



Chapter 5

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PLAN

5.1. Introduction

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan focuses on the mitigation measures of adverse impacts on the projected affected families but it also includes measures for community and local area development and infrastructural development for local area. The implementation of an effective R & R plan is essential. The villages in the project area have limited accessibility owing to poor road connectivity and poor infrastructural facilities. Since the Government of Jammu & Kashmir does not have its own R & R policy, the present R&R plan is mainly based on the National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation of 2007 and model R&R plan of Ratle and Kishanganga HE project, which have been put forward as model R&R for hydro projects in J&K by Government of J&K. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan has been accordingly prepared to comprehensively address the issues arising out of land acquisition and identification of Project Affected Families (PAFs), assessment of land/ house/ asset coming under acquisition estimation of extent of loss and compensation to be offered keeping in view the following objectives on the model of Ratle's (850MW) Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan:

- To compensate families whose land or other assets are acquired for the project.
- To create better living conditions and to improve by and large the quality of life of people residing in the project area.
- To contribute to the overall development of the project affected areas.
- To create good rapport with the local people for long-term relationship and mutual benefits.

5.2. Land Requirement for Bursar Project

The total land requirements for the various components of the proposed project have been estimated about 1779.33 hectares comprising of 568.66 ha of private land, 1149 ha of forest land and 61.67 ha of state land/govt. Land. The breakup of the land



requirement for the different project components has been given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Component wise breakup of land required for construction of Bursar Project

S.No	Component	Area (ha)			Total Area (ha)
		Forest land	Revenue/ private Land	State/ Govt. land	
1	Submergence area	883.31	521.90	37.50	1442.71
2	Dam body, construction facility area, etc.	111.89	0	0	111.89
3	Powerhouse, construction facility area, etc.	12.00	15.00	5.00	32.00
4	Residential & non residential colony at dam site	5.00	0	0	5.00
5	Residential & non residential colony at powerhouse site	1.00	10.65	3.00	14.65
6	Misc. purpose area at Janakpora village	0	5.10	0	5.10
7	Area for muck disposal sites	35.00	1.00	5.00	41.00
8	Area for resettlement colony	0	0	5.00	5.00
9	Roads	89.80	15.01	6.17	110.98
10	Underground works	11.00	0	0	11.00
	Total	1149.00	568.66	61.67	1779.33

*The Govt. land/ State land proposed for Resettlement colony is under the process of Identification in consultation with State Revenue Department. Accordingly GoJ&K has been requested to confirm availability of land for one or more locations in Marwah/ Dachhan for construction of R&R colony. If not available, the miscellaneous purpose land proposed at Janakpora village would be utilized for the Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Displaced families.

Initially, 534 ha of forest land on left bank was part of Kishtwar High Altitude National Park (KHANP)



Table 5.2: Details of village-wise submergence, number of affected families/ persons (displaced and partially affected families) due to proposed Bursar Project.

S. No.	Name of Village/ hamlet	Submergence		No. of families to be displaced families		No. of displaced persons	No. of partly affected families	Other structures to be displaced
		Houses	Other Structures	Families	Houses			
1	Yurdu	0	1 water mill	0	0	0	52	0
Revenue Village Naupanchi comprises of Naupanchi and Dehrai hamlets								
2	Naupanchi	0	1 water mill	0	0	0	83	0
3	Dehrai	0	3 water mill	0	0	0	24	0
4	Qadernah	0	3 water mill	0	0	0	105	0
Revenue Village Chinjer comprises of Chinjer, Hynan and Tiller Hamlets								
5	Chinjer	0	2 water mills	0	0	0	131	0
6	Hynan	5	0	5	5	32	5	5 cow shed, 5 fodder stores and 5 rice godowns
7	Tiller	1	2 water mills	1	1	6	109	1 shed and 1 fodder store
Revenue Village Deherna comprises of Machna, Deherna, Gumri, Doorpeth, Hanzal and Hatri hamlets								
8	Machna	75	11 watermills	75	75	343	0	37 food grain stores, 70 fodder stores, 73 cowsheds, 3 shops, 1 panchayat, 1 school, 1 mosque
9	Deherna	70	6 water mills	70	70	391	39	1 mosque, 1 school, 28 rice godowns, 70 cowsheds, 13 shops, 6 water mills, 1 dispensary.



