

## CHAPTER – 7

### ADDITIONAL STUDIES

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter covers the following plans:

- Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan
- Livelihood Plan
- Corporate Environmental Responsibility Plan
- Disaster Management Plan

#### 7.2 REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

##### 7.2.1 Property Details of Submergence Area

The Property Survey of submergence area of Ujh Multipurpose Project was conducted by JKPDCL Ltd. in association with J&K State Revenue Department during preparation of DPR. In addition, WAPCOS has also collected socio-economic details of the project area from primary and secondary data sources.

The total area under submergence below MWL is 34.5 sq km, of which 13.58 sq km is private agriculture land, 8.44 sq km is state revenue land, 5.10 sq km is barren land, 5.73 sq km is shamlot land and remaining 1.63 sq km is forest land. Forest land is falling under submergence along the periphery of the reservoir area. The forest land of four forest blocks namely Mastgarh, Aglidhar, Buhra and Pantiyal falls in submergence area below MWL. The forest area under submergence does not have any protected national park, wildlife sanctuary or biosphere.

The reservoir area extends from the dam site upto 7.2 km along the main Ujh River, 9.2 km along the Bhini River in the eastern side and 10.1 km along the Talyan Khad in the western side. Sutar and Dhunari Khad are the other important catchments of the reservoir area.

The details of ownership status of land reservoir under submergence are given in Table-7.1.

**Table-7.1: Type of Land under Submergence**

S. No.	Name of village	Private agriculture land (Sq km)	State revenue land (Sq km)	Barren land (Sq km)	Shamlot land (sq km)
1.	Bhaddu	1.28	1.77	2.12	0.28
2.	Beril	1.31	1.62	1.83	0.20
3.	Durang	1.06	1.19	0.07	0.07
4.	Dungara	5.04	0.91	0.15	0.85
5.	Pallan	0.07	0.18	0.23	0.06
6.	Dharalta	0.47	0.43	0.60	0.07

S. No.	Name of village	Private agriculture land (Sq km)	State revenue land (Sq km)	Barren land (Sq km)	Shamlot land (sq km)
7.	Barota	1.09	0.45	0.10	0.04
8.	Aglidhar	2.36	1.33	-	4.14
9.	Haramkot	0.25	0.39	-	-
10.	Dher	0.24	1.57	-	-
11.	Malti	0.22	0.09	-	-
12.	Rampur	0.19	0.16	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>13.58</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>5.73</b>

Below MWL (EL 609.5m) two revenue villages Dungara, Dharalta are fully affected due to reservoir in submergence and ten revenue villages namely Bhaddu, Beril, Durang, Pallan, Barota, Aglidhar, Dharamkot, Dher, Malti, Rampur are coming partially within the reservoir submergence.

The details of families and population likely to be affected due to reservoir submergence are given in Table-7.2.

**Table-7.2: Families and Population to be affected due to reservoir submergence**

S. No.	Name of village	Total no. of families	Total population	No. of SC families	Total SC population	No. of ST families	Total ST population
1.	Bhaddu	157	785	20	104	08	43
2.	Beral	240	1272	30	152	-	-
3.	Durang	27	162	03	16	01	09
4.	Dungara	722	3745	281	1589	25	153
5.	Pallan	10	50	-	-	-	-
6.	Dharalta	33	165	-	-	02	10
7.	Barota	90	220	08	53	06	47
8.	Aglidhar	197	985	15	66	-	-
9.	Dharamkot	147	735	116	580	05	31
10.	Dher	76	380	15	76	-	-
11.	Malti	31	155	06	34	-	-
12.	Rampur	18	130	06	32	01	03
<b>Total</b>		<b>1748</b>	<b>8684</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2702</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>296</b>

A total of 1748 families will be affected. The total population to be affected is 8684, with an average family size of 5. About 1202 General Caste families, 500 Scheduled Caste families and 46 Scheduled Tribe families are likely to be affected due to reservoir submergence. All the affected families are likely to lose land as well as homesteads.

### 7.2.2 Acquisition of Other Properties

Forty six temples are falling under submergence below MWL but majority of them are small temples of local deities. The famous local temple of Lord Shiva at Panchtirthi is also falling under submergence below MWL. In addition to 1748 houses, 50 temples, 4 mosques, 21 government schools, 4 tube wells, one private school, 1 lift irrigation, 22 government buildings and 10 small structures of cultural importance are also falling under

submergence area below MWL.

The details of various structures coming under submergence are given in Table-7.3.

