 12 points demand letter and in the account of public hearing meetings where people had given their specific individual issues about loss of various types of property and natural assets in the project site.

*Improved entitlements is justified by the fact that the RFCTLARR Act 2013 came into effect in the year 2013 and since then, the compensatory guidelines remained same so far; therefore there should be a scope of improvements in the related entitlements according to the current year demands and issues of affected people.

1.7. Assessment of Social Costs and Benefits

Cost and benefit analysis (CBA) is a vital component of the SIA study. The CBA requires the assessment of every element of the environment as well as social impacts. Environmental impacts will include the evaluation of the extent of the degradation of the ecology of the area. In other words, possible disruption in the pathways that lead plants and animals to associate together for the completion of their life cycles and sustain in the ecosystem.

1.7.1. Assessment in Public Purpose

The proposed Jamrani multipurpose dam project initiatives came into existence in 1975. Since then, various significant investigations have been carried for the suitability of the site for a multipurpose dam project for minimal impact on the environment as well as social issues. After a long search and investigation, finally, the Jamrani site was finalized for the proposed dam construction and consequently possible utilization of the benefits of water storage and distribution to the remote areas of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh districts. The project aims to acquire a total of approx. 122 acres of Jamrani area where existing public habitation is prevalent, as mentioned above, the purpose of the acquisition of land is for the construction of the Jamrani dam.

1.7.2. Project Benefits

About 208 Mm³ of the runoff of the Gola River at Kathgodam is being used at present by Gola canals out of total availability of about 470.21 Mm³. The balance passes down the river unused, which can be usefully stored by constructing a reservoir at a suitable upstream site. The water so stored could be utilized for irrigating the 13 existing canal commands in the Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh creating additional irrigation potential of about 57,065 hectares, increasing the intensity of irrigation from 158.85% to 196.88% (EIA & EMP Report, 2008).

1.7.3. Instant Benefits to the Affected People

The concerned project not only optimizes the water requirement but also will be a source of tourist spots and consequent income generation. Further, the dam construction will require skilled and non-skilled labourers and will lead to employment generation in the project area.

1.7.4. Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts emerging from the dam construction will have a direct effect on the people whose land is acquired, and forceful displacement becomes the source of stress and fear of resettlement at the unknown sites. The project establishment will result in disruption of the social cohesion and emotional attachment to their land. The loss of livelihood further becomes a burden on the affected people—the most affected category of the people is the primary stakeholders.

However, the secondary stakeholders are relatively at a secure and beneficial position residing near the project site. It is due to the reason that these people will have opportunities in their vicinity in the project area and can enjoy the clean environment with no fear of loss of land and livelihood options.

In the essence of the implementation of the project, there is an utmost need to take into account these negative social impacts on the affected people. Every loss on the people due to land acquisition needs to be compensated as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. If necessary, in the scope of the Act, the possible modification should be brought by unanimous agreement with the state government to avoid any disorder in the compensation to the affected people.

1.7.5. Less Displacing Alternatives

It is a fact that to seek the welfare of the people linked to agriculture and facing the drinking water crisis a multipurpose dam construction project is a necessary step towards the control of water scarcity in areas of Kathgodam and other remote areas where the irrigation problems persist. Suitable measures are needed to make the water scarcity under control; however, to fulfil these measures, land acquisition of specific project areas has become a necessity. To realize the displacement of affected people, the concerned authority seeks only approx. 122 acres of land for the resettlement of the affected inhabitants. In return for the land acquisition, the concerned land acquisition authority is bound to fulfil every compensation for the displaced family as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

1.7.6. Social Impacts and Adverse Costs and Extent of Mitigation Measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013

Table 1.3: Social Impacts and Adverse costs and Extent of Mitigation Measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013

Sl. No.	Claiming Unit/Respondent	Coverage Of Full Range Of Social Impacts and Adverse Costs	Compensations/Extent of Mitigation Measures as per Entitlements under RFCTLARR Act 2013
1	Titleholder Family/Records In Khatauni	I) Loss of houses/ II) Cattle sheds/ Petty shops cost	i) Proposed house by the govt. or one-time financial assistance for house construction ii) The equivalent cost of the respondent's house iii) One time assistance of Rs. 25,000

Sl. No.	Claiming Unit/Respondent	Coverage Of Full Range Of Social Impacts and Adverse Costs	Compensations/Extent of Mitigation Measures as per Entitlements under RFCTLARR Act 2013
2	Titleholder Family/Records In Khatauni	III) Loss of land (Agriculture land/Commercial/ Homestead or any other land under possession)	-The land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 1) Market value as per the Indian stamp act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreement to sell, in the area where land is situated; or Average sale price of similar type of land located in the nearest vicinity area ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deed of the proceeding 3 years; or Consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies whichever is higher. 2) Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from the date of notification to award. 3) The multiplier factor will be applied as per the Act. - One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36, 000/- per affected family who require to relocate due to project. - Shifting assistance of Rs.50, 000/- per affected family who requires to relocate due to the project. - One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50, 000/- for affected family.
3	Family / individual members on records	IV) Employment/Jobs Annuity	-Jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skills development in the required field, make provision of employment at a rate not lower than minimum wages; or One-time payment of Rs.5, 00,000/- per affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.
4	Private Employee/Workers/ Govt. employee or any employee earning a wage from within the project area	V) Loss of employment	- One time subsistence allowance of Rs. 3, 000 per month for one year from the date of the award.
5	Vulnerable groups/ SHGs	VI) Women and groups at risk after land acquisition	One adult member of the affected family whose livelihood is affected will be entitled for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training.

6	All affected families	VII) Unforeseen/uncertain Impacts	As per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 or extension or modification of the entitlements justifying the cost of unexpected impacts
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1.7.7. Quantitative analysis of the cost of the land to be acquired

The detailed social cost and benefit analysis requires a clear project proposal. Project costs and phases and various other associated processes wherein each component cost is mentioned. However, as per the EIA report, the project cost has been calculated, which is as below:

(i) Cost of unit I works (i.e., main dam and its appurtenant works) = 203370.17 lacs

(ii) Cost of unit II works (i.e., Distribution works) = 55039.42 lacs

(iii) Total cost = 258409.59 lacs

Say Rs. 2584.10 crores.

The B.C Ratio for the project has been calculated as 1.09: 1.

However, various positive and negative impacts are mentioned in the table 1.1.

Cost of agricultural land as per the rates of the current year, in this regard following table 1.4 can be referred for the total cost of the agricultural land acquired under the project. And accordingly, the compensation can be worked out as per the methodology mentioned in the said Act.

Table 1.4: Components to be compensated for the cost of agriculture land to be acquired as per the current year

*Total area of agricultural land/Commercial/other lands to be acquired	**Cost of land per acre/Nali	The total cost of the land to be acquired	***Cost of compensation for total agriculture land

*Total area of agricultural land as per the families and area under Commercial/CPRs;

**Cost of land as per the current rates of the current year;

*** Calculation of Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013

1.7.8. SIA Conclusions

SIA concludes that the various social costs and environmental costs are irreplaceable. However, the construction of the Jamrani dam is for the welfare of the people of multiple communities that will fulfill the requirements at large. However, affected family or individual deserve their compensation better off and not relegated in any situation.

It further concludes that the project fits for the purpose suggested and investigated by the concerned authority.

It indicates that the land requisition and acquisition are a necessity if the project establishes and respective compensations are fully paid to the affected families under the project area.

The SIA analysis about the consents of people for resettlement concludes that all the affected families are willing to give their consents provided a resettlement proposal plan assures the fulfillment of their demands.

All the compensations are as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. However, a fair calculation needs to account for the rates for the entitlement unit from the current year considering the differences of years from 2013 to the current year.

2. Detailed Project Description

The Govt. of Uttarakhand has given directions time to time to prepare proposals for finding possibilities of constructing reservoirs on Rivers of the state to store the surface water during monsoon season to overcome the problems of irrigation, drinking water and harvesting of rain water for the improvement of water resources and ground water table. Artificial lakes are also site of attraction for tourists and can also be used for water sporting activities. By constructing reservoir on the rivers, the local tourism and fisheries might also be promoted.

2.1. Background

Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project envisages the construction of 130.60 m high roller compacted concrete gravity dam across the river Gola, a tributary of river Ramganga, a flashy seasonal river, which originates in Kumaon Himalayas and flows through south eastern Kumaon in the State of Uttarakhand, India. Jamrani MPP is proposed near village Jamrani, District Nainital, Uttarakhand 10 km upstream of existing Gola barrage which is located near Kathgodam. The catchment area at proposed dam site is 450 sq. km. The live storage created by project is proposed to be used for drinking water, irrigation & power generation. The live storage of the project about 142.72 MCM out of which 42.7 MCM will be utilized for meeting the requirement of drinking water to Haldwani city and an additional irrigation to 57,065 ha with an incidental hydro power generation of 14 MW installed capacity with estimated annual power generation of 63.4 MU. Construction of Jamrani dam was proposed to be constructed to provide augmentation storage for Gola barrage. Presently updated cost based on approved designs & quantities at May 2018 Price Level is Rs. 2584.10 Crores which has been approved by Central Water Commission (CWC).

2.2. History of the Project

In 1975, the project was accorded administrative approval by erstwhile Government of Uttar Pradesh and technically approved for Rs 61.25 crore by Planning Commission. The scheme was accepted by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects for an amount of Rs 144.84 crore in its 43rd meeting dated 18.05.1989. Gola barrage together with construction of 40.5 Km length of canal system and renovation of about 244 Km long canal system was completed in 1981.

2.3. Rationale of the Project

Bhabar area of Kumaon region depends entirely on Gola canal system taking off from a barrage constructed at river Gola near Kathgodam both for irrigation & drinking water. There is rising demand of drinking water in Haldwani City and nearby villages due to high population growth in the area. Also the water availability in lean periods decreases to such an extent that a major population of the area suffers. The river Gola is a flashy and rainfed perennial river. About 400 cumec discharge may be expected in floods while summer discharge may reduce down to only few cumec. Storage created by construction a dam upstream of Gola barrage will enhance the existing irrigation system in commands of Nainital & Udham Singh Nagar districts, Uttarakhand and Rampur, Bareilly districts of Uttar Pradesh with creating an additional irrigation potential of about 57065 Ha. Accordingly, intensity of irrigation will be expected to be increased from 158.85% to 196.88%, besides providing assured supplies to the existing irrigation systems and domestic water demands for Haldwani city. Besides additional irrigation area of 57065 ha., storage for drinking water purpose, power generation of annual 63.4 MU (million units), there are various indirect benefits viz. pisciculture, attraction of tourism, recharge to ground water in adjoining area, creation of employment among the local people, infrastructure development of the area, etc. are proposed in this project. After the construction of Jamrani dam, employment opportunities and standard of living of the local people will certainly be enhanced.

2.3.1. Other Benefits

1. Irrigation Benefits: Additional irrigational potential proposed to be created due to the project is 570,657 ha, increasing the intensity of irrigation from 158.85% to 196.88%.
2. Drinking water supply to Haldwani –Kathgodam cities and Bhabar areas, approximately 117MLD water will be supplied from this project for year 2051 (42.70 million cubic metre annually).
3. An additional benefit will be creation of potential for generation of 14 MW power from Jamrani Project. Govt. has already fixed priority and incentive for industry to induce development of backward area near to country's borders.

4. The Jamrani Dam project will have 4.52 sq.km. water spread at full pond level exposing its expansive potential of large scale pisciculture.

5. With the construction of Jamrani Dam, industry and market centres will develop leading to more employment and improvement in the living standard of the local people

2.4. Size of the Area and Affected Families and Persons under the Project

The project envisages construction of a dam 130.60m high on Gola river, upstream of existing Gola barrage, located about 10 Km upstream of Kathgodam in Nainital District of Uttarakhand. A part of stored water shall be released into the existing canal systems (constructed during Phase-I of the project), to meet the irrigation and drinking water requirements. By construction of the dam some of the water will seep into the ground and will supplement the ground water table, which in turn, will enhance the output of tube wells in the vicinity and storage of water will help in recharging the ground water and augmentation of natural water sources in downstream. Tourism and Fisheries may also be developed.

The six upstream villages of the project would directly be affected by constructing the proposed dam. Details of demographic figures are mentioned in the following table.

Brief demographic description of the villages is as under (table 2.1 and 2.2):

Table 2.1: Villages under submergence (As per departmental survey 2008)

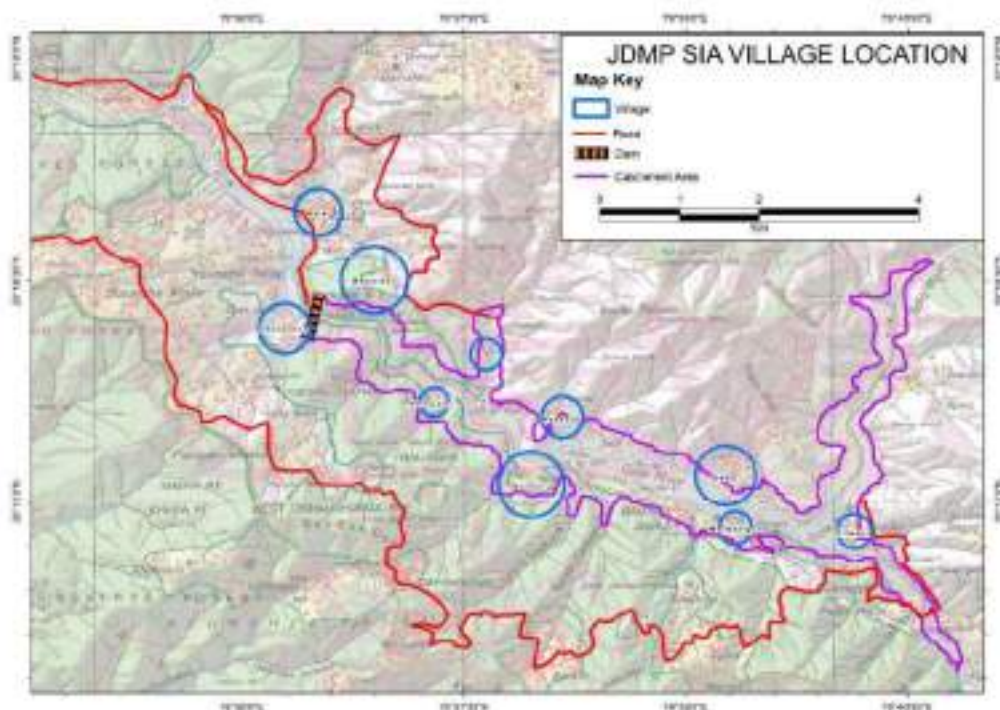
S. No.	Name of the village	Agricultural Land required (ha)	No of affected families	Population of the village
1	Tilwari	3.89	13	77
2	Murkuriya	20.8	52	384
3	Ganrar	9.1	12	57
4	Paniyabore	4	12	65
5	Udwa	2.8	11	67
6	Pastola	6.8	20	112
	Total	47.39	120	782

Table 2.2: No of affected families and details of the population (as per SIA 2020)

Sl. No.	Villages	Total affected families	Total population (detail of the families is mentioned in the annexure-1)
1.	Tilwari	95	235
2.	Murkuriya	142	301
3.	Udwa	56	133
4.	Pastola	62	165
5.	Ganrar	30	71
6.	Paniyabore	30	60
	Total	415	965

2.5. Location and Approach

The project envisages 130.60 m high Roller compacted concrete gravity dam. The proposed dam axis is located at Lat. 29° 16' 12.5" N; Long. 79 ° 36' 45.1" E

Figure 2.1: Map showing affected / upstream villages under the project

2.6. Site Alternatives

Alternative sites were considered near (i) Ranibagh, (ii) Amiya & (iii) Penota-Bhuriya for the proposed multipurpose dam project apart from the current dam site near Jamrani village. Sites near Ranibagh, Amiya & Penota are about 3km, 8km, and 14 km upstream of the Kathgodam weir respectively. Further geological and other site investigations have been carried out at two sites near the Bhuriya Village, 1.2km & 1.6km downstream of its confluence with Kalsa River, along Gola River. Sites near Kanth, Malwatal & Alchona villages on Kalsa River about 5km, 10km, 15 km upstream of its confluence with Gola respectively were also investigated.

Sites near Ranibagh, Amiya & Penota were discarded because of their proximity to the Krol Thrust overlying it. Because of significant chances of storage induced Seismicity, these options were dropped. The other sites lying further north (on Kalsa river) have very little catchment area with steep river slopes and narrow basin, unsuitable for reservoir formation. Consequently, these options had small capacities, rendering the proposed project uneconomical at the first place. At last the current dam axis location near the Jamrani village was selected and most of the studies went on to give satisfactory results. The catchment area is fairly large with good runoff. Thus, the current location was selected based on these study results.

2.7. Project Features

Under Jamrani Dam Project a main dam, powerhouse and two coffer dams in upstream and downstream have been proposed. The dam will store water between elevations 635m & 763.6m with a spread of about 9 km along Gola River and about 1.3 km in the Lugar Gad. The reservoir water will spread over an area of about 452 ha.

2.8. The key Components of the Project

- Main dam
- Two coffer dams
- Reservoir
- Diversion Components
- Diversion duct/tunnel
- Spillway Gates
- Gola Barrage at Kathgodam
- Powerhouse and intake

- Transmission lines
- Switchyard
- Other facilities including site access roads, project control and Maintenance facilities
- Temporary construction-related project components.

3. Team composition, Approach, Methodology and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

3.1. Team Composition

Table 3.1: Team composition

SL. No.	Name of the Expert	Expertise	Qualification
1	Dr. Ram Chandra	Socio-economic studies and Forest Community & Ecology	Ph.D.
2	Mr. Jai Deep Singh	Cartography, Remote Sensing, GIS and Socio-Economic	M.A. Geography
3	Mr. Vikash Singh Maurya	Social and educational History	M.A Sociology
4	Mr. Jitendra Kumar	Surveying	B.Com
5	Mr. Shiv Shankar Kumar	Surveying	B.Tech
6	Mr. Amit Singh	Surveying	B.Tech
7	Mr. Prabhat Ranjan Dutta	Surveying	M.Sc

3.2. Objectives of Social Impact Assessment

- 1) Assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves a public purpose.
- 2) Estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- 3) The extent of lands (public and private), houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.
- 4) Whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project.

- 5) Whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible
Study of the social impacts of the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis a vis the benefits of the project.
- 6) Study of the impacts of the project on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, sources of water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities such as post offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electric supply, health care facilities, aanganwadis, children parks, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions and burial / cremation grounds.
- 7) Preparation of a social impact management plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact for a specific component referred to above and such measures shall not be less than what is provided under a scheme or programme in operation in that area of the State Government or Central Government.
- 8) Conducting public hearings in each of the affected villages after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment report.
- 9) Publication of the Social Impact Assessment report and Social Management plan in local language and made available to the respective Panchayats, offices of District Collector Nainital, the Sub Divisional Magistrate Nainital, Tehsil, Blocks etc. affected areas and uploading the same also on the website of Uttarakhand Irrigation Department. Local representative, MP MLA etc.

3.3. Approach and Methodology

Approach and methodology mainly consisted of Quantitative and Qualitative tools and techniques. The study was carried out in three phases i.e. for pre-survey activities, survey activities (data collection, consents, public hearing), compilation & analysis, report preparation and publication of the reports. Every phase was carried out with due diligence within the framed time schedule.

3.3.1. The Approach of the Study

- Secondary Research & Literature reviewed to assess the existing scenario of the project site using Census of India and any other authorized sources.
- Primary data was collected with the emphasis on observations and discussions.
- Identification of survey samples was undertaken to collect information from areas and people likely to be affected due to the project.

- In addition, public consultations and respective discussions were carried out with the project affected people, community leaders, NGOs, government officials concerned etc.
- An important aspect of the study was participatory appraisal with the involvement of the community to enable them to understand the process of the survey work.
- Data Analysis and Interpretation.
- Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Report including Social Management Plan (Draft & Final).
- Publication of Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Management Plan in local language to be made available to the respective Panchayats and Offices of District Authorities (Collector Nainital, the SDM Nainital), Tehsil and affected areas.
- Uploading the Reports on the website of Uttarakhand Irrigation Department.

3.3.2. Material and Methods

Kick off meeting: A kick off meeting was held (to be mutually agreed upon) with the Project Proponent prior to commencing with the assignment covering introduction of professionals, briefing on assignment, proposed methodology & schedule, identification of key points of contacts at the proponent's side etc.

Documents Request: Based on the kick off meeting the Team Leader collated and shared a consolidated document request list for the task specified.

Collection and Review of Project Literature: This phase intended to familiarize & identify the concerned key stakeholders and project affected people to collect the available literature to understand the scope of the activities. This involved two pronged approach:

- (a) Discussions with Project Implementing authorities and other concerned on existing guidelines and techniques that were adopted in the SIA survey work as well as in preparation of the report.
- (b) Collection of available relevant project literature. Public consultations was held with concerned officials to establish the ownership of assets. Literature review and consultations formed the basis for identification of key stakeholders and project affected people.

Rapid reconnaissance survey (to familiarize with field activities): Following the review and consultations, rapid preliminary field visits were conducted as part of ground truth exercise. This provided the basis for field study preparation and helped in testing the questionnaires and checklists.

Scoping and other Pre survey activities: Both the review and rapid reconnaissance survey helped in finalizing the study instruments and inception report detailing the final methodology and work plan.

3.4. Survey Activities and Stakeholder/Public Consultations

The survey was conducted in the upstream affected villages to know the socio-economic impact of the proposed project on the present conditions of the people, living standards of the potentially affected population, their assets and sources of livelihood. This covered that 100 % of the population who are potentially affected. Special attention was given to the vulnerable groups like women, aged persons and any ethnic/indigenous groups etc. This enabled to enumerate the list of properties that was due to be affected due to the proposed development project. Before initiation of physical identification of the land, structures and other properties, detailed discussions were held with the concerned officials to collect information on ownership of lands and structures.

Information on economic status including income level of the people, their occupational & dependency on agriculture, tourism etc., collected for the economic analysis. Information on the impact on micro-economy, change in the occupational pattern was identified through the study.

For Socio-Economic study, both qualitative and quantitative data was collected. Information was collected through face to face interviews with the people or head of household or any responsible member of the family and other concerned stakeholders.

The following nature of data was collected during the survey:-

- a. Socio-economic conditions of the persons living therein.
- b. Family structure, the number of family members with their name, age, sex, educational qualification, religion, caste etc.
- c. Occupation type, sources of income and income levels
- d. Inventory of household assets.
- e. Information on forestry & agricultural activities.
- f. Information on the status of education, health & sanitation facilities.
- g. Sources of drinking water.
- h. Accessibility to community resources.
- i. Existing infrastructure facilities for social welfare.

- j. Information concerning social awareness about social development activities in the area
- k. Information on the sensitive habitat of historical, cultural, religious and ecological importance
- l. Information on economic activities, the dependency of local people on forest produce and other activities on forest land.
- m. Information on the communication network in the area etc.
- n. Information on the transport medium connected to the market
- o. Information on projects of irrigation in the affected area
- p. Information about the consent to be given by the affected people
- q. Information on negotiation with govt about the land acquisition
- r. Information on the proposal by the govt for the affected people
- s. Study of the various entitlements of the RFCTLARR Act 2013
- t. Information on alternative livelihood and
- u. All other information related to the land, resources and any other sources may be affected by the dam construction activities

3.4.1. Stakeholder Consultations

Based on the identification of project-affected people, stakeholder mapping was undertaken during the scoping exercise, consultations were conducted with all the project affected people, potential stakeholders- direct and indirect, formal as well as informal. Mobilization for public consultations in all the potentially affected villages and stakeholder consultations was ensured that there was representation from all social and economic categories, for gathering diverse perspectives and expectations from the project. Key objectives of each consultation were spelt beforehand and were also preceded by an orientation of the consultation groups on the objectives and expected outcomes, key interventions and role of community proposed by the project and its likely Socio-economic Impact Assessment on the people living therein as well as a different set of stakeholders.

Through the public and stakeholder consultations, an analysis was carried out of their expectations, needs and priorities related to each project component, and their perspective about how they think

they are likely to be impacted and the roles, responsibilities and functions of each category of stakeholders concerning different project components, their experience of accessing related schemes and programs being implemented in the project area. It brought out the stakeholders' expectations from the project in terms of resource access and benefit-sharing, role in management, planning and implementation.

3.5. Research Techniques and Survey Instruments:

Various social research techniques were employed to ensure that, all the parameters related to the study were adequately addressed so that meaningful deliverables could be developed. The entire exercise was carried out through an appropriate mix of social research techniques including desk research through a review of information, concerned government departments and project authorities. Structured and semi-structured interviews using separate questionnaires for the village and household survey, focused group discussions with the community people and relevant government agencies were undertaken.

The study was carried out to collect information from the project-affected people and potential stakeholders by using various techniques like Questionnaires, Checklist and Focused Group Discussion.

3.6. Data Tabulation and Analysis (SPSS / Excel)

Data Compilation in computer systems and data cleaning was carried out after the data collection work from primary and secondary sources. After feeding the data in the computer system, data analysis and interpretation were worked out using appropriate statistical software (SPSS/ Excel) & techniques.

3.7. Preparation of Draft Report and Social Management Plan

The draft report was prepared from the output of the data analysis of the collected data from the affected families. Finally, the social management plan was included based on the various aspects of the problems and their respective mitigation measures.

3.8. Public Hearings

After field survey in project area public hearings were notified to the selected villages and the stakeholders were addressed about the project and finally, their consent and demands have been incorporated in SIA Report.

3.9. Final Social Impact Assessment Report

The outputs of the public hearing and significant notes of the public hearing will be incorporated in the final social impact assessment report.

3.10. Publication of Social Impact Assessment Report

Publication of Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Management Plan in local language and to be made available to the respective Panchayats and Offices of District Authorities (Collector Nainital, the SDM Nainital), Tehsil, Blocks and affected areas, local representative, MP and MLA etc. The report will also be uploaded on the website of Uttarakhand Irrigation Department.

3.11. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

A Social impact management plan was prepared to reduce the negative social impacts of the Jamrani Dam Construction (Table 3.2). It mainly indicates the mitigation of the construction and operational phases of the present project. The purpose of SIMP is to reduce the negative impacts and increase positive impacts in the project under study. The RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Uttarakhand R & R rules 2015 shall be followed to prevent any issue from emerging.

Table 3.2: Social impacts and respective mitigation measures to include in SIMP

Sl. No.	Types of social impact	Updated status Yes / No	Proposed preventive or mitigating measures (Compensatory proposals- compensation to those affected with loss of the house as well as agricultural land) as per the RFCTLARR ACT 2013
1.	Loss of land (agriculture/commercial)		
2.	Loss of property (Houses etc.)		
3.	Loss of Natural Resources		
4.	Loss of livelihood (farming employment etc.)		
5.	Loss of common property resources		
6.	Loss of resources for vulnerable groups		
7.	Loss of any other property by which the village people suffer to their extreme		
8.	Displacement of important key personnel and groups of the society (Vulnerable groups, water groups or Plantation groups etc.)		

3.12. Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

Following tables have three schedules-survey schedules, public consultation consent schedule and public hearing schedule as mentioned in the tables 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5. The inception dates for each of the activities have been mentioned in each of the schedules.

3.12.1. Survey Schedule

Table 3.3: Survey schedule

S.No.	Village Name	To	From	Day's
1	Murkuriya	22.01.2020	27.01.2020	05
2	Tilwari	28.01.2020	30.01.2020	03
3	Udwa	31.01.2020	02.02.2020	03
4	Pastola	03.02.2020	05.02.2020	03
5	Gannar	06.02.2020	07.02.2020	02
6	Paniyabore	08.02.2020	09.02.2020	02

3.12.2. Consent Schedule

Table 3.4: Public consultation consent schedule

S.No.	Village Name	To	From	Day's
1	Murkuriya	23.02.2020	25.02.2020	03
2	Tilwari	26.02.2020	27.02.2020	02
3	Udwa	28.02.2020	28.02.2020	01
4	Pastola	29.02.2020	01.03.2020	02
5	Gannar	02.03.2020	02.03.2020	01
6	Paniyabore	03.03.2020	03.03.2020	02

3.12.3. Public Hearing Schedule

Table 3.5: Public Hearing Schedule

S.No.	Village Name	To	From	Day's
1	Paniyabore	05.03.2020	05.03.2020	01
2	Gannar	06.03.2020	06.03.2020	01
3	Pastola	07.03.2020	07.03.2020	01
4	Udwa	08.03.2020	08.03.2020	01
5	Tilwari	12.03.2020	12.03.2020	01
6	Murkuriya	13.03.2020	13.03.2020	01

4. Public Hearing Meetings and Public Consultations

4.1. Paniyabore Village

Place: Paniyabore Village

Date: 5th March 2020

Purpose: "Public hearing for the consent of displacement and respective demands of affected people of Paniyabore village under the submerged area of Jamrani Dam Project".

Equipment and facilities: Professional photographer, mike for louder sound and seating arrangement with refreshments.

The inception of public hearing took place by recording on the attendance sheet, the details of every person present in the meeting and involved the members of Jamrani Officials, SIA team member and People of Paniyabore. SIA team member, Mr. Jaideep facilitated the public hearing, and he opened the statements with a brief introduction of SIA process and then on consent forms and its associated reasons for the requisite of ongoing project requirements for Jamrani Multipurpose dam. After that, village people started speaking on the resettlement places and their utilities for their better livelihood and resettlement. People also showed inadequate satisfaction towards the delay in govt. plans for their resettlement and rehabilitation. At the start of the public hearing meeting, Mr. B.B. Pandey explored the various rights of people under resettlement and rehabilitation act 2013. However, before it could be completed, the people of the village were strict in knowing a proper govt. plan for their resettlement and from this point onwards one to one question session started, and under this process, respondents began speaking on their demands as below:

Respondent 1:

"Jamrani dam interference has been continuing since the year 1971, and it was communicated to Uttarakhand Govt. We had submitted 12 points of demands to administration and we have not received any solutions based on those points. We think it has been thrown into the dustbin and no solution so far has been provided for that. I am not only in favour of my village only but also in favour of Govt. We think that people in this village should get a better place and good jobs and every facility to live their lives,

The respondent further stated as 'whoever has every document of Paniyabore panchayat and has his name mentioned in that document then he is registered as the domicile of that village and is entitled to take every benefit in case of displacement of the those who come under the submerged area of the project'.

We will not give our land in return for cash in any way, and it is not at all suitable for us to do so.

We should be given places in Bhabhar, and we do not want to be displaced in Tarai area.

Whatever plan govt. has to displace us, we need that in written and should not have any secrets of any kind concerning our demands and displacements.

Apart from our displacement from govt., we could have only left our place in case of only natural disasters, and not for displacement only. Apart from a few disadvantages we have every facility here in Paniyabore, we are safe here. In the resettlement area, there would be diseases and various other difficulties to resettle.

Further, we have not been given time for agreements and thoughts and meetings among us to discuss thoroughly on the issues on behalf of people of Paniyabore".

Jamrani Official Mr. B.B. Pandey replied on this that they would be given some more time to decide on the consents and discussions on the demands.

The details of all other respondents discussing the 12 points demand letter are given in table no. 4.1 as below.

As per the RCTLARR Act 2013, the given rights for land acquisition can be extended but cannot be relegated in any way.

Table 4.1: Details of the public hearing meeting (Paniyabore Village)

Sl. No.	Name of respondents	Issues on consents and demands of affected people of Paniyabore village	The initiative from Jamrani dam authority	SIA observation & recommendations
1.	Respondent (2 nd)	12 points demand on account of the displacement of people from the project site	-No initiative so far on consideration of 12 points demand from affected people	-Pointwise discussion on demands of people of Paniyabore and a specific and transparent and clear plan for justification of the demands should be put forth before the affected people.
2.	Respondent (3 rd)	Place of resettlement and rehabilitation	-No specific initiative on finalization of the sites of resettlement and rehabilitation. -However, four sites of resettlement have been discussed with affected people.	-Specific and definite steps on finalization of the sites of rehabilitation should be settled. -A thorough and appropriate plan of resettlement should be drawn to finalize the resettlement process and initiative should be taken to make the resettlement plan transparent to the public of the affected villages

3.	Respondent (4 th)	Availability of facilities at the resettlement site	-Site visits plan has been discussed with affected people and transportation facilities were offered to affected people to visit the resettlement sites. -However, later on, the idea from affected people changed partially due to bad weather and/ or their internal meetings etc.	-As per the resulted discussion with affected people, the preference is for Bhabhar and not Tarai area. Hence, their natural psychology associated with their original places needs to be discussed thoroughly with them before finalization of the resettlement sites to reach a mutual understanding and satisfactory plan acceptable to all the people of the concerned village. -The resettlement sites should have all the necessary facilities, and also their position in such places should be better off than their original place of displacement.
4.	Respondent (5 th)	No cash in return for land	-No specific decisions concerning this issue are available at the end of authority. However, related things are under consideration	-In-depth analysis of this demand and right compensation needs to be listed in the final plan of resettlement and rehabilitation, mentioning the various entitlements clearly where the affected people are taking benefits of natural resources in kind. There should be a mechanism, where the cash for the property and land should be decided as per the rates of current year.
5.	Respondent (6 th)	Availability of drinking and daily routine water, one govt. job per family based on the available skills and natural assets which are free of cost at the resettlement sites	-These things are under consideration. However, no point so far has been finalized. It is imperative to	-Due to the lack of an appropriate plan of resettlement, the things have only been listed and recorded. The authority did not deny the points raised by the affected people. However, it was also suggested that natural assets

			mention that the authority is listening to all the demands in public hearing meetings and points of demands were being heard and recorded.	if available at the sites of resettlement then surely arrangements will be made for their access to forest resources.
6.	Respondent (7 th)	What are the arrangements of children education, hospitals, and transportation facilities	-Authority discussed the schedule 2 and schedule 3 points of entitlements, wherein various compensatory guidelines have been mentioned and accordingly the compensation needs to be decided.	-It was also observed that the affected people of the village were insisting on their 12 points demand and were not taking interests in the entitlements mentioned in schedule 2 and schedule 3 of the act. -While there are almost all the points covered under the entitlements except the demand for 5-acre land and govt. job and these too can be resolved if some possible provisions are inserted in the act. It should be because people are leaving a place where they have been residing for many years and utilizing the natural assets without cost and enjoying Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) out of the forest resources.
7.	Respondent (8 th)	As per the RFCTLARR Act, the compensations have been decided during the year 2013. The present compensations need to be decided as per the current year and time.	-The points were noted and recorded.	-The points seem valid as the rates and compensation of the land and houses were entitled as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. -The demand is for the current year as the acquisition is being taken care of in the current year. Hence, the calculations of various compensations mentioned in the year 2013, should be revised in accord of the current year.

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Figure 4.1: Photograph of public hearing meetings (Paniyabore Village)



4.2. Tilwari Village Public Hearing Meeting

Place: Tilwari Village

Date: 12th March 2020

Purpose: “Public hearing for the consent of displacement and respective demands of affected people of Tilwari village under the submerged area of Jamrani Dam Project”.

Equipment and facilities: Professional photographer and mike for louder sound and seating arrangement with refreshments.

Table 4.2: Details of the public hearing meeting (Tilwari Village)

Sl. No.	Name of respondents of Tilwari village	Issues on consents and demands from affected people of Tilwari	The initiative from Jamrani dam authority	SIA observations & recommendations
1.	Respondent (1st)	(i) 5-acre land (ii) One govt. job per family (iii) House to house compensation (iv) The difference in compensation between the year 2013 and 2020 should be calculated to compensate the affected people (v) Widow, handicapped people should be equally compensated	Heard and noted	-All the demands are as per the 12 points demand letter and are being repeated here, except the one which is "widow and handicapped persons should be equally compensated". -There are direct and indirect provisions for the said demands in the act; however, the difference of period between inception of the law and land acquisition in the current year needs to be assessed to recover the compensation for the foregone years since the Act came into effect.
2.	Choudhury Singh (2nd)	(i) Whatever the facilities we are given there should be transparent, and no injustice be done to us.	Twelve points demands are known to us, but the purpose of the public hearing is one to one discussion if anyone is left to put his/her words concerning the demands or clarification of the process of resettlement.	-Twelve points demand is very much listed at every end of the stakeholders and also to Jamrani authority. It is also of significance to mention that the schedules 2 and 3 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, has entitlements for every possible situation for affected people. However, their degree of optimum benefits to be accrued to the affected people needs to be decided further.
3.	Non-resident respondent but with	(i) The Jamrani authority should come forward about the plan or compensation settled at their end so that	-The Jamrani authority heard and recorded the points of discussion of	-This is a valid thought and debate if a proposed plan from the administration is demanded. The administration should also

	land in the project site (3 rd)	we could be more confident about the Jamrani dam. (ii) Even if a technical problem is coming in deciding anything at the end of Jamrani authority then we, people of this village also stand by your side for a better resolution of the resettlement proposal.	demands and all individual points put forth by the local people of the village	prepare and produce the document of the proposal before the affected people so that their impatience can be controlled. -If the point (ii) includes a mass of people, then surely people would be helping out the authority in preparation of the proposal as per their reasonable demands.
4.	Sundar Singh (4 th)	(i) Same demand as per the 12 points demand letter (ii) We are not giving consent for now till there is an availability of a proper proposal to discuss with and with that, we feel satisfied fully.	Heard and noted	-The affected people of the village want to be sure about the various compensations against their 12 points demand letter and accordingly wants to be satisfied for further agreement on final resettlement plan.
5.	Respondent (5 th)	(i) As per the facilities that we have here, we should be resettled in a similar way at the proposed sites of resettlement and all our demand should be taken into account or we can also revolutionize our demands and would not give our consents till their full acceptance by the concerned authority	-Heard and noted and the respondent in question and other respondents were very well explained the various points of entitlements (to affected people) mentioned in the schedules 2 and 3 of RFCTLARR ACT 2013.	-The initial point is the 12 points demand letter, which is being put forth by every affected individual. Hence, it is submitted that all the significant aspects of the 12 points demand letter be discussed from every view of resettlement and a proposal of the proposed compensations should be finalized to discuss with the affected people. -Even if there is any problem with some points of the proposal, nevertheless a proposal should be prepared and thoroughly justified with the 12 points demand letter. -The process of submitting a proposal will bring forth the confidence of the people and initiative can be taken towards a better decision as per the

				RFCTLARR Act 2013 and if needed some amendments can be considered and requested accordingly to justify their displacement from their land under project site fully
6.	Respondent (6 th)	(i)Due to law, no project or construction can continue in the project site; hence the affected people are also unsatisfied due to delay in non-availability of the proposed plan and lack of further steps of resettlement.	-Framing of R and R policy is in process, and after submission of the draft report of SIA, further process of finalization of resettlement will take place.	The people were losing their patience on the delay of a proper framing of the plan of resettlement, and they think it is just a waste of time to gather in want of a proposed plan from the administration.
7	Mohan Ram (7 th)	We need land and cash as well on our assets under the project. Our demand is 5 acre and one govt. job per family and the same name of the village at the resettlement site	-The policy is in the process of finalization	It is an urgent need to develop a strategy of critical compensation at the earliest.
8	Ramesh (8 th)	(i)Same demand as per 12 points demand letter	Heard and noted	- It further seems that most of the project affected persons just limit themselves to twelve points demands. They do not discuss further and also show belief in village Pradhan.
9	Paniram (9 th)	(i)We need all the facilities at the resettlement sites otherwise we will not move to the resettlement site	-	-People are impatient about the delay in the decision of making a proposal that needs to be offered to the affected people.
10	Respondent (10 th)	(i)This respondent asked about cash in place of a house	-Noted.	-Some people also have this kind of demand as well.