10	Gumri	29	7 water mills	29	29	99	0	29 cowsheds, 29 godowns, 7 watermills, 1 school, 1 mosque
11	Doorpeth	38	8 water mills	38	38	214	0	13 godowns, 38 cowsheds, 7 shops, 8 watermills, 1 rice mill.
12	Hanzal	102	3 water mills	102	102	499	0	99 godowns, 97 cowsheds, 17 shops, 3 water mills, 1 panchayat, 1 school, 1 dispensary, 1 temple, 1 shrine and 1 mosque
13	Hatri	11	0	11	11	56	0	11 godowns, 11 cowsheds, 1 shop, 1 school.
Revenue Village Lopara comprises of Pakal, Lopara, Bardov and Chicha hamlets								
14	Pakal	5	0	5	5	33	0	5 godowns, 5 cowsheds, 2 shops.
15	Lopara	0	0	0	0	0	85	2 shops, 2 houses,
16	Bardov	0	0	0	0	0	23	-
17	Chicha	0	0	0	0	0	40	-
18	Janakpora	0	0	0	0	0	20	-
Total	18 hamlets	336	47	336	336	1673	716	362 cowshed, 76 fodder store, 190 godowns, 37 fodder grain store, 45 shops, 3 panchayat, 4 mosque, 1 shrine, 1 temple, 5 school, 2 dispensary, 1 rice mill.



5.3. Project affected villages and families

The table 5.2 shows details of displaced families, population and land to be acquired from project affected villages. The total number of settlements likely to be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed project in seven (07) revenue villages comprising of 18 hamlets. These are Yurdu, Naupanchi, Qadernah, Chinjer, Deherna, Lopara and Janakpora. Revenge village Naupanchi comprises Naupanchi and Dehrai hamlets. Chinjer comprises Hynan and Tiller hamlets. Deherna comprises Machna, Deherna, Gumri, Doorpeth, Hanzal and Hatri hamlets. Lopara comprises Pakal, Bardov, Trungi, Batapora and Chicha. Among these hamlets Batpora and Trungi hamlets remained unaffected.

Yurdu:

The project involves the direct submergence of 1 water mills (locally called as ghratas) in this village along Marusudar river. In addition to this, 52 number of households will be partially affected on account of acquisition of their land. The agricultural land measuring about 3.3 hectares is proposed to be acquired from this village.

Naupanchi:

The project involves the direct submergence of 1 water mill in this village. 83 families will be partially affected on account of acquisition of land for construction. About 16.6 hectares of private agricultural land is proposed to be acquired from this village.

Dehrai:

The project involves the direct submergence of 3 water mills in this village. 24 families will be partially affected on account of acquisition of land for construction. About 8.45 hectares of private agricultural land is proposed to be procured from this village.

Qadernah:

About 105 families will be partially affected on account of acquisition of land. In



addition to this, 91.52 hectares of private agricultural land is also proposed to be acquired for the project.

Chinjer:

131 households are proposed to be affected from Chinjer village. 64.8 hectares of private agricultural land will be acquired in the village for the project. 3 number of water mills will be submerged in the project.

Hynan:

5 households comprising a population of 32 persons are proposed to be displaced from Hynan Village. 48.8 hectares of private agricultural land are to be acquired in the village. There is also the submergence of 5 cow sheds, 5 fodder stores and 5 rice godowns.

Tiller:

1 household will be dislocated from the Tiller village. 109 families will be partly affected on acquisition of private land. 80.6 hectares of private agricultural land will be acquired from the villages. Besides this, 1 watermill, 1 shed and 1 fodder store will be submerged.

Machna:

Machna hamlet will experience the great impact on account of displacement of households and population and acquisition of land. 75 families are proposed to be displaced. 27.85 hectares of private agricultural land are also proposed to be procured for project. 11 watermills, 37 food grain stores, 70 fodder stores, 73 cowsheds, 3 shops, 1 panchayat, 1 school and 1 masjid will be submerged.