**Table-7.3: Type of Structures under Submergence**

S. No.	Name of village	Houses	Temples	Mosque	Tube well	Govt. school	Govt. building	Pvt. school	Lift irrigation	Structure of cultural importance
1.	Bhaddu	157	2	2	2	3	-	1	1	2
2.	Beril	240	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
3	Durang	27	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	-
4	Dungara	722	16	-	-	5	8	-	-	-
5	Pallan	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
6	Dharalta	33	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
7	Barota	90	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
8	Aglihar	197	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	5
9	Dharamkot	147	6	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
10	Dher	76	6	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
11	Malti	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Rampur	18	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1748</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>

About 9.5 km of existing Dhar road is also falling under submergence area between Diggisimbli and Bhinni River. The old Bhinni bridge and new Bhinni bridge which is under construction are also falling under submergence area below MWL.

The Dhar road in the submergence area is proposed to be reconstructed above MWL from Digisimbli to Kanad Khadvia Rampur Rasool, Deoli, Berla and to meet with existing Dhar road at Palan village after crossing Bhinni river. The total length of realigned road is about 5 km and it has 4 minor bridges and one major bridge on the river Binni.

There are three high tension double circuit transmission lines passing from the submergence area (below MWL) of the reservoir. These transmission lines connect Krishanpur Grid with Northern Grid. The length of each transmission line is given below:

- Transmission line no.1 (which is near to dam site) under submergence : 10.80 km
- Transmission line no.2 (which is crossing Ujh river u/s of line no1) under submergence : 9.8 km
- Transmission line no.3 (which is crossing Ujh river u/s of line no2) under submergence : 5 km

It is proposed to be realigned the above referred Transmission Line.

### 7.2.3 Details of PAFS

A total of 1748 PAFs are losing land as well as houses. These affected families will be losing homestead as well as the land shall be compensated on the terms of the “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”.

### 7.2.4 Measures for Rehabilitation

In the proposed project, majority of the population depends on land for their livelihood. Privately owned land is also expected to be acquired. The rehabilitation plan would be formulated in line with the norms of “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”. The details of land likely to be acquired from PAFs is given in Table-7.4. The details for computation of land is given in and 7.5. The cost estimate for rehabilitation measures is given in Table 7.6.

**Table- 7.4: Details of land likely to be acquired**

S.No.	Name of Village	No. of PAFs losing both land and homestead	No. of PAFs losing shops/ watermills/ business	Private land to be acquired Kanal & Marla	Private land to be acquired in (Kanal)
1.	Bhaddu	157	13 Approx	2351 K & 17 M	2351.85
2.	Beril	240	10 Approx	2427 K & 04 M	2427.10
3	Durang	27	8 Approx	2117 K & 11 M	2117.55
4	Dungara	722	29 Approx	9273 K & 10 M	9273.50
5	Pallan	10	5 Approx	132 K & 04 M	132.20
6	Dharalta	33	33 Approx	948 K & 06 M	948.30
7	Barota	90	8 Approx	1988 K & 15 M	1988.75
8	Agliidhar	197	9 Approx	4325 K & 06 M	4325.40
9	Dharamkot	147	10 Approx	407 K & 06 M	407.40
10	Dher	76	11 Approx	471 K & 06 M	471.30
11	Malti	31	03 Approx	442 K & 13 M	442.65
12	Rampur	18	04 Approx	379 K	379.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1748</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>25260 K &amp; 100 M</b>	<b>25265</b>

**Note:** 1 ha – 395.36 Marla ; 1 ha – 19.76 Kanal, (1 Kanal = 20 Marla)

**Table-7.5 Market value of the private land acquired in various villages**

S. No	Village Name	Land Acquired (Kanal)	Rate of land (Rs./ Kanal)	Total Value of Land (Rs. lakh)	Factors to be multiplied in rural area B=(A*2) (Rs. lakh)	Solatium (C) (Rs. lakh)	Final Award (B+C) (Rs. lakh)
1.	Bhaddu	2351.85	218000	5127.033	10254.066	10254.07	20508.132
2.	Beril*	2427.10	152000	3689.344	7378.688	7378.688	14757.376
3	Durang*	2117.55	188000	3980.994	7961.988	7961.988	15923.976
4	Dungara*	9273.50	188000	17434.18	34868.36	34868.36	69736.72
5	Pallan	132.20	140000	185.08	370.16	370.16	740.32
6	Dharalta	948.30	109000	1033.647	2067.294	2067.294	4134.588
7	Barota*	1988.75	128000	2545.6	5091.2	5091.2	10182.4