11	Respondent (11 th)	(i) We need better options at the resettlement site than currently, we have. The broad road is desired than the current place of resident	-How much broad road do you require?	-People are wishing better options but are unable to explain those options; however, they are keeping themselves limited to 12 points of the demand letter, which they think covers everything in their interest.
12	Respondent (12 th)	(i) No injustice should be done to us. We do not know the new site and the best options should be made available to us.	Heard and noted.	-The proposed demands need further clarification as at most people are talking about the land to land, job per family, resettlement at the single place, and better facilities at the site of resettlement. -Once the benefits that are to be availed to the affected people as per the act or its further improvement if any, then there is no point of injustice to the affected people.
13/ 14	Respondents (13 th and 14 th)	(i) There is a need for a proper meeting with us to discuss only 12 points of the demand letter (ii) We are giving our precious time to such meetings and also giving our land and we need the plan at the earliest and this is the last meeting with us, and nevertheless, we wish that Jamrani dam should be constructed (iii) Fishing rights need to be given to affected persons of families (iii) We do not need Rs. 3000 per month for 20 years instead we want a govt. job at any place. (iii) Things are not being confirmed.	-There are some provisions related to fishing etc. and also there is an option of monthly settlement for a certain period. -Whatever will be fixed as per the policy, the same will be disclosed to you -We are making efforts for an expert who could prepare an R & R policy, and as soon as the policy is finalization, then there will be the finalization of	-The concerned authority should understand all the points of the demand letter and then search the respective compensation in schedule 2 and schedule 3 of the Act -It is imperative and urgent to make all the affected people understand in a simplest local language all the points of entitlements under schedule 2 and schedule 3 of the act, this is the foremost requirement for resolution and agreement with the affected people. It seems that people do not favour the points of RFCTLARR Act and want a separate policy that could forward their demands only. Though Jamrani officials well-tried to put all the points of the act before them, they are not satisfied with the

	(iv) As per RFCTLARR Act, there are no benefits for us (v) In the Tarai area, there are mosquitoes hence we are at a loss at displacement (vi) If the Tarai area is given to us, then govt. job is a must for us	the resettlement points. And all the things related to education, hospital, cattle water, transportation etc. are mentioned in RFCTLARR Act 2013. -Finally, the authority members mentioned before the people in clear and simple Hindi all the points of entitlements of schedule 2 and schedule 3. However, they could not understand the points of RFCTLARR Act 2013.	points of the Act. And all are stuck at 12 points demand. -To foresee such situations, the entitlement points of the Act must be made most uncomplicated in cash and kind and the form of visible facilities available or are to be made available at resettlement sites.
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Conclusive remarks for Tilwari public hearing meetings are mentioned in the annexure-3

4.3. Udwa Village Public Hearing Meeting

Place: Udwa Village

Date: 8th March 2020

Purpose: "Public hearing for the consent of displacement and respective demands of affected people of Udwa village under the submerged area of Jamrani Dam Project".

Equipment and facilities: Professional photographer and mike for louder sound and seating arrangement with refreshments.

The inception of public hearing took place by recording on the attendance sheet, the details of every person present in the meeting and involved the members of Jamrani Officials, SIA team member and People of Udwa. Village people started speaking on the resettlement places and their utilities for their better livelihood and resettlement. Mr. B.B. Pandey examined minutely and explained the various rights of people under the resettlement and rehabilitation act. After this one to one question session started, and under this process, respondents began speaking on their demands as below:

Table 4.3: Details of the public hearing meeting (Udwa Village)

Sl. No.	Name of respondents of Udwa	Issues on consents and demands from affected people of Udwa	The initiative from Jamrani dam authority	SIA observations & recommendations
1	Birbal Singh Sammal (Birbasum)	(i) If the land is submerging, but the house is not, then what? (ii) The demand from us have not been replied, and we are submitted with the points of RFCTLARR Act, and we do not have an understanding of the act (iii) Can there be a provision of cash for loss of land? Whether we accept that or not but there should be an option of that too.	Heard and noted.	-Some affected people are also in favour of an option of receiving cash for lost land, but the majority of affected people do not agree on this and want land for land at proposed resettlement sites. -The points of entitlements of RFCTLARR Act need a true simplification in the local language where they can fully understand every aspect of compensation guidelines mentioned in the act. -As per the Act, the question asked by the respondent has such provisions as indicated by the respondent.

2	Navasi Sammal	(i) As per demands submitted	-	-The people are avoiding to go for further analysis on the 12 points demand letter, and if any suggestion is given to them they simply stuck at two points a) 5-acre land and b) a govt. job per family.
3	Shivram	(i) We are living in a submerging area but do not have land but living in that area what options will be available for us?	-	-This is a matter of serious consideration, and the raised question is valid as the person has been living in that area now after displacement, he is left nowhere to go, and he also needs to be compensated.
4	Gopal Ram	(i) The land is submerging, but the house is above the pillar, but we also need our residence in resettlement sites. (ii)Panchakki is in the submerged area, but the land is in some other area.	Heard and noted.	The point (i) is asking to include the respondent in the list of affected people, but in criterial decided entitlement, the respondent does not fit well for resettlement category. However, if his house is under some landslide zone, then the things need to be seriously considered and accordingly, the steps should be taken for such people belonging to the landslide zone. -Point (ii), such a situation also needs to be incorporated into the list of compensation consideration.
5	Respondent (5 th)	(i)We need a rate of land according to Haldwani market where the price is 10-15 lakh / Nali otherwise we do not agree.	Heard and noted	

		(ii) All other demands are the same as per demand letter.		
6	Vipin Chandra (6 th)	(i) If we have a house above the pillars of mark and land below marked dam pillars.	-Mr. B.B. Pandey Ji, Irrigation Department started the session of speaking on all the entitlement points mentioned under the schedules 2 and 3 of the RFCTLARR Act.	-There are different entitlement points mentioned in the RFCTLARR Act 2013. These points need to be clarified purely in the local language, and a copy of translated entitlements should be given to each of the affected families.
7	Ganesh Singh Sammal (7 th)	(i) Both the land and house are submerging, and the house is above the pillar of mark and land is below the pillar mark. (ii) Sacred property on which our temple is present in the submerged area, the same land should be provided separately at the resettlement sites.	-He clarified all the points to the affected people about the various facilities provided to the displaced persons of the affected area. He discussed in Hindi 10 points of schedule 2 and 25 points of schedule 3 of the act. -Mr. Sanjay Singh from Jamrani irrigation department also put forth some entitlements points of the act	-The various provisions if simplified then the doubts of affected people can be minimized, and there could be emerging options from within the simplification of the entitled points. -The affected people, after understanding all the points of the compensatory guidelines of the act, can have better perspectives on their demands.
8	Woman respondent daughter of Ms. Saraswati (8 th)	(i) We need 5-acre land; the reason is when we go to a new place there may not be natural resources available for us to consume and hence if 5-acre land is given then we can earn our livelihood and maintain our sustenance. (ii) One job per family	-The people paid attention to these points, and they were also suggested about the points if they do not understand then they are free to ask it repeatedly till it is learnt fully. A copy of the translated contents of entitlements in Hindi was given to the affected persons. -Minimum 1-acre land mentioned in the act can be improved.	-Currently, the affected people are doubtful about the entitled points of the act, and it is only because they do not have a clear understanding of the entitlements mentioned in the schedules 2 and 3 of the Act. -So efforts should be made to translate the texts of entitlements in pictorial forms so that affected people could have a clear understanding of the various compensation points for the displaced persons of project sites. And they should be

			-Development of skill development of one person from every family or a one-time amount of Rs. Five lacs. -Various other entitled points of the act were simplified before the affected people.	presented in their local language and should have the freedom to ask about the points repeatedly till their final understanding of marked limitation by time. -Various leaders of the affected people who are representing them should first be aware of all the entitlement points of acts. If they are fully aware, then things can be passed on to other affected people and that many documents through which the people could understand the various points, should be distributed among all the affected people of the project sites. -Then finalization of the points of the proposal should be prepared accordingly, including all the aspects of demands from affected people, after that, a process of consents should be restarted finally with their signatures.
9	Woman respondent-wife of Mr. Chandra Prakash (9 th)	(i)The land is above the pillar and land is in the submerged area (ii) Trees are present in the submerged area, how the trees will be compensated?	It will be seen and assessed by the horticultural department	- It is a valid question and needs to be seriously considered for fair compensation.

Conclusive remarks for Udwa public hearing meetings are mentioned in the annexure-3

Figure 4.2: Photograph of Public Hearing Meeting (Udwa Village)



4.4. Ganrar Village Public Hearing Meeting

Place: Ganrar Village

Date: 6th March 2020

Purpose: "Public hearing for the consent of displacement and respective demands of affected people of Ganrar village under the submerged area of Jamrani Dam Project".

Equipment and facilities: Professional photographer and mike for louder sound and seating arrangement with refreshments.

The inception of public hearing took place by recording on the attendance sheet, the details of every person present in the meeting and involved the members of Jamrani Officials, SIA team members and People of Ganrar. After that, village people started speaking on the resettlement places and their utilities for their better livelihood and resettlement. People also showed inadequate satisfaction towards the delay in proposed govt. plans for their resettlement and rehabilitation. At the start of the public hearing meeting, Mr. B.B. Pandey explored the various rights of people under the resettlement and rehabilitation act. Finally, one to one question session started, and under this process, respondents began speaking on their demands as below:

Table 4.4: Details of the public hearing meeting (Ganrar Village)

Sl. No.	Name of respondents of Ganrar village	Issues on consents and demands from affected people of Ganrar	The initiative from Jamrani dam authority	SIA observations & recommendations
1	Respondent (1 st)	(i)What are the provisions for those who have their land in the submerged area but their houses are out of the submerged land? (ii)What are the provisions for those who do not have land in the submerged area but their houses are present in the affected area? (iii) We are not aware of the various points of compensation mentioned in the RFCTLARR Act 2013.	-As per the latest updates, a search of an expert for R and R policy expert is under process, as soon as the person finalized the process of policy preparation will start. -Further, the SIA report would have its points in the preparation of the policy. After finalization of the aspects of the policy, such questions can be answered appropriately. -Mr. B.B. Pandey, Jamrani Irrigation department, gave the simplification in Hindi of the points of entitlements mentioned in the schedules 2 and 3 of the act. -One by one point of entitlements were explained in detail to the affected people.	-There were questions from the affected people, and the clarification of those questions need a thorough analysis of the respective compensation. The entitlements should be matched from within the act as possible as per the RFCTLARR Act first. -Second, where there is a scope of extension or improvement in any entitled points of the act, the same can be requested by the emergent requirement of reasonable demands from the affected people to rule out any injustice to the affected people.
2	Respondent (2 nd)	(i)First, the preference of 12 points demand letter (ii) 5-acre land (iii) One govt. job per family	-One by one point of entitlements were explained in detail to the affected people.	-People showed curiosity when Jamrani authority members started to speak about the various points of entitlements mentioned in the act. -People heard the simplified language of various entitlement points and showed confidence in learning the benefits under the act.

Sl. No.	Name of respondents of Ganrar village	Issues on consents and demands from affected people of Ganrar	The initiative from Jamrani dam authority	SIA observations & recommendations
		(iv) People are willing to move after giving their consent, but before that, a practical proposal from Jamrani officials should be forwarded to the affected people. (v) We, today, learnt about the points of entitlements and did not hear these points earlier.	Heard and noted.	-The detailed simplification of the points of entitlements of the act should be made clear to the affected people to hear efficaciously and attract them to consider the advantages offered in the Act.
3	Respondent (3 rd)	(i) The respondent was also curious about the various points of the act but asked the attestation of the document to rule out all his doubts on the points of entitlements explained (by Jamrani administration) to him.		-The doubts on simplified points of entitlement document of the Act in Hindi/ a local language led people to ask the officials about its attestation from govt. authority. -It means the affected people want to believe the various points of compensation mentioned in the act but are in the limits of hesitations, where they are unable to accept the facts of documents only due to the uncertain source, for which they want attestation by govt. authority. -It is suggested that the simplified documents containing all the points of entitlements under the schedules 2 and 3 of the Act, should be posted from the Jamrani authority to the concerned committee of affected people, to rule out permanently any doubt on any point entitled in the Act.

4	Respondent (2 nd same)	(i)The respondent stressed that there should be an improvement on RFCTLARR Act 2013	Heard and noted.	-The respondent asking for the improvement on RFCTLARR Act was suggested by the team leader of the SIA team that first of all, the various points under RFCTLARR Act should be understood pointwise. Then if any point goes against the 12 points demand letter, then those entitled points can further be considered seriously to find out a solution out of it by modifying the compensatory rights in accord of reasonable demands.
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Figure 4.3: Photographs Public Hearing Meeting (Ganrar Village)



4.5. Pastola Village Public Hearing Meeting

Place: Pastola Village

Date: 7th March 2020

Purpose: "Public hearing for the consent of displacement and respective demands of affected people of Pastola village under the submerged area of Jamrani Dam Project".

Equipment and facilities: Professional photographer and mike for louder sound and seating arrangement with refreshments.

Inception of meeting

The same process of speech and hearing started as in other villages

Table 4.5: Details of the public hearing meeting (Pastola Village)

Sl. No.	Name of Respondents of Pastola village	Issues on Consents and Demands from Affected People of Pastola	The initiative from Jamrani Dam Authority	SIA Observations & Recommendations
1	Respondent (1 st)	(i) Job is temporary under RFCTLARR Act 2013. (ii) What are the criteria for those houses which are just located a little above the marked pillar, and if due to stored water of the dam, the moisture spreads to above-located homes and due to landslides if any emergency happens then what are the norms and regulations in such situation?	Heard and noted Mr. B.B. Pandey explained the raised issue as high-level investigations are carried out before the construction of the dam, and every aspect is taken into account so that there is no such situation of landslides. However, if local people feel any danger and afraid of any dam related issues, then those points should be raised, and the same will be noted and considered by us.	-As per the RFCTLARR Act 2013, there is an option of job-based on the skills, and also there is a provision of skill development and respective employment generation in the projects under govt., however, duration of the employment is not mentioned. -Further, the employment generation for govt. job per family in the act is neither denied anywhere, nor it is mentioned clearly in the Act. However, to foresee the situation at the end of the affected people, losing their land and houses as well for the dam construction, the govt job option for the affected family is nowhere denied, and scope of (govt.) jobs generation may be considered for the sake of displaced families.

Sl. No.	Name of Respondents of Pastola village	Issues on Consents and Demands from Affected People of Pastola	The initiative from Jamrani Dam Authority	SIA Observations & Recommendations
2	Narender Singh	(i)The respondent said the Mortuary is on the other side of the river, in this case what would happen?	Noted.	-The requirement of a bridge connecting both the ends of the Gola river is suggested. Even some other respondents also indicated the same. - It is not only for mortuary but for the general-purpose also the people would have to cross the dam to access the natural assets etc.
3	Bharat Singh Mehta	(i)We use the assets of natural resources like fuelwood, fodder and NTFPs, etc. without any cost, at the place of resettlement site, what will be our arrangements for such support from the govt.	If the forest resources are available there at the site of resettlement, then such resources shall provided for your use.	-The question exists as the people are using the resources of the current place for years and using them without cost and are worried further for the same at the resettlement site. Here, it is imperative to mention that if such resources are not available at the sites of resettlement, and requirement of such resources exists there, then how the compensation will be assessed and calculated accordingly. -The respondent's query is worth answering as the requirement of natural assets is a long term activity, and accordingly, a share of expenditures need to be compensated.
4	Prem Singh Mehta	(i)Land for land (ii)govt. job	The job option was noted	

		(iii)The respondent further supported the govt. job options that 15 years back the govt. jobs were given in Jamrani area by Jamrani authority itself, then why not the people of the area should be given the govt. jobs in case of displacement from within their own area of livelihood and residence.			-The respondent was insisting on the govt. job and was supporting his job option by giving a fact about the govt job appointments in Jamrani area 15 years ago by the Jamrani authority itself. -
5	Gram Pradhan of Pastola	(i) If the affected people are resettled in the same area of the project, would there be provision for compensation of bearing the cost of transportation? (ii)It was asked if any respondent starts the new construction during the SIA survey would that be valid for displacement compensation. (iii)Further new cases of house construction will continue or not?	Noted and recorded.	and	-It is a valid question since the displacement was initiated by the circumstances of dam construction, otherwise affected people were living their lives as usual. Hence, this initiative of displacement of affected people should be with every compensation in return for any difficulty faced by the affected people, even if they are resettled in the same area. -In this regard, it is crucial to understand if the official news has been intimated to the affected people about the dam construction in the near future, and even SIA started and finished, then there seems no urgency to construct the houses in the submerged areas of project sites.

Sl. No.	Name of Respondents of Pastola village	Issues on Consents and Demands from Affected People of Pastola	The initiative from Jamrani Dam Authority	SIA Observations & Recommendations
				-It is also to be noted that the administration must share the nearest dam construction dates or programmes to the affected people so that accordingly the population can manage their plans. -However, due to some reasons if there is an urgent need of house construction, then there must be a certain significant gap period as is supported by the fact that this dam construction activity came into effect in the year 1975. Still, the process is continuing, and no such dates of dam construction activities are available. And people remain in an uncertain situation and not able to take final decisions on their current assets and resources at their original place of residence and agriculture farming. -In this situation, the administration should take serious consideration about the inception of dam activities and should disclose to the affected people a specific period wherein the dam construction activities will have its inception. And consequently, the affected people can take better and individual decisions for their routine and residential affairs and also manage their plans accordingly.

Sl. No.	Name of Respondents of Pastola village	Issues on Consents and Demands from Affected People of Pastola	The initiative from Jamrani Dam Authority	SIA Observations & Recommendations
6	Respondent (6 th)	(i) Unemployment is prevailing in our area, and people are unemployed, so if jobs are issued, then there should be a reservation for the people of this area.	Heard and noted	It seems a valid point.
7	Respondent (7 th)	(i) How will that person be compensated, who is working on the land, which is in the name of another person, but has been providing his services for a longer period on that property of the submerged area?	Heard and noted	-It is a valid question of interest for those who work on the land, which is submerging due to dam construction. Further, even if the person has been working on land which does not belong to him but has been giving his services on the submerged land, needs to be fully compensated. If that land is lost, then his job is also lost, and this is fair to include that person in the categories of jobs offered or fair compensation should be catered to him/her. -If such people do not have a house and he lives there where he works then along with the compensation, residence settlement facility should also be offered to him/her.

Figure 4.4: Photographs of Public Hearing Meetings (Pastola Village)



8	Respondent (8 th)	(i)The respondent stated various resources available there and also said that they are linked to their employment. -Resources linked to employment (1) Timur, (2) Gaderi (3) Kyeola (4) Bichhoo grass (5) Khajoor (6) Amla (7) Spices and herbs (Tej Patta) (8) Gethi (9) Dhula (10) Jagar (11) Gangira (ii)1-acre land should be increased to an appropriate limit where the affected persons/families can make their sustenance after their family members increase	Heard and noted	- It was found during the SIA survey that all the people of the affected villages have been using the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) fuelwood, fodder, various herbs and spices etc. and some are linked to their employment by selling the spices to the primary market of Haldwani. -Natural resources available to the affected people are free of cost, and affected people are worried about such assets, which are free of charge and expect the same at the resettlement site. -In RFCTLARR Act there is for sure one-acre land, but nowhere in the act it is denied that the land increment in quantity cannot be improved on reasonable demands
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Figure 4.5: Photographs Public Hearing Meetings (Pastola Village)



4.6. Murkuriya Village Public Hearing Meeting

Place: Murkuriya Village

Date: 13th March 2020

Purpose: "Public hearing for the consent of displacement and respective demands of affected people of Murkuriya village under the submerged area of Jamrani Dam Project".

Equipment and facilities: Professional photographer and mike for louder sound and seating arrangement with refreshments.

Inception of meeting

The inception of public hearing took place by recording on the attendance sheet, the details of every person present in the meeting and involved the members of Jamrani Officials, SIA team members and People of Murkuriya. The public hearing was facilitated by SIA team Leader, Dr. Ram Chandra and then after Mr. Jaideep opened the statements with a brief introduction of the SIA process. And that discussions took place on consent forms and its associated reasons for the requisite of ongoing project requirements for Jamrani Multipurpose dam. After that, village people started speaking on the resettlement places and their utilities for their better livelihood and resettlement. People also showed inadequate satisfaction towards the delay in govt. plans for their resettlement and rehabilitation. At the

start of the public hearing meeting, Mr. B.B. Pandey explored the various rights of people under the resettlement and rehabilitation act. And from this point onwards one to one question session started, and under this process, respondents began speaking on their demands as below:

Table 4.6: Details of the public hearing meeting (Murkuriya Village)

Sl. No.	Name of Respondents of Murkuriya village	Issues on Consents and Demands from affected people of Murkuriya	The initiative from Jamrani Dam Authority	SIA Observations & Recommendations
1	Respondent (1 st)	(i) 5-acre land and one govt. job per family (ii) We will first take possession of the land in the resettlement sites, and then we will leave our area of origin. (iii) We would like land in place of land, house, Hospital, School, Road, Natural Resources and Water	Heard and Noted	-Affected people are insisting most on 5-acre land and one govt. job per family, and accepted these two demands are their major demands apart from other demands mentioned in the 12 points demand letter -The essential steps towards the resettlement have made their place already but without assessment of the facilities and affected people should be invited to visit the proposed four sites of resettlement.
2	Diwan Singh	(i)The land is submerging, but the house is not in the submerged area. (ii) My name is not in displacement list	Heard and noted	-If the land is submerging and the house is not in the affected area, then such cases need to be compensated as the persons who are losing their livelihood, and the only home is remaining then it nowhere justifies for those persons to live in that area. Hence, resettlement compensation is suggested for such cases as per RFTLARR Act 2013 or with a scope of improvement in entitlements of the act.

3	Respondent (3 rd)	(i) We had submitted our 12 points on 6th August 2019, and since then we have been attending meetings and today's meeting is 37th. (ii) When the process of dam construction will take place, is unclear to us, further we, farmers need to carry out the construction work, how far we can continue our stay on such construction, so will we be provided with compensation if we do the construction and dam work starts? (iii) If our 12 points demand is agreed from govt. then we will give our consent; otherwise, we are not in favour of Jamrani Dam construction (iv) In RFCTLARR Act all the points were explained to us, but we are not able to understand that as RFCTLARR Act came in effect in 2013 and Jamrani Dam is expected to be constructed in 2020, then benefits should also be doubled as things need to be compensated as per the current year.	Heard and noted	-People are now waiting impatiently to see a resettlement plan and suggested that every time meeting takes place, but no productive policy of resettlement has been shown to them. -There is uncertainty among the people of the affected area about that what options they are left with and cleared their situation that administration is not sure when the dam construction work take place and till then what about the various construction works which are on hold as there is no certainty of dam construction and if the individual house construction is done and some order of dam construction is issued meanwhile, then the cost of the constructed work will be under-provision of compensation or not. -The basis of their consents is 12 points demand letter under a committee named as "Sangharsh Committee". -It is the utmost requirement from the end of the administration that affected people must understand all the points of entitlements mentioned in the schedules 2 and 3 of the act. Even the texts of the Act need a thorough and word to word translation in their local language, without changing the meaning of the entitlement, then the same should be facilitated. If possible, the contents can be presented in pictorial forms if people are unable to understand the contents of the Act in the original.
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		(v) SC/STs should be given the reservation for the jobs in Jamrani area. (vi) An ordinary person does not understand the RFCTLARR Act, therefore we need a resettlement plan and under that what is given to us then only we will have confidence for further process of consents.		-It is a valid question; however, apart from compensation, there was no such entitlement of govt. job in the act for people belonging to SC and STs. -To foresee the situation a **format of insertion of demands against the entitlements should be prepared, to facilitate the affected people to understand the proposal plan of resettlement fully.
4	Respondent (4 th)	(i) A person's land is under acquisition for Jamrani dam, and his house is at some other place which is not coming under the submerged area, on this also we ask for the residential facility for that person. (ii) The compensation should be given as per the market rate and as per the current year	Heard and noted	-If a house is at some other place and the respondent is willing to move to resettlement site as his land comes in submerged area, then he may choose to resettle as per the compensation mentioned in the act. -The affected people are asking the calculation of compensation as per the current year market rate. This point is valid to seek an entitlement in the act
5	Respondent (5 th)	(i) We want to ask ADM Saheb what is the resettlement plan and what facilities are being given to us.	-Mr. B.B. Pandey Ji gave an explanation of the points of entitlements mentioned in the RFCTLARR Act 2013.	-In every meeting, the various aspects of compensation have been explained to the affected people. The respondents are just limiting themselves to their 12 points demand letter.

			-Every point was discussed with the affected people and the contents were presented with a simple Hindi and local language.	
6	Dharmesh Sharma (6 th)	(i) Best compensation should be provided to the affected people as they are leaving their land and various emotions attached to their original area.	Heard and noted	-The administration first needs to seek fair compensation from within the act itself, and if at a particular demand where the entitlement is short of length as per the demands then the provision for improvement in the entitlement of Act should be sought.
7	Block Pramukh (7 th)	(i) The affected people must understand the fact of resettlement as they will have to move to the resettlement site anyway. (ii) The best possible compensation must be provided to the affected people from the administration. (iii) Indeed, the price of the motherland cannot be assessed. Hence, the best possible facilities need to be provided to the affected people at the resettlement sites. (iv) Today or tomorrow, affected people will have to leave this area; hence be prepared to give consents; however, the administration should guarantee their various facilitations available at the resettlement site. (v) Demands like 5 acres seem to be not for every	-ADM Sir spoke on the points of helpfulness from local people and was thankful to different team members, including SIA team members. -Further ADM Sir stated the names of the resettlement sites, which were as: 1. Resettlement site of Sampoomanand Jail -284 acre 2. Banbasa, irrigation department- 334 Acre 3. Khatima Ulhani- 118 acre 4. Bajpur, Udham Singh Nagar-50acre -However, it has not been decided out of this resettlement how many affected people will be resettled, and the resettlement sites	-The said respondent justified the demands from the affected people and very clearly mentioned the insight of the demands from the affected people. -Block Pramukh put forward the facts that since dam construction is a big project and today or tomorrow, the people have to be ready for the resettlement sites. - The respondent also stressed on the demand of 5 acres and said that 5-acre demand seems to be sceptical for every person in the affected area. - It is suggested that the best possible entitlements mentioned in the RFCTLARR Act 2013 would have more or less sufficient compensations except at some places where affected people's demand need special consideration, and this is a govt. job per family.

		person hence administration can only be requested to provide the affected people with the best possible facilities and compensation at the resettlement sites	will be inspected for every facility for the affected people. -Whatever the points of entitlements are present in RFCTLARR Act are as per the year 2013; hence it is also expected that some points need to be improved and amended in favour of affected people.	<i>Conclusive remarks for Murkuriya public hearing meetings are mentioned in the annexure-3</i>
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Figure 4.6: Photographs of Public Hearing Meetings (Murkuriya Village)



** Format of 5 columns can be prepared to rule out affected people's difficulty of "not understanding the various entitlements of the Act".

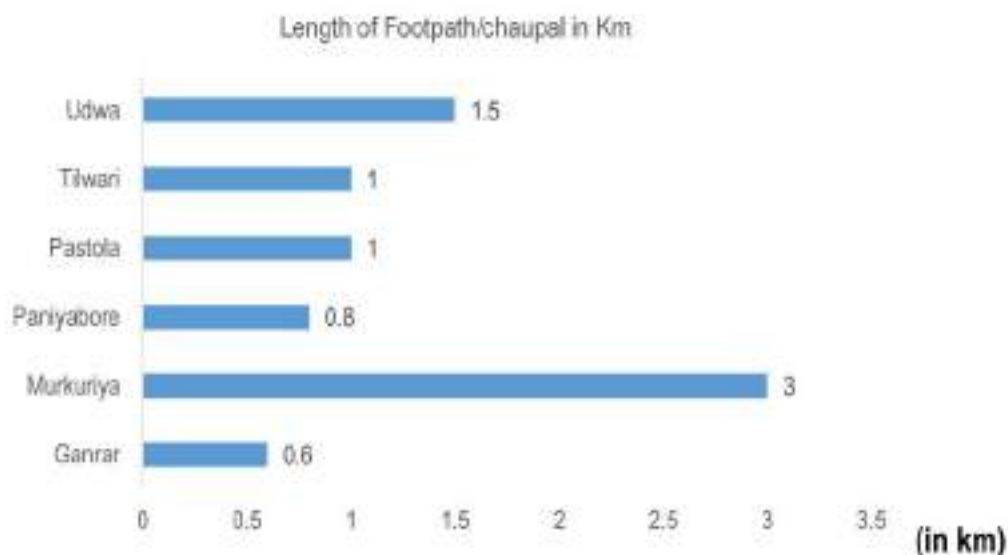
The Format for Proposal of Compensatory Resettlement Plan

Sl. No.	Demands of affected people	Entitlements of compensation of the Act	To what degree the demands are fulfilled by the mentioned entitlements of the Act	What else can be done to justify the demands of affected people with a degree of possible improvement in the entitlement of the Act	Final compensation against each point of the demand letter
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

4.7. Public consultations of Affected Persons of Six villages**4.7.1. Footpath/Chaupal**

The total length of footpath/chaupal, which is coming under the submerged area, is 7.9 km. Village wise details of the footpath are shown in figure 4.6. The Murkuriya is the village where the footpath is longest and has a length of 3 km, followed by Udwa village, where the length of the footpath is only 1.5 km. The lowest stretch of the footpath was observed in village Ganrar (0.6 km) and Paniyabore (0.8 km). The villages, Tilwari and Pastola have footpaths having a length of only 1 km each.

Economically, apart from Murkuriya village, all other villages have a little footpath to facilitate the walking, and the rest of the path is rough.

Figure 4.7: Length of footpath/Chaupal in Km

4.7.2. Religious Places/Temples

Seven temples are coming under the submerged area, and they will be lost. As per the affected family members, they are insisting on the reconstruction of the same size temples at the resettlement sites. Murkuriya village had two temples, and the rest of the villages had only one temple each (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Details of temples / religious places

Sl. No.	Villages	No of temples/Religious places
1	Ganrar	1
2	Markuriya	2
3	Paniyabore	1
4	Pastola	1
5	Tilwari	1
6	Udwa	1

4.7.3. Schools

The observation and data analysis showed that in all the six villages, only Murkuriya, Pastola and Udwa village each had only one school, and the rest of the villages had no school at all. Further, the children of the area had to cross a long distance of terrains to reach the school.

4.7.4. Health Facilities

In the six villages of the upper stream project, only Murkuriya had a single local small hospital, and the rest of the villages had no health facilities. For any emergency, the people of the villages had to access the hospitals of the Haldwani district.

4.7.5. Public Distribution Systems (Fair Price Shops etc.)

The availability of fair price shops was observed only in the village Murkuriya, and the rest of the villages had no such shops. People were limited to only the shops of Murkuriya village.

4.7.6. Transport Medium Connected to the Market

As observed in the project site villages only Murkuriya village had the transport medium which connects to the primary market of Haldwani city, the people of the area had to wait for 2-3 hours for trackers or sharing motor vehicles for transportation purpose.

4.7.7. The Community Centre / Jan Milan Kendra/ Forest Guest House

There is no community centre in the area. However, one forest guest house was observed in Murkuriya village, and only one Jan Milan Kendra in Tilwari village and the rest of the village had no such centres nor any govt. buildings.

4.7.8. Economic Activities

In the submerged areas of six villages, it was learned that fishing, local hotels, and hospitality were present as per the public consultations carried out in the area, fishing activities were present in the Ganrar, Paniyabore, Pastola, Tilwari and Udwa, and Murkuriya as well. However, apart from fishing activities in Murkuriya village, other activities which are being in the promotion are tourism, hotels, and hospitals, etc.

4.7.9. Irrigation Project

There were observed no irrigation projects available in the villages of the project site

4.7.10. Social / Religious Fairs/ Bhandara

Data analysis of all the six villages concluded that there were social and religious fairs arranged in the areas. As observed, Makar Sankranti fair was organised in Tilwari village, and Navratri, Shivratri, Christmas, Makar Sankranti fairs are well managed and organised in Murkuriya and Udwa villages. Hence, only three villages have such arrangements-Tilwari, Murkuriya, and Udwa. During these fairs,

the food Bhandara is also managed, and free food is catered to the local people. The places of Bhandara are Markuria, and another village is Udhwa village, where such facilities are carried out during the religious fairs.

Figure 4.8: Photographs of Local people & temple in the Project Area



Figure 4.9: Photographs of SIA Teams and Project Area



SIA Team with people area of Tilwari Village in project Area



House, land and people of Tilwari Village in Project Area



Foreigner devotees during festivals in the Project Area



people, land and Houses of Murkuriya Village in Project Area



SIA Team carrying Out the survey in Udwa Village of Project area



People in Udwa Village of Project Area

5. Land Assessment

5.1. The entire area of impact under the influence of the Project (not limited to the land area for acquisition)

Table 5.1: No. of families affected because of acquisition of land due to submergence and for other purpose of dam (as per survey 2007)

S. No.	Name of villages	No of families affected	Remarks
1	Tilwari	13	Upstream
2	Murkuriya	52	Upstream
3	Ganrar	12	Upstream
4	Panlabore	12	Upstream
5	Udiwa	11	Upstream
6	Pastola	20	Upstream
	Sub-total	120	120 families
7	Pania Mehta	11	Downstream
8	Gumalaon	7	Downstream
9	Rausil	20	Downstream
10	Pasauli	11	Downstream
11	Bhorsa	14	Downstream
12	Anna	7	Downstream
13	Kula	3	Downstream
14	Dehra	6	Downstream
15	Amritpur	0	Downstream
	Sub-total	79	79 families
	Total Number of families affected	199	

Source: EIA Report of Jamrani project

5.2. Total Land Requirement for the Project

About 457.19 ha land is required for the project. Out of this, 33.96 ha of land has already been acquired and 423.23 ha of land need to be acquired. Out of 423.23 ha, Forest area is 351.55 ha, for which Stage-I clearance has been obtained from Forest Department. Rest 71.68 ha is private land, which needs to be acquired.

Table 5.2: Land to be acquired for Jamrani Dam Project

Sl. No.	Particulars	Land Requirement (ha)		
		Acquired (ha)	Proposed to be acquired (ha)	Total Land (ha)
1	Submergence Villages	-	49.34	47.39
2	Main Canal and Feeder canal Network	33.96	17.25	51.21
3	Proposed Batching Plant	-	1.76	1.76
4	Muck Disposal Site	-	3.33	3.33
5	Forest Land	-	351.55	351.55
	Total	33.96	423.23	457.19

5.3. Present Use of any Public, Unutilized Land in the Vicinity of the Project Area

There is no such land which is unutilized land in the region of the project area. The local people are utilizing all the common public properties. The assessed area of Gola River is under the project.

There was available No such data of land already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired and the intended use of each plot of the land required for the project.

5.4. Land Use Classification for the Catchment Area at the Dam Site

Table 5.3: Land use classification for the land in catchment area at the dam site

S. No.	Landuse Category	Area in ha	Area in percentage
1	Dense Vegetation (Crown Cover Density > 40 %)	25622.41	46.54
2	Medium Vegetation (Crown Cover Density 10 - 40 %)	14167.68	25.73
3	Light Vegetation (Degraded) (Crown Cover Density < 10 %)	5696.93	10.35
4	Agricultural Land	5120.04	9.30
5	Scrubs/Bushes	2234.24	4.06
6	River bed/Barren Areas	815.86	1.48
7	Water Bodies	24.93	0.05
8	Settlement/Built-up Areas	1370.90	2.49
	Total	55053.00	100.00

Source: EIA report for Jamrani project

5.5. Existing and Proposed Cropping Pattern

The moot point for irrigation planning of a water resource project in an area where monsoon flow of a seasonal river has to be harnessed are the 75% dependable yield and the availability for irrigation

purpose besides the existing cropping pattern and the proposed cropping pattern, the existing modes of irrigation.

There are 3 sub-regions in the area viz. Bhabar, Tarai and Gangetic sub-regions. The cropping patterns are also different in these regions. The sub-region wise cropping patterns are detailed in Table 5.5, 5.6 and 5.7.

Table 5.4: Existing and Proposed cropping pattern in Bhabar Sub-region

Season	Crops	Existing Cropping pattern		Proposed Cropping Pattern		Additional Area (Ha)	Remarks
		%	Area (Ha)	%	Area (Ha)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif	Paddy	27.87	3495	13.9	1743	-1752	Reduction in area
	Ahar	0.01	1	0.01	1	0	
	Maize	8.49	1065	13.9	1743	678	Increase in area
	Fodder	1.74	218	1.74	219	1	
	Sugarcane	5.73	718	4.86	609	-109	Reduction in area
	Soyabean	23.61	2961	45.45	5700	2739	Increase in area
	Urd	0.41	51	0.41	51	0	
	Til	0.06	8	0.05	6	-2	
	Sanwan	0.49	62	0.5	63	1	
	Vegetables	13.72	1721	13.73	1722	1	
	Total	82.13	10300	94.55	11857	1557	
Rabi	Wheat	56.61	7100	32.75	4107	-2993	Reduction in area
	Potato	2.31	290	2.32	291	1	
	Lahi/sarson	3.63	455	9.26	1161	706	Increase in area
	Fodder	1.99	249	1.99	249	0	

Season	Crops	Existing Cropping pattern		Proposed Cropping Pattern		Additional Area (Ha)	Remarks
	Pea	0.13	16	27.8	3486	3470	Increase in area
	Lentil	1.53	192	1.53	192	0	
	Gram	2.85	358	2.22	279	-79	
	Barley	0.19	24	0.19	24	0	
	Vegetables	0.00	0	4.61	579	579	Increase in area
	Pulses	0.00	0	0	0	0	
	Total	69.24	8684	82.67	10368	1684	
Zaid	Moong	0.00	0	2.75	345	345	
	Urd	0.00	0	2.75	345	345	
	Maize	0.00	0	2.75	345	345	
	Vegetables	0.00	0	2.75	345	345	
	Fodder	0.00	0	2.75	345	345	
	Total	0.00	0	13.75	1725	1725	
	Grand Total	151.38	18984	190.97	23950	4966	

Source: EIA report for Jamrani project

Table 5.5: Existing and Proposed cropping pattern in Tarai Sub-region

Season	Crops	Existing Cropping pattern		Proposed Cropping Pattern		Additional Area (Ha)	Remarks
		%	Area (Ha)	%	Area (Ha)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif	Paddy	70.68	14146	62.37	12484	-1662	Reduction in area
	Arhar	0.00	1	0.01	1	0	
	Maize	0.35	70	4.08	816	746	Increase in area
	Sugarcane	25.91	5186	25.91	5186	0	
	Soyabean	1.27	255	7.01	1659	1404	Increase in area
	Urd	0.05	11	0.06	11	0	
	Groundnut	0.02	5	0.02	5	0	
	Til	0.01	2	0.01	2	0	
	Total	98.31	19676	99.47	20164	488	
Rabi	Wheat	72.23	14457	72.23	14457	0	
	Potato	0.36	72	0.36	72	0	
	Lahisarson	4.37	875	4.37	875	0	
	Pea	1.25	250	16.25	3253	3003	Increase in area
	Lentil	0.37	74	0.37	74	0	
	Gram	0.02	4	0.02	4	0	
	Vegetables	0.00	0	5	1001	1001	Increase in area
	Total	78.60	15732	98.6	19736	4004	
	Grand Total	176.91	35408	198.07	39900	4492	

Source: EIA report for Jamrani project

Table 5.6: Existing and Proposed cropping pattern in Gangetic Sub-region

Season	Crops	Existing Cropping pattern		Proposed Cropping Pattern		Additional Area (Ha)	Remarks
		%	Area (Ha)	%	Area (Ha)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kharif	Paddy	67.99	79864	69.35	81468	1604	Increase in area
	Arhar	0.02	26	0.02	26	0	
	Maize	0.05	63	3.76	4421	4358	Increase in area
	Fodder	2.38	2794	2.38	2794	0	
	Sugarcane	17.13	2021	17.13	20121	0	
	Soyabean	0.01	13	19.33	22707	22694	Increase in area
	Urd	0.31	360	9.13	10725	10365	Increase in area
	Moong	0.04	48	1.22	1431	1383	Increase in area
	Groundnut	0.01	13	0.01	13	0	
	Til	0.02	19	0.02	19	0	
	Total	87.95	103321	122.35	143725	40404	
Rabi	Wheat	61.70	72475	61.69	72475	0	
	Potato	0.52	607	0.52	607	0	
	Lahi/sarson	2.78	3261	5.79	6804	3543	Increase in area
	Fodder	1.85	2172	1.85	2172	0	
	Pea	0.83	975	0.83	975	0	
	Lentil	2.65	3109	2.65	3109	0	
	Gram	0.01	10	0.01	10	0	
	Pulses	0.00	0	3.11	3660	3660	Increase in area
	Total	70.32	82609	76.45	89812	7203	
	Grand Total	158.28	185930	198.8	233537	47607	

Source: EIA report for Jamrani project

Table 5.7: Total Area to be brought under Irrigation

Sl. No.	Sub-regions	Total Annual irrigated (Ha)	Additional Area (Ha)
1	Bhabar sub-region	23950	4966
2	Total sub-region	4492	4492
3	Gangetic sub-region	47607	47607
	Total	75949	57065

Source: EIA report for Jamrani project

6. Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Persons/Families and Assets

6.1. Details of Directly Affected Families

As seen in the below-given figure 6.1, there are 80.48% of affected households, who had both agriculture and residential places, and are in the project area. 17.35% of affected families had the residential places and only 1.93% of people had only agriculture land under acquisition, in other words, their residents are out of the project area, and only the land is under acquisition.