Deherna:

Deherna is also experiencing the great impact on account of displacement of households and population and acquisition of land. About 70 families are proposed to



be displaced. 49.85 hectares of private agricultural land are also proposed to be acquired for the project. 1 masjid, 1 school, 28 rice godowns, 104 cowsheds, 13 shops, 6 watermills and 1 dispensary will be submerged.

Gumri:

Gumri is also experiencing the impact on account of displacement of households and population and acquisition of land. About 29 families are proposed to be displaced. 26.5 hectares of private agricultural land are also proposed to be procured for the project. 7 watermills, 29 cowsheds, 29 godowns and 1 school will be submerged by the project.

Doorpeth:

Doorpeth is also experiencing the impact on account of displacement of households and population and acquisition of land. About 38 families are proposed to be displaced. 29 hectares of private agricultural land are also proposed to be acquired for the project. 7 watermills, 38 cowsheds, 13 godowns, 7 shops, 1 rice mill and 1 school will be submerged in the project.

Hanzal:

102 families are proposed to be displaced by the project in Hanzal. 38.5 hectares of private agricultural land are proposed to be acquired for the project. 3 watermills, 99 godowns, 97 cowsheds, 17 shops, 1 panchayat, 1 school, 1 dispensary, 1 shrine, 1 masjid and 1 will be submerged.

Hatri:

11 families will be affected on acquisition of land by the project in Hatri. 1 shop, 11 cowsheds, 11 godowns and 1 school will be submerged. 3.5 hectares of private agricultural land will be acquired for the project.



Pakal:

5 families are proposed to be displaced by the project in Pakal village. 4.5 hectares of private agricultural land are proposed to be acquired for the project. 5 godowns, 5 cowsheds, 2 shops will be submerged.

Lopara:

85 families are proposed to be partly affected by the project in Lopara village. 18.67 hectares of private agricultural land are proposed to be acquired for the power house. 2 shops and 2 seasonal houses (at Domai) will be submerged.

Bardov:

23 families are proposed to be partly affected by the project in Bardov village. 5.65 hectares of private agricultural land are proposed to be acquired for the purpose of switch yard.

Chicha:

40 families are proposed to be partially affected by the project in chicha village. 0.5 hectares of private agricultural land are proposed to be acquired for the purpose for road construction.

Janakpora

20 families are proposed to be partially affected by the project in Janakpora village. 5.1 hectares of private agricultural land are proposed to be acquired for the purpose for colony.

5.4. Brief Socio-economic profile of project affected Villages

The 18 settlements consisting of 1052 households are likely to be affected of which 7 households with a population of 24 persons belonging to Schedule Tribe community are to be displaced. 336 households will be displaced by the proposed project related



activities. In addition to this, 716 families will be partly affected on account of acquisition of their land, water mills, commercial shops, etc.

5.5. Developmental impact of the proposed project

The proposed project does not involve submergence of any monuments, archaeological sites but some mosques, temples and shrines will be submerged. The details regarding submergence etc. is given in **table 5.2**.

The proposed project will improve regional economy through increased employment opportunities for skilled and non-skilled labour force, enhanced demand of various farm and farm based products and other ancillary benefits to socio-economic life of the people. The positive impacts are expected to trickle down in the regional economy with their multiplier effect, which could play a vital role in the upliftment of the socio-economic status of the population of the project area.

5.5.1. Economic Development:

The proposed project is expected to trigger developmental impulses in different sectors of regional economy, especially agriculture and employment sectors with their multiplier effect. The various project activities would attract a large influx of executives, technical and non-technical staff, contractors and other labourers. As a result of increased population with more surplus income at their command, and to meet their daily requirements of food grains, vegetables, milk and other grocery items, there would be sharp increase in the demand of local products and business activity. This will lead to the establishment of new markets and the growth of local transport sector.

5.5.2. Roads and Bridges:

It has been proposed to construct roads and bridges from Naupanchi to Drangduran and improve the condition of the existing roads from Kistwar to drangduran and Anantnag to Naupanchi. This will improve the road connectivity of the far flung villages of the project area, especially the villages of Chinjer, Deherna, Hanzal, Lopara and Janakpora located on the banks of River Marusudar, tributary of river Chenab.