S. No	Village Name	Land Acquired (Kanal)	Rate of land (Rs./ Kanal)	Total Value of Land (Rs. lakh)	Factors to be multiplied in rural area $B=(A*2)$ (Rs. lakh)	Solatium (C) (Rs. lakh)	Final Award (B+C) (Rs. lakh)
8	Aglidhar	4325.40	61000	2638.494	5276.988	5276.988	10553.976
9	Dharamkot	407.40	224000	912.352	1824.704	1824.704	3649.408
10	Dher	471.30	218000	1027.434	2054.868	2054.868	4109.736
11	Malti	442.65	109000	482.4885	964.977	964.977	1929.954
12	Rampur	379.00	212000	803.48	1606.96	1606.96	3213.92
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25265</b>		<b>39860.1265</b>			<b>159440.506</b> <b>Say Rs. 1594.41 crore</b>

**Note:** - \* Irrigated land

**Table-7.6 Provisions for Rehabilitation Plan for families losing land**

S. No	Description	Unit	Assumed Provision#	Cost (Rs. crore)
1.	Total Market Value of the Project affected villages ( Refer Table-7.5)	kanal	-	1594.41
2.	Rural artisans / Self-employed			
	One-time financial assistance of a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- to 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	1748	1748 PAFs x Rs.25000/P AF	4.37
3.	Choice of Annuity or Employment			
	<p>a) At least one member per affected family will be provided job (either in the project or arrange for a job in such other project), after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field Or</p> <p>b) Onetime payment of Rs. 500,000 per affected family Or</p> <p>c) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than Rs. 2000 per month per family for 20 years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers</p>	1748	1748 PAFs x Rs.5 lakh/ PAF	87.40
4.	Training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs	1748	1748 PAFs x Rs.500/month x 6	0.52

S. No	Description	Unit	Assumed Provision#	Cost (Rs. crore)
			months for each PAF	
5.	Scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government	1748	1748 PAFs x Rs.500/month x 12 months for each PAF	1.05
6.	Skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government	1748	1748 PAFs x Rs.500/month x 6 months for each PAF	0.52
7.	Each Scheduled Tribe PAF will be given one time financial assistance to 500 days of minimum agriculture wages	46	46x Rs 500x 500 days	1.15
8.	Affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment	1748	1748 PAFs x Rs.1000/month x 6 months for each PAF	1.05
<b>Total</b>				<b>1690.97</b>

### 7.2.5 Measures for Resettlement

There are only twelve villages where 1748 families are likely to lose their homesteads as a result of the process of land acquisition due to construction of dam and subsequent submergence area. These families would be eligible to receive resettlement benefits, in addition to compensation of homestead plot and structure. The provisions "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" have been taken into consideration. Further, it is suggested that these families be resettled/ relocated at one place as a group, in one or more of the existing nearby villages. The provisions for Resettlement that would be extended to the families losing homesteads are given in Table-7.7.

**Table-7.7: Provisions for Resettlement Plan for families losing homestead**

S.No.	Description	Unit	Assumed Provision	Cost (Rs. crore)
	<b>Housing Benefits and Compensation</b>			
1	a) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications.		Resettlement benefits shall be extended to 1748 PAFs who are likely to be evicted from their	

S.No.	Description	Unit	Assumed Provision	Cost (Rs. crore)
	<p>b) If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sqmts in plinth area</p> <p>c) In case a family in urban areas does not opt to take the house offered, one-time financial assistance of not less than Rs. 150,000/- for house construction</p> <p>d) If any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house</p>		<p>homesteads. Thus, a provision of 43.7 ha (1748 PAFs x 250 sqm x 10<sup>-4</sup>) is required for providing housing plots to the displaced families. In addition, about 25% of the plot size would be required for providing civic amenities and about 25% of the plot size for providing infrastructure facilities (amounting to 21.85 ha) are also required to be provided in the resettlement site. Thus, the total land required for the resettlement site: (43.7 + 21.85) 65.55 ha</p>	
2.	House Building Assistance @ Rs. 1,50,000/ per PAF	Per family	1748 PAFs x Rs. 150,000/PAF	26.22
3.	<b>Cattle Shed</b>			
	One-time financial assistance of a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- or as the appropriate Government may, by notification specify, for construction of cattle shed	Per family	1748 PAFs x Rs. 25,000/PAF	4.37
4.	<b>Transportation Grant</b>			
	One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for each displaced family for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	Per family	1748 PAFs x Rs. 50,000/PAF	8.74
5.	<b>Subsistence Allowance</b>			
	a) Each affected family, losing land, will be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3000/ month for a period of one year from the date of award	Per family	1748 PAFs x Rs. 3000 per month x12 months for each PAF	6.29
	b). Scheduled Castes and the	Per		