Figure 6.1: Directly affected families

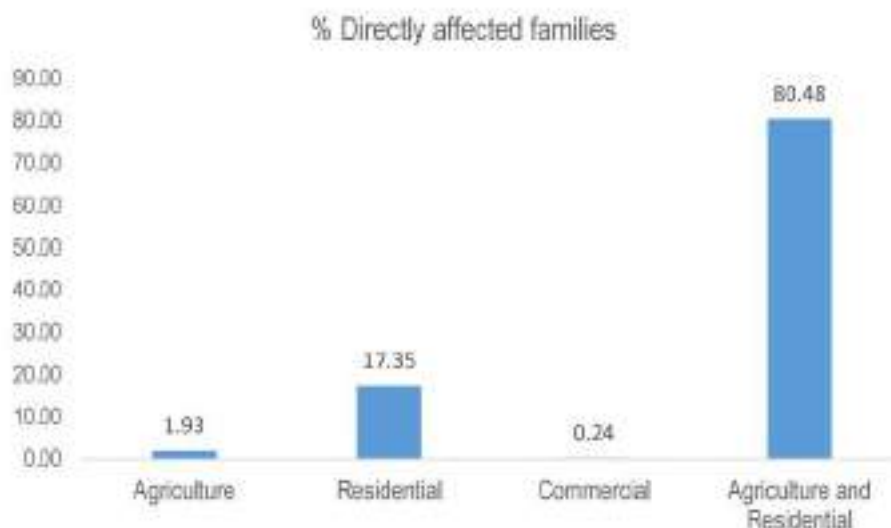


Table 6.1: Details of directly affected people

SI No.	Land under acquisition	No. of affected families
1	Agriculture	8
2	Residential	72
3	Commercial	1
4	Agriculture and Residential	334
	Total	415

6.1.1. Tenants Occupy the Land Proposed to be Acquired

The data analysis showed, that there are a total of 5 respondents who are either on rent or stay on the land under acquisition

6.1.2. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have Lost any of their Forest Rights

There were found no scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers whose land was to be acquired

6.1.3. Directly Affected People Depending on Common Property Resources which will be Affected due to Acquisition of Land for their Livelihood

The data showed that there were no such respondents who had such a situation. However, it was observed that almost all the affected people depended on the roads and passageway for carrying out their routine activities.

There was also no such land which was assigned by the state government and is under the land acquisition

There is only one respondent whose house is in the project area and stays outside of the area

6.1.4. Details of Haidakhan Vishwa Maha Dham Haidakhandi Samaj land

1. Functions held every year

- a) January- Makar Sankranti- 250 people attend Bhandara
- b) February- Samadhi Diwas- 250-300
- c) March- Navratra Function & 09 days Devi Bhagwatam
 - i) 300-500 foreigners
 - ii) 600-700 devotees stay in the Ashram
 - iii) 6000-7000 local villagers visit Ashram in 09 days
 - iv) 150-250 devotees come and go every day
 - v) Around 5000 people eat Bhandara on the final day
- d) December- Christmas celebrations- it takes the shape of Mela. Locals establish a lot of shops on the riverbed.
- e) August- Shivaschan, i.e., Parthiv Pooja, is done for 12 days and culminates on Raksha Bandhan day. 100-150 people are usually present at Haidakhan./ 100-150 are usual visitor every day
- f) 31 December

New Year eve- 100-150 devotees

2. Many groups visit Haidakhan from all over India and foreign countries, details are provided separately, the devotees do Kriya yoga, Hath Yoga and many other practices. These groups are followers of Mahartas Baba and Yoganand.
3. Many groups of people come for meditation and yoga practices, and they are the followers of the art of living-Shri Ravi Shanker
4. These are casual visitors on an everyday basis. They are 100-150 from Monday to Friday. On Saturdays, 250-300 people come to visit the shrine and on picnic parties. On Sundays also there are 150-200 people who come to visit the shrine.
5. Hospitality- Ashram provides following hospitalities to foreign devotees /visitors /tourists as well as to Indians.
 - a. Ashram provides accommodation, bedding and meals to devotees/visitors who stay in the Ashram.
 - b. Free medical services to needy ones.
 - c. Hot water for bathing through geysers fitted in the bathrooms or solar water heaters
 - d. Panchkarma
 - e. Yoga and meditation facilities
 - f. Filtered drinking water
 - g. Organizes the trips to mount Kailash and provides guides
 - h. Organizes the bathing points at the river sites
 - i. Organizes pilgrimage to other shrines of Kumaon e.g. Neemkaroli Ashram at Kainchi, Dasnagiri temple near Dwarahat , Jageshwar Dham, Bagnath Temple in Bgeshwas, Patel Bhuwaneshwar in district Pithoragarh and so on.
 - j. Organizes classes on spiritual rituals for Havan fire ceremony, dhoomi yoga, karam yoga, meditation and natural healing etc.
 - k. Provides library with Indian religious books, the literature on Babaji, various Aarti recorded cassettes, Bhajans, etc.
 - l. Provides marble statues of Indian deities at reasonable cost
 - m. Organizes traveling facilities from Haidakhan to various places and vis-a-versa.
 - n. The office helps in booking train/bus tickets for devotees on request.
 - o. Pooja Bhandar shop provides clothes, Pooja items, Pooja utensils, musical instruments, and CDs of spiritual songs at very reasonable costs.
 - p. Yoga and meditation facilities
 - q. Provide internal facilities to devotees tourists, visitors and locals and everyone who needs it urgently
 - r. Casual visitors and locals everyday visitors and picnic parties and provided with toilet facilities
6. Social upliftment of locals and social activities and projects undertaken by the Ashram

Girl child project- Ashram offers financial assistance for the upliftment of girl child, there is a tendency in far hills that girls are meant for work at home and due to poverty, they do not send girl child to school after 5th standard. Haidakhan Samaj provides financial assistance to the girls for studies, girls who do professional reviews after intermediate, this project provides financial aid to them. Even the low-income family of the hills not able to support their children's marriage and efforts are made to provide financial assistance.

7. Shri Haidakhan Maharaj Intermediate College, raised by Babaji at Haidakhan is being provided with a new multistoried building by Haidakhani Samaj with all modern facilities, presently it is at the planning stage.
8. Medical facilities-medical facilities and treatment are provided to locals, free of cost. The pedestrians cover a distance of 10-12 kms to reach here. There are no medical facilities catered by the government in the remote area. Haidakhani hospital is a boon to the locals.
9. Foreigners conduct seminars and classes for the locals on hygiene and sanitation. They educate the locals on how to remain healthy and the importance of good health.
10. Ashram distributes woolen sweaters to children and staff of 13 primary schools and four Anganwaris every year. Also, the jerseys are distributed to Ashram staff and casual laborers every year.
11. With the help of foreigners, all local schools are being provided with drinking waters, storage of waters, school furniture, books, and magazines.
12. English books, storybooks, and other facilities are being provided by the Rotary Club of Delhi on the request from this Ashram.
13. Villagers are being provided facilities like internet, photocopy and computer learnings free of cost.
14. Economic Growth of the locals
 - a. Due to this, Ashram in existence, road electricity, and many schools were constructed and provided. Because of the road, locals are able to transport their agricultural farm to produce Haldwani Mandi for sale.
 - b. More than 32 locals have been employed in the Haidakhan Vishwa Maha Dham on a monthly salary basis.
 - c. 8-10 laborers are always employed for the construction/maintenance work in the Ashram.
 - d. Ashram facilitated in establishing 10-12 shops for the villagers from within the village, and they are earning their livelihood.
 - e. 8-10 pickups and mini trucks have been bought by locals auto transport the goods from Haldwani to their villages and vice-versa
 - f. The ashram provides monthly pay to seven teachers who are employed in the primary schools and Angan Baris because of the shortage of teachers in these schools.

6.2. Indirectly Affected Persons

As per the public consultations data, the secondary stakeholders are not affected by the dam construction, and neither their land nor houses are under land acquisition. These stakeholders are also not changed in terms of livelihood options. The public consultation meetings and SIA survey suggested that secondary stakeholders are at a secure and beneficial position. As during the operational stage of the dam, these indirectly affected people would have various opportunities ranging from job opportunities to clean environment and also due to the creation of tourist place.

6.3. Inventory of Productive Assets and Significant Lands

There is an ancient and famous Haidakhan temple, the land is under acquisition, and the details of the same are mentioned in heading as Haidakhan Vishwa Maha Dham Haidakhandi Samaj land.

Figure 6.2: Activities in the projects area



7. Socio-economic and Cultural Profile (Affected Area)

The SIA is for six upstream villages which are under the project site, the details of the villages, families and population and their various socio-economic and cultural profile has been given as below:

7.1. Details of Affected Families and Population of Six Upstream Villages of the Project Area

There were a total of 415 affected families and total affected population of the six villages was 965. All the families are in the project area and land and houses of these families are under the land acquisition, wherein, the affected families after receiving the compensation and their resettlement and rehabilitation establishments, they would have to be displaced to the agreed new sites of resettlement.

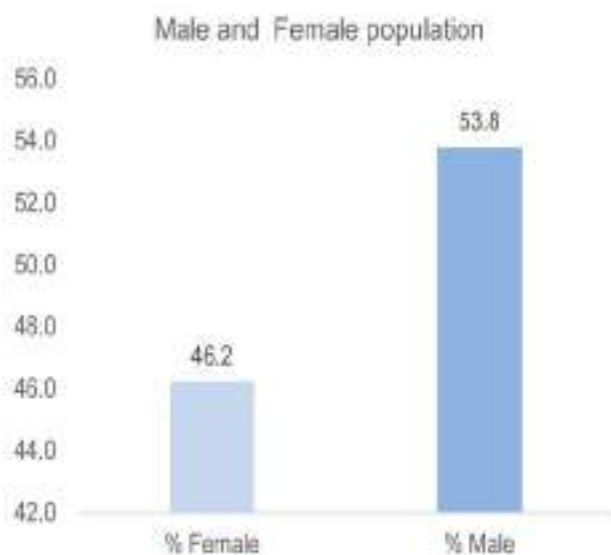
Villages data showed that the least percentage of families to be displaced are of Ganrar and Paniyabore villages as shown in table 7.1. The highest number of families will be displaced from the Murkuriya and Tilwari villages and their respective percentages are 34.2% and 22.9%. Rest of the families would have to be displaced by the percentages 14.9% in Pastola; 13.5% in Udwa. The villages with the least percentage of the families to be displaced are Ganrar and Paniyabore by 7.2% each.

Table 7.1: Details of affected families and population

Sl. No.	Villages	Total affected families	% of Total families	Total population	% of population
1.	Tilwari	95	22.9	235	24.4
2.	Murkuriya	142	34.2	301	31.2
3.	Udwa	56	13.5	133	13.8
4.	Pastola	62	14.9	165	17.1
5.	Ganrar	30	7.2	71	7.4
6.	Paniyabore	30	7.2	60	6.2
	Total	415		965	

7.2. Details of Males and Females in the Project Affected Area

In the affected area, there are 46.2% females, and 53.8% are the males; hence the project site is male-dominated, as shown in the below-given figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Male and female population in the project affected area**Table 7.2: Village wise population of males and females
(With respect to total population of male & female)**

Sl. No.	Villages	Female Population	% of Females	Male Population	% of Males
1	Tilwari	113	25.3	122	23.5
2	Markuriya	142	31.8	159	30.6
3	Udwa	59	13.2	74	14.3
4	Pastola	76	17.0	89	17.1
5	Ganrar	29	6.5	42	8.1
6	Paniyabore	27	6.1	33	6.4
	Total	446		519	

7.3. Marital Status of the Persons in the Villages of the Project Area

The affected area had 965 project affected persons and it was found out that 48.4% people are married and 51.6% people unmarried, as seen in figure 7.3 given below. Comparative statistics about married and unmarried people in villages depicted that Murkuriya is the village where the percentage of married people found highest i.e., 29.3% and Paniyabore village had lowest percentage of married people, which accounts only 6.2% followed by Gannar where the percentage of married persons found as 6.9%, as seen in table 7.3.

Figure 7.2: Married and unmarried persons of the affected families

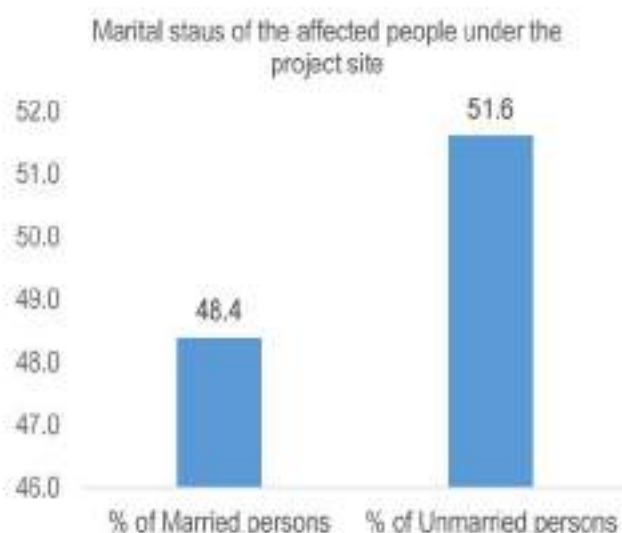


**Table 7.3: Village wise marital status of the affected persons in the project site
(With respect to the total population of married & unmarried)**

Sl. No.	Villages	Married	% Married	Unmarried	% Unmarried	Total
1	Tilwari	126	27.0	109	21.9	235
2	Murkuriya	137	29.3	164	32.9	301
3	Udwa	67	14.3	66	13.3	133
4	Pastola	76	16.3	89	17.9	165
5	Gannar	32	6.9	39	7.8	71
6	Paniyabore	29	6.2	31	6.2	60
		467		498		965

7.4. Education Level of the Affected Persons in the project area

The data analyzed from the selected villages about the education level of the people, showed that there are five categories of educational categories prevalent in the area, these categories are illiterate, 5th standard, 10th standard, 12 standard and graduate and above. As seen in the below figure 7.3, the percentage of people falling in particular categories of education is given. As depicted in figure 7.3, 50.0% of the population have the education only up to 5th standard, 18.1% up to 10th standard, 13.9 % up to 12th standard, 6.4% up to graduate and above. Illiterate persons are 11.6%.

It is further observed that female children comparatively are more in number and imperatively more interested in education.

Figure 7.3: Education level of the affected population

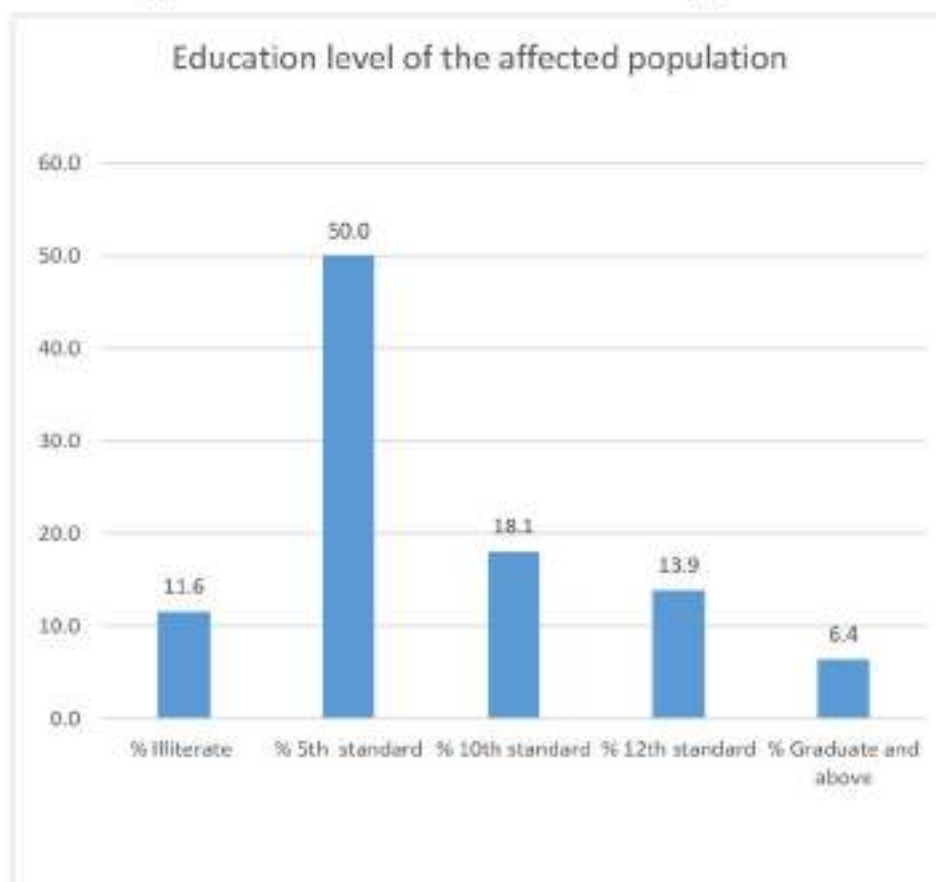


Table 7.4: Village wise education level of the affected people of the project area

Sl. No.	Villages	% Illiterate	% 5th Standard	% 10th Standard	% 12th Standard	% Graduate and above
1	Tilwari	9.4	57.7	14.1	11.3	7.5
2	Murkuriya	6.4	47.2	16.8	21.0	8.6
3	Udwa	1.6	50.0	25.0	7.8	15.6
4	Pastola	9.8	61.8	19.6	6.8	2.0
5	Ganrar	7.70	38.5	26.1	24.6	3.1
6	Paniyabore	34.5	44.8	6.9	12.1	1.7

As illustrated in the above table 7.4, 61.8% of Pastola village is educated up to 5th standard and is the highest percentage of all the people of the villages followed by 57.7% people of Tilwari village had gained education up to 5th standard. The lowest illiteracy 1.6 % is In Udwa village and the highest illiteracy 34.5 % is in Paniyabore village. The people of Ganrar village are highest educated among other villages as 26.1 % are literate up to 10th standard and 24.6 % up to 12th standard. Under the category of Graduate and above Udwa village has the highest literacy of 15.6 %.

7.5. Religion in the Six Villages of the Project Area

SIA survey provided information on the religious system in the six villages of the affected area, as seen in the below-given table. It is understood that 100% of people belong to the Hindu religion. Since Murkuriya is the largest of six villages here the number of Hindus families were 143, (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Religion system in the villages of affected area

Sl. No.	Villages	Other	Hindu
1	Tilwari	0	95
2	Markuriya	0	143
3	Udwa	0	57
4	Pastola	0	62
5	Ganrar	0	30
6	Paniyabore	0	30
	Total	0	415

7.6. Caste Categories of families in the Project Affected Area

Two broad caste categories have been recorded among the affected people in the area. As seen in the pie diagram shown below, It resulted that 64.8% of families belong to General Category, and 35.2% of the families are Scheduled caste have been recorded from the area during the SIA process of data collection. There were found no other categories of castes (Table 7.6).

Figure 7.4: Details of caste categories of people in the affected area

Caste categories of families in the affected upper stream villages of the project area

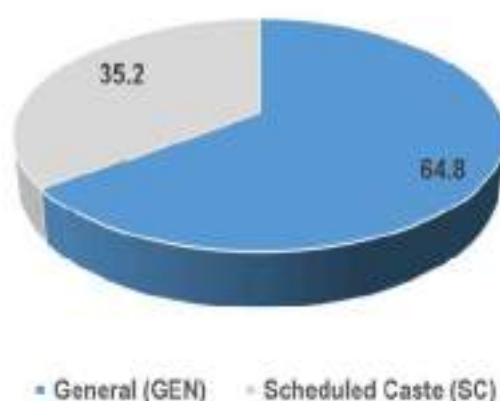


Table 7.6: Village wise details of caste categories of households in the affected area

	Village	General category (GEN)	%Gen Category (GEN)	Scheduled Castes (SC)	% Scheduled caste (SC)
1	Tilwari	21	22.1	74	77.9
2	Markuriya	113	79.6	29	20.4
3	Udwa	45	80.4	11	19.6
4	Pastola	53	85.5	9	14.5
5	Ganrar	30	100.0	0	0.0
6	Paniyabore	7	23.3	23	76.7
	Total	269		146	

Village wise caste categories of people, as depicted in the above table, are 100% people of Ganrar belong to General caste followed by Pastola (85.5%), Murkuriya (79.6%), and Udhwa 80.4%). The lowest population of the affected families of the general caste was recorded in Tilwari, which was only 22.1%, followed by Paniyabore (23.3%). Similarly, Scheduled castes are mostly limited to Tilwari (77.9%) followed by Paniyabor (76.7%); Ganrar is the village where no one belonging to SC was found, and least percentage of SC families were located in Pastola, that accounts for only 14.5%. There were found no other castes like social tribes and scheduled tribes in the upper stream villages of the project area (Table 7.4).

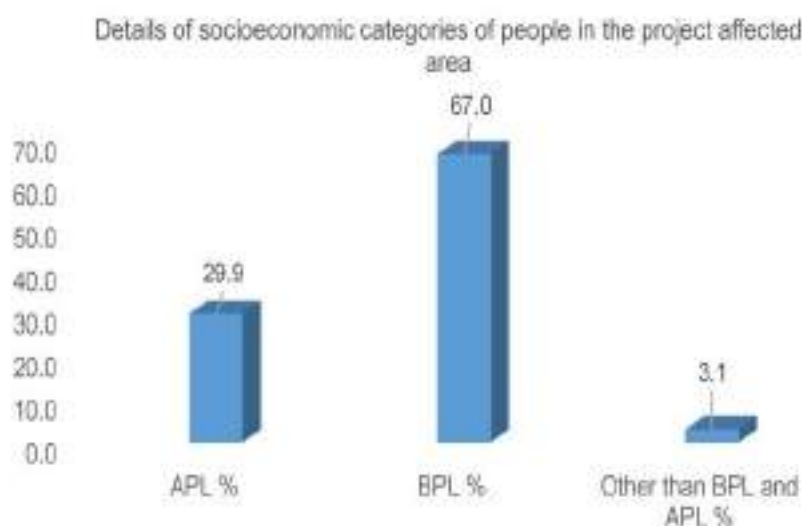
7.7. Poverty Levels of Affected Persons of the Villages

The present study of SIA reflected the socio-economic categories of the people in the area, which was assessed with the availability of types of ration cards they owned. As seen in figure 7.5, 67% of the households were BPL, and only 29.9% were

APL with 3.1% of households had no specific categories of ration cards available with them during the SIA survey.

Village wise records of respective socio-economic categories of people showed that Paniyabore village had the highest BPL households i.e., 76.7%. Tilwari was the village where 72.6% BPL, 13.7% APL and 13.7% were with no ration card (Table 7.7). Similarly, Pastola village indicated almost same statistics as with Tilwari, however, all the persons of Pastola village had the respective ration cards for APL and BPL and there was found no respondent without any specific category of ration card. Ganrar is one of the villages where, the households of the categories of APL and BPL were found equal i.e., 50%. In other words, Ganrar village had the lowest BPL cards or the level of poverty was comparatively lowest among the villages of the affected project area. Udwa village is next to Ganrar, where BPL% was 60.7, followed by Murkuriya village, which had 64.8% BPL people.

Conclusively, Ganrar is the village with the lowest BPL followed by Udwa and finally, Murkuriya village with the largest number of persons had low BPL. On the contrary, Paniyabore village had the highest number of households with BPL cards, or the level of poverty was most elevated in Paniyabore (Table 7.7).

Figure 7.5: Details of poverty levels of affected people in the project area**Table 7.7: Village wise socio-economic categories of families**

Sl. No.	Village	APL (No.)	APL %	BPL (No.)	BPL %	Other than BPL and APL %
1	Tilwari	13	13.7	69	72.6	13.7
2	Markuriya	50	35.2	92	64.8	0.0
3	Udwa	22	39.3	34	60.7	0.0
4	Pastola	17	27.4	45	72.6	0.0
5	Ganrar	15	50.0	15	50.0	0.0
6	Paniyabore	7	23.3	23	76.7	0.0
	Total	124		278		

7.8. Occupation of the Persons of the Affected Families

Data analysis on occupation showed that there are 11 categories of occupation, as mentioned in the given table 7.8, which were prevalent throughout the project area. The total affected families of the affected upper stream villages was 415, and out of that 190 families were involved in agriculture, and rest were with private jobs, students, labor, Govt. employee, Housewife, Ex-serviceman, tailoring, and teacher.

In the below-mentioned figure 7.6, 45.8% of total families had their occupation as agriculture followed by 21.9% with private jobs, and only 16.1% were students, and members of rest of the families were govt. employee, labor, etc.

Conclusively, 45.8% of families in the area depended solely on agriculture and were surviving on growing local crops and spices etc., which they sell and store for future consumption. The rest of the families of the affected families from within the affected area was involved in other occupations and continuing their daily routine activities.

Figure 7.6: Occupation of the affected families in the project area

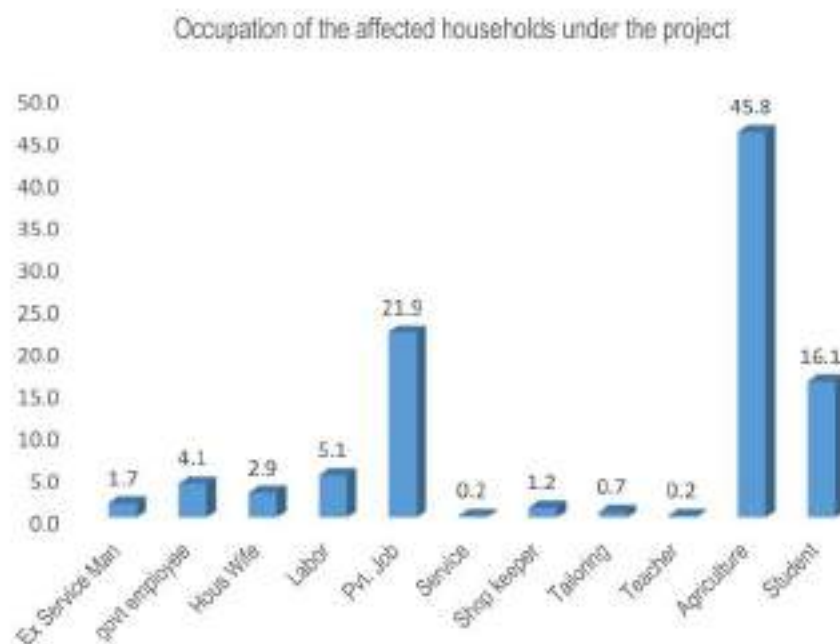


Table 7.8: Type of occupation of the affected people

Sl. No.	Type of occupation	% respondents involved in the occupation
1	Ex Service Man	1.7
2	Govt employee	4.1
3	House Wife	2.9
4	Labor	5.1
5	Pvt. Job	21.9
6	Service	0.2
7	Shop keeper	1.2
8	Tailoring	0.7
9	Teacher	0.2
10	Agriculture	45.8
11	Student	16.1

7.9. Type of Farmers in the Project Affected Area

SIA analysis about the type of farmers in the project affected area depicted that there were more than 98.55% of households which had small farmers. A small farmer implies a farmer farming (as proprietor or tenant or sharecropper) agrarian field of more than 1 hectare and up to 2 hectares. The percentage of medium farmers was only 0.96, and landless had a portion of only 0.48%, as seen in the below-given figure 7.7. The village wise details of the type of farmers are mentioned in table 7.9.

Figure 7.7: Type of farmers in the affected land of acquisition

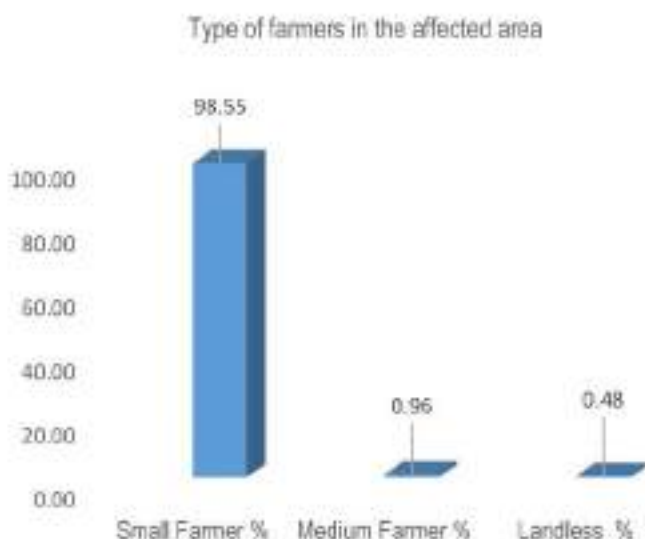
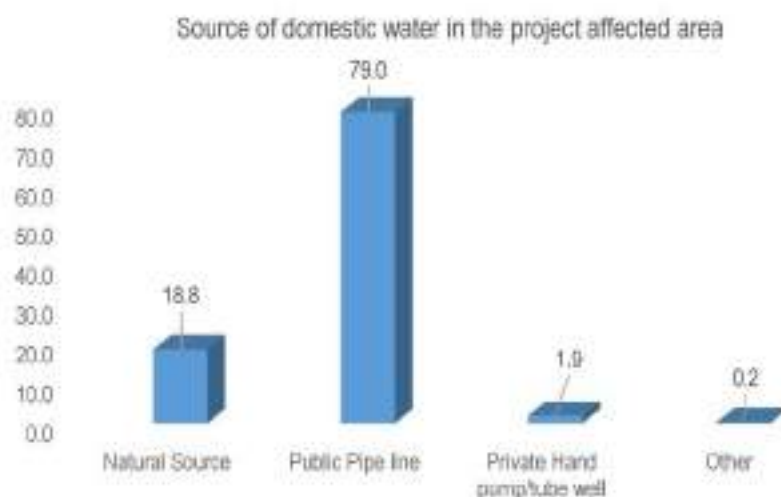


Table 7.9: Village wise type of farmers of households in the affected area

Sl. No.	village	Small farmers	% small farmers	Medium farmers	% Medium farmers	Landless	% Landless	Total
1	Tilwari	93	97.9	0	0.0	2	2.1	95
2	Markuriya	140	98.6	2	1.4	0	0.0	142
3	Udwa	55	98.2	1	1.8	0	0.0	56
4	Pastola	62	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62
5	Ganrar	29	96.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	30
6	Paniyabore	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30
	Total	409		4		2		415

7.10. Source of Domestic Water in the Project Affected Area

The project affected area was equipped with the sources of domestic water, which were a natural source, public pipeline, private hand pump, and tube well and others (Figure 7.8). It was recorded during the SIA survey that 79.0% of families were well equipped with public pipeline and used it for drinking and their routine activities. The pipeline source of domestic water was followed by a natural source of water, which is reserved pond or reservoirs which the affected people utilize for their domestic animals. In the project area, were found cases of private hand pumps facilitated by the other projects, and people also use such a source of water. Other sources of water are standard amenities that people use for their fulfilment of water needs.

Figure 7.8: Detail of sources of domestic water

Village wise description of the source of water showed that highest affected households who are using the public pipeline are from Pania Bor followed by Ganrar and Pastola village with a respective percentage of households being 100.0%, 96.7% and 91.9%. However, household wise calculation showed that Murkuriya village was with 94 households highest among all the upper stream villages. However, other villages had a low affected households as compared to Markuria; hence, responses concerning the particular activities are reflected high in percentage. Further to this discussion, it is not merely the effect of the population but also the old setups of people in a particular area, as time passed, the facilities were availed accordingly in the upper stream villages. The low number of households in a village do not mean their social status is lower only due to the small population of that village. However, it is a fact that a larger population with larger available space draws the attention of various stakeholders. Accordingly, the facilities are arranged as per the needs of people.

The various other instances of domestic water sources are tube well and hand pumps and others, here other source means, individuals who do not own any source mentioned above but make use of the standard amenity established for drinking and domestic use of water (Table 7.10).

Table 7.10: Village wise source of domestic water availability in the project affected area

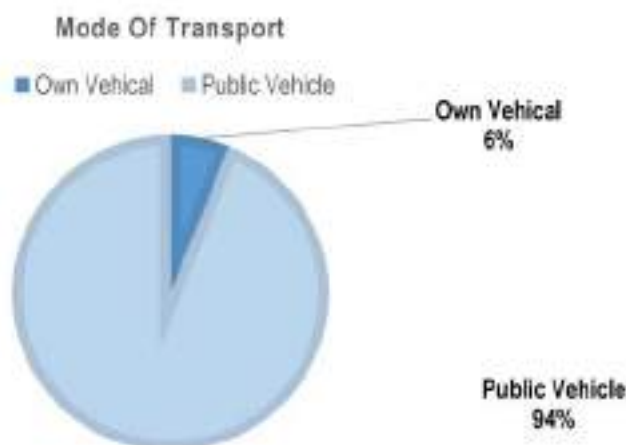
Sl. No.	villages	Households with Natural Source	% of households with Natural source	Households with Public Pipe line	% of households with public pipe line	Households with private hand pump/tube well	% of households with private hand pump/tube well	Households with other source of water	% of Households with other	Total
1	Tiwari	7	7.4	86	90.5	2	2.1	0	0.0	95
2	Markuriya	41	28.9	94	66.2	6	4.2	1	0.7	142
3	Udwa	24	42.9	32	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	56
4	Pastola	5	8.1	57	91.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	62
5	Ganrar	1	3.3	29	96.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	30
	Paniyabore	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30
6	Total	78	18.8	328	79.0	8	1.9	1	0.2	415

7.11. Mode of Transport

The people of the upper stream villages frequently use public vehicle, and only people of 6% households has their own vehicle for transportation. As depicted in figure 7.9, 94% of household people use public transport. Further, the physiography of the area under the project is not smooth and is full of terrains. Only Murkuriya is the village where the connectivity of the road was observed.

Village wise statistics of the mode of transport as shown in table 7.11 Tilwari is the village where 9.5% of household people had their vehicle, and the rest of the population of the village uses the public transport as transport facility to reach or access the routine activities in and out of the area.

Figure 7.9: Mode of transport in all the upstream villages of the project area



Conclusively, a significant population of the upper stream villages uses public transport to attend their routine activities of market connectivity and for sale and purchase of the commodities. The average waiting period for public transport ranges from 1 to 3 hours as recorded and observed during the SIA survey. Further, out of 6 villages, Tilwari, Markuria, Pastola and Paniabor are the villages where some the villagers own the vehicles, respectively, as for each village in order- 9, 5, 5, and 4. There are two villages- Udwa and Ganrar, where only two persons, one in each village, own their vehicle to access the market or routine transport (Table 7.11).

Table 7.11: Village wise details of mode of transport utilized by the Project Affected Persons

Sl. No.	Villages	No. of households which own Vehicle	Own Vehicle %	No. of households, the people of which use Public Vehicle	Public Vehicle %	Total
1	Tilwari	9	9.5	86	90.5	95
2	Markuriya	5	3.5	137	96.5	142
3	Udwa	1	1.8	55	98.2	56
4	Pastola	5	8.1	57	91.9	62
5	Ganrar	1	3.3	29	96.7	30
6	Paniyabore	4	13.3	26	86.7	30

7.12. Awareness about Multipurpose Dam Construction Project

The dam construction investigation programme was initiated in the year 1975, and various investigations finally led to the selection of Jamrani dam multipurpose dam site, which time to time was visited by various private and govt. agencies to investigate the site in terms of a suitable site for dam construction, the investigation was carried out on various current and after-effects of dam construction on the aspects of the social, ecology, and environment of the area. Similarly, the impacts of the project development were imperative to investigate the social effects of the project on the lives of people and their displacement. Finally, in the wake of final decisions, the finalization of the project site has been completed with the suitable location of dam site. There are mainly six upstream villages of Nainital district under the project area. The submerged villages were categorized into two areas based on their degree of submergence- upstream villages and down stream villages.

SIA started in the area in January 2020, and various phases of SIA were started. During Survey, it was recorded that people had prior information on dam construction from multiple sources, which included Newspapers, official site visit interaction, TV, Dam construction officials, and mutual connectivity of the people among the villages.

As seen in table 7.12, people of 180 households out of a total number of 415 households received the awareness from local newspapers, Govt official's visits and TV or 43.4% household people depended on mentioned three sources for knowledge about the dam construction. Ninety-two households' people stated that they were aware of the project from local newspapers and official visits to their villages. Similarly, another group of respondents received the knowledge about the dam construction project from official visit interactions about the EIA and other investigative studies indicating the project's inception in their area. Apart from these different sources of information about the dam project, some respondents learned from TV news only. Another group of respondents interacted with other villages, and the mutual connectivity of the people among the villages made them learn about the multipurpose project.

Table 7.12: Source of information available with local people about Dam construction project

Sl. No.	Source of information about dam construction	No. of households	% of households
1	Local Newspaper	40	9.6
2	Official Visit interaction Pvt./Govt.	80	19.3
3	Television	2	0.5
4	Mutual connectivity of the villages	12	2.9
5	Newspaper, official visit,	92	22.2
6	Local Newspaper, official visit, Television	180	43.4

7	Dam construction officials	1	0.2
8	Village Meetings	8	1.9
	Total	415	

7.13. People of Project Affected Area having membership in different organizations

In the project affected area were found some respondents who were members of some organizations, the details of these members are mentioned in the below-given table 7.13 and 7.14. As per the record, there were seen ten respondents who were registered with Govt. and Non-Govt Agencies.

Table 7.13: Details of membership with people

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Tilwari	Markuriya	Udwa	Pastola	Ganrar	Paniyabore	Total
1	Army (Self)	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
2	BJP	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	Gram Pradhan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	Indian Army	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
5	Irrigation Dept.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
6	Jankalyan Samiti	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	No membership	93	138	56	62	27	28	405
8	Ret. Army Hawaldar	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
9	UKFDC (Father)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	Van Vikash Nigam	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	95	142	56	62	30	30	415

Table 7.14: Details of people with membership from all the selected villages of the project area

Sl. No.	Head of the family	S/o or W/o	Village_name	Sex	Membership	Membership_Name
1	Bhuvan Chandra	Sheri Ram	Tilwari	M	Govt. organization	Van Vikash Nigam
2	Ram Singh	Dhan Singh	Murkuriya	M	Political	BJP
3	Nain Lal	Pooran Ram	Murkuriya	M	Administrative Organisation	Indian Army
4	Mohan Ram	Bhola Ram	Murkuriya	M	Administrative Organisation	Irrigation Dept.
5	Nar Singh Sammal	Late Khadak Singh	Murkuriya	M	Administrative Organisation	Agr. Dept.
6	Akshita Bhatt	Kharak Dev	Pastola	F	—	Jankalyan Samiti

7	Himansh Sammal	Gopal Singh Sammal	Ganrar	M	Administrative Organisation	Army (Self)
8	Kailash Singh Sammal	Gopal Singh Sammal	Ganrar	M	Administrative Organisation	UKFDC (Father)
9	Mayank Bora	Lt.kheem Singh	Paniyabore	M	Political organisation	Gram Pradhan
10	Kamal Singh Bora	Narayan Singh	Paniyabore	M	Administrative Organisation	Indian Army

7.14. Kinship Patterns

In the upper stream villages of the project area, the average family size is four members per family. In a family, there was head of the family, wife, sons, daughters, sisters, children, and cousins. Women here contribute to collecting the fodder and lopping the trees for gathering the leaves for the fodder purpose. Male members are either engaged in agriculture activities or do private jobs

7.15. Migration Tendencies

It was learned during the public consultation meetings, that in each village, there was migration from all the villages. There was also the data that showed that one person emigrated in Murkuriya and one person in Udwa.

7.16. Household Income Levels

SIA survey indicated the various income levels of the PAPs in the project affected area. The PAPs' annual income varies from Rs.2400 to Rs. 5,00,000. However, There were found three respondents who had no income from any sources.

7.17. Food Security

People of the area are with land and jobs, and at least one person from the families either work agriculture or jobs-teaching, labor, private jobs, etc., hence, people are satisfied with the food security, and most of the people have BPL cards.

7.18. Impoverishment Risks

Public consultation provided the data that depicted that there were such risks in the villages of the project area, and these are loss of land, loss of tree plants, loss of houses, loss of natural assets, etc.

7.19. Crime and Violence

SIA data did not show any single instance of crime and violence in the area. No respondent indicated any crime and violent activities in the area.

7.20. Local Economic Activities

In the submerged areas of six villages, it was learned that fishing, local hotels, and hospitality were present as per the public consultations carried out in the area. Fishing activities were present in the Ganrar, Paniyabore, Pastola, Tilwari and Udwa and Murkuriya as well. However, apart from fishing activities in Murkuriya village other activities which are being in the promotion are tourism, hotels, and hospitals, etc.