5.6. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Package

A detailed socio economic, land use and demographic field survey was conducted to identify the project affected villages and families by the field survey team CORD, Kashmir University. The family-wise door-to-door survey was conducted during the socio-economic survey to estimate the loss of property of the project affected families and also to gauge their perception regarding various impacts of the project. The primary data was collected during the field survey with the help of structured household questionnaire, interviews and interactive sessions. The secondary data has been obtained from various sources like census of India, Revenue Department, Health, Rural Development, Education Department and various published and unpublished reports. The primary and secondary information was subjected to empirical analysis by employing various statistical and immobile properties, land holdings, socio-economic and demographic attributes of the project-affected families.

Land compensation is to be given to the PAFs on the basis of assessed value of land / structure as per the J & K Land Acquisition Act. The R & R package has to be framed for the families that are getting affected due to land acquisition including those which are displaced and have to be resettled in accordance with the set principles of rehabilitation/ policy/ precedent in case of other similar projects across the Country. The process of R&R has two distinct components namely Resettlement and Rehabilitation. Resettlement primarily involves the physical relocation of the affected population (displaced) to a new residential site. Rehabilitation on the other hand means to assist the affected population so that every individual could regain and/or improve him/her life and socio-economic status. Imparting skills and/or vocations to the eligible persons from Project Affected Families is primarily undertaken as rehabilitation measure.

1052 families are getting affected of which 336 families/ households are getting displaced, therefore the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan for the project affected families of the proposed Bursar Project has been formulated on the basis of recently approved R & R Plan of Kishanganga HE project in Gurez valley of district Bandipora.



The definitions of various institutional terms and categories are as per the definitions used in Ratle's R & R plan and referred to in the plan for the purpose of relief, rehabilitation and resettlement are as under:

1. "Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement" - means an officer not below the rank of District Collector in a State appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons.
2. Affected Family" means
 - (a) A family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason; or
 - (b) Any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the abadi or other property) in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or
 - (c) Any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;
3. "Affected Area" means area of village or locality notified by the appropriate Government;
4. "Agricultural Labourer" means a person primarily resident in the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his



livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;

5. "Agricultural Land" includes lands being used for the purpose of

- (a) agriculture or horticulture;
- (b) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisci-culture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs;
- (c) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
- (d) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;

6. "Appropriate Government" means

- (a) In relation to the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, the Central Government;
- (b) In relation to a project which is executed by the Central Government agency or undertaking or by any other agency on the orders or directions of the Central Government, the Central Government;
- (c) In relation to the acquisition of land for purposes other than (a) and (b) above, the State Government; and
- (d) In relation to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced due to any other reason, the State Government;

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

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

9. "DDP block" means a block identified under the Desert Development Programme of the Government of India;



10. "Family" includes a person, his' or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children;
11. "Holding" means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;
12. "Khatedar" means a person whose name is included in the revenue records of the parcel of land under reference;
13. "Land Acquisition" or "acquisition of land" means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Union or a State for the time being in force.
14. "Marginal Farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare;
15. "Non-agricultural labourer" means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;
16. "Project" means a project involving involuntary displacement of people, irrespective of the number of persons affected.
17. "Requiring body" means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent transfer of such land in public interest to a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization, as the case may be, under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land.
18. "Resettlement area" means any area so declared by appropriate Government shall by notification as a resettlement area (or area) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.



19. "Vulnerable Persons" such as the disabled destitute ,orphans', widows, married girls abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.

5.7. Compensation Package

5.7.1 Compensation of Land:

The acquisition of land should be in accordance with the provisions of the J& K Land Acquisition Act. The compensation of the land, structures, shops, water mill, cattle sheds, crops, trees, etc. shall be assessed by the District Administration as per the norms of the State Govt. A sufficient provision has been kept for this purpose in the DPR. Categorization of Project Affected Families are based on the information provided to the project developer through Revenue Department and also as collected during socio-economic survey. For disbursement of rehabilitation grants to eligible PAFs, Deputy Commissioner will be the sanctioning authority.