S.No.	Description	Unit	Assumed Provision	Cost (Rs. crore)
	Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to Rs. 50,000/-, in addition to subsistence allowance	family	546* PAFsx Rs.50,000	2.73
<b>6.</b>	<b>One time Resettlement Allowance</b>			
	Each affected family shall be given a onetime "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs. 50,000/	Per family	1748 PAFs x Rs. 50,000/PAF	8.74
<b>7.</b>	<b>Fishing Rights</b>			
	The PAFs be allowed fishing rights in the reservoir area as may be prescribed by state government.			
<b>8.</b>	<b>Stamp Duty and Registration</b>			
	a) The stamp duty and the other fees payable for registration of the land of the house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body b) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrance c) The land and the house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.			
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>57.09 crore</b>

**Note :** (\* SC PAF 500+ST PAF 46=546)

### 7.2.6 Amenities and infrastructural facilities to be provided at resettlement areas

In addition to the resettlement benefits that would be extended to the PAFs, the following Amenities and Infrastructural Facilities are proposed to be provided at Resettlement Areas.

- **Internal Village Road Network**

For easy movement of people and vehicular traffic within the proposed resettlement sites, it is suggested to construct a 4.5 m wide internal village road within each of the resettlement sites. These internal village roads would be connected to an access road which connects villages. It is proposed to construct about 40 km of internal road network. An amount of Rs.200 lakh is being earmarked for construction of 40 km metalled Internal Village Roads, which includes all costs, such as cutting, Leveling, Aggregates, black top, labor, etc.

- **Drainage Network within the Resettlement site**

It is proposed to construct Drainage network in each of the resettlement colonies. The main purpose of this drainage network is to clear storm water and domestic waste water from kitchens and bathrooms. It is also proposed that the drainage networks will be consisting of a lined drain and covered with RCC slabs. These drains will traverse parallel along internal village road, and finally culminate into a collection tank, before it is screened and filtered and



thereafter either stored in an underground storage tank to be utilized for irrigation purposes in the Green belt areas, or discharged for the purpose of ground water recharge.

An amount of Rs. 50 lakh is being earmarked for providing drainage network in the resettlement sites, which will include costs towards excavation, brick work, cementing, RCC cover, labor, etc.

- **Sanitation Network within the Resettlement site**

Sanitation network is proposed to be laid within each resettlement site. The main purpose of this network will be to transport domestic waste (night soil waste from lavatories). In addition, the sanitation network will also carry waste from schools, health care facility and other complexes within the resettlement sites. An amount of Rs. 200 lakh is earmarked to create a network of sewer pipeline emanating from each source, running parallel along the internal village road. The cost for establishment of sewer network, including all expenses [(excavation, length of pipe, man-holes, labor, cover-up, etc. with specification (Dia. 150 mm, RCC NP2 Pipe, 1.5 m depth)]. It is proposed to treat the sewage through septic tanks. The treated sewage will be disposed off in absorption trenches. An amount of Rs. 50 lakh is earmarked for this purpose. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 250 lakh needs to be earmarked for creation of sanitation network within the resettlement site.

- **Safe drinking water**

Safe drinking water @ 135 lpcd is proposed to be provided to the PAFs by constructing an overhead storage tank and distributed through a network of pipelines. It is suggested to lay underground drinking water pipeline along the internal village road, on the opposite side of the corridor for drainage and sanitation network. The network would involve 100 mm dia DI pipeline along the internal village roads at various resettlement sites. The cost for laying this network including digging, pipes, jointing, labor, etc is about Rs. 150 lakh.

Further, cost towards extending house connections (15 mm dia GI pipe) from the above-mentioned network would be about Rs.50 lakh. Thus, total cost for laying drinking water network is Rs. 200 lakh. It is suggested that the Project Developer makes arrangement for making water potable before it is supplied into the resettlement colonies. In this regard, cost for construction of Conventional Water Treatment Plant has been earmarked. A total provision of Rs. 50 lakh may be earmarked for this purpose. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 250 lakh has been earmarked for providing water supply in the resettlement sites.

- **Footpath**

It order to ensure safe movement of residents within the resettlement sites, it is proposed to construct 1 m corridor on either sides of the internal village road for footpath. A lump-sum amount of about Rs. 20 lakh has been earmarked for laying footpath (including leveling, tiling, labor, etc.).

- **Public Transport**

For public transportation it is suggested to construct a Bus Stop in each of the resettlement colonies. This bus stop would occupy an area of about 10 sqm (2 m x 5 m) and would be covered by a 1.5 m high enclosure wall from 3 sides made of brick and cement with corrugated roofing material spread over 4 steel poles. An amount of Rs.5 lakh is being earmarked for construction of bus stops at various resettlement sites.

- **Drinking water trough for cattle**

For families that wish to rear livestock, it is proposed to construct about 3 drinking water troughs for cattle in various resettlement sites. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 5 lakh is being earmarked for construction of drinking water troughs for cattle in various resettlement sites.