7.21. Factors Contributing to Local Livelihood

The villages' environment is lauded with the greenery of herbs, shrubs, and trees, and fishing spots in and around Gola River. However, the roads have no proper connectivity to the main road that leads to the market. Access to markets was seen here, yet, due to lack of adequate connectivity in the villages, the entrance to the market is a time taking task. Murkuriya was the only village where connectivity to the main road was found. Irrigation facilities are well prevalent, and there is no scarcity of water for the crops. There were found no livelihood promotion programmes and there was a single cooperative and related association located in Murkuriya village.

7.22. Quality of the Living Environment

The environment of the project area was found full of natural assets, and people collect fuelwood and fodder from the nearby open forests. They also collect Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). However, the roads are rough and are not well connected to the main road for hiring trackers, etc. The people use various herbs and medicinal plants and enjoy them for selling in the market. Natural assets are well enriched with varieties of tree species of pines and Sal.

7.23. Electricity Connection Details

As seen in the following table there were 40 households with no electricity connection, however, 224 households were with electricity connection and those having the electricity connection with parents are 150 households and only one household person who had electricity connection with son.

Table 7.15: Details of households with and without electricity connection in the affected villages under the project

Sl. No.	Villages	Respondents with No electricity connection	Respondents with Electricity connection	Electricity connection With Parents	Electricity connection with Son	Total
1	Tilwari	21	73	1	0	95
2	Markuriya	2	67	73	0	142
3	Udwa	4	20	32	0	56
4	Pastola	13	28	21	0	62
5	Ganrar	0	25	4	1	30

6	Pariyabore	0	11	19	0	30
	Total	40	224	150	1	415

Followings are the detail of the people who are without electricity connection.

Table 7.16: List of people who do not have electricity connection

Sl. No.	Head of the family	Son of or wife of	Village_name	Sex	Electricity
1	Deewan Ram	Prem Ram	Tilwari	M	N
2	Ganga Ram	Deewan Ram	Tilwari	M	N
3	Krishna Chandra	Deewan Ram	Tilwari	M	N
4	Krishna Ram	Bishan Ram	Tilwari	M	N
5	Manoj Ram	Dharam Ram	Tilwari	M	N
6	Nandi Devi	Dharma Ram	Tilwari	F	N
7	Prakash Chandra	Santosh Ram	Tilwari	M	N
8	Ramesh Chandra	Vishan Ram	Tilwari	M	N
9	Renu	Prakash Chandra	Tilwari	M	N
10	Sheri Ram	Prem Ram	Tilwari	M	N
11	Sundar Lal	Dharam Ram	Tilwari	M	N
12	Suresh Chandra	Diwan Ram	Tilwari	M	N
13	Bhuwan Chandra	Sheri Ram	Tilwari	M	N
14	Harish Chandra	Diwan Ram	Tilwari	M	N
15	Mahesh Chandra	Sheri Ram	Tilwari	M	N
16	Ramesh Chandra	Deewan Ram	Tilwari	M	N
17	Vipin Chandra	Sheri Ram	Tilwari	M	N
18	Harish Chandra	Ramesh Chandra	Tilwari	M	N
19	Prema Arya	Krishna Ram	Tilwari	F	N
20	Rakesh Naveen	Suresh Chandra	Tilwari	M	N
21	Chandra Shyam	Laxmi Dutt	Tilwari	M	N
22	Singh Pankaj	Chatur Singh	Markuria	M	N
23	Singh	Baje Singh Sammal	Markuria	M	N

24	Jivan Singh Navin	Chandan Singh	Udwa	M	N
25	Singh Chandan	Jivan Singh	Udwa	M	N
26	Singh Bhupal	Dhan Singh	Udwa	M	N
27	Singh	Prem Singh	Udwa	M	N
28	Dev Ram Dewan	Gulab Ram	Pastola	M	N
29	Ram Harak	Khushi Ram	Pastola	M	N
30	Singh	Lt. Bholu Singh	Pastola	M	N
31	Devi Dutt Mahendra	Laxmi Dutt	Pastola	M	N
32	Singh	Harak Singh	Pastola	M	N
33	Uttam Ram Dinesh	Gulab Ram	Pastola	M	N
34	Chandra Kanti	Durga Dutt	Pastola	M	N
35	Ballabh	Lt. Durga Dutt	Pastola	M	N
36	Yash Pal Akshita	Uttam Ram	Pastola	M	N
37	Bhatt	Kharak Dev	Pastola	F	N
38	Kharak Dev Prakash	Lt.Lila Dhar	Pastola	M	N
39	Ram	Uttam Ram	Pastola	M	N
40	Tara Singh	Harak Singh	Pastola	M	N

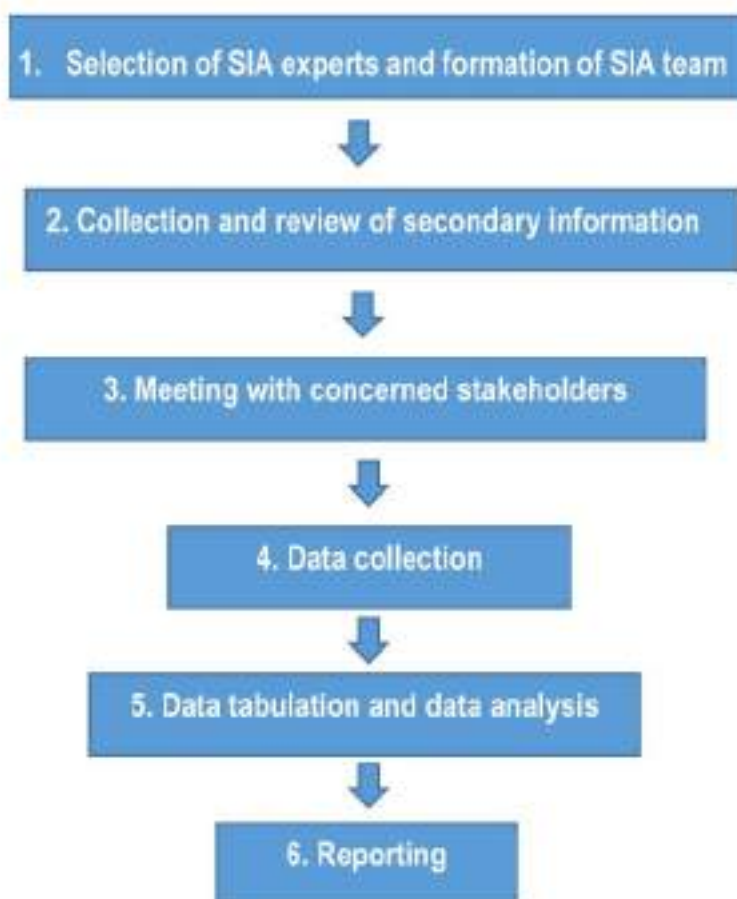
8. Social Impacts

8.1. Framework and Approach to Identifying Impact

Social Impact Assessment is a process, which can foresee the various negative impacts emerging from projects like dam construction, industries, urban development, and highways, etc. This utility of SIA is used before the inception of the project so that whatever the negative impacts emerge during and after the operational stage of the project, can be mitigated in advance. SIA is an aid to decision and policymakers where the players from such fields can very well assess the negative impacts and find out the ways to control or mitigate the adverse effects. The main aim of the SIA is to provide information on various socio-economic and cultural assets of the affected area, and based on that information, policymaking becomes easier for all the stakeholders associated with the projects.

The process of carrying out the Social Impact Assessment involved mostly the primary stakeholders. However, in the present study, public consultations also included the participation of the secondary stakeholders, whose land was not acquired.

The framework and approach to identifying the social impacts were designed in the following manner:



The primary stakeholders in Jamrani village are the various residents whose land and houses are under acquisition.

There are more than 45% of Project affected persons engaged in agriculture, and the rest of the persons was working other jobs like private jobs, govt. employment, labour, teaching, etc. Even if people started adopting other professions in the family, but there is at least one person, who is engaged in agriculture or rented the land. As the agriculture lands and houses are under land acquisition due to Jamrani dam construction, people are facing the stress of losing the area and there is further a burden of resettlement at the new site, where they are not aware what the resources are available. In other words, people are living their life with uncertainty.

8.2. Description of Impacts at Various Stages of the Project Cycle

Since the current project is of dam construction, it is suitable to introduce its various stage from preconstruction to operational stage. The consequent negative and positive social impacts are given in table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Assessment of Social Impacts at various Phases of Project

Stages of dam construction		Social Impacts	
Stages	Processes	Negative	Positive
Stage 1	Preconstruction	-Acquisition of land, houses, community common property resources, natural resources and amenities, and livelihood options	-
Stage 2	Construction stage	-Dust, noise pollution and environmental pollution, in some instances, the blockage of the passageway due to construction work. Health-related -Due to the noise pollution, there would be direct impacts on the children and older people where they cannot bear the sounds of higher decibel.	-The positive impact can happen here as during this period there would be a requirement for the skilled and unskilled workers, and job opportunities can be generated temporarily till the completion of the dam construction.

Stages of dam construction		Social Impacts	
Stages	Processes	Negative	Positive
		-Due to the dust pollution, there could be both the impacts direct and indirect. Dust that gathers in and around the habitations will cause breathing problems, and due to this pollution, all categories of people will be affected. -Dust deposition in the environment will further show its effect on the purity of air and water. -Dust particles that are small in size and can be inhaled by the population may cause coughing, sneezing, hay-fever, asthma attacks, and various eye problems. -Dust directly impacts lung function and causes cardiovascular disease etc. - Surrounding areas will have a layer of dust which makes the buildings and houses unhygienic due to small particles and their consequent inhalation	
Stage 3	Operation stage	- Job creation could be less as compared to the construction phase. - Migration tendencies due to jobs option will develop, and the same needs to be stopped, arrangements should be made to provide the jobs to the local people residing in the area.	Public welfare and employment creation -Storage and conservation of water, this directly benefits the various sections of the societies of the districts of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. -Drinking water availability to districts of states. It directly influences the life of people positively for better health and life status.

			-Production of electricity is an additional benefit of the dam construction as the primary purpose is to avail the drinking water and provide water in both the states- Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh for irrigation purpose. -Tourist spot, this also indirectly attracts the public towards the dam and will work as picnic spots for local and outside people and indirectly becomes the hub for tourist activities. -Generation of employment, it is the indirect impact of the dam construction; however, whatever the employment is generated shall be useful for the local people, if they are considered for such jobs. -With the construction of Jamrani Dam, industry and market centres will develop leading to more employment and improvement in the living standard of the local people. -Clean environment with developing infrastructure in the area is expected to improve the status of people living there.
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In the present SIA, there were available 415 families whose land was under acquisition for the project. The surveys carried out with PAPs/respondents gave many facts that stated their current livelihood options and also familiarized us with the various points of their demands on acquisition of their land and resources on which they are dependent.

8.3. Categories of the Project Affected Families

The following types of people were found within the affected families in the Jamrani area. These people were affected due to the land acquisition and consequent effects like fear of displacement, loss of Livelihood options, fear of resettlement at the new sites,

- a) People with the only house
- b) People with the only land and no house
- c) People with house and land both
- d) People with house, land, and trees and other natural assets that they own
- e) People with no home and no land of their own but only provide service on to that land
- f) Community land with various amenities, road, well, temple, hospitals, schools, chaupal and footpaths, etc.
- g) People depended on natural resources for their domestic animals and for themselves as well.

As mentioned in the table 8.2, the type of impacts on primary and secondary stakeholders has been discussed in detail.

Table 8.2: List of various impact areas

Type of impacts	Impacts on affected families (Primary stakeholders)	Impacts on non-affected families (Secondary stakeholders)
Land acquisition	-The people of Jamrani area who are most affected are due to land acquisition for the dam construction. -All the categories of people are impacted by land acquisition. It is because when land is lost, either it is agriculture land or residential land, it would affect people to extremes. -There would be various difficulties in the form of fear of displacement, the stress of shifting to a new settlement site. Uncertainty in the project as a delay in dam construction would become a reason for not constructing the houses and other premises in the project area. -Due to land acquisition, life would have no specific parameters to follow, and the progress of such people is slowed down.	-Secondary stakeholders, living in surrounding areas of the affected project area, would not have to lose their land and are free from the stress and fear of displacement. -However, there would be a break in the emotional relations of people to people, which they will have to bear after the displacement of the affected people.

Type of impacts	Impacts on affected families (Primary stakeholders)	Impacts on non-affected families (Secondary stakeholders)
Livelihoods and Income	-Livelihood source is the agriculture land from which the affected people could have earned their livelihood if it was not lost, and if the same area is under acquisition, then also there is a loss of livelihood and income. -Further, those respondents who are working on some rented lands under land acquisition, then the respondent would lose his livelihood and income till he is compensated with suitable employment either in the surrounding area or anywhere where his livelihood and income is secured. -The labor section of the affected people will be suffering from the land acquisition as their livelihood would be lost in consequence of land acquisition. -Those fair price shops where hired people work and in the loss of such shops, the livelihood and income of both the respondents would be lost.	-There seems no reason for the loss of livelihoods for non-affected people as their land is at the same place and is not impacted by land acquisition. -For secondary stakeholders, however, there is a risk for a period until the activities of dam construction complete. It is due to the reason during the construction phase of the dam, there would be dust and noise pollution, and they would have to bear these human-made dangers on their health. -However, for secondary stakeholders, there would be recurring opportunities for employment and better options of quality life during the operational stages of the dam. These opportunities could be employment by adopting a tourist caring job, and fishing and boating resources would further create better options for jobs.

Type of impacts	Impacts on affected families (Primary stakeholders)	Impacts on non-affected families (Secondary stakeholders)
Physical Resources	-There is, for sure, loss of physical structures like temples, community amenities, roads, hand pumps, Panchayat Jan Milan Kendra. - The most popular Haidakhan temple in Murkuriya village would be lost, national and international devotees linked with this temple would have to face the instability of emotional and psychological goodwill and reverence.	-Though there would be no loss of land from their side, however, the various amenities, temples, roads, and common property resources would have a direct impact on their lives till they are developed in adjacent areas.
Private Assets	There are no such assets like museums or archaeological buildings etc. were found in the affected area of the project.	There is no such loss of private assets available with secondary stakeholders
Public Services and Utilities	-The Healthcare centre located in Haidakhan will be lost along with the temple, and hence, there would be a problem for non-affected people as affected people will move to new settlement sites. -Roads etc. would be lost and would impact all types of people. -There would be a loss of fruit and non-fruit trees in the project area, which would affect those people who are residing there.	Yes, secondary stakeholders would also suffer from the loss of public services and respective utilities, as mentioned under "Physical Resources" in the columns of affected people. -Indirectly they would also be affected by the loss of public services, which depend on better production of various commodities, had the agriculture land would not have lost under the project area.

Type of impacts	Impacts on affected families (Primary stakeholders)	Impacts on non-affected families (Secondary stakeholders)
	-There would be a loss of spots of fishing etc. which would have an impact on every category of people. -Services related to agriculture commodities, vegetables would be lost, production of crops would be reduced due to the submergence of agriculture land and consequently there would be reduced supply of these commodities in the local markets.	
Health	-Health improves if nothing lost, and things are gained. Since there was a land acquisition, then there would be stress and fear of displacement from their original land, and consequently, it leads to health problems. -The older people who past a significant portion of their lives by living in their original land, and when they are displaced, then there would be instability in their routine till they become fully adapted to the new sites of resettlement.	-No such negative impacts on the health of secondary stakeholders.

Type of impacts	Impacts on affected families (Primary stakeholders)	Impacts on non-affected families (Secondary stakeholders)
Culture and Social Cohesion	-No such impacts on culture and social cohesion	-No effects on culture and social cohesion
Gender	Since all the people of the communities belong to the Hindu religion and if resettlement happens, then no gender-based impact is expected because there would be no person from other religion who needs to adjust as per the other caste system at the sites of resettlement.	-No gender-specific impact on secondary stakeholders

9. Benefit and Cost Analysis

9.1. Introduction

Benefit and cost analysis (BCA) is a vital component of the SIA study. The BCA requires the assessment of every element of the environment as well as social impacts. Environmental impacts will include the evaluation of the extent of the degradation of the ecology of the area. In other words, possible disruption in the pathways that lead plants and animals to associate together for the completion of their life cycles and sustain in the ecosystem. The construction of a dam brings in the changes in water quality, which may not be suitable for the local plants and animals as the original water evolved with the River system, and these factors become essential to include while analyzing the environmental cost and benefit of dam construction. The physical resources may be affected due to a change in the natural course of water and construction activities of the dam.

On the social ground, the BCA requires the assessment of every aspect of the social impact on the consequences of dam construction. The current study indicated the various impacts that are the loss of the land and houses; displacement, resettlement of local people; potential loss of natural resources; disarray of Common Property Resources (CPRs) and disruption of different existing common groups and loss of livelihood options.

9.2. Assessment of Public Purpose

The proposed Jamrani multipurpose dam project initiatives came into existence in 1975. Since then, various significant investigations have been carried for the suitability of the site for a multipurpose dam project for minimal impact on the environment as well as social issues. After a long search and investigation, finally, the Jamrani site was finalized for the proposed dam construction and consequently possible dissipation of the benefits of water storage and distribution to the remote areas of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh districts.

The project aims to acquire land where presently public habitation is prevalent, as mentioned above, the purpose of the acquisition of land is for the construction of the Jamrani dam. The dam is expected to benefit nearby and remotely located areas that lack proper irrigation. Also, the development of a small power unit to produce electricity on a small scale has been the purpose of the dam project.

9.3. Project Benefits

About 208 Mm³ of the runoff of the Gola River at Kathgodam is being used at present by Gola canals out of total availability of about 470.21 Mm³. The balance passes down the river unused, which can be usefully stored by constructing a reservoir at a suitable upstream site. The water so stored could be utilized for irrigating the 13 existing canal commands systems, creating additional irrigation potential of about 57,065 hectares, increasing the intensity of irrigation from 158.85% to 196.88%. There will be several positive changes in the socio-economic conditions of the people in the surrounding area. There will be an obvious change in the scenario leading to Socio-economic development of the area.

- i. Sufficient drinking water availability in dry Period and also water distribution to the area scarce in water
- ii. Increased Irrigation Potential will be an advantage for the various other projects which require the water such as horticultural crops and ornamental plants
- iii. Power Generation of 14 MW
- iv. Water Availability for Agriculture, Industrialization, and Cattle rearing and diversion of water to dry areas
- v. Improvement in Ground Water Level
- vi. Economic Upliftment
- vii. Better Living Standards due to increased irrigation facilities and consequent fertility and production
- viii. Improved Market Facilities-dam around its vicinity brings the development of road infrastructure for the better connectivity to the various market portals
- ix. Employment Potential / Fisheries- development of the dam will attract other activities to generate the employment and income generation
- x. Tourism / Recreation Facilities
- xi. Increased Green cover-the original area with improved water channelisation will have positive spread effect of moisture causing the growth of herbs and shrubs enriching the areas with diversity of flora
- xii. Increase in Health Care Facilities
- xiii. Improvement in Life Style, Status and Confidence-building
- xiv. Command Area Development
- xv. The solution to the problem of migration-positive changes in the economy will reduce the migration activities
- xvi. Conservation of Forest and related resources-
- xvii. Social Forestry-it will come into the picture after the dam starts accruing the benefits of increased availability of water to the area and its various natural resources. There would be instances where the deforested land can be afforested and degraded land can be used to strengthen the rural and environment development.

9.4. Instant Benefits to the Affected People

The concerned project not only optimizes the water requirement but also will be a source of tourist spots and consequent income generation. Further, the dam construction will require skilled and non-skilled laborers and will lead to employment generation in the project area. Gradually other benefits will begin to accumulate as mentioned above.

9.5. Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts emerging from the dam construction will have a direct effect on the people whose land is acquired, and forceful displacement becomes the source of stress and fear of resettlement at the unknown sites. The project establishment will result in disruption of the social cohesion and emotional

attachment to their land. The loss of livelihood further becomes a burden on the affected people—the most affected category of the people is the primary stakeholders.

However, the secondary stakeholders are relatively at a secure and beneficial position residing near the project site. It is due to the reason that these people will have opportunities in their vicinity in the project area and can enjoy the clean environment with no fear of loss of land and livelihood options. In the essence of the implementation of the project, there is an utmost need to take into account these negative social impacts on the affected people. Losses sustained by the people due to land acquisition needs to be compensated as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. If necessary, in the scope of the Act, the possible modification should be brought by unanimous agreement with the state government to avoid any disorder in the compensation to the affected people.

9.6. Less Displacing Alternatives

It is a fact that to seek the welfare of the people linked to agriculture and facing the drinking water crisis a multipurpose dam construction project is a necessary step towards the control of water scarcity in areas of Kathgodam and other remote areas where the irrigation problems persist. Suitable measures are needed to make the water scarcity under control; however, to fulfil these measures, land acquisition of specific project areas has become a necessity. To realize the displacement of affected people, the concerned authority seeks 49.34 hectare (approx. 122 acres) of land for the resettlement of the affected inhabitants. In return for the land acquisition, the concerned land acquisition authority is bound to fulfil the compensation for the displaced family as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 (Table 9.1).

There is no objection from the affected people of the project area, provided their reasonable demands need to be considered for the resettlement. The affected people have suggested the following less displacing alternatives:

- i. The resettlement needs a thorough resettlement plan concerning the displaced PAPs' all aspects of requirements for their future security of residence and livelihood options.
- ii. The displaced PAPs have an option of resettlement in the adjacent project areas where the land is suitable for agriculture and residence as well.
- iii. In the non-availability of adjacent land to the project area, emerging govt jobs should seek its candidates only from the affected families.
- iv. Since affected families have been adapting the resources of Bhabar regions instead of a Tarai area, a suitable alternative resettlement site needs investigation for proper facilities to resettle the affected people. In this regard, the requisiting body under the project has identified four sites of resettlement-1) Near Sampooranand Jail site 2) Banbasa- irrigation department 3) Khatima Ulhani and 4) Bajpur, Udham Singh Nagar. However, the expected requirements of the affected people need a thorough investigation at such sites chosen for resettlement.
- v. The loss of land and livelihood and other associated concerns of the affected people are entirely dependent on the RFCTLARR Act 2013. This Act has all the entitlements to

compensate the aggrieved people under the project. Since the Act came into existence in the year 2013, the entitlement rights under the Act might need a modification to rule out any disorder for the sake of the right compensation.

- vi. However, the people of the affected area have resistance against the said Act and insist on their twelve point demands. A microscopic analysis of the entitlements of the Act suggests all the parallelly demanded compensations for the affected people. There is an exact need to translate the language of compensatory rights of the Act into their local language.

9.7. Social Impacts, Adverse Costs and Extent of Mitigation Measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013

The details of the social impacts and adverse costs and their respective mitigation measures have been mentioned in the table 9.1. The different type of land acquisition that we came across requires to be compensated as per the Act and since the Act came into existence in the year 2013, where suitable the required modifications of the entitlements need an investigation and accordingly extension of the compensation needs to be incorporated in the said Act. However, instant details of the land acquisition, loss of houses, natural resources, livelihood, etc., and its compensation have been given in the table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Social Impacts, Adverse costs and Extent of Mitigation Measures as per RFCTLARR Act 2013

Sl. No.	Claiming Unit/Respondent	Coverage Of Full Range Of Social Impacts and Adverse Costs	Compensations/Extent of Mitigation Measures as per Entitlements under RFCTLARR Act 2013
1	Titleholder Family/Records In Khatauni	I) Loss of houses/ II) Cattle sheds/ Petty shops cost	i) In case of disagreement on Constructed houses by the project, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house. ii) One time assistance of Rs. 25, 000

Sl. No.	Claiming Unit/Respondent	Coverage Of Full Range Of Social Impacts and Adverse Costs	Compensations/Extent of Mitigation Measures as per Entitlements under RFCTLARR Act 2013
2	Titleholder Family/Records In Khatauni	III) Loss of land (Agriculture land/Commercial/ Homestead or any other land under possession)	-The land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act 2013 1) Market value as per the Indian stamp act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreement to sell, in the area where land is situated; or Average sale price of similar type of land located in the nearest vicinity area ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deed of the proceeding 3 years; or Consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies whichever is higher. 2) Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from the date of notification to award. 3) The multiplier factor will be applied as per the Act. - Monthly subsistence allowance per family of Rs. 3000/- per month for a period of one year. - Shifting assistance of Rs.50, 000/- per affected family who requires to relocate due to the project. - One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50, 000/- for affected family.
3	Family / individual members on records	IV) Employment/Jobs Annuity	-Jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skills development in the required field, make provision of employment at a rate not lower than minimum wages prevalent at that time or One-time payment of Rs.5, 00,000/- per affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for twenty years.
4	Private Employee/Workers/ Govt. employee or any employee earning a wage from within the project area	V) Loss of employment	- As per Land Acquisition Act. 2013

Sl. No.	Claiming Unit/Respondent	Coverage Of Full Range Of Social Impacts and Adverse Costs	Compensations/Extent of Mitigation Measures as per Entitlements under RFCTLARR Act 2013
5	Vulnerable groups/ SHGs	VI) Women and groups at risk after land acquisition	In case of job creation by project one adult member of the affected family whose livelihood is affected will be entitled for skill development as per Act and training shall be provided for the same.
6	All affected PAPs of the families	VII) Unforeseen/uncertain Impacts	As per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 or extension or modification of the entitlements justifying the cost of unexpected impacts.

9.8. Quantitative analysis of the cost of the land to be acquired

The detailed cost and benefit analysis requires a clear project proposal. Project costs and phases and various other associated processes wherein each component cost is mentioned. However, as per the EIA report, the project cost has been calculated, which is as below:

(i) Cost of unit I works (i.e., main dam and its appurtenant works) = 203370.17 lacs

(ii) Cost of unit II works (i.e., Distribution works) = 55039.42 lacs

(iii) Total cost = 258409.59 lacs

Say Rs. 2584.10 crores.

The B.C Ratio of the project has been calculated as 1.09: 1.

However, various positive and negative impacts are mentioned in table 1.1.

9.8.1. Cost of Agricultural Land, Commercial/CPRs/other Land

Cost of agricultural land as per the rates of the current year. In this regard following table 9.2 can be referred for total cost of the agricultural land acquired under the project. Accordingly, the compensation would be worked out by following the methodology as mentioned in schedule 1 of the Act.

Table 9.2: Components to be compensated for the cost of agriculture land to be acquired as per the current year

*Total area of agricultural land/Commercial/other lands to acquired	**Cost of land per acre/Nali	The total cost of the land to be acquired	***Cost of compensation for total agriculture land

*Total area of agricultural land as per the families and area under Commercial/CPRs;

**Cost of land as per the current rates of the current year;

*** Calculation of Compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013

9.9. SIA Conclusions

SIA concludes that the various social costs and environmental costs are irreplaceable. However, the construction of the Jamrani dam is for the welfare of the people of multiple communities that will fulfill the requirements at large scale. However, affected family or individual deserve their compensation better off and not relegated in any situation.

It further concludes that the project fits for the purpose suggested and investigated by the concerned authority.

It indicates that the land requisition and acquisition are a necessity if the project establishes and respective compensations are fully paid to the affected families under the project area.

The SIA analysis about the consents of people for resettlement concludes that all the affected families are willing to give their consents provided a resettlement proposal plan assures the fulfillment of their demands.

All the compensations and determination of cost are as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 (Annexure-5). However, a fair calculation needs to account for the rates for the entitlement unit from the current year considering the differences of years from 2013 to the current year.

10. Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) & SIA Analysis of Twelve Points Demands from Project Affected Persons

10.1. Approach to Mitigation

The Impact Management Plan has been designed and prepared to incorporate the various social impacts and their respective mitigation of the negative social impacts of the acquisition of all types of lands and community assets- agricultural, residential, roads, amenities, temples, chaupals/ footpaths, water bodies, wells, plants and trees and other associated assets of the villages under the project site. The social impact management plan is based on the various activities of the project since its inception and its consequent impacts on the affected people of the area. Here in Jamrani dam area, there is an existence of the upper six villages, and all the assets, as mentioned above, are lost fully or partially. The purpose of the SIMP is to mitigate and reduce the effect of all the adverse impacts consequent on project inception.

There are various types of impacts that have been mentioned in detail in the Public Hearing meetings that were held in every village of the affected area. However, various mitigation measures have been given in table 9.1.

10.2. Mitigation Measures to Compensate Negative Social Impact

In the area of Jamrani, there are six upstream affected villages, and in each village, there is a respective population of the affected people. There are people of two categories, General and SCs, and all these people will be affected by the loss of lands, houses, and community and natural assets due to the proposed construction of Jamrani dam. All the stakeholders, whose land and homes are being submerged, have almost the same stress of resettlement at the unknown sites far away from their original location of residence. These stakeholders have unanimously thought and considered 12 points demand letter, wherein they have their 12 demands for resettlements. The following emergent steps need to be taken into account to reduce the negative social impact:

(i) First, all the stakeholders are required to produce their demands. After incorporating all their demands, it is a foremost priority to categorize those stakeholders who differ from this 12 points demand letter. Further, their demands should also be noted and recorded, and finally, a category of demands need to be formed. Second, listed demands will lead to the compensation guidelines under RFCTLARR Act 2013. Every demand needs to be thoroughly analyzed in terms of various points of entitlements mentioned in the schedules 2 and 3 of the Act. Third, various demands and respective entitlements of the act, which match and compensate the affected people, should be noted and discussed and finally listed for insertion in the proposed plan of resettlement. Fourth, where the demands of the demand letter are not as per the Act, a thorough analysis of the Act and its scope for extension of entitlement for a particular situation need to be considered and as far as possible optimum benefits should be accrued to the affected people for their emerging reasonable demands.

Finally, if any dispute among the affected people emerges, then those disputes should be resolved. Later as per the emerging issues and demands, the proposed plan of resettlement should be described incisively in their language. Last but not least, wherein the benefits of compensation will be availed to those who have a proper record of their lands in the affected area.

- (ii) RFCTLARR ACT came into existence in the year 2013, and the land acquisition process started or expected to be started in the year 2020. Then the time gaps between the years 2013 and 2020 should be taken into account as this period will decide affected peoples' actual compensation of land acquisition.
- (iii) There were categories of people who had the following nature of land acquisition within the project site:
 - a) People with the only house
 - b) People with the only land and no house
 - c) People with house and land both
 - d) People with house, land, and trees and other natural assets that they own
 - e) People with no house and no land of their own but only provide service on to that land
 - f) Community land with various amenities, road, well, temple, hospitals, schools, chaupal and footpaths etc.

The above-mentioned categories have points of entitlements mentioned in schedules 2 and 3 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. Accordingly, these affected people are compensated as per the provisions of the Act. The issues related to these categories of people have been mentioned in the public hearing meetings, and its detail is given in the Public hearing sections.

- (iv) SIA survey provided useful information wherein affected people owned the fruit and non-fruit trees. There is a need to calculate the standing biomass of the trees by using volume tables of the trees to assess their market value for the current year. Biomass of trees with the same size and height will finally give the total biomass of the trees, and accordingly, the timber evaluation can be carried out. The number of trees with the assessed biomass will provide the total amount for the trees owned by the affected people.
- (v) The Jamrani areas need a thorough check for the landslides zones and composition of the rocks to assure the risk-free areas from landslides fully. The test reports and the values of the composition of rocks require to be attached with the final survey of the area for any scope of landslides. The various safety measures need to be carried out in the locality where landslides are doubted. The soil and water conservation measures are the next step in reducing soil degradation to preserve the fertility of the soil.

- (vi) The preconstruction, construction, and post-construction phases of the dam are very crucial stages in the success of the dam establishment; hence, the various areas which are in reach of dam water should be adequately assessed and evaluated to avoid the dam water effect. As many affected people of Jamrani showed the doubt that the houses which are located above the marked pillar may have slides, Therefore, a proper scientific calculation needs to be carried out to rule out any doubt of negative impact for the people living in that area.
- (vii) The level of water and noise pollution needs to be reduced to the minimal during the dam construction phase of the project.
- (viii) The place of livelihood generation and associated assets submerging in the area should be accordingly compensated with various provisions mentioned in the act.
- (ix) SCs and STs and disabled persons should be given reservation as far as possible for the jobs in the area.
- (x) There is sought a provision for compensation for those who are landless but somehow manage their livelihood from within the project affected Jamrani area.
- (xi) Where people have recently constructed the house, giving a reasonable reason that the Jamrani dam is proposed to be constructed since 1975, should we wait for such a long period and cut our progress in the uncertainty of dam construction. People of such categories should also be thought of, and proper compensation should be sought as per the various points of entitlements mentioned in the act.

Table 10.1: Details of Various Negative Impacts and their possible Mitigation and Control Measures

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Effect of Impact	Mitigation and Control Measures of Negative Social Impact
1	Loss of land	The land under the project site will be lost and people will be displaced from their original land.	-The best fit compensations as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013, and where necessary, the points of entitlements need to be *improved to assure optimum benefits to the affected people.
2	Loss of house/ built-up residential place	There would surely be the loss of houses, residential places	- The provisions for compensation are as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Effect of Impact	Mitigation and Control Measures of Negative Social Impact
3	Loss of both land and houses	-There are such situations where the people will have to lose their lands as well as houses in the area of the project and would also have the stress of displacement.	-The various losses and their respective compensation will be attended as per the points of entitlements of schedules 2 and 3 of the Act. Along with this, a degree of loss needs to be assessed for fair compensation by improving the points of entitlements.
4	Loss of natural assets	- There would be the losses for natural assets available in the sites of the project, and a voluminous amount of herbs, shrubs, and trees would be impacted.	-The natural resources like herbs, shrubs, and trees will have negative impacts like either they have to be removed or utilized for the work in the project sites. -The volume of biomass can be assessed and sold as per the current market rate. Herbs and shrubs, if they are transferable plantations, the same can be shifted to the new sites of plant habitation of the same adjacent area.
5	Loss of livelihood	- Livelihood options will be lost completely if they are in the submerged areas of the project. If people are working on affected lands and live as well on that land, then it would be a loss of both resident and livelihood.	-There are provisions for the loss of livelihoods as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013, and losses can be compensated accordingly with a scope of residence facilities at the site of resettlement or a job for such respondents in the same or any other area of settlement.
6	Loss of respondent owned trees	-The trees and associated herbs will be lost, from which the affected people had been taking the benefits of fodder, shades, medicinal values, aesthetic values, pollution-free environment, and as organic mulch for the productivity of the agricultural land.	-The compensation is also sought for such resources, which have been taken care of by the respondents for a long time. Here, too, the benefit can be provided as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act.

Sl. No.	Type of Impact	Effect of Impact	Mitigation and Control Measures of Negative Social Impact
7	Loss of common property resources	-These resources like Footpaths, Chaupals, Community road, Hand pumps, Temples, Health facilities, etc. are coming into the submerged area.	-Such facilities as common property resources will be provided as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013.
8	Displacement of vulnerable Groups	- People without house and land, and dependent only on natural resources will suffer most. -So far, during the SIA survey, no vulnerable groups were observed as no person without land was found, however, one person worked in the affected area and losing its livelihood.	- Such people with no land and working in the affected area would be compensated as per the act. It was observed during the SIA survey, one such respondent falls in such a category, and if the land is lost, the respondent has nowhere to go for livelihood.
9	Loss of cultural properties	- There is one Haidakhan temple in Murkuriya village, which is of international importance and is in the project area	- Such assets would be compensated as per the act, and where needed improvement in the entitlements should be sought to maintain the image of such a structure of religious importance.
10	Displacement of women groups	- The women group, as was observed in the villages, carry out the meetings though not of SHGs level but they gather and discuss and this social attachment will be lost after the acquisition of land of common property.	- There is no provision of compensation regarding this in the Act. However if the Govt. considers, necessary provisions for the entitlement in the Act can be done for women groups.

Detailed analysis of the points of entitlements has been mentioned in the SIA analysis of 12 points demand letter and in the account of public hearing meetings where people had given their specific individual issues about loss of various types of property and natural assets in the project site.

*Improved entitlements are justified by the fact that the RFCTLARR Act came into effect in the year 2013, and since then the compensatory guidelines remained same so far, therefore there should be a scope of improvements in the related entitlements according to the current year demands and issues of affected people.

10.3. Twelve (12) Points Demands of Project Affected Families of Jamrani Area

The project requires the acquisition of lands and their assets for the construction of Jamrani dam. There were present many categories of stakeholders and were affected by their land acquisition. In return for land acquisition and their displacement from their original place, the affected people have put forward 12 points demand letter, which describes their 12 conditional points before giving the consents for the resettlement sites. These demands are mentioned in Hindi in the below-given table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Twelve points Demands of affected people of Jamrani area

१२ सुत्रिय मांगे प्रत्येक गांव के निवासीओं की तरफ से

१. बांध निर्माण से प्रभावित परिवारों के प्रत्येक घर से एक सदस्य को उसकी योगदानानुसार नौकरी (सरकारी नौकरी)।
२. प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार को पांच एकड़ जमीन।
३. मकान का मुआवजा नगदीये मापदण्ड के अनुसार दिया जाये।
४. विस्थापन के बाद स्थानिय समुदायों (ग्राम व पुरवा) को यथा रूप में बसाया जाये।
५. प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार को सभी सुविधायें समान रूप से प्रदान कि जांये।
६. प्रत्येक परिवारों का पुनर्वास अपने जिले में ही किया जाये (खुर्बिया फ़ार्म व प्रयाग फ़ार्म में)।
७. पुनर्वासित स्थानों पर भी वन पंचायत तथा वनोपज संबन्धी अधिकार यथाभूत रहें।
८. पानी और घास (चारागाह) जैसी आवश्यक प्राकृतिक सुविधायें निशुल्क और बिना कष्ट के प्राप्त हों।
९. जिनकी अधिकांश जमीन बांध परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अधिग्रहित की जा रही है उन्हें पूर्ण प्रभावित की श्रेणी में रखा जाये।
१०. बांध परियोजना में मत्स्य पालन एवं पर्यटन संबन्धी सभी अधिकार डूब क्षेत्र के प्रभावित लोगों को ही प्रदान किया जाये।
११. लारा एक्ट २०१३ में वर्तमान परिदृश्य के अनुरूप सन्शोधन करके मंहगाई संबन्धी मुआवजा और अनुदान तथ किये जायें।
१२. अत्याधुनिक सुविधाओंसे सुसज्जित तथ राष्ट्रीय मानदंड के अनुरूप अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था वाले विद्यालय, आधुनिक चिकित्सालय तथा आवागमन के साधनों की निशुल्क व्यवस्था हो।

10.4. SIA Analysis of 12 points Demands with Reference to RFCTLARR ACT 2013

The 12 points demands from all the affected people is a matter of discussion and serious consideration for their displacement. To account for all their demands, a thorough SIA analysis of these demands has been carried out. The details of the analysis of 12 points are given in table 10.3.

Table 10.3: SIA Analysis of 12 points demand from affected persons of families of the project area and their respective scope of compensation available in RFCTLARR ACT 2013

Sl. No.	12 points Demands from the affected people of the project area	Observation on Scope of compensation in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks
1	बांध निर्माण से प्रभावित परिवारों के प्रत्येक घर से एक सदस्य को उसकी योगदानानुसार नौकरी (सरकारी नौकरी)।	-In serial no. 4 of schedule 2nd of the act it has been mentioned about the generation of employment based on the skills, and after providing suitable training, the member of the affected family can be attributed to the option of jobs. However, the phrase "for the time being in force" of clause (a) of said serial no. and schedule needs a clarification against the duration of the employment for the affected persons. -Apart from the inclusion of the employment, other options of compensation related to jobs are mentioned in clause (b) and clause (c) of the said schedule and serial nos.	-Apart from the presence of the provision of a job for at least one member of the affected family, there has been no description of the rights of employment limited only to private jobs/in other private projects/ or under various govt. projects, instead, the option of generating employment in govt. jobs is also open for the members of affected families. So the compensation of employment has a foreseen option available in govt. departments as well. -The affected persons insist on permanent employment in govt. projects based on the skills with the members of the affected families. The same entitlement has neither been mentioned clearly nor denied.