5.7.2. Compensation of Buildings and other structures

The total number of 1095 structures comprising of residential buildings/houses, cow sheds, shops, mosques, schools etc. are proposed to be displaced / dismantled for which compensation is to be paid. These structures are of three categories with respect to the materials used which will be having a reflection on their cost structure. The first category includes the houses with pucca structures, the second category includes semi-pucca structures and third category includes kuchha structures. The details of various structures to be dismantled and relocated are given in **table 5.3**. Sufficient provisions for the compensation for residential and other structures have also been kept in the DPR of the project.

**Table: 5.3 List of residential structures and other private assets to be acquired by the project authorities**

S. No.	Type of Asset	Number of structures
1)	Private Structures	
	Pucca Houses	29
	Semi-pucca Houses	210
	Kuchha Houses	97
	Shops	45
	Ghratas (Water mills)	47
	Mosque	4
	Temple	1
	Shrine	1
2)	Government Structures	
	School Buildings	5
	Panchayat Buildings	3
	Ration Depots	1

5.8. Financial Package for R & R Plan

5.8.1. House plot: Each displace family (PAFs) would be provided free of cost a plot for the house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than 500 sq m i.e. 1 kanal land in rural area.

5.8.2 House construction grant, Stamp duty and registration charges: One time financial assistance for house construction considered as Rs. 12 Lacs per house including cost of stamp duty and other fee payable for registration of the house. The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be free from all encumbrances. The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.

Provided that any such affected family (PAF) which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a suitable one-time financial assistance for house construction, and the amount



shall not be less than what is given under any programme of house construction by the Government of India. It is proposed that 50% additional amount shall be paid to fully affected displaced PAF who opt for cash in lieu of plot and house in resettlement colony.

5.8.3 Grant for artisan, self-employed, small traders & water mill owners: Each PAF losing their shop (and water mill) shall be given a shop of equivalent size in the resettlement area or a one-time financial assistance @ Rs. 40,000.00 per shop including cost of stamp duty and other fee payable for registration.

5.8.4. Grant for construction of cattle shed: Each displaced PAF having cattle shed (and Kotha) shall get financial assistance of Rs.25,000.00 for construction of cattle shed.

5.8.5. Transportation grant: Each displaced PAF shall get financial assistance of Rs. 35,000 as transportation cost for shifting of building materials, belongings, cattle, etc. from the affected zone to the resettlement colony/ area.

5.8.6. Subsistence grant: Each displaced PAF will get Monthly Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 200 per day (or the rate applicable at that time) equivalent to 25 days MAW's per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.

5.8.7. Rehabilitation grant: PAFs, who have not been provided agriculture land or employment shall be entitled to a rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days Minimum Agriculture Wages (MAW) @ Rs. 200 per day (or the rate applicable at that time).

5.8.8. Tribal grant: Each scheduled tribe affected family shall get additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days of Minimum agricultural wages Rs. 200 per day (or the rate applicable at that time) for loss of customary rights and forest usage.

5.8.9 Scholarship and Skill development: The requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government - It is proposed that a scholarship of Rs.1000 per month for a period of 24 months would be



extended to one/two child per PAF (Rs.1000/ month x PAFs for 24 months)

5.8.10 Vocational training for self employment: The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment. It is proposed that a grant of Rs.2000 for a period of 12 months would be extended to the PAFs for skill development

5.8.11. Annuity Policy: Annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons @ Rs 2,000/ month/person. The annuity policy for pension is based on the premium calculated as per LIC JEEVAN Akshay VI policy assuming the average age of vulnerable persons as 50 years.

5.8.12. Fishing rights: Fishing rights in the reservoirs shall be given to the affected families, if such rights were enjoyed by them in the affected area. In other cases also, unless there are special reasons, this right shall be extended preferentially to the affected families.

Table 5.4: The proposed R&R package for project affected families of Bursar Project.