- **Place of Worship**

A plot size measuring 0.5 ha is suggested to be earmarked for construction of place of worship in resettlement site. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 20 lakh has been earmarked for providing place of worship.

- **Cremation grounds**

It is proposed to earmark an area of 1.0 ha of land plot for establishment of cremation ground and/or burial ground. A total lump-sum amount of Rs. 10 lakh may be earmarked for construction of cremation ground in various resettlement sites.

- **Fair Price shops and other shops**

It is suggested to provide a constructed space for 1 Fair Price shop and 4 other shops in each of the Resettlement colonies. An area of 0.005 ha [(4m x 2.5m) x 5 shops] may be earmarked in each resettlement site. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 10 lakh may be earmarked for providing fair price shop in various resettlement colonies.

- **Post Office**

A plot size measuring 10 m long x 5 m wide is suggested to be earmarked for the construction of post office, in various resettlement sites. It is suggested to provide one drinking water post and one WC in a building. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 5 lakh has been earmarked for providing post office in various resettlement colonies.

- **Panchayat Ghar**

A plot size measuring 0.25 ha is suggested to be earmarked for the construction of panchayatghar. It is suggested to construct the building over an area of 20 m x 15 m with one drinking water post and one WC facility. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 25 lakh may be earmarked for providing panchayat ghar in various resettlement colonies.

- **Community Hall**

A plot size measuring 0.25 ha is suggested to be earmarked for the construction of community hall in various resettlement sites. Further, it is suggested to construct a two story

building over an area of 20 m x 15 m. It is also suggested to provide a drinking water post and two WC on the ground floor. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 50 lakh may be earmarked for providing community hall in various resettlement colonies.

- **Health Care Facility**

It is suggested to construct 1 PHCs in the resettlement site to be shared by all the PAFs and other residents in the vicinity. It is suggested to have 2 Ambulances that will be well equipped with medical aid and paramedical staff.

A plot size measuring 0.25 ha is suggested to be earmarked for the construction of a Primary Health Center (PHC) in the resettlement site. In these plots, it is suggested to construct building with covered area of 1250 sqm (50 m x 25 m). Further, it is also suggested to provide a drinking water post and two WC within the PHC. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 50 lakh may be earmarked for providing the PHC building and Rs. 400 lakh earmarked for the purchase of various furniture and equipment including well equipped ambulances. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 450 lakh is being earmarked for creation of PHC in the resettlement site. It is suggested to engage man-power, as depicted in Table-7.8, to operate the PHC. Deputing the required man-power and payment of salaries of staff, purchase of medicines and other recurring expenses are to be undertaken by the State Government.

**Table-7.8: Manpower required in the proposed Primary Health Centre**

Staff required	Numbers
Medical Officer (1 may be from AYUSH or Lady Medical Officer)	2
Pharmacist	1
Female Health Worker commonly known as Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)	2
Male Health Worker commonly known as Multi-Purpose Worker (Male)	1
Health Assistant (Female) commonly known as Lady Health Visitor (LHV) and Clerks	7
Laboratory Technician	1
Drivers with ambulances	3
Class IV	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

- **Garden and children's playground**

About 1 ha of land could be devoted for this purpose. In addition, it is also suggested that this playground is located in the vicinity of the school. This would enable school children could also make use of this playground during recess.

It is suggested to install swings, benches and other items in the garden and install goal posts and make provision for racing track in the playground. A lump-sum cost of Rs. 20 lakh is being kept for creation and beautification of garden and playground.

Two gardeners per resettlement site could be engaged for taking care and maintenance of these facilities. The recurring expenses towards salaries, plants & trees, manures, benches, and other equipment is suggested to be borne by the project developer or by the State government.

- **Educational institutions (schools) in resettlement sites**

It is suggested to construct a primary school, along-with Anganwadi in the resettlement site. For this purpose, a plot of about 250 sqm with a built-up area of 200 sqm could be allocated for the school building in each site. An amount of Rs. 1.0 crore is being earmarked for construction of primary school along-with anganwadi building in the resettlement site.

- **Space for weekly market**

It is also proposed to allocate 0.15 ha of land in each of the resettlement colonies for weekly markets. This area will remain un-developed, where vender could come-in on a weekly basis, set-up their temporary shops to sell local produce. An amount of Rs. 10 lakh can be earmarked for this purpose.

Summary of amenities and facilities to be provided in resettlement sites are summarized in Table-7.9. An amount of Rs. 1480.0 lakh has been kept for providing civic amenities and infrastructure facilities in the resettlement sites.