Sl. No.	12 points Demands from the affected people of the project area	Observation on Scope of compensation in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks
2	प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार को पांच एकड़ जमीन। SC/ST provisions and consequent contradictory issues	-In serial no. 2 of the schedule 2nd of the act, an entitlement of a minimum of 1-acre land to each affected family is provided, which is in both the cases: a) where the part of the area of the respondent is lost b) or the whole land of the respondent is lost. The word minimum is used for the suggested entitlements for the loss of the land. The scope of optimal/maximum compensation for such respondents needs to be clarified in the act, or extended limits of entitlements that need to be finalized after thorough consideration in the case of affected families. "Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and one-half acres, whichever is lower." -The above-mentioned phrase of the 2nd para of serial no.2 of the said schedule needs to be clarified before the finalization of the compensation for such people belonging to SC and ST.	-The demand of 5 acres of land irrespective of the lost whatever land of the respondent. This demand of the affected families needs to be considered and discussed further by the scope of extended entitlements with the inclusion of possible criteria benefits in the Act in such cases if not 5 acres then on a sliding score of 2-5 acres. -The SC/ST compensation phrase does not clarify the minimum land. Further, it seems that the phrase adds extra one and half an acre to one acre (for other castes) and sums up to make two and half-acre to be allotted to SCs and STs. However, reconsideration of the said phrase is required for the betterment and for no scope of any disorder in the allotments of entitlements to the affected families.

Sl. No.	12 points Demands from the affected people of the project area	Observation on Scope of compensation in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks
3	मकान का मुआवजा नगदी मापदण्ड के अनुसार दिया जाये।	-In the 2 nd para of clause (2), in serial no. 1 of schedule 2 nd of Act, the demand has its place; however, the amount mentioned is according to the year 2013; hence, the current rate of compensation needs to be considered and finalized accordingly.	-The said phrase also mentions words "urban areas" which further needs attention while considering the entitlements for affected families in the site of the dam project
4	विस्थापन के बाद स्थानीय समुदायों (ग्राम व पुरवा) को यथा रूप में बसाया जाये।	-In Para 3 of serial no 5 of schedule 2 nd of Act, the possible entitlements have been mentioned, which gives an indication of the justification of the specific demand put forth by the affected people.	-However, this demand needs further clarification from affected people, giving an indication of the shape of the resettlements.
5	प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार को सभी सुविधायें समान रूप से प्रदान की जाएं।	-The schedule 2 nd of the act has all the entitlements for everyone being displaced. However, in the case of SC/STs (2 nd para of serial no.2 of the schedule 2 nd), the act has some provisions extending some extra benefits to people of such categories than the general categories/OBC, etc. (Table 10.4).	-RFCTLARR Act 2013 has some extended entitlements for the people of SC/STs than those of all other categories (Table 10.4 and 10.5)

Sl. No.	12 points Demands from the affected people of the project area	Observation on Scope of compensation in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks
6	प्रत्येक परिवारों का पुनर्वास अपने जिले में ही किया जाये (खुर्शिया फार्म व प्रयाग फार्म में)।	-As per the RFCTLARR Act 2013, this demand stands aside from the entitlements mentioned in the act. There is no mention of resettlement in their own district as per the Act.	-Since this is the process of displacement of the affected people from their original area, so resettlement in that area if leaves any scope, then it should be thoroughly investigated, discussed, and considered before finalization of the resettlement of the affected people. -However, as discussed with the Jamrani officials' current plan in progress has no such provision for the affected people, where they could be resettled in the adjacent same area of their original settlement.
7	पुनर्वासित स्थानों पर भी वन पंचायत तथा वनोपज संबंधी अधिकार यथाभूत रहें।	-In para 3 of serial no. 5 of schedule 2 nd of the act, the act has entitlements that strive to preserve their original economic opportunities, language, culture, and community life of the tribal communities. Further, in serial no. 5, 7, and 23 of Schedule 3 rd of the act, this demand befits (Table 10.5).	-This demand, as explained and entitled in the Act, has apparent accord to the demand put forth by the affected people; however, the facilities of this nature depends on the selected places of resettlement as per the discussions held with Jamrani officials.

Sl. No.	12 points Demands from the affected people of the project area	Observation on Scope of compensation in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks
			-Since the raised point is valid in the sense that the affected people lived their so far life in their original place of birth and have been gathering substantial natural resources for their future, which could be their domestic animals, agriculture farming, herbs, fuelwood and fodder and spices etc. and now when they are displaced from their place, then a scope of justified entitlement mentioned in the Act should be relaxed or considered further for improved compensation related to such assets which were available free of cost to the affected people.
8	पानी और घास (चारागाह) जैसी आवश्यक प्राकृतिक सुविधायें निशुल्क और बिना कष्ट के प्राप्त हों।	-In serial no. 4, 5, and 23 of schedule 3 rd of the Act, the contents of demands of affected people benefit well.	-This demand further has its scope in the selected areas of resettlement. This demand has a full scope of compatibility with the entitlements mentioned in the Act.
9	जिनकी अधिकांश जमीन बांध परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अधिग्रहित की जा रही है उन्हें पूर्ण प्रभावित की श्रेणी में रखा जाये।	-The asked demand is not objected anywhere in the said act. However, in RFCTLARR Act, there was found no such definition of the raised demand, which has any indication precisely towards it, nevertheless, the demand is not separate from the compensations mentioned in the Act.	-However, the definition of maximum land loss needs to be refined to apply the entitlements mentioned in the said Act.

Sl. No.	12 points Demands from the affected people of the project area	Observation on Scope of compensation in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks
10	बांध परियोजना में मत्स्य पालन एवं पर्यटन संबंधी सभी अधिकार डूब क्षेत्र के प्रभावित लोगों को ही प्रदान किया जाये।	-In serial no. 9 of schedule 2 of the act, there is entitlement about the fishing rights, which is as "In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government". In addition to this demand, various entitlements have been relatively mentioned in the Act, which are overwhelming this demand.	-There is no such definition of tourist management rights mentioned in the entitlement schedule of the act. However, as fishing rights have been mentioned similarly, some amendments may be developed in the Act of 2013.
11	लारा एक्ट २०१३ में वर्तमान परिदृश्य के अनुरूप संशोधन करके मंहगाई संम्बन्धी मुआवजा और अनुदान तथ किये जायें।	-In the schedule of entitlements, there is no such direct provision for compensation of inflation; however, various compensatory guidelines mentioned in the entitlements schedule are available and analysis of the same, may have a proper insight which fulfils this demand of the affected families.	-There is an urgent need to discuss the various compensatory guidelines mentioned in the entitlements schedule of the act, which on explanation in simple local language would have a positive impact on clarification of their demands in the context of RFCTLARR Act 2013 (Table 10.4 and 10.5). However, the Act has no denial about any improvement, which can make the conditions better in the selected resettlement places.
12	अत्याधुनिक सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित तथ राष्ट्रीय मानदंड के अनुरूप अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था वाले विद्यालय, आधुनिक चिकित्सालय तथा आवागमन के साधनों की निशुल्क व्यवस्था हो।	-The schedule 3 rd of the Act has all the contents of the demands of the affected families.	-The free of cost facilities need to be clarified to the affected families. However, every facility has been mentioned in the Act, which the demand has reflected under the 12 th point of 12 points demand letter. -However, specific facilities about which the local affected people are talking about must be fully clarified before finalization of the resettlement plan.

10.5. Measures Stated by Requiring Body in the Project Proposal

No mitigation measures or any other management measures have been included in the project proposal by the requiring body

10.6. Institutional Structures and Key Persons Involved In Determination of cost and Compensation

Appropriate Govt. is responsible for the preparation of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy/ Plan Act. All the mitigation measures for the compensation of the social impacts and costs are under the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The Collector is the key person responsible for taking care of the compensation for the activities under the resettlement and rehabilitation process for the land acquisition under the project. The said Act defines the Collector of a revenue district. It includes a Deputy Commissioner and other officers specially designated by the appropriate government to perform the functions of a Collector.

Essential functions of the Collector concerning the determination of the compensation and its award:

- i) The collector after determination of the market value of the land be acquired, will calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.
- ii) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Collector shall take into consideration:

First, The market value as determined under section 26 and the award amount in accordance with the First and Second schedule;

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

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

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

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

Sixth, the damage (if any) bonafide resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 19 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land: and

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

10.6.1. Determination of value of the things attached to land or building

1. The Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the services of a competent engineer, or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him.
2. The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, Sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.
3. The Collector for the purpose of assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by him.

10.6.2. Award of Solatium

1. The Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid shall, to arrive at the final award, impose a Solatium amount equivalent to one hundred percent of the compensation amount.

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

2. The Collector shall issue individual awards detailing the particulars of compensation payable and the details of payment of the compensation as specified in the First Schedule.
3. In addition to the market value of the land provided under section 26, the Collector shall, in every case, award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve percent per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land, till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

Table 10.4: Details of Entitlements of Schedule 2 of RFCTLARR Act 2013

SEC. 2]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

39

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

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

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

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

40	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	[PART II—	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		<i>Explanation.</i> —The houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes.	
2.	Land for Land	In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired:	
		Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower.	
3.	Offer for Developed Land	In case the land is acquired for urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent. of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:	
		Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.	
4.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:	

Sec. 2]	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	41	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	(a) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or (b) one time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or (c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.	Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	

42	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY		[PART II—
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Cattle shed/petty shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.	
8.	One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees.	
9.	Fishing rights	In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.	
10.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of fifty thousand rupees only.	
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	(1) 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. (2) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances. (3) The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.	

Table 10.5: : Details of Entitlements of Schedule 3 of RFCTLARR Act 2013

Sec. 2]	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	43
THE THIRD SCHEDULE		
[See sections 32, 38(f) and 105(3)]		
PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AMENITIES		
For resettlement of populations, the following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority to ensure that the resettled population in the new village or colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimise the trauma involved in displacement. A reasonably habitable and planned settlement would have, as a minimum, the following facilities and resources, as appropriate:		
Serial No.	Component of infrastructure amenities provided/proposed to be provided by the acquirer of land	Details of infrastructure amenities provided by the acquirer of land
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road, passages and easement rights for all the resettled families be adequately arranged.	
2.	Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement.	
3.	One or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India.	
4.	Provision of drinking water for cattle.	
5.	Grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State.	
6.	A reasonable number of Fair Price Shops.	
7.	Panchayat Ghars, as appropriate.	
8.	Village level Post Offices, as appropriate, with facilities for opening saving accounts.	
9.	Appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer storage facility if needed.	
10.	Efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance.	
11.	All new villages established for resettlement of the displaced persons shall be provided with suitable transport facility which must include public transport facilities through local bus services with the nearby growth centres/urban localities.	
12.	Burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.	
13.	Facilities for sanitation, including individual toilet points.	

44	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	[PART II—
(1)	(2)	(3)
14.	Individual single electric connections (or connection through non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy), for each household and for public lighting.	
15.	Anganwadi's providing child and mother supplemental nutritional services.	
16.	School as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (35 of 2009);	
17.	Sub-health centre within two kilometres range.	
18.	Primary Health Centre as prescribed by the Government of India.	
19.	Playground for children.	
20.	One community centre for every hundred families.	
21.	Places of worship and chowpal/tree platform for every fifty families for community assembly, of numbers and dimensions consonant with the affected area.	
22.	Separate land must be earmarked for traditional tribal institutions.	
23.	The forest dweller families must be provided, where possible, with their forest rights on non-timber forest produce and common property resources, if available close to the new place of settlement and, in case any such family can continue their access or entry to such forest or common property in the area close to the place of eviction, they must continue to enjoy their earlier rights to the aforesaid sources of livelihood.	
24.	Appropriate security arrangements must be provided for the settlement, if needed.	
25.	Veterinary service centre as per norms.	
NOTE.— Details of each component of infrastructural amenities mentioned under column (2) against serial numbers 1 to 25 should be indicated by the acquirer of land under column (3).		

Annexure – 1**Details of the affected families in the project area**

S.N o.	Family_Head	S/o_W/o	Sex	Marital	Village	Age	Aadhaar_N o.	Occupation
1	Bachuli Devi	Lt. Sudi Ram	Female	Married	Tilwari	72	959291058828	Agriculture
2	Deevan Ram	Bachi Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	NA	935869412883	Agriculture
3	Jagdish Chandra	Lt. Bachi Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	46	296242097459	Agriculture
4	Kamla Devi	Lt. Ratan Singh	Female	Married	Tilwari	65	236587681699	House wife
5	Mani Ram	Lt. Bachi Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	73	305579076386	Agriculture
6	Mohan Ram	Lt. Bachi Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	67	229110672999	Labour
7	Munni Devi	Krishan Chandra	Female	Married	Tilwari	45	941342333062	Agriculture
8	Pani Ram	Nand Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari		700741388190	Agriculture
9	Parvati Devi	Lt. Jasi Ram	Female	Married	Tilwari	50	454915308785	Agriculture
10	Bishan Ram	Dugar Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	73	450716214433	Agriculture
11	Chandra Shekhar	Mohan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	28	596675735772	Pvt. Job
12	Chani Ram	Deewan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	36	381007204778	Agriculture
13	Deewan Ram	Prem Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	70	539398414957	Agriculture
14	Dhani Ram	Nadi Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	70	230066134617	Agriculture
15	Dinesh Chandra Arya	Ishwari Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	26	627920665653	Labour
16	Ganga Ram	Deevan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	31	245075440033	Agriculture
17	Girish Chandra	Vipin Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	20	376200666625	Agriculture
18	Harish Chandra Arya	Lt. Trilok Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	27	919810003670	Agriculture
19	Inder Lal	Mani Ram	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	26	367150765243	Agriculture
20	Ishwari Ram	Lt. Bhim Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	53	684049652843	Agriculture
21	Jeevan Chandra	Pani Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	31	473459910934	Agriculture
22	Krishna Chandra	Deevan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	35	83827731892	Agriculture

23	Krishna Ram	Bishan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	44	419820988367	Agriculture
24	Lalit Mohan	Mohan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	29	569806312140	Pvt. Job
25	Mani Ram	Deevan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	40	973368191644	Agriculture
26	Manoj Chandra	Pani Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	24	640116187386	Agriculture
27	Manoj Kumar	Santosh Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	24	789551713556	Agriculture
28	Manoj Ram	Dharam Ram	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	25	623255318725	Agriculture
29	Mohan Chandra	Mani Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	39	940354667332	Agriculture
30	Mohan Chandra	Lt. Sudi Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	37	486315334897	Labour
31	Nandi Devi	Dharma Ram	Female	Married	Tilwari	52	896234067893	Agriculture
32	Naveen Chandra	Bishan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	33	301677083413	Agriculture
33	Naveen Chandra	Pani Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	30	989994199419	Agriculture
34	Parwati Devi	Lt. Trilok Ram	Female	Married	Tilwari	60	572813688671	Agriculture
35	Parwati Devi	Lt. Laxmi Datt	Female	Married	Tilwari	65	836697717219	Agriculture
36	Prakash Chandra	Dhani Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	28	479285305585	Agriculture
37	Prakash Chandra	Santosh Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	40	538584746882	Agriculture
38	Rajendra Prasad	Lt. Uday Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	40	216167155063	Pvt. Job
39	Ramesh Chandra	Lt. Chandra Ballabh	Male	Married	Tilwari	58	791421755957	Govt.
40	Ramesh Chandra	Vishan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	45	686231018645	Agriculture
41	Renu	Prakash Chandra	Male	Married	Tilwari	19	370317183791	Agriculture
42	Revadhar	Ram Lal	Male	Married	Tilwari	35	811758979397	Agriculture
43	Santosh Ram	Dungar Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	65	802431757507	Agriculture
44	Sheri Ram	Prem Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	60	589790534309	Agriculture
45	Shoban Ram	Dewan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	43	579809613944	Agriculture
46	Subhash Chandra	Trilok Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	27	2756024275	Agriculture
47	Sundar Lal	Dharam Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	29	699556679482	Agriculture
48	Sunita Devi	Mani Ram	Female	Unmarried	Tilwari	23	986311481427	Agriculture

49	Suresh Chandra	Bhim Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	NA		Agriculture
50	Suresh Chandra	Diwan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	58	898058786798	Agriculture
51	Vipin Chandra	Santosh Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	33	635137204147	Agriculture
52	Vishan Ram	Lt. Nand Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	72	906287115173	Agriculture
53	Basanti Sammal	Lt. Gokul Singh Sammal	Female	Married	Tilwari	29	355665551662	House wife
54	Bhawan Singh	Lt. Ratan Singh	Male	Married	Tilwari	75	200187085897	Agriculture
55	Bhupal Singh	Lt. Sher Singh	Male	Married	Tilwari	47	612392213496	Agriculture
56	Bhuvan Chandra	Sheri Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	54	736661283697	Govt. Employee
57	Bhuwan Chandra	Sheri Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	28	695020051259	Agriculture
58	Harish Chandra	Diwan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	34	503143164927	Agriculture
59	Jagat Ram	Mohan Ram	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	23	310951107759	Pvt. Job
60	Madhawan and	Ramesh Chandra	Male	Married	Tilwari	37	867167611338	Agriculture
61	Mahesh Chandra	Sheri Ram	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	32	626737669467	Agriculture
62	Mahesh Chandra	Mani Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	30	527689113229	Agriculture
63	Naveen Chander	Lt. Sudi Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	35	726547220973	Pvt. Job
64	Pratap Ram	Lt. Sheri Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	37	350616985139	Agriculture
65	Ramesh Chandra	Bishan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	44	605332073547	Agriculture
66	Ramesh Chandra	Deewan Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	45	501702734195	Agriculture
67	Suraj Kumar	Ramesh Chandra	Male	Married	Tilwari	18	895166929261	Agriculture
68	Tula Singh	Bhawan Singh	Male	Married	Tilwari	53	674877333544	Pvt. Job
69	Vikash Chandra	Bhuwan Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	18	957151671541	Student
70	Vipin Chandra	Sheri Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	34	281092855784	Agriculture
71	Anita Arya	Bhuwan Chandra	Female	Unmarried	Tilwari	19	329521420788	Student
72	Harish Chandra	Ramesh Chandra	Male	Married	Tilwari	18	854711579153	Agriculture
73	Kailash Chandra	Ramesh Chandra	Male	Married	Tilwari	32	897851555749	Pvt. Job

74	Mamta Arya	Ishwari Ram	Female	Unmarried	Tilwari	22	556606249132	Student
75	Mukesh Singh	Tula Singh	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	21	949188752411	Pvt.Job
76	Narendra Singh Sammal	Bhupal Singh	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	18	822423709578	Student
77	Neeraj Singh Sammal	tula Singh	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	18	701206071380	Student
78	Pan Singh	Ratan Singh	Male	Married	Tilwari	63	373316081733	Ex-Service Man
79	Pankaj Arya	Mohan Ram	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	23	407656210537	Pvt. Job
80	Prema Arya	Krishna Ram	Female	Unmarried	Tilwari	18	686301966753	Student
81	Rakesh	Suresh Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	19	262174230657	Agriculture
82	Vidya Sagar	Lt. Sudi Ram	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	29	998017737410	Labour
83	Vikash Singh Sammal	Bhupal Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	18	334923155621	Student
84	Deepak Chandra	Lt. Jasi Ram	Male	Married	Tilwari	29	972296217651	Agriculture
85	Hina Arya	BhuvanChandra	Female	Unmarried	Tilwari	21	462005021026	Student
86	Jeewan Singh	Bhawan Singh	Male	Married	Tilwari	45	848808128932	Pvt.Job
87	Kamal Chandra	Krishan Chandra	Female	Unmarried	Tilwari	24	317840551121	Pvt. Job
88	Kamal Singh	Pan Singh	Male	Married	Tilwari	35	486618141051	Govt. Employee
89	Kubar Singh	Bhawan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	30	323558562933	Pvt.Job
90	Laxman Singh Sammal	Pan Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Tilwari	38	568367109447	Govt. Employee
91	Mohan Singh	Pan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	31	968829784777	Agriculture
92	Mukesh Kumar	Ishwari Ram	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	19	390427718180	Student
93	Naveen Chandra	Laxmi Dutt	Male	Married	Tilwari	41	683731929107	Agriculture
94	Vinod Chandra	Jagdish Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	20	672491081628	Student
95	Yugal Kishor Palariya	Lt. Laxmi Datt	Male	Unmarried	Tilwari	22	791526604224	Student
96	Leela Wati Devi	Lt. Chandan Singh	Female	Married	Murkuriya	53	376246686422	Agriculture

97	Raju Belwal	Nityanand Bewal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	42	706464434075	Job
98	Khim Singh Sammal	Dhan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	40	379878870682	Agriculture
99	Khim Singh Sammbal	Bhim Singh	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	66	423785638644	Agriculture
100	Khimuli	Chatur Singh	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	70	788226105964	Agriculture
101	Khimuli Devi	Bhavan Singh	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	60	236681543088	House Wife
102	Kishor Ram	Mohan Ram	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	37	418440125290	Labour
103	Krishna Singh	Gopal Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	38	982105254258	Agriculture
104	Krishna Singh	Chandan	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	25	900105576881	Agriculture
105	Laxman Singh	Mohan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	34	461671977274	Pvt. Job
106	Laxman Singh	Chandra Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	40	33202471410	Pvt. Job
107	Maresh Prasad Arya	Grish Chandra	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	27	799561754033	Labour
108	Man Singh	Khadak Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	75	737604780224	Agriculture
109	Mohan Singh	Soban Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	62	807476340147	Govt.
110	Mohan Singh	Ram Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	37	468515673104	Agriculture
111	Mohan Singh	Himmat Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	37	875734058148	Pvt. Job
112	Munni	Lt. Raghuwar Datt Udrati	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	81	652115622446	House Wife
113	Nand Lal	Jagat Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	34	983177110288	Pvt. Job
114	Nandan Singh	Bhawan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	66	834513126757	Ex-Service
115	Nandan Singh	Lt. Khyaraj Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	46	949238835767	Pvt. Job
116	Pan Singh	Lt. Chandan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	23	817280452354	Agriculture
117	Pan Singh	Mohan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	42	540508696284	Shop keeper
118	Pani Ram	Dhani Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	33	568716196725	Agriculture
119	Pankaj Kumar	Prem Ram	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	18	603192629476	Labour
120	Pooran Ram	Chanar Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	67	817007514564	Tailor
121	Pradeep	Diwan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	34		Agriculture

122	Pratap Singh	Harak Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	46	898857863650	Agriculture
123	Pratima Devi	Lt. Khyaraj Singh	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	70	942206393808	House Wife
124	Preetam Singh Sammal	Chandan Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	37	263233710834	Pvt.Job
125	Preeti Sammal	Lt. Ganesh Singh	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	20	235742088135	Student
126	Pushpa Devi	Lt. Ganesh Singh	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	40	337342650108	House Wife
127	Puspha Devi	Lt. Ganesh Singh	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	40	337342650108	House Wife
128	Radhika Devi	Lt. Kundan Singh	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	68	359918885716	House Wife
129	Rajendra Prasad	Diwan Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	40	465049099070	Agriculture
130	Rajendra Prasad	Soban Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	44	522559543210	Pvt.Job
131	Rajendra Singh	Late Diwan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	28	537726653897	Labour
132	Rajendra Singh	Chandan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	31	908442267562	Shop keeper
133	Rajendra Singh	Lt. Kundan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	32	738453066194	Agriculture
134	Ram Singh	Khadak Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	73	831709056082	Agriculture
135	Ram Singh	Dhan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	47	621165330223	Agriculture
136	Ramesh Singh Sammal	Mohan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	31	813404784168	Agriculture
137	Sanjay Arya	Rajendra Prasad	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	21	202209716170	Agriculture
138	Sanjay Singh Sammal	Ram Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	25	640527401721	Agriculture
139	Saraswati Devi	Late Nar Singh	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	57	506891329661	House Wife
140	Satish Chandra	Mohan Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	43	775079990344	Tailoring
141	Sher Singh	Man Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	28	586233674445	Agriculture
142	Shiv Singh	Chandan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	36	501339288842	Labor
143	Shyam Singh	Pratap Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	25	896406249856	Agriculture
144	Shyam Singh	Himmat Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	37	715274163363	Pvt.Job
145	Soban Singh Sammal	Jagat Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	39	722430136792	Agriculture

146	Suraj Kumar Arya	Grish Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	21	267917358368	Agriculture
147	Trilok Singh	Lt. Jay Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	77	717902931452	Agriculture
148	Tulsi Devi	Lt. Madan Mohan Padaliya	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	71	997907328072	Agriculture
149	Vidyawati Devi	Dhani Ram	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	70	30943346422	Agriculture
150	Komal	Harish Chandra	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	19	707248941990	Student
151	Kuldeep Singh	Anand Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	23	380137881925	Pvt. Job
152	Laxman Singh	Lt. Mohan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	52	706926160863	Agriculture
153	Laxman Singh	Mohan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	52	706926160863	Agriculture
154	Mahesh Chandra	Pani Ram	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	22	869944109580	Labour
155	Mahesh Chandra	Soban Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	49	780184526563	Labor
156	Manoj Singh Sammal	Late Nar Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	32	764957923073	Agriculture
157	Nain Lal	Pooran Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	41	543136399184	Govt.
158	Narayan	Lt. Khyaraj	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	38	275367070805	Pvt. Job
159	Narayan Singh	Himmat Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	29	987903675327	Pvt. Job
160	Naveen Chandra Arya	Pani Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	28	398931249347	Pvt. Job
161	Pan Singh Sammal	Jagat Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	51	485320182238	Pvt. Job
162	Pani Ram	Ishwari Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	50	417559379609	Agriculture
163	Pratap Singh	Soban Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	56	431472120773	Agriculture
164	Priti Arya	Satish Chandra	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	18	643640524338	Student
165	Ram Singh	Man Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	40	820092045576	Agriculture
166	Shobha Singh	Man Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	31	822729560227	Agriculture
167	Shyam Singh	Chatur Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	40	504122537242	Agriculture
168	Soban Ram	Lt. Himmat Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	70	388774686866	Tailer
169	Tej Singh	Late Kunwar Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	72	556532781044	Agriculture

170	Tikam Singh	Lt. Khyaraj singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	42	291741993600	Pvt.Job
171	Kumari Kavita Sammal	Nar Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	27	577412151551	Student
172	Lalit Mohan	Lt. Hari Nandan Belwal	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	50	869615862602	Pvt. Job
173	Laxman Singh	Lt. Sh. Baij Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	52	420807437469	Agriculture
174	Lucky Singh	Diwan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	19	314254312075	Student
175	Mahendra Pratap Singh	Raghwandra Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	22	683945250797	Student
176	Mamta	Diwani Ram	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	24	516243846842	Student
177	Mamta Sammal	Bachi Singh	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	22	391147402350	Student
178	Manisha	Harish Chandra	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	18	988877576860	Student
179	Manju	Harak Singh	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	20	512374741057	Student
180	Mohan Ram	Bhola Ram	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	54	762124037457	Service
181	Mohan Singh	Bhawan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	48	247757301983	Govt.
182	Mohan Singh	Baldev Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	23	200684301914	Student
183	Monika Belwal	Anil Kumar	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	20	812163342366	Student
184	Nar Singh Sammal	Late Khadak Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	61	955735582538	Ex-Service
185	Navin Singh	Diwan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	28	511259979059	Pvt. Job.
186	Neeraj Singh	Pratap Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	22	559055231087	Pvt. Job
187	Neeraj Singh Sammal	Dharam Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	24	604411376547	Govt.
188	Pan Singh Sammal	Lt.Bhawan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	61	426609455859	Student
189	Pankaj	Harish Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	21	705264453864	Student
190	Pankaj Kumar	Nain Lal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	18	572919089895	Student
191	Pawan Singh	Jivan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	21	692770003420	Pvt.Job
192	Pooja	Anand Singh	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	22	689933840823	Student

193	Pooja Sammal	Lt. Chandan Singh	Female	Unmarried	Murkuriya	24	859534353988	Student
194	Poonam	Harish Chandra	Female	Unmarried	Murkuriya	22	602554466482	Student
195	Pradeep Singh	Late Diwan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuriya			Agriculture
196	Pradeep Singh	Late Diwan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuriya	31	444224568612	Pvt. Job
197	Pramod Sammal	Hira Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Murkuriya	30	799326210893	Shop keeper
198	Prem Singh	Lt. Kundan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuriya	40	335020059000	Agriculture
199	Priyanka Sammal	Pan Singh Sammal	Female	Unmarried	Murkuriya	25	922074515613	Pvt. Job
200	Raghvendra Singh	Bhawan Singh	Male	Married	Murkuriya	35	970299113169	Pvt. Job
201	Raghvendra Singh	Harak Singh	Male	Married	Murkuriya	52	925156296414	Agriculture
202	Rahul Belwal	Madan Mohan Belwal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	30	937362555822	Pvt. Job
203	Rajendra Singh Sammal	Chatur Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	32	727242090084	Pvt. Job
204	Rakesh Chandra	Mahesh Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	23	228763121578	Pvt. Job
205	Ravindra Singh	Laxman Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	23	705644886266	Student
206	Sarita	Nain Lal	Female	Unmarried	Murkuriya	19	719819776411	Student
207	Sunita	Bachi Singh	Female	Unmarried	Murkuriya	19	366205765780	Student
208	Suraj Singh Sammal	Harish Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	20	494853929156	Student
209	Suraj Singh Sammal	Pan Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	19	674841637180	Student
210	Surendra Singh Sammal	Late Bhawan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	26	921087974917	Pvt. Job
211	Sushma Sammal	Pan Singh Sammal	Female	Unmarried	Murkuriya	18	250707119678	Student
212	Trilok Singh	Nandan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	21	702509436769	Student
213	Trilok Singh	Diwan Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Murkuriya	39	990745550071	Pvt. Job
214	Vikash Singh	Anand Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	23	26561959893	Pvt. Job
215	Yash Chandra Belwal	Kamal Chandra Belwal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	20	827133335481	Student
216	Yashpal Sammal	Harak Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuriya	23	231822077911	Pvt. Job

217	Yatendra Belwal	Lt. Hari Nandan Belwal	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	54	253359349189	Pvt.Job
218	Kumari Hema Sammal	Nar Singh Sammal	Female	Married	Murkuri ya	30	845315347855	Student
219	Laxman Singh Sammal	Pan Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	22	236944201097	Student
220	Madan Mohan Belwal	Lt. Hari Nandan Belwal	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	58	302607030684	Ex-Service
221	Man Singh	Lt.Jay Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	67	838384367329	Agriculture
222	Neeraj Singh	Diwan Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	20	689150792325	Student
223	Neha Sammal	Diwan Singh Sammal	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	22	538665670580	Student
224	Nikita Belwal	Lalit Mohan Belwal	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	20	946250000177	Student
225	Pan Singh	Pream Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	43	940339762972	Agriculture
226	Pankaj Singh	Baje Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	30	209536592658	Govt.
227	Prakash Singh Sammal	Tej Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	31	325415568826	Agriculture
228	Praveen Belwal	Yatendra Belwal	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	22	767925411173	Student
229	Priti Belwal	Yatendra Belwal	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	21	736511583221	Student
230	Priyanka Sammal	Raghvendra Singh	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	25	287122473631	Pvt. Job
231	Pushpa Sammal	Pan Singh Sammal	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	25	230119461838	Student
232	Ramesh Singh Sammal	Late Kunwar Singh	Male	Married	Murkuri ya	59	956378633953	Agriculture
233	Renu Sammal	Late Nar Singh	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	24	970543729289	Labour
234	Tara Singh	Jagat Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	31	662072811389	Agriculture
235	Tulsi	Mohan Ram	Female	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	23	444393396626	Student
236	Tushar Singh	Diwan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	24	746166669945	Agriculture
237	Yogendra Singh	Jagat Singh	Male	Unmarried	Murkuri ya	30	474721252208	Agriculture
238	Bhuvan Singh	Chandan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	47	519912268209	Agriculture
239	Chani Ram	Bacchi Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	67	345561503134	Agriculture

240	Dhiraj Singh	Jivan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	18	533981227426	Student
241	Haran Singh	Chandan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	43	226588190765	Agriculture
242	Harish Singh	Chandan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	63	632959374453	Agriculture
243	Jagat Singh	Trilok Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	28	368916616810	Pvt.Job
244	Jivan Singh	Chandan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	56	498695433659	Agriculture
245	Navin Singh	Jivan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	31	785505413049	Agriculture
246	Prem Singh	Sher Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	74	704688735455	Agriculture
247	Aan Singh	Lt. Dalip Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	38	683882361932	Agriculture
248	Bachi Ram	Hari Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	86	373558144670	Agriculture
249	Bala Devi	Prem Singh	Female	Unmarried	Udwa	21	327424470823	Agriculture
250	Bhwan Singh	Laxman Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	63	754209444402	Agriculture
251	Chandan Singh	Dhan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	88	350583901201	Agriculture
252	Chani Ram	Lt. Sadi Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	50	828086263243	Agriculture
253	Deewan Chandra	Channi Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	20	501621762665	Agriculture
254	Diwan Singh	Dhan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	62	959677370598	Ex-Service
255	Mani Ram	Lt. Bhim Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	65	696232529909	Agriculture
256	Mohan Ram	Bachi Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	47	525071300775	Agriculture
257	Naveen Chandra	Mani Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	25	544653232914	Pvt.Job
258	Pratap Singh	Deewan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	50	880994073897	Agriculture
259	Pratap Singh	Laxman Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	48	684987103077	Agriculture
260	Trilock Singh	Laxman Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	65	319571200194	Agriculture
261	Trilok Singh	Diwan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	35	348850454930	Agriculture
262	Tusi Devi	Lt. Kunwar Singh	Female	Married	Udwa	43	999045441180	House Wife
263	Bhawan Singh	Deewan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	36	929645377167	Agriculture
264	Bhuwan Chandra	Chani Ram	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	27	56330284	Pvt.Job

265	Dinesh Singh Sammal	Bhwan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	23	878910371190	Pvt.Job
266	Mani Ram	Bachi Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	55	960181619458	Agriculture
267	Nandan Singh	Lachcham Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	45	247747730640	Agriculture
268	Ramesh Singh	Dalip Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	43	557884308495	Agriculture
269	Sanjay Sharma	Lt. Kunwar Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	26	789636102146	Pvt.Job
270	Tara Singh	Bhwan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	24	200410872286	Pvt.Job
271	Vinod Chandra Arya	Chani Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	31	412207417712	Agriculture
272	Bhupal Singh	Prem Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	28	595981603872	Agriculture
273	Devendra Singh Sammal	Pratap Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	19	834535895890	Student
274	Ganesh Chandra	Chani Ram	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	20	630654054011	Pvt.Job
275	Gopal Singh Sammal	Diwan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	56	861572328961	Agriculture
276	Harish Singh	Trilock Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	26	341142248242	Pvt.Job
277	Hemant Singh	Gopal Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	26	798016103025	Agriculture
278	Lalit Mohan	Mani Ram	Male	Married	Udwa	26	538777531551	Pvt.Job
279	Madan Singh	Bhwan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	26	234309109045	Pvt.Job
280	Mamta Sammal	Ramesh Singh	Female	Unmarried	Udwa	21	425910321525	Student
281	Nandan Singh	Dhan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	66	845620995128	Pvt. Job
282	Pan Singh Sammal	Nandan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	20	974299969379	Pvt.Job
283	Poonam Sammal	Trilock Singh	Female	Unmarried	Udwa	18	570705018014	Student
284	Pradeep Singh	Gopal Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	29	480270636742	Agriculture
285	Rajni Sammal	Trilok Singh	Female	Unmarried	Udwa	18	862973740061	Student
286	Chandra Singh Sammal	Pratap Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	20	714143784222	Pvt.Job
287	Ganesh Singh Samma	Bhwan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	29	825521217692	Pvt.Job

288	Mamta	Nandan Singh	Female	Unmarried	Udwa	27	857733029772	Teacher
289	Mohan Singh	Nandan Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	33	253246117249	Shop keeper
290	Mohit Singh Sammal	Pratap Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	25	572216154870	Pvt.Job
291	Rajendra Singh	Nandan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	25	538565114786	Pvt.Job
292	Uttam Singh	Laxman Singh	Male	Married	Udwa	43	751678936132	Agriculture
293	Yashpal Singh	Pratap Singh	Male	Unmarried	Udwa	26	616545234534	Pvt.Job
294	Chani Ram	Bheem Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	63	972337397659	Labour
295	Dev Ram	Gulab Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	35	897596267110	Agriculture
296	Devki Devi	Lt. Bhawani Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	67	929596626561	House Wife
297	Dewan Ram	Khushi Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	61	875553442722	Agriculture
298	Harak Singh	Lt. Bhola Singh	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	67	628366568178	Agriculture
299	Iswari Ram	Lt. Mani Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	40	842553964839	Labour
300	Shanti Devi	Lt. Mohan Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	47	426559343972	Agriculture
301	Amba Dutt	Lt. Ram Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	67	213149667405	Agriculture
302	Anand Ballabha	Ganga Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	47	613089138650	Agriculture
303	Ani ram	Govar Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	37	610690677977	Agriculture
304	Bhola Ram	Lt. Gobar Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	46	360375305841	Labour
305	Devi Dutt	Lt. Durga Dutt	Female	Married	Pastola	43	394160136396	Agriculture
306	Devi Dutt	Laxmi Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	57	366930429571	Agriculture
307	Diwan Kumar	Chani Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	22	852720654808	Labour
308	Durga Dutt	Lt. Girdhar	Male	Married	Pastola	46	887020900195	Agriculture
309	Ganga Dutt	Lt. Dayanand	Male	Married	Pastola	49	286049220709	Agriculture
310	Ganga Dutt	Lt. Jheg Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	84	414996098467	Agriculture
311	Gopal Dutt	Chandra Mani	Male	Married	Pastola	37	933140541378	Pvt.Job
312	Govindi Devi	Lt. Durga Dutt	Female	Married	Pastola	72	558815900128	Agriculture

313	Hari Ram	Lt. Mani Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	46	287014334509	Labour
314	Mahendra Singh	Harak Singh	Male	Married	Pastola	29	534199359681	Pvt.Job
315	Nandan Ballabh	Ganga Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	73	245084495438	Agriculture
316	Nandi Devi	Lt. Lila Dhar	Female	Married	Pastola	57	579945730301	House Wife
317	Narayan Dutt	Lt. Bhawani Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	42	936670639995	Agriculture
318	Prakash	Hari Krishan	Male	Married	Pastola	49	693944154836	Agriculture
319	Puran Ram	Lt. Mohan Ram	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	25	223884739858	Labour
320	Ramesh	Lt. Mohan Ram	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	21	720891513652	Labour
321	Revadhar	Hari Krishna	Male	Married	Pastola	58	401711203186	Agriculture
322	Revati Devi	Lt. Keshav Bhatt	Female	Married	Pastola	52	370340030000	Agriculture
323	Shekhar Chandra	Durga Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	33	488889665515	Labour
324	Uttam Ram	Gulab Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	52	358960656165	Agriculture
325	Chandra Ballabh Bhatt	Keshav Bhatt	Male	Married	Pastola	26	747355154726	Agriculture
326	Dinesh Chandra	Durga Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	34	895909635012	Pvt.Job
327	Kanti Ballabh	Lt. Durga Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	53	537422081091	Agriculture
328	Shankar Dutt	Amba Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	35	357280810937	Agriculture
329	Tilochan Bhatt	Rewadhar	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	22	818232706072	Pvt. Job
330	Yash Pal	Uttam Ram	Male	Married	Pastola	31	576355845499	Pvt. Job
331	Anand Ballabh	Lt. Lakshmi Bhatt	Male	Married	Pastola	49	869601872211	Pvt. Job
332	Chetan Chandra	Anand Ballabh	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	21	485274579398	Student
333	Deep Chandra	Lt. Lila Dhar	Male	Married	Pastola	35	769764206013	Agriculture
334	Dinesh Chandra	Keshav Bhatt	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	24	855990478107	Student
335	Dinesh Chandra	Lt. Jal Dutt Sharma	Male	Married	Pastola	33	844249248022	Pvt. Job
336	Gaurav Bhatt	Anand Ballabh	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	19	363462530007	Labor
337	Harish Chandra	Amba Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	37	383849375668	Agriculture