S. No	Benefits	No. of PAF	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	01 Kanal to each displaced PAFs & additional 40 Kanal at R&R colony	336	10 lakh/ kanal	4000.00
2	One time Financial assistance for house construction, including stamp duty and registration fee.	336	12 lakh	4032.00
3	Grant for construction of shops/mills	92	40,000	36.80
4	Grant for construction of cattle shed	362	25,000	90.50
5	Transportation Grant	336	35,000	117.60
6	Each displaced PAF will get Monthly Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 200 per day equivalent to 25 days MAW's per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.	336	60,000	201.60



7	PAFs, who have not been provided agriculture land or employment shall be entitled to a rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days Minimum Agriculture Wages (MAW) @ Rs. 200 per day	1052	1.50 lakhs/ PAF	1578.00
8	Each scheduled tribe affected family shall get additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days of Minimum agricultural wages (Rs. 200 per day) for loss of customary rights and forest usage.	7	1.00 lakh	7.00
9	The requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families to one/two child per PAF as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government.	Lump sum		500.00
10	The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment - It is proposed that a grant of Rs.2000 for a period of 12 months would be extended to the PAFs for skill development.	1052	24,000	252.48
11	Annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons @ Rs 2,000/ month/person	1052	3.06 lakhs/ beneficiary	2500.00
12	Monitoring and evaluation	Lump sum	-	300.00
	Total			13615.98

This is Proposed R&R plan prepared based on State Govt. approved R&R plan of Kishanganga HE project. Final R&R plan that shall be implemented will be approved by State Govt. Beneficiaries for R&R plan shall be finalised after verification by District Administration.

5.9. Infrastructure Facility Proposed in Resettlement Colony

As there are 336 displaced families requiring resettlement, apart from the rehabilitation benefits, as discussed above, it is important to allocate budget for the infrastructure facilities to be provided in the resettlement area. For providing infrastructure facilities in the proposed resettlement area the following directions should be implemented as has also been provided in model R&R plan of Ratle HE Project:



1. In cases of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families en masse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families or more en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement site(s) as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government. It would be desirable that provision of drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries, and access to the resettlement sites, amongst others, be included in the resettlement plan approved by the appropriate Government.
2. If relocation takes place in an existing settlement area, the same infrastructure shall also be extended to the host community. While shifting the population of the affected area to the resettlement area, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, as far as possible, ensure that:

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

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

Resettlement area, to relocate displaced families, will be selected by the government or alternatively it may be decided to resettle them in the existing settlement area. Basic amenities and infrastructure facilities shall be provided at the R&R colony such as roads, footpaths, drainage, sanitation, drinking water, electricity supply, shopping complex, panchayat ghar, place of worship, burial/ cremation ground, schools, dispensary, training centres, playground etc, as per the norms specified by the J&K State Government.



Transit and temporary accommodation will be provided to displaced families till R&R colony is constructed.

The budgetary provision earmarked for providing various infrastructural facilities are presented in the **table 5.5** below:

Table: 5.5: Financial outlay for providing infrastructural facilities in R&R colony

S. No.	Parameter	Criteria	Total Cost (Rs. lakhs.)
1	Water supply	Lump sum	100
2	Community toilets	Lump sum	80
3	Development of sewage treatment system including drainage system	Lump sum	100
4	Electrification and Street lights including transformer	Lump sum	100
6	Construction of shopping complex including maintenance for 11 yrs	Lump sum	150
7	Construction of community centre with toilet, furniture and other facilities including maintenance for 11 yrs	Lump sum	250
8	Construction of vocational activity centre with furniture, instruments, tools, sewing machines, computer training centre and teacher (2 nos) for 11 yrs	Lump sum	350
9	Place for worship- Mosque & temple (2 nos)	Lump sum	100
10	Children's park including maintenance for 11 yrs	Lump sum	150
11	Avenue plantation & block plantation	Lump sum	70
12	Internal roads in the resettlement colony	Lump sum	100
14	Link roads to the resettlement colony	Lump sum	100
15	Construction of PHC at colony including maintenance for 11 yrs	Lump sum	200
18	School building, including play ground with furniture, computer training facilities, etc. including maintenance for 11 yrs.	Lump sum	400
19	Miscellaneous	Lump sum	150
20	Seed money for cooperative/ welfare of society	Lump sum	100
Total			2500



The above-mentioned facilities will also be available to the host population and the neighbouring community in the Resettlement colonies/sites. The responsibility of project authority shall be limited to incurring one-time capital cost for creation of these facilities. The above funds include maintenance amount as mentioned above which shall be deposited with cooperative/ welfare society of the R&R colony for use in maintenance and running. Efforts will be made to involve PAFs in creation of these infrastructure facilities by giving contracts to their co-operative societies to the extent possible. This will also help in developing a sense of ownership among the PAFs regarding these facilities.