**Table-7.9: Summary of amenities and facilities to be provided in resettlement sites**

S. No.	Amenities & Infrastructure facilities to be provided in resettlement sites	Cost (Rs. lakh)
1	Internal village roads	200.0
2	Drainage network	50.0
3	Sanitation network	250.0
5	Drinking water supply	250.0
6	Footpath	20.0
7	Public transportation – Construction of bus stop	5.0
8	Drinking water trough for cattle	5.0
9	Place of worship	20.0
10	Cremation ground	10.0
11	Fair price shop and 4 other shops	10.0
12	Construction of Post office	5.0
13	Construction of PanchayatGhar	25.0
14	Construction of Community Hall	50.0
15	Primary Health Centre	450.0
16	Garden and children's playground	20.0
17	Primary school along-with anganwadi building	100.0
18	Space for weekly market	10.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1480</b>
		<b>Rs 14.80 crore</b>

### 7.2.7 Compensation of other Properties

Other properties such as trees, wells, ponds, temples, mosques, school buildings transmission lines, cremation grounds, public utility buildings and spaces, electric and telephone poles and cables, etc., would be assessed, evaluated and compensation rates would be fixed as per the prevalent guidelines/norms. The compensation amount shall be disbursed to the concerned department, agency, individuals, etc. The compensation for community properties is given in foregoing paragraphs whereas the compensation for Govt.

facilities like telephone line and poles, transmission lines etc. will be given by JKSPDCL as per norms and practices is not included.

### Community Properties

During the survey it was observed that some community properties like Shops, Tanks, Temples, and Schools etc. will be affected due to the project. The details of the community properties affected due to the implementation of the project is elucidated in Table-7.10.

**Table-7.9: Community Properties affected due to the project**

S. No.	Name of village	Temples	Mosque	Tube well	Govt. school	Govt. building	Pvt. school	Lift irrigation	Structure of cultural importance
1.	Bhaddu	2	2	2	3	-	1	1	2
2.	Beril	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
3	Durang	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	-
4	Dungara	16	-	-	5	8	-	-	-
5	Pallan	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
6	Dharalta	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
7	Barota	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
8	Aglidhar	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	5
9	Dharamkot	6	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
10	Dher	6	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
11	Malti	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Rampur	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>

The total compensation earmarked for the community properties affected due to the implementation of the project is presented in Table-7.11. The total cost estimated for the community properties is 3065.25 lakh. The cost for compensation has been taken based on experience from other projects. However, the exact compensation shall be decided by district administration.

**Table-7.11: Provision for Community Properties**

S. No	Types of Community properties to be acquired	Total Number	Area(m <sup>2</sup> )/Community Property	Total Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Cost (Rs.Lakh)(A)	Cost for Construction /Community Structure (Rs.Lakh)	Cost for Total Construction (lakh) (B)	Total cost(lakh) (A+B)
1	Temples	50	50	2500	162.98	10	500	662.98
2	Mosque	4	50	200	13.03	10	40	53.03
3	Tubewell	4	-	0	0	-	2	2
4	Govt. buildings	22	100	2200	143.44	5	110	253.44
5	Government school	21	300	6300	410.76	70	1470	1880.76
6	Private	1	200	200	13.04	50	50	63.04

S. No	Types of Community properties to be acquired	Total Number	Area(m <sup>2</sup> )/ Community Property	Total Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Cost (Rs.Lakh)(A)	Cost for Construction /Community Structure (Rs.Lakh)	Cost for Total Construction (lakh) (B)	Total cost(lakh) (A+B)
	school							
7	Lift irrigation	1			0	50	50	50
8	Other Structures	10			0	10	100	100
	<b>Total</b>				<b>743.25</b>		<b>2322</b>	<b>3065.25</b>

### 7.2.8 Budget

The total budget for implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan is Rs. 1793.51 crore. The details are given in Table-7.12.

**Table-7.12: Budget for implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan**

S. No.	Components of R&R	Cost (Rs. crore)
<b>A</b>	<b>Resettlement Plan</b>	
1.	Land required for providing Housing plots @ 250sqm to 1748 house losers plus civic amenities and infrastructure=65.55 ha	
2.	House building assistance	26.22
3.	Financial assistance for construction of cattle-shed	4.37
4.	Financial assistance for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle	8.74
5. (a)	Subsistence allowance for all PAFs	6.29
(b)	Subsistence allowance for ST PAFs	2.73
6.	One time Resettlement allowance	8.74
	<b>Sub-Total [A]</b>	<b>57.09</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Amenities and infrastructural facilities to be provided at Resettlement Areas</b>	
	<b>Sub-Total [B]</b>	<b>14.80</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Rehabilitation Plan</b>	
1.	Compensation for Private Land	1594.405
2.	Compensation for Acquired for Canal Alignment *	-
3.	Grant to Rural Artisans	4.37
4.	Annuity payment	83.904
5.	Training to take on suitable jobs	0.5244
6.	Scholarships	1.0488
7.	Other Skill Development	0.5244
8.	Financial assistance to ST PAFs	1.15
9.	Training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment	1.0488
	<b>Sub-Total [C]</b>	<b>1690.97</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Compensation for Community Properties</b>	
	<b>Sub-Total [D]</b>	<b>30.65</b>
	<b>Total(A+B+C+D)</b>	<b>1793.51</b>

- Demarcation and enumeration by JKPDCCL is under progress.