338	Hem Chandra Palariya	Amba Dutt	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	27	640787404085	Agriculture
339	Hemchandra	Revadhar	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	26	650012712539	Pvt. Job
340	Manoj Ram	Uttam Ram	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	29	600633671299	Pvt. Job
341	Naresh Chandra	Narayan Dutt	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	20	984463930864	Student
342	Prem Ballabh	Leela Dhar	Male	Married	Pastola	40	531156440894	Agriculture
343	Ramesh Chandra	Durga Dutt	Male	Married	Pastola	29	746053503332	Pvt. Job
344	Satish Chandra	Amba Dutt	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	30	663392918285	Agriculture
345	Shobha Bhatt	Ravadar	Female	Unmarried	Pastola	27	438372511033	Shop Keeper
346	Tanuj Bhatt	Devi Dutt	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	24	551938285521	Pvt. Job
347	Tara Bhatt	Prakash Chandra	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	23	471978019207	Pvt. Job
348	Akshita Bhatt	Kharak Dev	Female	Unmarried	Pastola	19	791242565943	Student
349	Chandra Prakash	Lt. Jai Dutt Sharma	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	31	376328857790	Pvt. Job
350	Kharak Dev	Lt. Lila Dhar	Male	Married	Pastola	42	271874789716	Govt. Employee
351	Kheemana nd Palariya	Ganga Dutt Palariya	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	23	849354194764	Pvt. Job
352	Mohan Chandra	Devi Datt	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	23	690148391305	Pvt. Job
353	Prakash Chandra Palariya	Ganga Dutt Palariya	Male	Married	Pastola	28	436369697076	Pvt. Job
354	Prakash Ram	Uttam Ram	Male	Unmarried	Pastola	23	438296849939	Student
355	Tara Singh	Harak Singh	Male	Unmarried	Pastola			Agriculture
356	Harendra Singh	Ram Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	53	336621943138	Govt.
357	Jeevan Singh	Lt. Jay Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	51	407168048671	Agriculture
358	Laxma Devi	Lt. Jay Singh	Female	Married	Ganrar	78	96644418356	House Wife
359	Munni Devi	Lt. Ratan Singh	Female	Married	Ganrar	32	549088746440	Govt.
360	Narayan Singh	Lt. Jay Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	36	715371470459	Pvt. Job
361	Rajendra Singh Sammal	Lt. Jay Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Ganrar	33	500440506465	Pvt. Job

362	Ram Singh	Lt. Kumwar Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	87	572100825444	Agriculture
363	Urmila Devi	Lt. Raghubar Singh	Female	Married	Ganrar	51	452105336011	Agriculture
364	Chandan Singh	Lt. Dev Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	62	956576943920	Ex-Service
365	Daleep Singh Sammal	Jodh Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Ganrar	37	882019632804	Agriculture
366	Devendra Singh Sammal	Chandan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	27	965769228705	Pvt. Job
367	Jodh Singh Sammal	Kuvar Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	80	593939839572	Ex. Service
368	Mohan Singh	Nar Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	39	851967144000	Pvt. Job
369	Mohit Sammal	Laxman Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	18	415085872654	Student
370	Rajendra Singh	Lt. Raghubar Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	30	627678163353	Pvt. Job
371	Sanjay Singh	Chandan Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	30	449153615502	Agriculture
372	Tej Singh	Lt. Nor Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	50	318830526883	Govt.
373	Bheepal Singh	Lt. Nor Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	57	309121684113	Govt.
374	Birendra Singh Sammal	Bheepal Singh	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	24	234315327283	Pvt. Job
375	Denesh Singh	Harendra Singh	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	20	605721996149	Student
376	Ganesh Singh Sammal	Bheepal Singh	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	26	837831885225	Pvt. Job
377	Gopal Singh Sammal	Nar Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Ganrar	63	338330031021	Agriculture
378	Gunjan Sammal	Laxman Singh Sammal	Female	Unmarried	Ganrar	24	912560704007	Student
379	Himansh Sammal	Gopal Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	25	221990796475	Govt.
380	Neha Sammal	Tej Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	18	957594315917	Student
381	Pramod Singh	Harendra Singh	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	19	885845240029	Student
382	Prem Singh	Ram Singh	Male	Married	Ganrar	33	220887327416	Agriculture
383	Priyanka	Jeevan Singh	Female	Unmarried	Ganrar	19	361816648747	Student

384	Kailash Singh Sammal	Gopal Singh Sammal	Male	Unmarried	Ganrar	26	607882475362	Pvt.Job
385	Laxman Singh Sammal	Jodh Singh Sammal	Male	Married	Ganrar	44	685769215483	Pvt. Job
386	Bhagwati	Lt. Ram Lal	Female	Married	Paniyabore	47	648144790237	Agriculture
387	Chinta Ram	Ghanniram	Male	Married	Paniyabore	46	782786639430	Agriculture
388	Jivanti Devi	Lt. Dhani Ram	Female	Married	Paniyabore	60	788725632999	Agriculture
389	Kishan Ram	Lt.Vijay Ram	Male	Married	Paniyabore	73	619888187732	Agriculture
390	Mohan Ram	Lt. Ram Lal	Male	Married	Paniyabore	55	301786086090	Agriculture
391	Shanti Devi	Lt. Chani Ram	Female	Married	Paniyabore	55	240642500415	Agriculture
392	Asha	Kishan Ram	Female	Unmarried	Paniyabore	23		Agriculture
393	Bhupash	Chinta Ram	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	18	974326814744	Student
394	Harish Chandra	Lt. Chani Ram	Male	Married	Paniyabore	31	397757370637	Agriculture
395	Jagdish chandra	Lt. Dhani Ram	Male	Married	Paniyabore	41	208657259143	Pvt.Job
396	Jasi Ram	Lt. Ram Lal	Male	Married	Paniyabore	50	793031234670	Agriculture
397	Kailash chandra	Lt. Dhani Ram	Male	Married	Paniyabore	35	742866415728	Agriculture
398	Mohan Chandra	Lt. Pratap Ram	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore		528294455957	Pvt.Job
399	Narayan Singh	lt. Bishan Singh	Male	Married	Paniyabore	60	509387332429	Govt.
400	Prakesh Chandra	Lt. Ram Lal	Male	Married	Paniyabore	40	845300336030	Agriculture
401	Prem Ram	Lt. Ram Lal	Male	Married	Paniyabore	43	523255057599	Agriculture
402	Sarswati	Lt.kheem Singh	Female	Married	Paniyabore	60	952929459882	Agriculture
403	Devendra Chandra	Lt. Pratap Ram	Male	Married	Paniyabore	29	559835500886	Agriculture
404	Mayank Bora	Lt.kheem Singh	Male	Married	Paniyabore	23	642733627303	Agriculture
405	Pramod Chandra Arya	Kishan Ram	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	26	678913984472	Pvt.Job
406	Rohit Kumar Arya	Jasi Ram	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	20	521549005706	Pvt.Job
407	Bhaskar Singh	Narayan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	19	701489346067	Student

408	Chirag Singh Bora	Lt.kheem Singh	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	20	234588279544	Student
409	Divya Arya	Jasi Ram	Female	Unmarried	Paniyabore	21	621550799855	Agriculture
410	Kamal Singh Bora	Narayan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	22	363698998029	Govt.
411	Lalit Kumar	Mohan Ram	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	26	717834541601	Pvt.Job
412	Navieen Chandra	Lt. Chani Ram	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	28	649800530692	Agriculture
413	Ramesh Chandra	Chinta Ram	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	21	876770780132	Pvt.Job
414	Gopal Singh	Narayan Singh	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	34	347066682020	Agriculture
415	Rajendra Prasad	Lt. Pratap Ram	Male	Unmarried	Paniyabore	24	451837866000	Pvt.Job

संलग्नक 2

पेज-1 जन सुनवाई. ग्राम- पनियाबोर (लोक स्वतन्त्रता) दि. - 05-3-2019

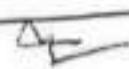
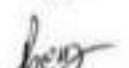
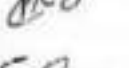
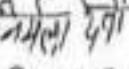
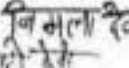
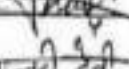
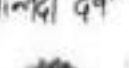
क्र.सं.	नाम	पिता का नाम	ग्राम	फ़ोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
1-	चिरंग सिंह बोरा	स्व. श्रीम सिंह	पनियाबोर	9536557091	
2-	हरेन्द्र सिंह बोरा	स्व. श्रीम सिंह	- - - -	8954675147	
3-	गोपा लाल सिंह बोरा	श्री. नाथन सिंह बोरा	पनियाबोर	8006001294	
4-	उमेश राम	स्व. राम लाल	- - - -	9411543003	
5-	जसवीर राम	स्व. राम लाल	" " "	9410781900	
6-	पिता राम	स्व. धनीराम	"	757921533	
7-	नवीन चंद्र	स्व. श्रीधर राम	"	9410570661	
8-	हरिश्चंद्र सिंह	"	"	"	
9-	केशव सिंह बोरा	स्व. श्रीम सिंह	"	8394873916	
10-	मोहन राम	स्व. श्री राम लाल	"	"	
11-	शेखर सिंह बोरा	स्व. देवी सिंह बोरा	"	7895733671	
12-	दिवान राम	श्री शेखर राम	पनियाबोर	9410140120	
13-	शेखर राम	स्व. विजय राम	"	"	
14-	कैलाश चंद्र	स्व. धनीराम	पनियाबोर	9412308861	
15-	विश्वनाथ राम	स्व. विजय राम	"	9540018506	
16-	गोपाल चंद्र	स्व. श्री राम लाल	"	7812011277	
17-	उमेश चंद्र	स्व. श्री राम लाल	"	9411540398	
18-	उमेश सिंह बोरा	स्व. श्री नरेश सिंह	"	9410555146	
19-	हरेन्द्र सिंह बोरा	स्व. श्री देवी सिंह	"	8279355486	

पेज-२		जनसुनवाई, ग्राम-पनियाबोर (लोक स्वजला), दि-०५-०३-२०१९		
क्र०सं०	नाम व पदनाम	विभाग/ग्रामका नाम	फोन नं०	हस्ताक्षर
1.	श्री बी०बी० पाण्डे अध्य० अभि० (पुनर्वास)	सिचाई विभाग ज० बी० नि० ख-२, हल्द्वारी	9719477071	shreebha
2.	श्री लंजय सिंह सहायक अभियन्ता	" " " " "	9410348034	
3.	श्री शाह नवाज सहा० अभि०	" " " " "	7599999777	
4.	श्री नवीन चंड पंजाबी	संघीय समिति कोयंबूर ग्राम संघा में इंडोरा	9456747444	
5.	नानिल महर	अवर सहायक अभियन्ता	8006639637	
6.	जैदुलसैद फारुख	जिल्ददार	9548391806	
7.	बिजेन्द्र कुमार कर्म अवर सहायक अभियन्ता	ज० बी० नि० ख-२ हल्द्वारी	9627333089	
8.	पिरेजी लाल अवर सहायक अभियन्ता	— — —	9410051173	
9.	गंगा दत्त पलडिया नगरपालिका प्रमुख	जन-सुनवाई त-व जि० नैनीताल Mandac Noida (SIP)	9411541063	
10.	Jai Deep Singh		9915148304	Jai Deep Singh 15/03/2019

ग्राम सुनवाई दि० 6.3.2020 ग्राम - जनराई

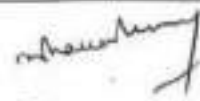
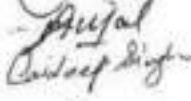
तहसील - नैनीताल, जिल्ला - नैनीताल

{ Attendance Sheet }

क्र.सं.	नाम	पिता का नाम	हस्ताक्षर	मतांश नं०.
1-	गोपाल सिंह	लक्ष्मी नारायण सिंह		ग्राम-जनराई - 9410555264
2-	प्रेम सिंह	श्री राम सिंह		ग्राम-जनराई 8958713844
3-	सुभा सिंह	श्री चंद्रन सिंह		" " "
4-	नेहा	श्री तेज सिंह		" " 9528923435
5-	मिर्मला देवी	सत्रय सिंह (पती)		" " 7818814186
6-	निर्मला देवी	श्री वनीप सिंह (पती)		" " "
7-	स्वप्नी देवी	श्री तेज सिंह (पती)		" " "
8-	चम्या देवी	अविनाश सिंह		" " "
9-	जोधा सिंह	स्व. जोधा सिंह		" " "
10-	आनंदी देवी	श्री गोपाल सिंह (पती)		" " "
11-	श्री दलीप सिंह	श्री जोधा सिंह (समाप्त)		" " "
12-	श्रीमती रविमा देवी	श्री हरेश सिंह (पती)		" " "
13-	उर्मिला देवी	स्व. श्री रघुवर सिंह (पती)		" " "
14-				

7814924222
9456113940

अंग सप्तमवार दि० ६-३-२०२० ग्राम-जनराई, तहसील-नैनीताल
जनपद-मेरठ नैनीताल

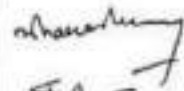
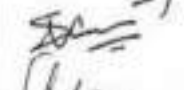
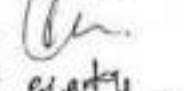
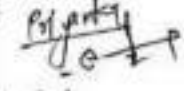
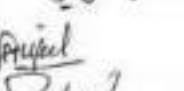
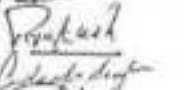
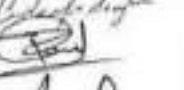
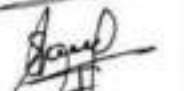
नाम	पदनाम	हस्ताक्षर	मो० सं.
Bhanu Shukla Pandey	Executive Engineers		9719477071
Dr. Ram Chandra Mohansingh Fatiyal	Team Leader zildar		9015379055
Dr. Deep Singh	(SIA) Project incharge		9548391806 9415448309
Sanjay Kumar Singh	Assistant Engineer		9410348034
Pranod Kumar	AAG		8474911119
Ganga Datt	Revenue S.I. Roshil Nainital		9411541065

ग्राम सुनवाई दि० ७-३-२०२० ग्राम - परसोला, तहसील नैनीताल
नैनीताल

क्र. सं.	नाम	पिता का नाम	पता	हस्ताक्षर	फोन नं०
1.	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी राधाव	ल० लीमानन्द भट्ट	परसोला	लक्ष्मी	9411443434
2.	श्री गंगाधर पलायि	ल० दयानन्द	"	"	
3.	" देवीदत्त भट्ट	" लक्ष्मीदत्त	"	देवीदत्त	9458920048
4.	" दीपचन्द भट्ट	"	"	"	
5.	महेन्द्राजी मेहता	ल० श्री नारायणजी	परसोला	महेन्द्र	9410111197
6.	भीम सिंह	कुन्दन सिंह	परसोला	भीम सिंह	
7.	उत्तम शर्मा	गुलाब राम	परसोला	उत्तम राम	
8.	प्रेमवल्लभ	ल० लीलाधर	परसोला	प्रेमवल्लभ	9368900441
9.	प्रकाश चन्द	ल० हरिद्वारा	परसोला	प्रकाश चन्द	
10.	प्रेमसिंह	मोक्षसिंह	परसोला	प्रेमसिंह	9458938451
11.	नन्दावल्लभ	गंगाधर	परसोला	नन्दावल्लभ	
12.	हरिश चन्द	अनन्दादत्त	परसोला	हरिश चन्द	9522456499
13.	दीवाजी सिंह	मोक्षसिंह	परसोला	दीवाजी सिंह	9528445209
14.	हरकट सिंह	मोक्षसिंह	परसोला	हरकट सिंह	7579288
15.	पूरन	पूरन	परसोला	पूरन	481
16.	नन्दन सिंह	जगन्मोहन सिंह	परसोला	नन्दन सिंह	
17.	Hem Ch. Bhatt	Mr S. D. BHATT	परसोला	नन्दन सिंह	9639340377
18.	Arjun Bhatt	Shree Hanish chandra Bhatt	परसोला	अर्जुन	9760084683
19.	नमोदत्त सिंह	ल० लक्ष्मी चण्ड	परसोला	नमोदत्त	8958176427
20.	दीपसिंह	स्व. विनोद सिंह	परसोला	दीपसिंह	9971580706
21.	दीपचन्द	ल० लीलाधर	परसोला	दीपसिंह	9459283270
22.	बाली राम	स्व. भीम राम	परसोला	बाली राम	7088518544
23.	मोक्षचन्द	स्व. हरिद्वारा	परसोला	मोक्षचन्द	9411321590
24.	बेवम सिंह	म. जगत सिंह	परसोला	बेवम	8077568542
25.					

क्र.सं.	नाम	पिता का नाम	पता	संलग्नता	मो. नं.
26	भोलाराम	स्व. गोवर्धन	पस्तोला	भोलाराम	941186761
27	देवेन्द्र चन्द	भैरव दत्त	पस्तोला	देवेन्द्र	952846338
28	हेम चन्द भट्ट	आनन्दलाल	पस्तोला	हेमचन्द	9568637247
29	विजय चन्द	हरीचन्द	पस्तोला	Vijay	952858894
30	अनोराम	गोवराम	पस्तोला	अनोराम	
31	दुखवीराम	भुवनेश्वर	पस्तोला	दुखवीराम	780813372
32	गुहाराज मेहता	श्री भवान सिंह मेहता	पस्तोला	गुहाराज	9458936463
33	जीवनसिंह मेहता	श्री गोपाल सिंह मेहता	पस्तोला	जीवनसिंह	9983981865
34	श्रीमती नन्दी देवी	श्री. स्व. श्री. लाला कृ. भट्ट	पस्तोला	श्रीमती नन्दी देवी	
35	श्रीमती गंगा देवी	श्री. श्री. गिरधर चन्द	पस्तोला	श्रीमती गंगा देवी	
36	हेमा देवी	श्री. श्री. लाला भट्ट	पस्तोला	हेमा देवी	
37	बाबा देवी	श्री. श्री. देवी दत्त भट्ट	पस्तोला	बाबा देवी	
38	रमा देवी	श्री. श्री. जयदत्त भट्ट	पस्तोला	रमा देवी	
39	नारायण देवी	श्री. श्री. स्व. श्री. धनू चन्द	पस्तोला	नारायण देवी	
40	नारायण देवी	स्व. श्री. कल्याण दत्त	पस्तोला	नारायण देवी	
41	गंगा देवी पस्तोला	श्री. गंगा दत्त	पस्तोला	गंगा देवी	
42	रविकुमार	स्व. श्री. लाला धर भट्ट	पस्तोला	रविकुमार	9528624386
	चन्दलाल भट्ट	स्व. श्री. विश्व दत्त भट्ट	))	चन्दलाल	9024017682

जनसुनवाई दि. 3-2-20 ग्राम पंचायत लहली व तिला
- लेनीगल।

क्र. सं.	नाम	पता	पता	हस्ताक्षर	मो. नं.
1.	श्री. राजेश कुमार	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	परमेश्वर मठ जमरानी।		9412958261
2.	श्री. श्री. वाडे	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	जमरानी मठ		9719477071
3.	राजेश कुमार सिंह	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	जमरानी मठ-2 जमरानी मठ निर्माण		9410348034
4.	Dr. Ravi Chandra	Tamra Land	Mantec Consultants		9015379055
5.	पिंका प्रसाद	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	जमरानी मठ निर्माण		826652645
6.	अमित महर	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	हलानी		8006639637
7.	मोहम्मद जफर	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	— do —		9548391806
8.	राजेश कुमार देवगुप्त	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	हलानी-हलानी		9411518232
9.	Dr. Deep Singh	SIA (Project)	Mantec Consultants		941148304
10.	अमित सिंह	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	हलानी		9897090954
11.	मि. सिंह	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	हलानी		9411350987
12.	गोविंद सिंह	अधीनस्थ प्रियंका	हलानी		9654722872

जमराना बाई दि० ८.३.२०२० गांव-उडावा तहसील व जिला-नैनीताल

क्र.सं.	नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	पत्नी	हस्ताक्षर	फोन नं.
1-	डंडा देवी	चन्नी राम	उडावा	डंडा देवी	9217747488
2-	सन्तु डंडावा	रतन राम	उडावा	Chandhok. K.	9821230178
3-	गोपाल राम	गोपाल राम	उडावा	गोपाल राम	9456546720
4-	विमल सिंह	बेरा सिंह	उडावा	विमल सिंह	9456546722
5-	मान सिंह	मान सिंह	उडावा	मान सिंह	9837763178
6-	वीरगोपाल	मान सिंह	उडावा	वीरगोपाल	9837767201
7-	भूरन सिंह	मान सिंह	उडावा	भूरन सिंह	9456547450
8-	मान सिंह	मान सिंह	उडावा	मान सिंह	7817715645
9-	विमल चंद	मान सिंह	उडावा	विमल चंद	9456546720
10-	हेमल कुमार	गोपाल राम	उडावा	हेमल कुमार	9456546720
11-	चनीराम	चनीराम	उडावा	चनीराम	9456546720
12-	मि लोभा सिंह	गोपाल सिंह	उडावा	मि लोभा सिंह	9456546720
13-	रमेश सिंह	रं. दलीप सिंह	उडावा	रमेश सिंह	9458316995
14-	चनीराम	रं. भीम राम	उडावा	चनीराम	9458316993
15-	मान सिंह	रं. दलीप सिंह	उडावा	मान सिंह	9458316993
16-	प्रभा सिंह	प्रभा सिंह	उडावा	प्रभा सिंह	9458316993
17-	सावित्री देवी	रं. चनी सिंह	उडावा	सावित्री देवी	9458316993
18-	दिवाकर सिंह	स्व. दिवाकर सिंह	उडावा	दिवाकर सिंह	9458316993
19-	लज्जा सिंह	स्व. दिवाकर सिंह	उडावा	लज्जा सिंह	9458316993
20-	खीमा सिंह	स्व. दिवाकर सिंह	उडावा	खीमा सिंह	9458316993
21-	अनिल	रं. दिवाकर सिंह	उडावा	अनिल	9458316993
22-	इन्दिरा	रं. दिवाकर सिंह	उडावा	इन्दिरा	9458316993
23-	चनेराम चन्द	चनीराम	उडावा	चनेराम चन्द	9458316993
24-					
25-					
26-					
27-					

जमरानी बांध दिनांक 8-3-2020 ग्राम उदवा तहसील नैनीताल जिला

क्र.सं.	नाम	पदनाम	पता	हस्ताक्षर	मो.नं.
1.	भारत शुभन कर्जे	अधिकाारी	जमरानी बांध		9719477071
2.	संतोष कुमार सिंह	सहायक अभियन्ता	निर्माण खण्ड-2		9410348034
3.	जेम्स एच फार्वेल	डिप्टी	" "		9548391806
4.	धीरज कुमार शर्मा	अ.सहायक अभियन्ता	" "		8859898540
5.	Jai Deep Singh	(SIA) project incharge	Number Under selc		9897090954
6.	पुष्पादेवि मिश्रा	राजस्व निष्पत्ति	राजस्व विभाग		9411350961
7.	राजेश सिंह	राजस्व निष्पत्ति	राजस्व विभाग		9659722872
8.	राजेश सिंह रावत	रा.उ.नि	राजस्व विभाग		

पब्लिक हियरिंग में उपस्थित गांव के लोगों का हाजिरी पत्र अनुबंध -2
 जनसुनवाई में नॉ 5 12.3.2020 गांव: तिलवाड़ी तहसील व
 जिला: नैनीताल

क्र. सं.	नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	पता	विकासक	मो. नं.
1-	रघुवीर राम	श्री. जेरीराम	तिलवाड़ी	कनौज	945672516
2-	सुबोध चंद	श्री. जेरीराम	तिलवाड़ी		
3-	सुन्दरलाल	श्री. धर्मराम	तिलवाड़ी	सुन्दरलाल	9456547608
4-	मनोज	श्री. धर्मराम	"	मनीजुराम	9411551932
5-	रानी डेवी	श्री. धर्मराम	"	नंदी देवी	9456547608
6-	इतीराम	श्री. चन्दराम	"	दलीप	9411553167
7-	वीरगं राम	श्री. कबीराम	"	दीवानजी	
8-	मोहन राम	श्री. कबीराम	"	मोहनराम	9412943532
9-	इन्दरी राम	श्री. भीमराम	"	कनौज	6395012509
10-	गान्धिका	श्री. लालचन्द	"	हरीशचन्द्र	
11-	हरिप्रसाद	श्री. चनीराम	"		
12-	चण्डिका	श्री. विमलराम	"	पुनर्नारायण	9528787258
13-	राजेन्द्रलाल	श्री. जेरीराम	"	हरीशचन्द्र	
14-	हरिप्रसाद	श्री. श्री नरेशराम	तिलवाड़ी		
15-	रमेशचन्द	श्री. श्री जेरीराम	तिलवाड़ी	रमेशचन्द्र	8057751538
16-	चनीराम	श्री. श्री विमलराम	तिलवाड़ी	चनीराम	
17-	पुनर्नारायण	श्री. पुनर्नारायण	तिलवाड़ी		
18-	देवचन्द	श्री. श्री रामचन्द्र	तिलवाड़ी	देवचन्द्र	9456743617
19-	गान्धिका डेवी	श्री. श्री लालचन्द	तिलवाड़ी		
20-	बालकृष्ण सिंह राना	श्री. श्री गान्धिका		बालकृष्ण	9690569117
21-	इतीराम चन्द	श्री. श्री लाल	तिलवाड़ी	सुभाष चन्द	94565490345
22-	सुभाष चन्द	श्री. श्री लाल		पुनर्नारायण	9411517343
23-	चनीराम	श्री. लाल			
24-	हरिप्रसाद	श्री. विमलराम	तिलवाड़ी	हरीशचन्द्र	9563586908
25-	गोपाल	श्री. देवप्रसाद	तिलवाड़ी	गोपाल	9479225197
26-	रमेशचन्द	श्री. विमलराम	तिलवाड़ी	विमलराम	941155447
27-	सुभाष चन्द	श्री. जेरीराम	तिलवाड़ी	गोपाल	9411553167
28-	सुभाष चन्द	श्री. जेरीराम	तिलवाड़ी		9411553167

जनसुनवाई दि. 12.3.2020 ग्राम-तिलावाड़ी तहसील व जिला
नेनीताल

क्र. सं.	नाम	पदनाम	पता	हस्ताक्षर	जो. नं.
1.	भारत भूचन कछे	ड. व.	JDB-2, Haldwani		9719477071
2.	संजय कुमार सिंह	A.E.	JDB-2, Haldwani		9410348034
3.	गंगा दत्त पराशर	रजस्व उप निरीक्षक	पु. रोजिल तकजोरी		9411541065
4.	जे. ए. सी. फारुख	जिलेदार	जो. बा. नि. थो. II		7548391806
5.	बिजेन्द्र कुमार भाग	A.A.E.	do		9627333009
6.	वीरभद्र कुमार नेगी	A.A.E.	do		8859978540
7.	चिरंजी लाल	A.A.E.	do		9410051173
8.	मनिल महर	अप सहायक अभियंता	do		

अनुसूची क्र. 13.03.2020 आस. सुरक्षी का (उद्धार) नमूना व विवरण
उपरोक्त कार्यों का विवरण।

क्र.सं.	कृष	विनाशिकारण	गंध का नाम	प्लॉटिंग को	वर्ग
1	मोतीराम	असलामुद्दीन	मिलवादी	945654748	मोतीराम
2	दिनेश सिंह	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654672	दिनेश सिंह
3	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
4	रतन सिंह	असलाम	असलाम	945654748	रतन सिंह
5	कुमार	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	कुमार
6	वैष्णव	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	वैष्णव
7	हरि	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	हरि
8	गंगा	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	गंगा
9	वनीराम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	वनीराम
10	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
11	मोतीराम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	मोतीराम
12	पुष्पा	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	पुष्पा
13	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
14	मोतीराम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	मोतीराम
15	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
16	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
17	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
18	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
19	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
20	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
21	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
22	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
23	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
24	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
25	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
26	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
27	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
28	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
29	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
30	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
31	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
32	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
33	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम
34	असलाम	असलाम	मिलवादी	945654748	असलाम

पञ्चसुनकारी दि. 13.03.2020 सभा- सुदकुलिया (हैमखण) पंचायत-
उपस्थित कायस्थों का विवरण

क्र. सं.	नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	पान नं.	सहताका
35	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	उडावा	941018037	शिव सिंह
36	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	945654031	शिव
37	सुधीर सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	741035435	
38	वीरकल सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	783776317	शिव
39	कृष्ण सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव
40	दीपक सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	9410353106	शिव
41	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा		शिव
42	रमेश सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	750523231	शिव
43	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	945654316	शिव
44	पनीराम	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	945654316	शिव
45	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	8639610313	शिव
46	पान सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	701833473	शिव
47	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	9354300423	शिव
48	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	945654316	शिव
49	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	9354300423	शिव
50	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	9456322646	शिव
51	हरेश सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	9411303313	शिव
52	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	हैडावा	7430132205	शिव
53	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव
54	दीपक सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	8859675467	शिव
55	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	9456547600	शिव
56	पनीराम	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव
57	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	9411551932	शिव
58	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	9436547608	शिव
59	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	9466548045	शिव
60	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव
61	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव
62	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव
63	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	9456547900	शिव
64	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	9456547899	शिव
65	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी	7579442079	शिव
66	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव
67	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव
68	शिव सिंह	शिव सिंह	लिनवाडी		शिव

जमरानी बाजार दि. 13.3.2020 ग्राम-शुर्कुडिया (हैदरगंज) तहसील जिला-
नैनीताल

ग्रामस्थान वसुधैवकुटुम्बकम् का विवरण ।

क्र.सं.	नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	माता का नाम	आम सं.	हस्ताक्षर
	जगन सिंह	जैलाल सिंह	हैदरगंज		जगन सिंह
	दिलीप सिंह	देवदत्त सिंह	हैदरगंज		दिलीप सिंह
	नरक सिंह	देवदत्त सिंह	हैदरगंज		नरक सिंह
	Prem Singh	Khanabek Singh	Haiderganj		Prem Singh
	Pappu Singh	Prem Singh	Haiderganj		Pappu Singh
	Babbar Singh	Prem Singh	Haiderganj		Babbar Singh
	Rajeev Singh	Ch. Prem Singh	Haiderganj		Rajeev Singh
	गंगा सिंह	देवदत्त सिंह	Haiderganj		गंगा सिंह
	अमन सिंह	जैलाल सिंह	हैदरगंज		अमन सिंह
	दुर्गा सिंह	राज सिंह	हैदरगंज		दुर्गा सिंह
	Shikhar Singh	Khanabek Singh	Haiderganj		Shikhar Singh
	Khanabek Singh	Khanabek Singh	" "		Khanabek Singh
	जेम सिंह संग्रह	जेम सिंह	हैदरगंज		जेम सिंह
	नन्दन सिंह	" जेम सिंह	" "		नन्दन सिंह
	शुभल सिंह	" जेम सिंह	" "		शुभल सिंह
	हेम सिंह	" जेम सिंह	" "		हेम सिंह
	हरीश सिंह	" जेम सिंह	" "		हरीश सिंह
	हनुमंत सिंह	" जेम सिंह	" "		हनुमंत सिंह
	प्रदीप सिंह संग्रह	श्री गोकुल सिंह संग्रह	" "		Pradiip Singh
	नरेश सिंह	श्री जेम सिंह संग्रह	" "		Narash Singh
	पान सिंह	दुर्गा संग्रह	" "		Pan Singh
	जगदीश वैजवाला	सुश्री सुमन वैजवाला	हैदरगंज		Jagdish Vajwala
	श्रीनिवास वैजवाला	H.N. वैजवाला हैदरगंज			Shrinivas Vajwala
	अरविंद वैजवाला	प्रीत वैजवाला	वसिष्ठ		Arvind Vajwala
	विश्वनाथ	श्री निनाथ वैजवाला	बुधना		Vishwanath
	दीनानाथ	श्री चंद्रशेखर	हैदरगंज		Deenannaath
	नरेश कुमार	रत्नराज	उडवा		Narash Kumar
	गोपालराज	जैलाल राम	उडवा		Gopalraj
	राज रा	गोपाल रा	भुमना गाँव		Raj Ra
	जीवन-व-व	श्री जीवन	विलवडा		Jeevan-V-V
	हरेक सिंह	श्री विनायक	हैदरगंज	9456520271	Harek Singh
	अनूप सिंह	अनूप सिंह	हैदरगंज		Anup Singh
	विजय सिंह	अनूप सिंह	हैदरगंज		Vijay Singh
	नरेश सिंह	अनूप सिंह	हैदरगंज		Narash Singh
	विजय सिंह	अनूप सिंह	हैदरगंज		Vijay Singh

जम्नाम नगर डिविजन 13.03.2020 तारीख: अरुण जिला (हैडक्वार्टर) नरमन जिला - नरमन जिला

उपस्थित व्यक्तियों का विवरण :

क्र. सं.	नाम	पिता/पति का नाम	पता का नाम	फोन नं.	हस्ताक्षर
1	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद	मोहन चंद		
2	हरि शर्मा	श्री लाल शर्मा	मोहन चंद	8006297575	हरि शर्मा
3	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा		9412034555	मोहन चंद
4	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा	9536557891	मोहन चंद
5	अरवि शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा		अरवि शर्मा
6	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा	9927100006	मोहन चंद
7	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा	मोहन चंद शर्मा	8006060487	मोहन चंद

Public Hearing – Resolution of the matter**I. PANIYABORE VILLAGE**

1. Natural resources have been ignored.
2. We do not know about what decision has been taken by Administration & Dam officers over our 12 points demands. Please tell us about it.
3. We will not give land for cash.
4. We should be rehabilitated in Bhabhar area because we live in hilly region and will have to face lot of problems to live in plains.
5. We want home for home and land for land.
6. We do not know anything about resettlement policy but signatures have been taken on consent forms. First of all resettlement policy be explained to us then signatures be taken on consent forms.
7. Quick decision may be taken for Dam construction and what ever action is supposed to be taken, should be done at the earliest, because the action for dam construction has been going on for a long time and do not know how long will it take and do to this full development of our village has not taken place.

II. GANRAR VILLAGE

1. On how many points action has been taken out of 12 points demand letter which we submitted to Dam department.
2. We need land for land, house for house and should be given government job.

III. PASTOLA VILLAGE

1. We should be given employment in the Dam project.
2. Our fields are in stepped forms and when the Dam will be constructed our fields will face the danger of landslides. Project authorities should plan in this respect and resolve this problem.
3. We have facility of 'Van Panchayat' over here and in case of resettlement if there is no facility of 'Van Panchayat' at that place then shall we get the compensation in lieu of it?
4. Provision of employment should be there in Jamrani Dam project and one member of the affected family should be given the government job.
5. We have not received any legal information for stopping the construction work or the repair to old construction. Shall be get the compensation for the new houses being constructed at present?

IV. UDWA VILLAGE

1. Please let us know what steps shall be taken by the government for the loss of link road of our 'Gram Sabha'.
2. 9 temple premises of our village should be constructed in our village itself.
3. The families should be treated as fully affected whose major portion of the land is being acquired in Dam project because only small portion of land and house are left above the submergence area.
4. Our water mills should also taken into account as it is our only livelihood means.
5. Our village is connected to Murkuriya village so we should be connected to this village and bridge should be constructed from Murkuriya to Udwa.
6. Affected people should be resettled together in a planned manner so that they may not be impacted. In case of resettlement, the people having whatso ever job should be given the employment in a planned manner.

V. TILWARI VILLAGE

1. LARA Act 2013 should be amended in conformity with our village. As this Act is in effect from 2013 the inflation up to the current period should be added.
2. 5 acres land, Job to one person and house for house or money for house. Treatment of disabled persons by making special plans by the government and assured resettlement arrangement for them and there should be provision of special government allowance.
3. Officers of Jamrani Dam project are not providing any documents to us regarding the resettlement policy and the villagers request that first of all resettlement policy should be made and after that consent be taken of villagers.
4. Our 363 days have been wasted for small meetings for Dam because of which our manual labour has been lost, which would have been otherwise used for family affairs and routine things necessary for livelihood.
5. Government job and reservation be given under Jamrani Dam project in the manner as given in Tehri Dam.
6. Can we construct new house? Should we construct 'Indira Awas' house or not? Fishing rights be given to the affected people in Jamrani Dam project.

VI. MURKURIYA VILLAGE

1. First tell us what arrangements shall be made in resettlement and thereafter we shall leave our houses and go.
2. 'Indira Awas' is pending for the people here. Should we construct house or not?
3. LARA Act be amended.
4. There should be clarity in resettlement policy.
5. Contact road of Udwa shall be nil after construction of Dam. Please let us know what steps shall be taken by the government in order to connect our village.

Annexure-4**Form No. A****Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project, Nainital - Social Impact Assessment
Questionnaire-Primary data collection**

Family/Form No.-

House No.-

1. Name of village.....
2. Name of block.....
3. Pargana (Subdivision).....
4. Tahsil/District.....
5. Name of head of the family.....
- Father's name.....
6. Ration card no.....
- Type of ration card (Please $\sqrt{}$)...BPL / Non BPL.
7. Bank details of head of the family:
- i. Name of bank.....
- Branch.....
- ii. Account no.....
- iii. IFSC code.....
- iv. Pan card no.....
- v. Adhar card no.....

8. Details of head of the family and members

Sl. No.	Names of head of the family and members	Sex	Married / Unmarried	Date of Birth	Age (in Years)	Relationship With head of The family	Education Details a. 5th b. 10th c. 12th d. Graduation	Type of Occupation	Aadhar card no.	A/C no.	IFSC code/ Name of bank	Remark
1												
2												
3												
4												

5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

9. Religion..... 10. Caste..... 11. Nature of house.....

12. Types of cattle and number:

Sl. No	Types of cattle/animals	Yes / No	No. of cattle / animal
1.	Cow		
2.	Buffalo		
3.	Goat/sheep		
4.	Oxen		
5.	Horse		
6.	Mule		
7.	others		

13. Is there electricity or not.....

14. Annual Income from all sources.....
15. Mode of transport (Own/ Hired).....
16. Type of farmer (Please tick ✓)
- A. i) Landless ii) Marginal iii) Small iv) Medium v) Large
- B. Irrigated land..... Area.....
- C. Unirrigated / Rainfed land..... Area.....
- D. Name of Account holder.....
- E. Any other details.....
- F. No. of trees on the land.....
- G Any other resource on land.....
17. How do you use your area that is to be acquired?
- (i) Agriculture..... (ii) Residential..... (iii) Commercial.....
- (iv) Any other.....
18. What is the domestic water source in your house?
19. Is there any problem with water supply? If yes what is that problem? Please Describe.
- (i) Yes.....
- (ii) No.....
20. Is there any health problem with you?
- 1).....
- 2).....
21. Is there any major issue or problem in your area?
- 1).....
- 2).....
22. Do you know about the dam construction project in your area?
- a) Yes b) No if yes then how?
- 1) Newspaper 2) Official visit interaction 3) TV News / Internet 4) Any other source
23. Do you know about the benefits of the dam construction project for you as well as for the whole community?
- a) Yes b) No If yes then what are those?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

24. Are you aware of the adverse effects caused by the dam construction project for you and for the whole community?

- a) Yes b) No if yes then what are those?

- 1).....
- 2).....

25. What are the common community Property / resources which are to be acquired under the dam construction project? Please provide details regarding that.

- i) Local Roads.....
- ii) Temples/ Religious Place.....
- iii) Footpath/Chaupal.....
- iv) Schools.....
- v) Health Facilities.....
- vi) Aanganwadi Centres.....
- vii) Public Distribution Systems.....
- viii) Well.....
- ix) Transport medium connected to the market.....
- x) Any other information related to property or resource etc., which is important to the land to be acquired
.....

26. Is there any project of irrigation in the area that is to be acquired?

- 1) Yes 2) No

27. Do you give your consent to be relocated if dam construction activities take place?

- 1) Yes 2) No

28. Do you prefer payment in Cash or Kind?

- a) land to land settlement b) House in resettlement site c) shop in the resettlement site
d) Any other please specify

29. Do you completely depend on compensation from the land to be acquired?

a) Yes

b) Partially

c) No

d) I do not know

30. Has any negotiation with Govt, been carried out?

1) Yes

2) No

31. Has the Govt. offered you compensation for loss of your livelihood?

1) Yes

2) No

32. Are you satisfied with the compensation being offered to you? If no then why?

1) Yes

2) No.....

33. How will you like to be compensated for your loss of livelihood? Please mention all your reasonable demands.

.....

.....

.....