Table 5.6. Total financial implication towards R&R plan including monitoring

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs. in Cr)
1	R&R benefits	136.16
2	Infrastructure facilities at R&R colony	25.00
	Total	161.16 cr.

5.10 Grant Disbursement

The Deputy Commissioner of Kishtwar district will be the sanctioning authority for rehabilitation grant which shall be provided by the project Authorities and placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kishtwar for disbursement to eligible persons.

5.10.1. Procedure for applying for grant

Every head of family will submit his application on the prescribed Performa in the office of Land Acquisition officer, Bursar project along with required affidavit, duly attested. Dates within which such applications are to be filed shall be fixed by the Land Acquisition officer with prior approval of the Deputy Commissioner, Kishtwar. Form of application along with specimen of affidavit shall be supplied to each head of family by the Land Acquisition officer, Bursar project free of cost.



5.10.2. Institutions, Procedures & Processes for Policy Implementation:

Implementation of R & R Plan will be done by Project proponent in consultation with the concerned State Government. Project proponent will create R & R Cells both at Project level and at Corporate level to implement the R & R Plans. Functions and composition of R & R Cells are defined below:

5.10.3 Functions of Project Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Cell

- To evolve and implement the R&R plan in close coordination and interaction with the PAFs and the concerned State Government authorities.
- To keep a record of meetings of various committees like the Monitoring Committee (MC), Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC), Land Purchase Committee (LPC) and any other Committee, which may be constituted for the purpose of R&R.
- To maintain the details regarding acquisition of land and property and payment of compensation to each of the PAFs.
- To act as a link amongst PAFs and project authorities on their needs and aspirations.
- To organise resettlement site visits and other such activities for PAFs.
- To be responsible for disseminating the Project information, R&R benefits and entitlements to PAFs.
- To consult and coordinate between the Human Resources Division of the Project regarding identification of opportunities for economic rehabilitation of PAFs and prepare lists of categories of project affected families eligible for these opportunities.
- To forward grievance related issues, that are brought to its notice, to Grievance Redressal Committee.

5.10.4 Composition of Project Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Cell

The Project R&R Cell will consist of Project officers responsible for coordinating R&R planning and implementation in the Project. The R&R Cell at the project shall be headed



by an officer of the rank of at least Sr. Manager / Manager and shall report to the Head of the Project. It will have other members from the Environment, Engineering, Resettlement, Personnel, Corporate Communications and Law Departments of the Project on a part time or full time basis as per Project need.

5.11 Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC)

Project proponent in consultation with the State Government shall constitute an appeal mechanism for grievances of PAFs, called a Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC). This will be established right at the inception of project construction and implementation of R & R works. Main function of GRC shall be to consider and dispose of all the complaints related to R&R.

The GRC shall comprise the following members:

- A woman representative from PAFs residing in the affected area;
- A project affected representative, each from SC and ST category, residing in the affected area;
- A representative of a voluntary organization;
- A representative of a lead bank, if present
- Chairperson(s) of the panchayats located in the affected area or their nominees;
- Members of Parliament/ Members of Legislative Assembly of the area included in the affected area;
- The Land Acquisition Officer of the Project;
- A representative from Project proponent.

The activities of this Cell shall be coordinated by Project R&R Cell.

5.12 Monitoring and Evaluation:

In order to ensure proper and timely implementation of the Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) plan and adherence to the agreed Policy, the R&R plan will be monitored and evaluated periodically, during its implementation and thereafter. R&R monitoring would be planned and implemented to review the progress of the R&R scheme and other relevant



information regarding the project, based on timelines and costs. The aim shall be to evaluate the progress of implementation of R&R Plan and to communicate it at various levels of the project management as well as state authorities, so as to anticipate the problems and propose remedial measures as and when necessary.