### **7.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF R&R PLAN**

#### **7.3.1 Institutional/Administrative Arrangement for Implementation of R&R Measures**

##### **I. Appointment of administrator at UT level**

- Government of J&K shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector or Additional Collector or Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department, who will be responsible for R&R Plan at the State Level.
- 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.
- 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.

##### **II. Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

- The Government of J&K 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 shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans and proper implementation of each schemes or plans.
- Commissioner shall be responsible for the post implementation social audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in the urban areas.

##### **III. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at Project Level**

- 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.
- The Rehabilitation and settlement Committee shall include, apart from officers of the appropriate Government, the following members, namely:-
  - representative of women residing in the affected area;
  - a representative of each schedule caste and schedule tribe residing in the affected

area

- a representative of a voluntary organization working in the area
  - a representative of a nationalized bank the land acquisition officer of the project
  - Chairperson of the panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees
  - Chairperson of the district planning committee or his nominee
  - Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative assembly of the concerned area or nominees
  - a representative of the requiring body
  - Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as the member Convener.
- 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.

### **7.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) must be simultaneous with the implementation of Rehabilitation Plan. It requires specialized skill for application of general project monitoring procedures to the process of land acquisition and rehabilitation. Conventional monitoring, normally carried out by the Government machinery, often misses focus on certain vital aspects and does not identify certain shortcomings, which may otherwise prove very important. While the conventional government monitoring will continue, an external M&E agency will also be engaged to help in proper monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation programs. The main purpose of involving such an agency is to bring the problems and difficulties faced by the PAFs to the notice of Administrator R&R on a regular basis for their redressal as well as to help in formulating and undertaking corrective measures. The external Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agency can submit half yearly reports on the progress of implementing Rehabilitation Master Plan (RMP) along with suggestions and corrective measures required for improvement in the implementation of Rehabilitation Plan.

For Land Acquisition and rehabilitation program, M&E system will consist of:

- i) Administrative monitoring;
- ii) Socio-economic performance, and
- iii) Impact evaluation.

Administrative monitoring will be conventionally carried out by SLAO, project authorities, Resettlement Commissioner and other concerned government agencies/departments. The focus will be on physical (like number of land holders affected and land based resettlement, area identified for allotment to Village Level Committee, etc.) and financial (like compensation paid, payment to M&E agency, office establishment cost, etc.) parameters.



The socio-economic monitoring which will be carried out concurrently is the crux of M&E exercise to provide interim measures based on the field level situations. This along-with impact evaluation at the end of plan period will be carried out by the M&E agency. While covering the affected community, monitoring will focus on the vulnerable groups like women, physically handicapped, etc. The household information collected through the socio-economic survey will form the benchmarks for comparison. However, these benchmarks will be supplemented in order to create new reference points against performance, effects and objectives.

### **I. Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines**

Monitoring of the progress of R&R is important because of the sensitivity of these issues. The objective of monitoring is to assess the progress of resettlement activity, to identify difficulties, ascertain problem areas, and provide indication for the need of calling attention to some specific issues at an early stage. Following tasks have to be performed by the group at different stages of the project:

- Establish baseline information on individual PAFs and their pre-project standards of living, health conditions, nutritional patterns, etc. This should precede resettlement in general by a year.
- The planning of the resettlement monitoring studies could cover disbursement of compensation and grants.
- Monitoring of resettlement sites regarding, preparation of land, construction activities, water and other facilities required before the actual resettling of PAFs.
- The resettlement monitoring system could cover transport of people, belongings and allocation of replacement assets. Their report should also include information on performance of field staff and concerned official's participation of the PAFs and host community reactions.
- After resettlement, a few sensitive indicators using sample survey techniques should be measured, mainly to understand how effective the R&R plan has been in reality.
- The monitoring and evaluation can continue for several years after actual relocation. The frequency of monitoring can be reduced after the completion of R&R work. The monitoring reports need to be submitted periodically to assess progress of resettlement and its effects compared with established policy and specific timetables and benchmarks at each phase.