34. Any other information related to your land, resources or anything by which you will suffer loss due to dam activities?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Date:

Name of the Survey Investigator

Name of the Respondent

Mobile No:

Mobile No:

Signature

Signature

Form No. B

Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project, Nainital

Social Impact Assessment Questionnaire-Primary data collection

1. Name of Village 2. Name of block.....
3. Pargana..... 4. Tahsil District.....
5. Post Office
6. What are the common community Property/resources which are to be acquired under the dam construction project? Please provide details regarding that
 - a) Local Roads..... b. Temples/ Religious Places / Tourist Site etc.....
 - c) Footpath/Chaupal..... d) School.....
 - e). Health Facilities..... f) Anganwadi Centres.....
 - g. Public Distribution Systems Food and Water.....
 - h) Livelihood Activity bank Cooperative Bank etc
 - i) Transport medium connected to the market.....
 - j) community Centre Panchayat ghar /Govt. Building.....
 - k. Any other information related to property of resource etc, which is important to the land to be acquired.....
7. Types of livelihood in the affected area
 - a) Agriculture labourers b) Farming c) Farming of Farming with other source of income
 - d) barbers e) nurses f) teachers g) any other
8. Cooperative societies or like programmes in the affected area
 - a) Milk federation (Dairy) b) Handycam (Hathkargha) c) Women knitting Group
 - d) any other Group/Societies Plecify.....
9. Wild animals type in the affected area
 - a) Nilgai b) Deer c) Jackals d) Turkeys/with hens e) leopard tiger
 - g) any other wild animals
10. What is the most common sewer system in the affected area?
 - a) Open b) public toilets c) Interior own toilet d) any other sewer system
11. impoverishment risks (that contribute poverty to the concerned community people) in the affected area

- a) Loss of land b) loss of trees/ plantations in your area c) any other
12. Is there any migration from your area a) No.....Yes..... if yes what are the reasons of emigration?
- b) Time of year of migration.
13. how frequent migration it in a year?
14. Do you avail loan i. a) No.....Yes.....If yes What are the sources of loan
- ii. Do you get loan easily if not then what are the difficulties you face?.....
15. Level of crime in your area
- a) High b) Medium c) Low
16. What are the major crimes committed in your area?
17. Is water only available for your agricultural crops a) yes.....b) if no then what are the reasons behind this?.....
- 18 is there any NGOs/ Agencies working in the affected area for the welfare of community people?
- a) No.....b) Yes.....if Yes Which Are those NGOs/Agencies?.....
- 19 Psychological effects due to resettlement
- a) Stress of displacement b) Stress of loss of Livelihood c) Stress of loss of Local customs within the Original Community d) Any other
20. Indirect impacts on the local people dam construction
- a) Degradation of catchment forest (upper cream forest) b) Access to other Forest Resources then the Submerged Forest Lading to instability in ecology of the ecosystem
21. is there any project activity in the area that is to be stopped or Discontinued? a) No.....b) Yes.....if yes what are those?
22. Is there any incidence of violence prevalent in the area? a) No.....b) Yes..... if yes what are those
23. Do you give you consent to be relocated dam construction activities take place?
- a) Yes b) No
24. Economic Activity in Study Area that is to be acquired for Dam

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....

25. Number of Fair in your village area that is to be acquired under the Dam project

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....

26. Number of Bhandra in your village area that is to be acquired for Dam .

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....

27. Number of Community Worship) in your village area that is to be acquired for Dam (e.g- Durgapuja)

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....

Village Location Map (by hand)

Date:

Name of the Survey Investigator.....

Name of the Respondent.....

Mobile No:

Mobile No:

Signature

Signature

Annexure-5

RFCTLARR Act 2013

विशेष सं- सं- सूच- (एन) 04/0007/2003-13

REGISTERED NO. DL-4/N04/0007/2003-13



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्रधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं- 40] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, सितम्बर 27, 2013/ अश्विन 5, 1935 (सक)
 No. 40] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2013/ ASVINA 5, 1935 (SAKA)

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

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

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

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

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

No. 30 of 2013

[26th September, 2013.]

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

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

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

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

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:

Provided that the Central Government shall appoint such date within three months from the date on which the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013 receives the assent of the President.

Application of
Act.

2. (1) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose, and shall include the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for strategic purposes relating to naval, military, air force, and armed forces of the Union, including central paramilitary forces or any work vital to national security or defence of India or State police, safety of the people; or

(b) for infrastructure projects, which includes the following, namely:—

(i) all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, excluding private hospitals, private educational institutions and private hotels;

(ii) projects involving agro-processing, supply of inputs to agriculture, warehousing, cold storage facilities, marketing infrastructure for agriculture and allied activities such as dairy, fisheries, and meat processing, set up or owned by the appropriate Government or by a farmers' cooperative or by an institution set up under a statute;

(iii) project for industrial corridors or mining activities, national investment and manufacturing zones, as designated in the National Manufacturing Policy;

(iv) project for water harvesting and water conservation structures, sanitation;

(v) project for Government administered, Government aided educational and research schemes or institutions;

(vi) project for sports, health care, tourism, transportation or space programme;

(vii) any infrastructure facility as may be notified in this regard by the Central Government and after tabling of such notification in Parliament;

(c) project for project affected families;

(d) project for housing for such income groups, as may be specified from time to time by the appropriate Government;

(e) project for planned development or the improvement of village sites or any site in the urban areas or provision of land for residential purposes for the weaker sections in rural and urban areas;

(f) project for residential purposes to the poor or landless or to persons residing in areas affected by natural calamities, or to persons displaced or affected by reason of the implementation of any scheme undertaken by the Government, any local authority or a corporation owned or controlled by the State.

(2) The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, consent, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall also apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the Government, for public purpose as defined in sub-section (1);

(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (f);

Provided that in the case of acquisition for—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions.

(a) "Administrator" means an officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section (f) of section 4;

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

(c) "affected family" includes—

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

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

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

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

(v) a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;

(vi) a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land;

(d) "agricultural land" means land used for the purpose of—

(i) agriculture or horticulture;

(ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs;

(iii) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and

(iv) land used for the grazing of cattle;

(e) "appropriate Government" means,—

(i) in relation to acquisition of land situated within the territory of a State, the State Government;

(ii) in relation to acquisition of land situated within a Union territory (except Puducherry), the Central Government;

(iii) in relation to acquisition of land situated within the Union territory of Puducherry, the Government of Union territory of Puducherry;

(iv) in relation to acquisition of land for public purpose in more than one State, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments or Union territories; and

(v) in relation to the acquisition of land for the purpose of the Union as may be specified by notification, the Central Government;

Provided that in respect of a public purpose in a District for an area not exceeding such as may be notified by the appropriate Government, the Collector of such District shall be deemed to be the appropriate Government;

(f) "Authority" means the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority established under section 51;

(g) "Collector" means the Collector of a revenue district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially designated by the appropriate Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act;

(h) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 44;

(i) "cost of acquisition" includes—

(i) amount of compensation which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such Authority or Court;

(ii) demurrage to be paid for damages caused in the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition;

(iii) cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families;

(iv) cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas;

Sec. 2]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

5

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

(vi) administrative cost,—

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

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

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

(j) "company" means—

1 of 1956

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

21 of 1860

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

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

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

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

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

5 of 1908

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(r) "land owner" includes any person—

(i) whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or

(ii) any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or 2 of 2007

(iii) who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or

(iv) any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority;

(s) "local authority" includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force, a Panchayat as defined in article 243 and a Municipality as defined in article 243P, of the Constitution;

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

(u) "market value" means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26;

(v) "notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be, the Gazette of a State and the expression "notify" shall be construed accordingly;

(w) "patta" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the relevant Central or State Acts or rules or regulations made thereunder;

(x) "person interested" means—

(i) all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act;

(ii) the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; 2 of 2007

(iii) a person interested in an easement affecting the land;

(iv) persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and

(v) any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;

(y) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(z) "project" means a project for which land is being acquired, irrespective of the number of persons affected;

(za) "public purpose" means the activities specified under sub-section (1) of section 2;

(zb) "Requiring Body" means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation or person 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 is for public purpose to a company, body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation, as the case may be, under lease, licence or through any other mode of transfer of land;

(zc) "Resettlement Area" means an area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the appropriate Government;

Sec. 2]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

7

40 of 1996.

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

(2e) "small farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

CHAPTER II

DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE

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

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

Preparation of
Social Impact
Assessment
study.

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

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

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

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

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

(a) assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;

(b) estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced;

(c) extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;

(d) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project;

(e) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible;

(f) study of social impacts of the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-a-vis the benefits of the project;

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

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

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

(6) The appropriate Government shall require the authority conducting the Social Impact Assessment study to prepare a Social Impact Management Plan, listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact for a specific component referred to in sub-section (5), and such measures shall not be less than what is provided under a scheme or programme, in operation in that area, of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, in operation in the affected area.

Public hearing
for Social
Impact
Assessment.

5. Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.

Publication of
Social Impact
Assessment
study.

6. (1) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan referred to in sub-section (6) of section 4 are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the officers of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

(2) Wherever Environment Impact Assessment is carried out, a copy of the Social Impact Assessment report shall be made available to the Impact Assessment Agency authorized by the Central Government to carry out environmental impact assessment.

Provided that, in respect of irrigation projects where the process of Environment Impact Assessment is required under the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, the provisions of this Act relating to Social Impact Assessment shall not apply.

B.—APPRAISAL OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT BY AN EXPERT GROUP

Appraisal of
Social Impact
Assessment
report by an
Expert Group.

7. (1) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment report is evaluated by an independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group, as may be constituted by it.

(2) The Expert Group constituted under sub-section (1) shall include the following, namely:—

- (a) two non-official social scientists;
- (b) two representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be;
- (c) two experts on rehabilitation; and
- (d) a technical expert in the subject relating to the project.

(3) The appropriate Government may nominate a person from amongst the members of the Expert Group as the Chairperson of the Group.

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

- (a) the project does not serve any public purpose; or
- (b) the social costs and adverse social impacts of the project outweigh the potential benefits,

it shall make a recommendation within two months from the date of its constitution to the effect that the project shall be abandoned forthwith and no further steps to acquire the land will be initiated in respect of the same:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exemption from Social Impact Assessment.

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL PROVISION TO SAFEGUARD FOOD SECURITY

Special
provision to
safeguard food
security.

10. (1) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), no irrigated multi-cropped land shall be acquired under this Act.

(2) Such land may be acquired subject to the condition that it is being done under exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort, where the acquisition of the land referred to in sub-section (1) shall, in aggregate for all projects in a district or State, in no case exceed such limits as may be notified by the appropriate Government considering the relevant State specific factors and circumstances.

(3) Whenever multi-crop irrigated land is acquired under sub-section (2), an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of the land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security.

(4) In a case not falling under sub-section (1), the acquisition of the agricultural land in aggregate for all projects in a district or State, shall in no case exceed such limits of the total net sown area of that district or State, as may be notified by the appropriate Government:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of projects that are linear in nature such as those relating to railways, highways, major district roads, irrigation canals, power lines and the like.

CHAPTER IV

NOTIFICATION AND ACQUISITION

Publication of
preliminary
notification
and power of
officers
thereupon.

11. (1) Whenever, it appears to the appropriate Government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification (hereinafter referred to as preliminary notification) to that effect along with details of the land to be acquired in rural and urban areas shall be published in the following manner, namely:—

(a) in the Official Gazette;

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

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

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

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

(2) Immediately after issuance of the notification under sub-section (1), the concerned Gram Sabha or Sabhas at the village level, municipalities in case of municipal areas and the Autonomous Councils in case of the areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, shall be informed of the contents of the notification issued under the said sub-section in all cases of land acquisition at a meeting called especially for this purpose.

(3) The notification issued under sub-section (1) shall also contain a statement on the nature of the public purpose involved, reasons necessitating the displacement of affected persons, summary of the Social Impact Assessment Report and particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement under section 43.

(4) No person shall make any transaction or cause any transaction of land specified in the preliminary notification or create any encumbrances on such land from the date of publication of such notification till such time as the proceedings under this Chapter are completed:

Provided that the Collector may, on the application made by the owner of the land so notified, exempt in special circumstances to be recorded in writing, such owner from the operation of this sub-section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payment for damage.

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

Lapse of Social Impact Assessment report.

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

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

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

Hearing of objections.

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

(b) justification offered for public purpose;

(c) the findings of the Social Impact Assessment report.

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Collector in writing, and the Collector shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard in person or by any person authorised by him in this behalf or by an Advocate and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either make a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 11, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land, to the appropriate Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him along with a separate report giving therein the approximate cost of land acquisition, particulars as to the number of affected families likely to be resettled, for the decision of that Government.

(3) The decision of the appropriate Government on the objections made under sub-section (2) shall be final.

Preparation of
Rehabilitation
and Resettle-
ment Scheme
by the
Administrator

16. (1) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) of section 11 by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, which shall include—

(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;

(b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired;

(c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;

(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and

(e) details of any common property resources being acquired.

(2) The Administrator shall, based on the survey and census under sub-section (1), prepare a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme, as prescribed which shall include particulars of the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements of each land owner and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired and where resettlement of affected families is involved—

(i) a list of Government buildings to be provided in the Resettlement Area;

(ii) details of the public amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided in the Resettlement Area.

(3) The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme referred to in sub-section (2) shall include time limit for implementing Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme;

(4) The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme referred to in sub-section (2) shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities.

(5) A public hearing shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing at the affected area.

Provided that in case where an affected area involves more than one Gram Panchayat or Municipality, public hearings shall be conducted in every Gram Sabha and Municipality where more than twenty-five per cent. of land belonging to that Gram Sabha or Municipality is being acquired.

Provided further that the consultation with the Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

40 of 1996.

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

17. (1) The Collector shall review the draft Scheme submitted under sub-section (6) of section 16 by the Administrator with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the project level constituted under section 43;

Review of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme.

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

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

Approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made public.

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

Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) in the Official Gazette;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area; and

(c) where a plan shall have been made for the land, the place at which such plan may be inspected without any cost.

(6) The declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall be conclusive evidence that the land is required for a public purpose and, after making such declaration, the appropriate Government may acquire the land in such manner as specified under this Act.

(7) Where no declaration is made under sub-section (1) within twelve months from the date of preliminary notification, then such notification shall be deemed to have been rescinded:

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

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

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

20. The Collector shall thereupon cause the land, unless it has been already marked out under section 12, to be marked out and measured, and if no plan has been made thereof, a plan to be made of the same.

Land to be marked out, measured and planned including marking of specific areas

Notice to persons interested.

21. (1) The Collector shall publish the public notice on his website and cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensations and rehabilitation and resettlement for all interests in such land may be made to him.

(2) The public notice referred to in sub-section (1) shall state the particulars of the land so needed, and require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent or advocate before the Collector at a time and place mentioned in the public notice not being less than thirty days and not more than six months after the date of publication of the notice, and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, their claims to rehabilitation and resettlement along with their objections, if any, to the measurements made under section 20.

(3) The Collector may in any case require such statement referred to in sub-section (2) to be made in writing and signed by the party or his agent.

(4) The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier, if any, of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside or have agents authorised to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situated.

(5) In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the Collector shall ensure that the notice shall be sent to him by post in letter addressed to him at his last known residence, address of place or business and also publish the same in at least two national daily newspapers and also on his website.

Power to require and enforce the making of statements as to claims and interests

22. (1) The Collector may also require any such person to make or deliver to him, at a time and place mentioned (such time not being less than thirty days after the date of the requisition), a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits, if any, received or receivable on account thereof for three years next preceding the date of the statement.

Sec. 2]	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	15
41 of 1890	(2) Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code.	
A	23. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 21, to the measurements made under section 20, and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement, shall make an award under his hand of—	Enquiry and land acquisition award by Collector.
+	(a) the true area of the land; (b) the compensation as determined under section 27 along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award as determined under section 31 and which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and (c) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, or whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.	
	24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, in any case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,—	Land acquisition process under Act No. 1 of 1894 shall be deemed to have lapsed in certain cases.
	(a) where no award under section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made, then, all provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation shall apply; or	
	(b) where an award under said section 11 has been made, then such proceedings shall continue under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, as if the said Act has not been repealed.	
	(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), in case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where an award under the said section 11 has been made five years or more prior to the commencement of this Act but the physical possession of the land has not been taken or the compensation has not been paid the said proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government, if it so chooses, shall initiate the proceedings of such land acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of this Act.	
	Provided that where an award has been made and compensation in respect of a majority of land holdings has not been deposited in the account of the beneficiaries, then, all beneficiaries specified in the notification for acquisition under section 4 of the said Land Acquisition Act, shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.	
A	25. The Collector shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19 and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse:	Period within which an award shall be made.
	Provided that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months if in its opinion, circumstances exist justifying the same:	
+	Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.	
	26. (1) The Collector shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of the land, namely:—	Determination of market value of land by Collector.
2 of 1899.	(a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or	

(b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or

(c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects,

whichever is higher:

Provided that the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section 11.

Explanation 1.—The average sale price referred to in clause (b) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area during immediately preceding three years of the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

Explanation 2.—For determining the average sale price referred to in *Explanation 1*, one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreements to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

Explanation 3.—While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in *Explanation 1* or *Explanation 2*, any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

Explanation 4.—While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in *Explanation 1* or *Explanation 2*, any price paid, which in the opinion of the Collector is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.

(2) The market value calculated as per sub-section (1) shall be multiplied by a factor to be specified in the First Schedule.

(3) Where the market value under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) cannot be determined for the reason that—

(a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or

(b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or

(c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 by 2 of 1899 the appropriate authority,

the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the price calculated in the manner specified in sub-section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas:

Provided that in a case where the Requiring Body offers its shares to the owners of the lands (whose lands have been acquired) as a part compensation, for acquisition of land, such shares in no case shall exceed twenty-five per cent. of the value so calculated under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) as the case may be:

Provided further that the Requiring Body shall in no case compel any owner of the land (whose land has been acquired) to take its shares, the value of which is deductible in the value of the land calculated under sub-section (1):

Provided also that the Collector shall, before initiation of any land acquisition proceedings in any area, take all necessary steps to revise and update the market value of the land on the basis of the prevalent market rate in that area.

Provided also that the appropriate Government shall ensure that the market value determined for acquisition of any land or property of an educational institution established

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

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

Determination of amount of compensation.

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

Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of award.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Determination of value of things attached to land or building.

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

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

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

Award of solatium.

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

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

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

CHAPTER V

REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT AWARDS

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award for affected families by Collector.

31. (1) The Collector shall pass Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards for each affected family in terms of the entitlements provided in the Second Schedule.

(2) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following, namely:—

- (a) rehabilitation and resettlement amount payable to the family;
- (b) bank account number of the person to which the rehabilitation and resettlement award amount is to be transferred;
- (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families;
- (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families;
- (e) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;
- (f) particulars of payment for cattle shed and petty shops;
- (g) particulars of one-time amount to artisans and small traders;
- (h) details of mandatory employment to be provided to the members of the affected families;
- (i) particulars of any fishing rights that may be involved;
- (j) particulars of annuity and other entitlements to be provided;
- (k) particulars of special provisions for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to be provided:

Provided that in case any of the matters specified under clauses (a) to (k) are not applicable to any affected family the same shall be indicated as "not applicable".

Provided further that the appropriate Government may, by notification increase the rate of rehabilitation and resettlement amount payable to the affected families, taking into account the rise in the price index.

Provision of infrastructural amenities in resettlement area.

32. In every resettlement area as defined under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule.

Corrections to awards by Collector.

33. (1) The Collector may at any time, but not later than six months from the date of award or where he has been required under the provisions of this Act to make a reference to the Authority under section 64, before the making of such reference, by order, correct any clerical or arithmetical mistakes in either of the awards or errors arising thereon either on his own motion or on the application of any person interested or local authority:

Provided that no correction which is likely to affect prejudicially any person shall be made unless such person has been given a reasonable opportunity of making representation in the matter.

(2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of any correction made in the award so corrected to all the persons interested.

(3) Where any excess amount is proved to have been paid to any person as a result of the correction made under sub-section (1), the excess amount so paid shall be liable to be refunded and in the case of any default or refusal to pay, the same may be recovered, as prescribed by the appropriate Government.

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

Adjournment of enquiry.

5 of 1908.

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

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

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

Power to call for records, etc.

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

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

Awards of Collector when to be final.

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

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

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

Power to take possession of land to be acquired.

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

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

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

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

Additional compensation in case of multiple displacements.

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

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

(2) The powers of the appropriate Government under sub-section (1) shall be restricted to the minimum area required for the defence of India or national security or for any emergencies arising out of natural calamities or any other emergency with the approval of Parliament.

Provided that the Collector shall not take possession of any building or part of a building under this sub-section without giving to the occupier thereof at least forty-eight hours notice of his intention to do so, or such longer notice as may be reasonably sufficient to enable such occupier to remove his movable property from such building without unnecessary inconvenience.

(3) Before taking possession of any land under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the Collector shall tender payment of eighty per cent. of the compensation for such land as estimated by him to the person interested entitled thereto.

(4) In the case of any land to which, in the opinion of the appropriate Government, the provisions of sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) are applicable, the appropriate Government may direct that any or all of the provisions of Chapter II to Chapter VI shall not apply, and, if it does so direct, a declaration may be made under section 19 in respect of the land at any time after the date of the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (1) of section 11.

(5) An additional compensation of seventy-five per cent. of the total compensation as determined under section 27, shall be paid by the Collector in respect of land and property for acquisition of which proceedings have been initiated under sub-section (1) of this section:

Provided that no additional compensation will be required to be paid in case the project is one that affects the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security and strategic interests of the State or relations with foreign States.

41. (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.

(2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.

(3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force:

Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous District Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

(4) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

(5) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

(6) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.

(7) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

Special
provisions for
Scheduled
Castes and
Scheduled
Tribes.

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

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

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

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

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

Reservation
and other
benefits.

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

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

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURE AND MANNER OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

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

Appointment
of
Administrator.

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

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

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

Commissioner
for
rehabilitation
and
resettlement.

(2) The Commissioner shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans.

(3) The Commissioner shall be responsible for the post-implementation social audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas.

Rehabilitation and resettlement commence at project level.

45. (f) Where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than one hundred acres, the appropriate Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector to be called the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas.

(2) The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee shall include, apart from officers of the appropriate Government, the following members, namely:—

- (a) a representative of women residing in the affected area;
- (b) a representative each of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area;
- (c) a representative of a voluntary organisation working in the area;
- (d) a representative of a nationalised bank;
- (e) the Land Acquisition Officer of the project;
- (f) the Chairpersons of the panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees;
- (g) the Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his nominee;
- (h) the Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned area or their nominees;
- (i) a representative of the Requiring Body; and
- (j) Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as the Member-Convenor.

(3) The procedure regulating the discharge of the process given in this section and other matters connected thereto of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement to apply in case of certain persons other than specified persons.

46. (f) Where any person other than a specified person is purchasing land through private negotiations for an area equal to or more than such limits, as may be notified by the appropriate Government, considering the relevant State specific factors and circumstances, for which the payment of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Costs under this Act is required, he shall file an application with the District Collector notifying him of—

- (a) intent to purchase;
- (b) purpose for which such purchase is being made;
- (c) particulars of lands to be purchased.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Collector to refer the matter to the Commissioner for the satisfaction of all relevant provisions under this Act related to rehabilitation and resettlement.

(3) Based upon the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme approved by the Commissioner as per the provisions of this Act, the Collector shall pass individual awards covering Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements as per the provisions of this Act.

(4) No land use change shall be permitted if rehabilitation and resettlement is not complied with in full.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) "specified persons" includes any person other than—

(i) appropriate Government;

(ii) Government company;

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

21 of 1860

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

Quantification and deposit of rehabilitation and resettlement amount.

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL MONITORING COMMITTEE FOR REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

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

Establishment of National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

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

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

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

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

Reporting requirements.

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

Establishment of State Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

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

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

(4) The State Government shall provide such officers and other employees to the Committee as may be necessary for its efficient functioning.

CHAPTER VIII

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT AUTHORITY

Establishment
of Land
Acquisition,
Rehabilitation
and
Resettlement
Authority.

51. (1) The appropriate Government shall, for the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification, one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it by or under this Act.

(2) The appropriate Government shall also specify in the notification referred to in sub-section (1) the areas within which the Authority may exercise jurisdiction for entertaining and deciding the references made to it under section 64 or applications made by the applicant under second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 64.

Composition
of Authority.

52. (1) The Authority shall consist of one person only (hereinafter referred to as the Presiding Officer) to be appointed, by notification, by the appropriate Government.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the appropriate Government may authorise the Presiding Officer of one Authority to discharge also the functions of the Presiding Officer of another Authority.

Qualifications
for
appointment
as Presiding
Officer.

53. (1) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Presiding Officer of an Authority unless,—

(a) he is or has been a District Judge; or

(b) he is a qualified legal practitioner for not less than seven years.

(2) A Presiding Officer shall be appointed by the appropriate Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of a High Court in whose jurisdiction the Authority is proposed to be established.

Terms of
office of
Presiding
Officer.

54. The Presiding Officer of an Authority shall hold office for a term of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier.

Staff of
Authority.

55. (1) The appropriate Government shall provide the Authority with a Registrar and such other officers and employees as that Government may think fit.

(2) The Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Presiding Officer.

(3) The salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

Salary and
allowances and
other terms
and conditions
of service of
Presiding
Officers.

56. The salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits) of the Presiding Officer of an Authority, shall be such as may be prescribed.

Provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of the said Presiding Officers shall be varied to their disadvantage after appointment.

Filling up of
vacancies.

57. If, for any reason other than temporary absence, any vacancy occurs in the office of the Presiding Officer of an Authority then the appropriate Government shall appoint another person in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill the vacancy and the proceedings may be continued before the Authority from the stage at which the vacancy is filled.

SEC. 2]	THE JAMRANI DAM MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT	201
	58. (1) The Presiding Officer of an Authority may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the appropriate Government, resign his office: Provided that the Presiding Officer shall, unless he is permitted by the appropriate Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is earlier. (2) The Presiding Officer of an Authority shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the appropriate Government on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity after inquiry in the case of the Presiding Officer of an Authority made by a Judge of a High Court in which the Presiding Officer concerned has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of these charges. (3) The appropriate Government may, by rules, regulate the procedure for the investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of the aforesaid Presiding Officer.	Resignation and removal.
	59. No order of the appropriate Government appointing any person as the Presiding Officer of an Authority shall be called in question in any manner, and no act or proceeding before an Authority shall be called in question in any manner on the ground merely of any defect in the constitution of an Authority.	Orders constituting Authority to be final and not to be questioned in proceedings.
5 of 1908	60. (1) The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely:— (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath; (b) discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence; (c) receiving evidence on affidavits; (d) requisitioning of any public record; (e) issuing commission for the examination of witnesses; (f) reviewing its decisions, directions and orders; (g) any other matter which may be prescribed. (2) The Authority shall have original jurisdiction to adjudicate upon every reference made to it under section 64.	Powers of Authority and procedure before it.
5 of 1908	(3) The Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, the Authority shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.	
	(4) The Authority shall, after receiving reference under section 64 and after giving notice of such reference to all the parties concerned and after affording opportunity of hearing to all parties, dispose of such reference within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such reference and make an award accordingly. (5) The Authority shall arrange to deliver copies of the award to the parties concerned within a period of fifteen days from the date of such award.	
45 of 1860	61. All proceedings before the Authority shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.	Proceedings before Authority to be judicial proceedings.
2 of 1874		
45 of 1860	62. The Member and officers of the Authority shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.	Members and officers of Authority to be public servants.

Jurisdiction of civil courts barred.

63. No civil court (other than High Court under article 226 or article 227 of the Constitution or the Supreme Court) shall have jurisdiction to entertain any dispute relating to land acquisition in respect of which the Collector or the Authority is empowered by or under this Act, and no injunction shall be granted by any court in respect of any such matter.

Reference to Authority.

64. (1) Any person interested who has not accepted the award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Authority, as the case may be, whether his objection be to the measurement of the land, the amount of the compensation, the person to whom it is payable, the rights of Rehabilitation and Resettlement under Chapters V and VI or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested:

Provided that the Collector shall, within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of application, make a reference to the appropriate Authority:

Provided further that where the Collector fails to make such reference within the period so specified, the applicant may apply to the Authority, as the case may be, requesting it to direct the Collector to make the reference to it within a period of thirty days.

(2) The application shall state the grounds on which objection to the award is taken:

Provided that every such application shall be made—

(a) if the person making it was present or represented before the Collector at the time when he made his award, within six weeks from the date of the Collector's award;

(b) in other cases, within six weeks of the receipt of the notice from the Collector under section 21, or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall first expire:

Provided further that the Collector may entertain an application after the expiry of the said period, within a further period of one year, if he is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within the period specified in the first proviso.

Collector's statement to Authority.

65. (1) In making the reference, the Collector shall state for the information of the Authority, in writing under his hand—

(a) the situation and extent of the land, with particulars of any trees, buildings or standing crops thereon;

(b) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such land;

(c) the amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered under section 13, and the amount of compensation awarded under the provisions of this Act;

(d) the amount paid or deposited under any other provisions of this Act; and

(e) if the objection be to the amount of the compensation, the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

(2) The statement under sub-section (1) shall be attached a schedule giving the particulars of the notices served upon, and of the statements in writing made or delivered by the persons interested respectively.

Service of notice by Authority.

66. The Authority shall thereupon cause a notice specifying the day on which the Authority will proceed to determine the objection, and directing their appearance before the Authority on that day, to be served on the following persons, namely:—

(a) the applicant;

(b) all persons interested in the objection, except such (if any) of them as have consented without protest to receive payment of the compensation awarded; and

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

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

Restriction on scope of proceedings.

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

Proceedings to be in public.

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

Determination of award by Authority.

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

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

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

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

Form of award.

(2) Every such award shall be deemed to be a decree and the statement of the grounds of every such award a judgment within the meaning of clause (2), and clause (6) of respectively, of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908.

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

Costs.

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

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

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

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

Re-determination of amount of compensation on the basis of the award of the Authority.

73. (1) Where in an award under this Chapter, the Authority concerned allows to the applicant any amount of compensation in excess of the amount awarded by the Collector under section 23, the persons interested in all the other land covered by the same preliminary notification under section 11, and who are also aggrieved by the award of the Collector may, notwithstanding that they had not made an application to the Collector, by written application to the Collector within three months from the date of the award of the Authority concerned require that the amount of compensation payable to them may be re-determined on the basis of the amount of compensation awarded by the Authority:

Provided that in computing the period of three months within which an application to the Collector shall be made under this sub-section, the day on which the award was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

(2) The Collector shall, on receipt of an application under sub-section (1), conduct an inquiry after giving notice to all the persons interested and giving them a reasonable opportunity of being heard, and make an award determining the amount of compensation payable to the applicants.

(3) Any person who has not accepted the award under sub-section (2) may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Authority concerned.

Appeal to High Court

74. (1) The Requiring Body or any person aggrieved by the Award passed by an Authority under section 69 may file an appeal to the High Court within sixty days from the date of Award:

Provided that the High Court may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal within the said period, allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding sixty days.

(2) Every appeal referred to under sub-section (1) shall be heard as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to dispose of such appeal within six months from the date on which the appeal is presented to the High Court.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "High Court" means the High Court within the jurisdiction of which the land acquired or proposed to be acquired is situated.

CHAPTER IX

APPORTIONMENT OF COMPENSATION

Particulars of apportionment to be specified.

75. When there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Dispute as to apportionment.

76. When the amount of compensation has been settled, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, or as to the persons to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the Collector may refer such disputes to the Authority.

CHAPTER X

PAYMENT

Payment of compensation or deposit of same in Authority.

77. (1) On making an award under section 30, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award and shall pay it to them by depositing the amount in their bank accounts unless prevented by someone or more of the contingencies mentioned in sub-section (2).

(2) If the person entitled to compensation shall not consent to receive it, or if there be no person competent to alienate the land, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of it, the Collector shall deposit the amount of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

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

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

investment of money deposited in other cases.

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

Payment of interest.

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

CHAPTER XI

TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND

Temporary
occupation of
state or public
land,
procedure
where
difference as
to
compensation
arises.

81. (1) Whenever it appears to the appropriate Government that the temporary occupation and use of any waste or arable land are needed for any public purpose, the appropriate Government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such terms as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.

(2) The Collector shall thereupon give notice in writing to the person interested in such land of the purpose for which the same is needed, and shall, for the occupation and use thereof for such term as aforesaid, and for the materials (if any) to be taken therefrom, pay to them such compensation, either in a gross sum of money, or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed upon in writing between him and such persons respectively.

(3) In case the Collector and the persons interested differ as to the sufficiency of the compensation or apportionment thereof, the Collector shall refer such difference to the decision of the Authority.

Power to
enter and take
possession
and
compensation
on
acquisition.

82. (1) On payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement, or on making a reference under section 64, the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

(2) On the expiration of the term, the Collector shall make or tender to the persons interested compensation for the damage (if any) done to the land and not provided for by the agreement, and shall restore the land to the persons interested therein.

Provided that, if the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under this Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

Difference as
to condition
of land.

83. In case the Collector and persons interested differ as to the condition of the land at the expiration of the term, or as to any matter connected with the said agreement, the Collector shall refer such difference to the decision of the Authority concerned.

CHAPTER XII

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Punishment
for false
information,
made *file*
action, etc.

84. (1) If a person, in connection with a requirement or direction under this Act, provides any information that is false or misleading, or produces any false document, he shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.

(2) Any rehabilitation and resettlement benefit availed of by making a false claim or through fraudulent means shall be liable to be recovered by the appropriate Government in the manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Disciplinary proceedings may be drawn up by the disciplinary authority against a Government servant, who if proved to be guilty of a *mala fide* action in respect of any provision of this Act, shall be liable to such punishment including a fine as the disciplinary authority may decide.

Punishment
for contravention
of provisions
of Act.

85. If any person contravenes any of the provisions relating to payment of compensation or rehabilitation and resettlement, every such person shall be liable to a punishment of six months which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Offences by
companies.

86. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every

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

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

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

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section,—

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

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

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

Offences by Government departments.

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

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

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

Cognizance of offences by court.

2 of 1974

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

Offences to be non-cognizable.

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

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

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Magistrate to enforce surrender.

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

Service of notice.

the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by order of the Collector.

(2) Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

(3) When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult member of his family residing with him; and, if no such adult member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired:

Provided that, if the Collector or Judge shall so direct, a notice may be sent by post, in a letter addressed to the person named therein at his last known residence, address or place of business and also publish the same in at least two national daily newspapers and also on his website.

Completion of acquisition not compulsory, but compensation to be awarded when not completed.

93. (1) The appropriate Government shall be at liberty to withdraw from the acquisition of any land of which possession has not been taken.

(2) Whenever the appropriate Government withdraws from any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.

Acquisition of part of house or building.

94. (1) The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desires that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired.

Provided that, if any question shall arise as to whether any land proposed to be taken under this Act does or does not form part of a house, manufactory or building within the meaning of this section, the Collector shall refer the determination of such question to the Authority concerned and shall not be taken possession of such land until after the question has been determined.

(2) In deciding on such a reference made under the proviso to sub-section (1), the Authority concerned shall have regard to the question whether the land proposed to be taken, is reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house, manufactory or building.

(3) If, in the case of any claim under this Act, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, the appropriate Government is of opinion that the claim is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

(4) In the case of any acquisition of land so required no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections 11 to 19, (both inclusive) shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the appropriate Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section 23.

Acquisition of land is not of a local authority or requiring Body.

95. (1) Where the provisions of this Act are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of any fund controlled or managed by a local authority or of any Requiring Body, the charges of land incidental to such acquisition shall be defrayed from or by such fund or Requiring Body.

(2) In any proceeding held before a Collector or Authority concerned in such cases the local authority or Requiring Body concerned may appear and adduce evidence for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation.

Sec. 2]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

13

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

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

Exemption from income-tax, stamp duty and fees.

16 of 1908.

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

Acceptance of certified copy as evidence.

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

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

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

No change of purpose to be allowed.

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

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

No change of ownership without permission to be allowed.

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

Return of unutilised land.

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions to be in addition to existing laws.

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

Option of appropriate Government to lease.

Provisions of this Act not to apply in certain cases or to apply with certain modifications.

105. (1) Subject to sub-section (3), the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the enactments relating to land acquisition specified in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) Subject to sub-section (2) of section 106, the Central Government may, by notification, omit or add to any of the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The Central Government shall, by notification, within one year from the date of commencement of this Act, direct that any of the provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule and rehabilitation and resettlement specified in the Second and Third Schedules, being beneficial to the affected families, shall apply to the cases of land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule or shall apply with such exceptions or modifications that do not reduce the compensation or dilute the provisions of this Act relating to compensation or rehabilitation and resettlement as may be specified in the notification, as the case may be.

(4) A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (3), shall be laid in draft before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in disapproving the issue of the notification or both Houses agree in making any modification in the notification, the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may be, shall be issued only in such modified form as may be agreed upon by both the Houses of Parliament.

Power to amend Schedule.

106. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, amend or alter any of the Schedules to this Act, without in any way reducing the compensation or diluting the provisions of this Act relating to compensation or rehabilitation and resettlement.

(2) A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1), shall be laid in draft before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in disapproving the issue of the notification or both Houses agree in making any modification in the notification, the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may be, shall be issued only in such modified form as may be agreed upon by both the Houses of Parliament.

Power of State Legislatures to enact any law more beneficial to affected families.

107. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any State from enacting any law to enhance or add to the entitlements enumerated under this Act which confers higher compensation than payable under this Act or make provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement which is more beneficial than provided under this Act.

Option to affected families to avail better compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement.

108. (1) Where a State law or a policy framed by the Government of a State provides for a higher compensation than calculated under this Act for the acquisition of land, the affected persons or his family or member of his family may at their option opt to avail such higher compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement under such State law or such policy of the State.

(2) Where a State law or a policy framed by the Government of a State offers more beneficial rehabilitation and resettlement provisions under that Act or policy than under this Act, the affected persons or his family or member of his family may at his option opt to avail such rehabilitation and resettlement provisions under such State law or such policy of the State instead of under this Act.

Power of appropriate Government to make rules.

109. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the appropriate Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the process of obtaining the prior consent under the first proviso to sub-section (2) of section 2;

- (b) the limits of land in rural areas or urban areas under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 2;
- (c) the manner and the time limit for carrying out social impact assessment study under sub-section (1) of section 4;
- (d) the manner of preparing and publishing social impact assessment study reports under sub-section (1) of section 5;
- (e) the manner and time for conducting survey and undertaking census under sub-section (1) of section 14;
- (f) the manner of preparing draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme under sub-section (2) of section 16;
- (g) the manner of conducting public hearing under sub-section (3) of section 16;
- (h) the manner of depositing amount by the Requiring Body under second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 19;
- (i) the manner in which and the period within which any excess amount paid may be recovered under sub-section (3) of section 33;
- (j) the form in which the Development Plan shall be prepared under sub-section (4) of section 41;
- (k) the powers, duties and responsibilities of Administrator under sub-section (2) of section 43;
- (l) the procedure of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee under sub-section (3) of section 45;
- (m) the procedure to be followed by the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee and allowances to be paid to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 48;
- (n) the procedures to be followed by the State Monitoring Committee and the allowances payable to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 50;
- (o) the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority under sub-section (3) of section 52;
- (p) the salary and allowances payable to and the other term and conditions of service (including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits) of, the Presiding Officer of an Authority under section 56;
- (q) any other matter under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 60;
- (r) the manner of recovery of the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, availed of by making false claim or through fraudulent means, under sub-section (2) of section 84;
- (s) the manner of returning the unutilised land by reversion under section 101;
- (t) manner of publication wherever the provisions of this Act provide for;
- (u) any other matter which is required to be or may be specified under this Act.

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

Rules made by
Central
Government
to be laid
before
Parliament.

36	THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY	[PART II—
Rules made by State Government to be laid before State Legislature.	modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or amendment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.	2
Previous publication of rules made by Central and State Government.	111. Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.	2
Power to remove difficulties	112. The power to make rules by the Central or State Government under this Act shall be subject to the condition of the rules, being made after previous publication.	2
Repeal and saving.	113. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Part, the Central Government may, by order, make such provisions or give such directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty: Provided that no such power shall be exercised after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of this Act. (2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament. 114. (1) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is hereby repealed. (2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act the repeal under sub-section (1) shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 with regard to the effect of repeal.	1 of 1894. 10 of 1897.

Sec. 2]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

37

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 30 (7)]

COMPENSATION FOR LAND OWNERS

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

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

38 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY		[Part II—	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatiam mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	
8.	Other component, if any, to be included		
NOTE.—The date on which values mentioned under column (2) are determined should be indicated under column (4) against each serial number.			

Sec. 2]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

39

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

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

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

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

40

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		<i>Explanation.</i>—The houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes.	
2.	Land for Land	In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired: Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower.	
3.	Offer for Developed Land	In case the land is acquired for urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent. of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development: Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.	
4.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:	

Sec. 2]		THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY		41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
		(a) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or (b) one time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or (c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.		
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.		
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.		