## **II. Post-Project Monitoring**

Status of availability of alternative homestead for project affected persons, development of infrastructural facilities such as schools, sewer networks, roads, etc. are some of the aspects which could be considered for monitoring and modifications may be suggested if required. It needs to be appreciated that R&R issues are politically and socially sensitive issues and need timely attention. For such reasons, it is suggested that the monitoring be conducted by an independent agency not connected with the project. Therefore, an independent Consultant having experience in monitoring & evaluation of implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plans in similar areas and not connected with the project, can be appointed for monitoring the project. The Consultant will review the rehabilitation and resettlement programme after 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> year from the completion of the R&R activity.

## **III. Participation of PAFs**

Involvement of affected communities in planning and implementation of rehabilitation programs according to their felt needs and socio-economic conditions is of vital importance. To obtain co-operation, participation and feedback, PAFs need to be systematically informed and consulted during preparation and implementation of resettlement plan about their options and rights. In the proposed project, co-operation and participation of PAFs in the resettlement process could be ensured through their involvement in each of the following stages.

### **➤ Involvement in preparation of Rehabilitation Master Plan**

As a part of participatory planning, community meetings should be held on a routine basis to explain about the project and the R&R policy of the project. Direct communication with the PAFs will negate the politicization of the R&R Process. The communication with the PAFs can be through the Village Level Committee.

### **➤ Involvement of PAFs in implementation process**

The Village Level Committee can be involved in the implementation of Rehabilitation Plan particularly during the identification of forest land to be allotted to Village Level Committee. They shall also be consulted in finding out alternative economic opportunities to supplement their household income. However, some NGO groups can also be associated which can interact directly with the project authorities and the affected population.

## **IV. Parameters for Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R Plan**

Once the R&R Plan is implemented, affected families should not be forgotten. Their progress should be monitored, evaluated and recorded. This would greatly help the government or other organizations for further improving the Rehabilitation and Resettlement guidelines. It would form a basis of evaluating whether the resettlement has been a success or not. If the resettlement has not been successful, the answers would come out at this stage and the same mistakes can be avoided for other resettlement schemes.

Priorities that would have to be monitored and evaluated are; is the family's income more or less in their new location? Do they inter-mingle with the host population? If not, why? Has their standard of living increased or decreased? Are health and education facilities more accessible to them? Have new opportunities come their way or have they stagnated? etc. Such questions would prove invaluable in assessing the success of the resettlement scheme. Progress report of their resettlers should be maintained. The progress report format should include among others the following:

**Total household covered under the R&R plan:**

- (1) No of families
- (2) Population

**Birth and Death information:**

- (1) No. of children born
- (2) No. of deaths

**Income and expenditure (monthly) pattern of the resettlers**

- (1) Average monthly income (with its break up)
- (2) Average monthly expenditure (with its break-up)

**House constructions:**

- (1) No. of constructions under progress
- (2) Constructions completed
- (3) Materials used
- (4) Size of construction

**Credit facilities availed:**

- (1) No. of resettled families that have availed of credit
- (2) Purpose for credit availed
- (3) Sizes of credit availed

**Loan Recovery:**

- (1) Excellent (100%)
- (2) Good (over 50%)
- (3) Bad (below 20%)

**Agricultural inputs;**

- (1) Seeds (kg)
- (2) Fertilizers (kg)
- (3) Pesticides (kg)

**Agricultural Production:**

- (1) Annual cereal productions (kg)
- (2) Cash crop productions (kg)
- (3) Other farm produce (kg)

**Education facilities:**

- (1) Primary School
- (2) Community School
- (3) Junior High School
- (4) Others
- (5) No. of students enrolled

**Medical facilities:**

- (1) BHU (Basic Health Unit)
- (2) Dispensaries
- (3) Others

**Communication:**

- (1) Distance from motorable road
- (2) Distance from telephone
- (3) Distance from Post office
- (4) Distance from Bus stop

**Drinking water:**

- (1) Piped water
- (2) Natural stream water
- (3) Other sources of water

**Rural electrification:**

- (1) No. of houses covered

An amount of Rs.300 lakh has been earmarked for conducting Monitoring & Evaluation Studies and Social Awareness Programme for implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan.

**7.4 LIVELIHOOD PLAN**

The livelihood Plan shall be given to those PAFs who are likely to be loose major proportion of their land holdings. The families loosing land under reservoir submergence shall be covered under Livelihood Plan. A total 1748 PAFs are likely to lose land and houses under reservoir submergence. As part of Income generating activities, following activities are proposed.

- Livestock rearing
- Training for skill development

**7.4.1 Livestock Rearing**

Livestock requiring is quite common in the project affected families. It is proposed that for about 1748 PAFs, 2 Goats/Sheep shall be given to each family. Thus, about 3496 Goats/ Sheep shall be purchased. The cost of a Goats/Sheep has been taken as Rs.12,000/-. Thus,