42 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY		[Part II—	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Cattle shed/petty shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.	
8.	One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees.	
9.	Fishing rights	In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.	
10.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of fifty thousand rupees only.	
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	(1) 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. (2) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances. (3) The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See sections 22, 38(7) and 105(7)]

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AMENITIES

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

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

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

44 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY		(Part II—
(1)	(2)	(3)
14.	Individual single electric connections (or connection through non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy), for each household and for public lighting.	
15.	Anganwadi's providing child and mother supplemental nutritional services.	
16.	School as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (35 of 2009);	
17.	Sub-health centre within two kilometres range.	3
18.	Primary Health Centre as prescribed by the Government of India.	
19.	Playground for children.	4
20.	One community centre for every hundred families.	
21.	Places of worship and chowpal/tree platform for every fifty families for community assembly, of numbers and dimensions consonant with the affected area.	
22.	Separate land must be earmarked for traditional tribal institutions.	
23.	The forest dweller families must be provided, where possible, with their forest rights on non-timber forest produce and common property resources, if available close to the new place of settlement and, in case any such family can continue their access or entry to such forest or common property in the area close to the place of eviction, they must continue to enjoy their earlier rights to the aforesaid sources of livelihood.	
24.	Appropriate security arrangements must be provided for the settlement, if needed.	
25.	Veterinary service centre as per norms.	
Note.— Details of each component of infrastructural amenities mentioned under column (2) against serial numbers 1 to 25 should be indicated by the acquirer of land under column (3).		

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See section 105)

LIST OF ENACTMENTS REGULATING LAND ACQUISITION AND
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958).
2. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962).
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948).
4. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (11 of 1886).
5. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (18 of 1885).
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978).
7. The National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956).
8. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962).
9. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (36 of 1952).
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (60 of 1948).
11. The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
12. The Electricity Act, 2003 (26 of 2003).
13. The Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989).

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

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(29)

In pursuance of the provisions of Clause (3) of Article 348 of "the Constitution of India", the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of Notification No. 99(XVII)(III)/2016-20(01)/2014, dated February 09, 2016 for general information :

No. 99(XVII)(III)/2016-20(01)/2014
Dated Dehradun, February 09, 2016

NOTIFICATION

Whereas powers conferred to the State Government to make rules after the prior publication by section 112 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Central Act No. 30 of 2013);

And whereas, the State Government is deemed necessary and expedient to make rules for the implementation of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013;

The Uttarakhand Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015

CHAPTER I
GENERAL

Short title and commencement	1. (1) These rules may be called the <u>Uttarakhand Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015</u> . ✓
	(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
Definitions	2. (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,— (a) "Act" means the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013); (b) "Form" means the Form appended to these rules; (c) "Social Impact Assessment" means an assessment made under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act; (d) "Social Impact Management Plan" means the plan prepared as part of Social Impact Assessment process under Sub-section (6) of Section 4 of the Act; (e) "Section" means section of the Act. (2) Words and expressions used and not defined in these rules but

(30)

defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

Chapter II

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Social Impact Assessment study

1. (1) The State Government shall, for the purpose of the Act, issue a notification for carrying out Social Impact Assessment in accordance with Part-B of FORM-I of these rules regarding the commencement of Social Impact Assessment and the same shall be made available in the local language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil and shall be published in the form of posters and pamphlets circulated in the affected area, and by affixing the posters at conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall be uploaded on the website of the State Government:

Provided that such notification shall be issued within thirty days after the deposit of the processing fee for carrying Social Impact Assessment by the Requiring Body, which shall be determined under sub-rule (1) of rule 3.

(2) The Social Impact Assessment shall be conducted in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, at village level or ward level in the affected areas, for the purpose of section 4 of the Act, followed by a public hearing at the affected areas by giving adequate publicity about the date and time and venue for the public hearing to ascertain the views of the affected families which shall be recorded in writing.

(3) The Social Impact Assessment Report shall be submitted in FORM-II to the State Government within a period of six months from the date of its commencement and shall include the views of the affected families recorded in writing.

(4) The Social Impact Management Plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project under sub-section (6) of section 4 of the Act shall be submitted in FORM-III along with the Social Impact Assessment Report.

(5) The Social Impact Assessment Report and the Social Impact Management Plan shall be made available in the local language of the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the Offices of the

(21)

**Institutional support
and facilitation for
Social Impact
Assessment**

District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and shall be uploaded on the website of the State Government.

(1) The appropriate Government shall identify or establish an independent organisation which shall be responsible for ensuring that Social Impact Assessments are commissioned and conducted by such person or bodies other than the Requiring Body as per the provisions of the Act.

(2) The Social Impact Assessment Unit shall undertake the following tasks namely:-

(a) build and continuously expand a Database of Qualified Social Impact Assessment Resource Persons and Practitioners, which will serve as a network of individuals and institutions with the required skills and capacities to conduct Social Impact Assessments for land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement;

(b) respond immediately to the State Government's request for a Social Impact Assessment to be conducted by preparing a project-specific Terms of Reference;

(c) conduct training and capacity building programmes for the Social Impact Assessment team and community surveyors and make available manuals, tools, comparative case study reports and other materials required for the analysis;

(d) provide ongoing support and corrective action, as required during the Social Impact Assessment process;

(e) ensure that the transaction based web-based workflow for Social Impact Assessments and Management Information System for Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement as specified in rule 13 is maintained and that all relevant documents are disclosed as per the provisions of the Act;

(f) maintain, catalogue of all Social Impact Assessments and associated primary material; and

(g) continuously review, evaluate and strengthen the quality of Social Impact Assessments and the capacities available to conduct them across the State or Union Territory as the case may be.

**Project-specific
Terms of Reference
and Processing Fee
for the Social Impact
Assessment**

(1) Where the appropriate Government intends to acquire land, the proposal for such land acquisition shall be sent along with all the relevant documents to the Social Impact Assessment Unit, which shall

(32)

(a) prepare a detailed project-specific Terms of Reference for each proposal of land acquisition, listing all the activities that must be carried out indicating the appropriate team size (and number of field teams) and profile of the team members, and stipulate the schedule and deadlines for key deliverables for the Social Impact Assessment as detailed in Part-A of FORM-I to these rules;

(b) determine an estimated Social Impact Assessment fee based on the Terms of Reference with clear break-up of costs for each item or activity. The fee amount shall be based on the parameters defined by the appropriate government including area, type of project and number of affected families.

(2) Ten per cent. of the Social Impact Assessment fee shall be allocated to Social Impact Assessment Unit as administrative expenses for preparing the Terms of Reference and estimated Social Impact Assessment fee report and to submit the same to the appropriate Government.

(3) The Requiring Body shall deposit the Social Impact Assessment fee in the Scheduled Bank account of the appropriate Government for the purpose.

Selection of the S.
Social Impact
Assessment team

(1) The Social Impact Assessment Unit shall be responsible for selecting the Social Impact Assessment team for each project from the individuals and institutions registered or empanelled in the Database of Qualified Social Impact Assessment Resource Partners and Practitioners.

(2) The Requiring Body shall not be involved in any way in the appointment of the Social Impact Assessment team being appointed to carry out the Social Impact Assessment.

(3) The size and selection criteria for the Social Impact Assessment team shall be as per the project specific Terms of Reference developed by the Social Impact Assessment Unit.

(4) The Social Impact Assessment team may be constituted by appointing individuals or an organisation with experience in conducting Social Impact Assessments or related field-based assessments and the team may include—

(a) a combination of independent practitioners, qualified social activists, academics, technical experts, who are not directly connected with the requiring body; and

(b) at least one woman member;

(33)

Provision
concerning
Social
Assessment

of
the
Impact

(5) A team leader shall be appointed from amongst the Social Impact Assessment team to liaison with the Social Impact Assessment Unit throughout the assessment period.

(6) While selecting the Social Impact Assessment team, it is to be ensured that there is no conflict of interest involving the team members appointed to assess the concerned project.

(7) (i) If at any stage, it is found that any team member or any family member of the team member directly or indirectly receives any benefit from the Requiring Body or any other stakeholder in the project, the said member shall be disqualified.

(ii) All the members of Social Impact Assessment team shall give an undertaking that any team member or any family member of the team member directly or indirectly shall not receive any benefit from the Requiring Body or any other stakeholder in the project.

(1) The Social Impact Assessment team shall collect and analyse a range of quantitative and qualitative data, undertake detailed site visits, use participatory methods such as focused group discussions, participatory rural appraisal techniques and informant interviews in preparing the Social Impact Assessment report.

(2) All relevant project reports and feasibility studies shall be made available to the Social Impact Assessment team throughout the Social Impact Assessment process, as required. Any request for information from Social Impact Assessment team shall be met at the earliest but not exceeding ten days. The District Collector shall be responsible for providing the information requested by the Social Impact Assessment team.

(3) A detailed assessment based on a thorough analysis of all relevant land records and data, field verification, review and comparison with similar projects shall be conducted by the Social Impact Assessment team. The assessment shall determine the following, namely:-

(a) area of impact under the proposed project, including both land to be acquired and areas that will be affected by environmental, social or other impacts of the project;

(b) quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project;

(c) the land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum required;

(d) possible alternative sites for the project and their feasibility.

(54)

(e) whether, the land proposed for acquisition in Scheduled Area is a demonstrable fair return;

(f) land, if any, already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project;

(g) the possibility of use of any public, unutilised land for the project and whether any of such land is under occupation;

(h) nature of the land, present use and classification of land and if it is an agricultural land, the irrigation coverage for the said land and the cropping pattern;

(i) the special provisions with respect to food security have been adhered to in the proposed land acquisition;

(j) size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, number of residential houses, and public and private infrastructure and assets; and

(k) land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last three years.

(4) Based on the land assessment, land records and field verification, the Social Impact Assessment shall provide an accurate estimate of the number of affected families and the number of displaced families among them and ensure that, as far as possible, the Social Impact Assessment team shall enumerate all affected families.

Provided that where enumeration is not possible, a representative sample shall be done by the Social Impact Assessment Unit.

(5) A socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area must be prepared, based on available data and statistics, field visits and consultations as per FORM-II.

Provided that in projects where resettlement is required, the identified resettlement sites shall be visited and a brief socio-economic profile of the land and its current resident population shall be indicated.

(6) Based on the data collected in processes listed above and in consultation with the affected communities and key stakeholders, the Social Impact Assessment shall identify and assess the nature, extent and intensity of the positive and negative social impacts associated with the proposed project and land acquisition as per FORM-II.

(7) (a) The Social Impact Assessment process includes the preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan, which will present the ameliorative measures to be undertaken to address the social impacts identified in the course of the assessment.

(iii)

(ii) The Social Impact Assessment team must assess the viability of impact mitigation and management strategies with clear indication of costs, timelines and capacities.

(iii) The Social Impact Management Plan shall include the following measures:-

(a) that have been specified in the terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and compensation for all the categories of affected families as outlined in the Act;

(b) that the Requiring Body has stated that it will undertake in the project proposal and other relevant project documents; and

(c) that additional measures being undertaken by the Requiring Body, which has been undertaken by it in response to the findings of the Social Impact Assessment process and public hearings.

(iv) The Social Impact Assessor must provide a conclusive assessment of the balance and distribution of the adverse social impacts and social costs and benefits of the proposed project and land acquisition, including the mitigation measures, and provide an assessment as to whether the benefits from the proposed project exceed the social costs and adverse social impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families or even after the proposed mitigation measures, the affected families remained at risk of being economically or socially worse, as a result of the said land acquisition and resettlement.

Process
conducting
hearings

for
public

(1) Public hearings shall be held in the affected areas to bring out the main findings of the Social Impact Assessment, seeking feedback on the findings and to seek additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final documents.

(2) Public hearings shall be conducted in all Gram Sabhas where members are directly or indirectly affected by the acquisition of the land.

(3) The date and venue of the public hearing must be announced and publicised three weeks in advance through public notifications and posters in all the villages within a radius of five kilometers of the land proposed to be acquired, advertisement in local newspapers, radio, and through direct communication with Gram Panchayat or Municipal Ward representatives and by uploading the information on the website of the State Government.

(4) (i) The draft Social Impact Assessment report and Social Impact

(38)

Management Plan shall be published in the local language three weeks prior to the public hearing and distributed to all affected Gram Panchayats and Municipal offices. One copy of the draft report shall be made available in the District Collector's office.

(8) The Requiring Body may also be served with a copy of the draft report. Adequate copies of the report and summaries shall be made available on the day of the public hearing. Accessible displays and other visual shall be used to share the findings of the Social Impact Assessment report.

(5) (i) A member of the Social Impact Assessment team shall facilitate the public hearing which shall be organised through the local administration with the designated government officers of State level.

(ii) The Gram Panchayat or Municipal Ward representatives shall also be included in all the decisions regarding the arrangements for the public hearings in their respective areas.

(6) All the proceedings shall be held in the local language with effective and credible translation to ensure that all the participants could understand and express their views.

(7) Representatives from the Requiring Body and designated land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement functionaries shall also attend the public hearing and address the questions and concerns raised by the affected parties.

(8) Public representatives, local voluntary Organisations and media shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.

(9) The proceedings of the public hearing shall be video recorded and transcribed accordingly. This recording and transcription shall be submitted along with the final Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.

(10) After the conclusion of the public hearings, the Social Impact Assessment team shall analyse the entire feedback received and information gathered in the public meetings and incorporate the same along with their analysis in the revised Social Impact Assessment Report accordingly.

(11) Every objection raised in the public meeting shall be recorded and the Social Impact Assessment team shall ensure that the every objection shall be considered in the Social Impact Assessment Report.

Submission of Social
Impact Assessment
Report and Social
Impact Management
Plan

5. The final Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan shall be prepared in the local language and shall be

[17]

			made available to Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the office of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil and shall be propagated in the form of posters circulated in the affected areas by affixing the posters in conspicuous places and shall also be uploaded on the website of the State Government.
Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan	10.		The Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan shall be formulated keeping in view all the relevant information and analysis in a single document and reduced to writing that is clear, concise and accessible, in particular to the members of the affected communities.
Approval of Social Impact Assessment Report by an Expert Group	11.		(1) The Expert Group constituted under Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Act shall evaluate the Social Impact Assessment Report and shall make its recommendation to that effect within a period of two months from the date of its constitution. (2) The recommendations of the Expert Group shall be made available in the local language to the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the Office of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil and shall be published in the form of posters circulated in the affected areas and by affixing them in conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall be uploaded on the website of the State Government.
Consideration of the Social Impact Assessment Report, recommendation of the Expert Group etc.	12.		(1) The appropriate Government shall examine the Social Impact Assessment Report, the recommendations of the Expert Group, report of the Collector, if any, and recommend such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected. (2) The recommendation of the State Government under sub-section (1) shall be made available in the local language to the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the Office of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil and shall be propagated in the form of posters circulated in the affected areas and by affixing the posters in conspicuous places and shall also be uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.
Web-based File Management	13.	Work and	The appropriate Government shall create a dedicated, user-friendly website that may serve as a public platform on which the entire work

(38)

Information System
for Land Acquisition
and Rehabilitation &
Resettlement

flow of each acquisition case will be hosted, beginning with the notification of the Social Impact Assessment and tracking each step of decision-making, implementation and audit.

Additional Norms
with regard to the
Social Impact
Assessment Process

14. Parameters and a table of contents for the Social Impact Assessment Study and the Social Impact Management Plan are given in FORM-II.

Inventory of Waste,
Barren and
Unutilized Land

15. To ensure acquisition of minimum amount of land and to facilitate the utilization of unutilized public lands, the State Government shall prepare a district level inventory report of waste, barren and unutilized public land, and land available in the Government land bank and shall be made available to the Social Impact Assessment Team and Expert group. The inventory report shall be updated from time to time.

Chapter III

CONSENT

Consent
Requirements

16. (1) The appropriate Government, through the concerned District Collector, shall obtain prior consent of the affected land owners in PART-A of FORM-IV along with the Social Impact Assessment study.
- (2) The exercise of obtaining the consent shall be undertaken by the appropriate Government, through the concerned District Collector, who may appoint officers under his control to assist him in the process of obtaining the prior consent.
- (3) The appropriate Government shall take necessary steps for updating the records relating to land rights, title in the land and other revenue records in the affected areas, so that the names of land owners, occupants of the land and individuals be identified for initiating the prior consent process and land acquisition.

Consent of the Gram
Sabha

17. (1) The District Collector shall in consultation with the representatives of the Gram Panchayats or Autonomous District Councils notify the date, timing and venue for holding special Gram Sabhas in the affected areas three weeks in advance and conduct public awareness campaigns to motivate members of the Gram Sabhas to participate in the Gram Sabhas.
- (2) The names and signatures of all the members who attended the meeting of the Gram Sabha shall be taken and kept in the records.
- (3) The quorum shall be at least fifty per cent of the total members of the Gram Sabha for considering the consent as valid.

Provided that one third of the total women members of the Gram

[30]

Sabha shall also be present in the Gram Sabha meeting.

(4) Printed copies with the proposed terms and conditions for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement shall be made available in the local language at least three weeks prior to the Gram Sabha meeting.

(5) (i) For public private partnership projects and projects by private companies, representatives of the Requiring Body, who are competent to take decision and negotiate terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and compensation shall be present at all such Gram Sabha meetings and respond to the queries raised by the Gram Sabha members.

(ii) The terms and conditions, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation committed by the Requiring Body shall be explained to the Gram Sabha members in the local language and signatures of the members as well as the representative of Requiring Body shall be obtained on each term and conditions.

(6) (i) After deliberations, the Gram Sabha shall pass a resolution with majority in PART B of FORM-IV giving or withholding consent for the proposed acquisition and the resolution shall contain the negotiated terms and conditions for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation, impact management and mitigation that the Requiring Body has committed and which have been signed by the District Collector or designated district officer and the representative of the Requiring Body.

(ii) The Gram Sabha resolution once received shall be counter signed by the District Collector or a designated District Officer and a signed copy shall be handed over to all the panchayat representatives.

(7) Any resolution that does not explicitly contain a statement of consent to the project, a statement of the negotiated terms of compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be invalid.

(8) All the proceedings of the Gram Sabha shall be video recorded, documented in writing and shall be made available in the respective panchayat offices and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

(9) Members of the Social Impact Assessment team shall be present to assist the Gram Sabha meetings.

Consent of the
Affected
owners

18. (1) (i) In Public Private Partnership projects and projects by private companies, a list of all affected land owners from whom consent is required to be obtained shall be drawn up by district officers in

(46)

consultation with the Social Impact Assessment team.

(i) The list shall be made available in the affected area, in the form of posters and handouts and by displaying the list in conspicuous places of the affected areas for at least ten days before obtaining consent.

(j) In case of any objection, the views of the objector shall also be taken, and the reasons for doing so shall be recorded in writing and conveyed to the concerned person within ten days.

(k) The District Collector shall in consultation with the representatives of Gram Panchayats, Autonomous District Councils, municipality, municipal corporations, as the case may be, notify the date, time and venue at least three weeks in advance, for holding the affected land owners meetings at the village or ward level.

(l) The proposed terms and conditions agreed to by the Requiring Body shall also be made available in local language at least three weeks in advance of the meeting of the affected land owners to each and every affected land owner.

(5) (i) For public private partnership projects and projects by private companies, representatives of the Requiring Body, who are competent to take decisions and negotiate terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement and compensation shall be present at all such affected land owners meetings and respond to the queries raised by the affected land owners.

(ii) The terms and conditions, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation committed by the Requiring Body shall be explained to the members in the local language and signatures of the members as well as the representative of Requiring Body shall be obtained on such terms and conditions.

(6) (i) At the conclusion of the meeting, each individual land owner shall be asked to indicate in the signed declaration whether he or she gives or withholds consent for the acquisition of land involved.

(ii) A copy of this declaration with the attached terms and conditions shall be given to the land holder concerned. The declaration shall be countersigned by the District Collector or district officers on its receipt.

(7) (i) Arrangements shall be made for those who could not attend the land owners meeting for enabling them to submit their signed declarations to the designated district officer within twenty one days from the date of land owners meeting.

(ii) The declaration form shall be counter-signed by the District Collector or designated officer on its receipt and a copy of the

(41)

declaration, with the attached terms and conditions shall be handed over to the affected landowner.

(8) Consent procedure shall be determined on the basis of the signed or thumb impression, written declarations of land owners.

(9) (i) All proceedings of taking affected land owners' consent during land owners meetings shall be recorded in video and all the proceedings must be documented in writing.

(ii) The outcome of the consent process shall be made available in panchayat offices and on the web site of the State Government.

(10) Members of the Social Impact Assessment team shall be present to assist the affected land owners meeting.

Roles and
responsibilities of the
State Government
for consent process

19. (1) The appropriate Government shall notify and publish the date, time and venue of Gram Sabhas, Panchayats or Autonomous District Council meetings (in cases where Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted) and affected land owners meetings for obtaining the consent and organise public awareness campaigns to encourage participation of the affected land owners in the consent process.

(2) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the following are provided at least three weeks in advance to every member from whom consent is sought, in the local language, namely:—

(a) a copy of the draft Social Impact Assessment report (if readily available) in the local language;

(b) initial package being offered for compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement;

(c) a list of the rights currently enjoyed by the village and its residents under revenue laws, Forest Rights Act and other legislations;

(d) a written statement signed by the District Collector, certifying that there will be no consequences, if consent is denied for a project and stating that any attempt to coerce or intimidate in order to obtain consent shall be illegal; and

(e) contact details of the officer or authority along with official telephone number to be contacted in case of any attempt to coerce for signing the declaration of consent process.

(3) The District Collector or any official appointed by the District Collector shall attend the Gram Sabhas, Panchayats or Autonomous District Councils (in cases where Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted) and land owners meetings.

(42)

Roles and
responsibilities of the
Requiring Body for
consent process

(4) The appropriate Government shall ensure that all the documents relating to Social Impact Assessment are made available to the affected land owners and all requests for information are provided within seven days.

(1) The Requiring Body shall appoint representatives competent to take decisions and negotiate terms and condition of compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement, who shall be present in the meetings of affected land owners for obtaining the consent and reply to the queries raised by the land owners.

(2) The Requiring Body shall provide all the information on the project, prior to the taking of consent as well as any additional information, if required.

Annexure-Form I- IV

of R to fair compensation & T.L.A.R.R Rules, 2014
Govt. of India.

(4)

FORM-1

Part -A. Terms of Reference and Processing Fee for the Social Impact Assessment

[See sub-rule (1) of rule 3]

(i) The Social Impact Assessment Unit will review the proposal for land acquisition sent by the State Government and produce a project-specific Terms of Reference and budget. Based on the Terms of Reference and budget, a processing fee will be determined, which must be deposited by the Requiring Body before the notification of the Social Impact Assessment can be issued.

(ii) The Terms of Reference will include the following information:-

(a) A brief description of the project, project area and the extent of lands proposed for acquisition.

(b) The objectives of the Social Impact Assessment and all the activities that must be carried out by the Social Impact Assessment team.

(c) Sequencing, schedule and deadlines for deliverables with dates for the Social Impact Assessment process, based on the size and complexity of the project and land acquisition, and whether consent of Gram Sabha and/or land owners is required to be sought.

(d) The State size and profile of the Social Impact Assessment team required (including field surveyors if needed) to conduct the Social Impact Assessment for the specific project.

(e) A project-specific budget based on the Terms of Reference, with a clear break-up of costs for each item or activity.

(f) The schedule for the disbursement of funds to the Social Impact Assessment team tied to clearly defined deliverables in the Social Impact Assessment process.

(iii) The processing fee will be determined based on the Terms of Reference and budget developed for each specific project and will be based on the type, size, location, and sensitivity of the project and the land proposed for acquisition. Information regarding the processing fee bands and the cost for separate components or line items must be made consistent and easily accessible, so that the Requiring Body can factor this into its costs in advance. These rates must be reviewed and revised from time to time. A fixed proportion of the fee will go towards meeting the costs of the Social Impact Assessment Unit.

[44]

Part-III. Notification of the Social Impact Assessment*[See sub-rule (1) of rule 3]*

The notification of the Social Impact Assessment must include:-

- (a) Name of project developer, a brief description of the proposed project and the extent of the lands proposed for acquisition, the project area and the affected areas to be covered by the Social Impact Assessment.
- (b) The main objectives of the Social Impact Assessment and key activities including (i) consultations (ii) survey (iii) public hearing/s.
- (c) If consent of Gram Sabha and/or land owners is required, the notification must state this.
- (d) The timeline for the Social Impact Assessment and the final deliverables (Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan) along with the manner of their disclosure must be specified.
- (e) Statement that any attempt at coercion or threat during this period will render the exercise null and void.
- (f) Contact information of the Social Impact Assessment Unit.

(45)

FORM-11

Social Impact Assessment Report

*[See sub-rule (3) of rule 3, sub-rule (5) & (6) of rule 2 and rule 14]***A. List of socio-economic and cultural parameters to be covered by the Social Impact Assessment**

1. Demographic details of the population in the project area
 - (a) Age, sex, caste, religion
 - (b) Literacy, health and nutritional status
2. Poverty levels
3. Vulnerable groups
 - (a) Women, (b) children, (c) the elderly, (d) women-headed households, (e) the differently abled
4. Kinship patterns and women's role in the family
5. Social and cultural organisation
6. Administrative organisation
7. Political organisation
8. Civil society organisations and social movements
9. Land-use and livelihood
 - (a) Agricultural and non-agricultural use
 - (b) Quality of land – soil, water, trees etc.
 - (c) Livestock
 - (d) Formal and informal work and employment
 - (e) Household division of labour and women's work
 - (f) Migration
 - (g) Household income levels
 - (h) Livelihood preferences
 - (i) Food security
10. Local economic activities
 - (a) Formal and informal, local industries
 - (b) Access to credit
 - (c) Wage rates

(iii)

(d) Specific livelihood activities women are involved in

11. Factors that contribute to local livelihoods-

- (a) Access to natural resources
- (b) Common property resources
- (c) Private assets
- (d) Roads, transportation
- (e) Irrigation facilities
- (f) Access to markets
- (g) Tourist sites
- (h) Livelihood promotion programmes
- (i) Co-operatives and other livelihood-related associations

12. Quality of the living environment-

- (a) Perceptions, aesthetic qualities, attachments and aspirations
- (b) Settlement patterns
- (c) Houses
- (d) Community and civic spaces
- (e) Sites of religious and cultural meaning
- (f) Physical infrastructure (including water supply, sewage systems etc.)
- (g) Public service infrastructure (schools, health facilities, anganwadi centres, public distribution system)
- (h) Safety, crime, violence
- (i) Social gathering points for women

B. Key impact areas**1. Impacts on land, livelihoods and income-**

- (a) Level and type of employment
- (b) Intra-household employment patterns
- (c) Income levels
- (d) Food security
- (e) Standard of living
- (f) Access and control over productive resources

(iv)

- (g) Economic dependency or vulnerability
 - (h) Disruption of local economy
 - (i) Impoverishment risks
 - (j) Women's access to livelihood alternatives
2. Impacts on physical resources-
- (a) Impacts on natural resources, soil, air, water, forests
 - (b) Pressures on land and common property natural resources for livelihoods
3. Impacts on private assets, public services and utilities-
- (a) Capacity of existing health and education facilities
 - (b) Capacity of housing facilities
 - (c) Pressure on supply of local services
 - (d) Adequacy of electrical and water supply, roads, sanitation and waste management system
 - (e) Impact on private assets such as bore wells, temporary sheds etc.
4. Health impacts-
- (a) Health impacts due to in-migration
 - (b) Health impacts due to project activities with a special emphasis on:
 - (i) Impact on women's health
 - (ii) Impact on the elderly
5. Impacts on culture and social cohesion-
- (a) Transformation of local political structures
 - (b) Demographic changes
 - (c) Shifts in the economy-ecology balance
 - (d) Impacts on the norms, beliefs, values and cultural life
 - (e) Crime and illicit activities
 - (f) Stress of dislocation
 - (g) Impact of separation of family cohesion
 - (h) Violence against women
6. Impacts at different stages of the project cycle
- The type, timing, duration, and intensity of social impacts will depend on and relate closely to the stages of the project cycle. Below is an indicative list of impacts
- (a) Pre-construction phase

(vi)

- (i) Interruption in the delivery of services
 - (ii) Drop in productive investment
 - (iii) Land speculation
 - (iv) Stress of uncertainty
 - (b) Construction phase-
 - (i) Displacement and relocation
 - (ii) Influx of migrant construction workforce
 - (iii) Health impacts on those who continue to live close to the construction site
 - (c) Operation phase-
 - (i) Reduction in employment opportunities compared to the construction phase
 - (ii) Economic benefits of the project
 - (iii) Benefits on new infrastructure
 - (iv) New patterns of social organisation
 - (d) De-commissioning phase
 - (i) Loss of economic opportunities
 - (ii) Environmental degradation and its impact on livelihoods
 - (e) Direct and indirect impacts-
 - (i) "Direct impacts" will include all impacts that are likely to be experienced by the *affected families* (i.e. Direct land and livelihood losses)
 - (ii) "Indirect impacts" will include all impacts that may be experienced by those not directly affected by the acquisition of land but those living in the project area
 - (f) Differential impacts-
 - (i) Impact on women, children, the elderly and the different abled
 - (ii) Impacts identified through tools such as Gender Impact Assessment Checklists, and Vulnerability and Resilience Mapping
 - (g) Cumulative impacts
 - (i) Measurable and potential impacts of other projects in the area along with the identified impacts for the project in question.
 - (ii) Impact on those not directly in the project area but based locally or even regionally.
- C. Table of Contents for Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.**

(vi)

Chapter	Contents
Executive Summary	(a) Project and public purpose (b) Location (c) Size and attributes of land acquisition (d) Alternatives considered (e) Social impacts (f) Mitigation measures (g) Assessment of social costs and benefits
Detailed Project Description	(a) Background of the project, including developers background and governance or management structure (b) Rationale for project including how the project fits the public purpose criteria listed in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (c) Details of project size, location, capacity, outputs, production targets, cost, risks (d) Examination of alternatives (e) Phases of project construction (f) Core design features and size and type of facilities (g) Need for ancillary infrastructural facilities (h) Work force requirements (temporary and permanent) (i) Details of Social Impact Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessment if already conducted and any technical feasibility reports (j) Applicable legislations and policies
Team composition, approach, methodology and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment	(a) List of all team members with qualifications. Gender experts to be included in team. (b) Description and rationale for the methodology and tools used to collect information for the Social Impact Assessment. (c) Sampling methodology used. (d) Overview of information or data sources used. Detailed reference must be included separately in the format. (e) Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted. Details of the public hearings and the specific feedback incorporated into the Report must be included in the

(58)

	Form:
Land Assessment	(a) Information from land inventories and primary sources - Describe with the help of the maps (b) Entire area of impact under the influence of the project (not limited to land area for acquisition) (c) Total land requirement for the project (d) Present use of any public, unutilised land in the vicinity of the project area (e) Land (if any) already purchased, alienated, leased or acquired, and the intended use for each plot of land required for the project (f) Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project (g) Nature, present use and classification of land, and if agricultural land, irrigation coverage and cropping patterns (h) Size of holdings, ownership patterns, land distribution, and number of residential houses (i) Land prices and recent changes in ownership, transfer and use of lands over the last 3 years
Estimation and enumeration (where required) of affected families and assets	Estimation of the following types of families that are - (a) Directly affected (own land that is proposed to be acquired): (i) Are tenants or occupy the land proposed to be acquired (ii) The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights (iii) Depend on common property resources which will be affected due to acquisition of land for their livelihood (iv) Have been assigned land by the State Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition; (v) Have been residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land (vi) Have depended on the land being acquired as a primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition (b) Indirectly impacted by the project (not affected directly by the acquisition of own lands) (c) Inventory of productive assets and significant lands

(5)

Socio-economic and cultural profile (affected area and resettlement site)	(a) Demographic details of the population in the project area (b) Income and poverty levels (c) Vulnerable groups (d) Land use and livelihood (e) Local economic activities (f) Factors that contribute to local livelihoods (g) Kinship patterns and social and cultural organisation (h) Administrative organisation (i) Political organisation (j) Community-based and civil society organisations (k) Regional dynamics and historical change processes (l) Quality of the living environment
Social impacts	(a) Framework and approach to identifying impacts (b) Description of impacts at various stages of the project cycle such as impacts on health on livelihoods and culture. For each type of impact, separate indication of whether it is a direct or indirect impact, differential impacts on different categories of affected families and where applicable cumulative impacts (c) Indicative list of impacts areas include: impacts on land, livelihoods and income, physical resources, private assets, public services and utilities, health, culture and social cohesion and gender based impacts
Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition	(a) Final conclusions on assessment of public purpose, less-displacing alternatives, minimum requirements of land, the nature and intensity of social impacts, the viability of the mitigation measures and the extent to which mitigation measures described in the Social Impact Management Plan will address the full range of social impacts and adverse social costs. (b) The above analysis will use the equity principle described in Rule 9(15) as a criteria of analysis for presenting a final recommendation on whether the acquisition should go through or not
References and forms	For reference and further information

(32)

FORM-III

(See sub-rule (4) of rule 3)

Social Impact Management Plan

1. Approach to mitigation
2. Measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate impact
3. Measures that are included in the terms of Rehabilitation de Resettlement and compensation as outlined in the Act
4. Measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will introduce in the Project Proposal
5. Additional measures that the Requiring Body has stated it will undertake in response to the findings of the Social Impact Assessment process and public hearings
6. The Social Impact Management Plan must include a description of institutional structures and key person responsible for each mitigation measure and timelines and costs for each activity

(82)

FORM - IV		
PART-A. PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT / DECLARATION FORM		
<i>[See sub-rule (1) of rule 18]</i>		
S. No.	Details of Person Concerned	
1.	Name of the person(s) as per section 3(c) (i) & (v) of the Act:	
2.	Name of the spouse:	
3.	Name of father/ mother:	
4.	Address:	
5.	Village / Hamlet:	
6.	Gram Panchayat / Municipality / Township:	
7.	Tehsil/ Taluka:	
8.	District:	
9.	Name of other members in the family with age: (including children and adult dependents)	
10.	Extent of land owned:	
11.	Area for the acquisition:	
12.	Plot No.	
13.	Record of Rights	
14.	Disputed lands if any	
15.	Patna/ lease/ grants, if any	

(54)

15.	Any other right, including tenancy, if any:	
17.	Regarding the acquisition of my land by the government, I wish to state the following (please circle)	
	(i) I have read/readout the contents of this consent form and explained to me in _____ language and	Yes No
	(ii) I do not agree to this acquisition	Yes No
	(iii) I agree to this acquisition	Yes No
	Signature or Thumb impression of the affected family(s) and date:	
18.	The terms and conditions, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation and other measures committed by the Requiring Body have been explained in the local language. These terms and conditions must be attached to the Form.	
	Date and Signature of Designated District official receiving the signed form	
	It is a crime under law to threaten any person or to cause them any harm if they refuse to consent or if they choose to state that they do not consent on this form. This includes any threat or act that causes them to lose money, that hurts them physically or that results in harm to their family. If any such threat has been made this form is null and void.	

(56)

PART-B. FORMAT FOR GRAM SABHA RESOLUTION*(See sub-rule (5) of rule (7))*

We, the undersigned members of the Gram Sabha of _____ within
 panchayat of _____ taluk/block in _____ district wishes to state that the following
 certification is based on the information supplied by the administration and officials. If this
 information is incomplete or incorrect or if any consent has been obtained through any use of
 threats, fraud or misrepresentation, it is null and void. On this basis, this Gram Sabha hereby
 certifies that it **CONSENTS / REFUSES TO CONSENT** to the proposed _____ project,
 which will involve:

- acquisition of _____ acres of private land.
- transfer of _____ acres of government land to the project.
- transfer of _____ acres of forest land to the project.

The terms and conditions of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and
 social impact mitigation measures agreed to by the Requiring Body (state the name) are attached.

The Gram Sabha also states that any consent is subject to all of its residents receiving title to
 all of their individual and community rights over forests and forest lands, including their titles for
 forest land that they have been cultivating, ownership titles for all forms of minor forest produce
 that they use, and titles to protect and manage their community forests. [Note: This will have to
 be certified by this Gram Sabha separately.]

 Date and signatures/blanket signature of Gram Sabha members

 Date and Signature of designated district officer on
 receipt of the Resolution

D. S. GARBRIAL
 Secretary

दिल्ली-राजपुरा, दिनांक 05-09-2018, भाग १ में प्रकाशित।

[प्रतिलिपि सूचनाएं प्रेषित—]

दिल्ली/राजपुरा (आवाजें) १८ राजपुरा / १८३-१८-०९-२०१८-००३ (उत्तराखण्ड/दिल्ली)।

प्रेमवल्लभ बृजवासी

जिला पंचायत सदस्य
26-अमृतपुर (नैनीताल)

Letter - 1

निवास स्थान:

ग्राम- पसौली, तोक- बाँसुली
पो.अ. - रीशिला, वि.ख. - भीमताल
जिला- नैनीताल (उत्तराखण्ड)
मो. : 7409144912, 9410337721

पत्रांक : 109

दिनांक : 29-08-2020

सेवा में,
श्रीमान आद्येशासी अभिजन्ता (पुनर्वास)
जमरानी बाँध निर्माण खण्ड - 2
दभुवाडूगाँ - हल्द्वारी

सहोदय,

- आपके पत्र संख्या 69 जमरानी-2 पुनर्वास रख.अ.स.र. के क्रम में यह अवगत करना है कि जमरानी बाँध बहुउद्देश्यीय परियोजना की समाप्ति समाधात निर्धारण अध्ययन (SIA) की ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट में इन बिन्दुओं को सम्मिलित किया जाए,
- ①- जमरानी बाँध परियोजना के बंदी के निचारे बसे प्रवाहित लेक चारियों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाए, खपदीखाड़, रीशिला के लेक जाला, खेला, भक्तिमजाला, फौजी के लेक गौजा व बासुली व अमियाँ, अला, डहरा, विद्यापन में सम्मिलित किया जाए,
 - ②- जैसा कि कुछ लोग यहां पर परिवार के साथ रहकर अपनी आजीविका करते हैं, उनके पास अपनी पक्की जमीन नहीं है। इनको भी शामिल किया जाए,
 - ③- जैसा कि कुछ लोग जमीन से अपना गुजर-बसर करते हैं। मगर जिस जमीन में काबीज है वह जमीन किसी और के नाम दर्ज होती है। इनको भी शामिल सम्मिलित किया जाए,
 - ④- जमरानी बाँध निर्माण कार्य करने वाली कंपनी क्षेत्रीय युवाओं के रोजगार देगी

P.T.O

महबल्लभ बृजवासी

जिला पंचायत सदस्य

26-अमृतपुर (नैनीताल)

निवास स्थान :

ग्राम- घसीली, तोक-बौसली

पो.ऑ.- रीशिला, वि.ख.- भीमताल

जिला- नैनीताल (उत्तराखण्ड)

मो. : 7409144912, 9410337721

पत्रांक : 110

दिनांक : 24.08.2020

- ⑤- कम्पनी निर्माण कार्य में वाहन स्वाभिम्यो की गाड़ियों में प्रावधिक के आधार पर कार्य पर रखेगी,
- ⑥- जमरानी बाँध परियोजना में नौका चलने का पास क्षेत्र क्षेत्रीयगार भुवाओं को देना होगा,
- ⑦- मल्ल पालन से सम्बंधित अवसाध क्षेत्र के लोगो को दिया जाना सम्मलित किया जाय,
- ⑧- पर्यटन को बढ़ाने के लिए बाँध के सभी तरफ सड़क का मिलान किया जाना सम्मलित किया जाय,

29/08

सदस्य-जिला पंचायत
26-अमृतपुर, वि.ख.- भीमताल
(नैनीताल)

Letter - 2

रामसिंह कैंडा
विधायक
भीमताल



सदस्य विधान सभा
उत्तराखण्ड

निवास :
ग्राम-कैंडागौँव, पो-जोम्बुडा
वि.सू. - ओखलकाण्डा (नैनीताल)
पत्राचार- ई-34, जल कर्म, हल्द्वानी
फो - 9411323232, 9758000007

प्रति आदिराज अभिमान
सिन्हाई २००३
हल्द्वानी नैनीताल



मान्यवर

आभिराज विधानसभा के आभार में
जमाना बाँध के निर्माण का स्वागत है कि
मान्यवर बाँध के पूरा होने में पड़ने वाले हर
पणिका के एक रुपय के नौगरी की जमा
तथा पूरा होने में आने वाले हर पणिका के
नौगरी जिते में ही जमा जमान की जमा
तथा बाँध में हर प्रकार की नौगरी के आभार
विधानसभा क्षेत्र के लोगों के 70% आभार
दिना जमा करना ग्रामीण युवा बेरोजगार
मन्दोहन के बाध्य होने

नमो भिल्ल
समोक्षण अभियान
विशेषज्ञ अभियान
हल्द्वानी
फोन 108244 7-9.22

EE(R&D)
up to R&D expert
along with qualified
as, wherever applicable
1.5

स.ए. समोक्षण अभियान
05/विशेषज्ञ अभियान
हल्द्वानी

21/08/20

राम सिंह कैंडा
विधायक
67 विधान सभा, भीमताल (नैनीताल)