A Project level Monitoring Committee shall be constituted which will comprise a representative of Head of the Project, one officer from Project R&R cell and the Land Acquisition Officer from Land Purchase Committee, if any. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for the **Project level Monitoring Committee**, which will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. The quarterly report of execution of R & R plan will be sent to Corporate R & R cell, project, which will be monitored by a committee constituted for at project proponent's Corporate Office.

In addition to an internal committee (above), it is suggested to constitute another committee in order to avoid any dispute between project authorities and the affected persons. The committee will include representatives of district administration, elected members, project authority, panchayat, member, etc. The committee will comprise of followings

i.	District Magistrate, Kishtwar	Chairman
ii.	SDM, sub division	Member
iii.	Panchayat members of affected villages	Members
iv.	Woman (social worker) from the affected area	Member
v.	Representative of well-known NGO in the area	Member
vi.	GM, (Project) or his/her representative	Member Secretary
vi.	Head of the R & R Cell (Project)	Member
vii.	Land Acquisition Officer of the project	Member

The financial budget for the day to day expenditure of the committees would be **Rs. 300 lakhs.**



5.13 Community and Local Area Development Plan

5.13.1. Scope and Principles

In addition to the rightful compensation and R & R package for the project affected families, the project authorities will undertake a plan of infrastructure development in the project area which will result in better quality of life for people living in the area. Several facilities would be created for the benefit and use of general public and is based upon the survey of the existing facilities in the project area which has been discussed in detail in the Socio-economic profile of EIA report.

Community and local area Developmental Plan would play a significant role in the social and economic upliftment of the local population of the project affected area. The effective implementation of the community developmental plan will ensure the participation of local inhabitants in the developmental activities and would maintain a harmonious relationship between project authorities and locals. The proposed plan is suggested to be implemented in the project affected area.

Since the area is socially and economically backward, the project authorities would ensure that the local population gets a significant share in the number of jobs. The jobs, however, would be determined by the qualification and experience of the persons wanting to be employed. It will also provide an opportunity to many unskilled youth to become skilled. By gaining technical knowledge and experience, their chances of gainful employment will be greatly enhanced. Enhancing the local people's skills and opportunities for employment the project would result in uplifting the standard of living and the existing quality of life of the local inhabitants. This would a long way in making the area economically self-sustaining. Besides generating employment for the skilled and un-skilled labourers, the project would also provide an opportunity for the local people to compete for various contracts related to the project works, depending on their economic status. The participation in this process would however be guided by the usual process of tendering. The project authority would ensure as far as possible, to engage local labourers in various skilled/non-skilled jobs depending upon the candidates' qualification and experience. In addition the local people would be



beneficiaries by way of establishing the various facilities like schools, health care facilities and roads. The various other programmes like skill up- gradation, provision of merit scholarship, training programmes will be provided to the local population. The influx of migrant labourers would provide the marketing possibilities for local produce which would boost the small scale business in the area.

5.13.2 Creation of work opportunities:

Various work opportunities shall be created viz: employment with the contractors, allotment of shops/kiosks, PCO/internet kiosks, vehicle hiring, vending permits for certain items, award of petty contracts, etc.

Employment with the Contractors: Information regarding contractual job opportunities with the contractors shall be available at the Public Consultation and Information Centre (PCIC) at the project, which will serve as the nodal agency of the R & R Cell. Project proponent will encourage contractors to employ maximum unskilled workforce from project affected persons for various contractual works. In order to make the provision effective, PCIC will coordinate between PAFs and contracting agencies.

Allotment of shops/kiosks: Shopping complexes will be developed in the project area to cater to local needs and will be a good source of income generation. Project proponent would facilitate PAFs to obtain loan from Banks for establishing such kiosks. At least 50% of the shops/kiosks developed by project proponent in its township would be available for allotment to PAFs on nominal rent basis.

Allotment of PCO/Internet kiosks: All the PCO/Internet kiosks in the township of project proponent and project area would be reserved for PAFs unless no application is received within six months of the date of first notice of allotment issued by Project Authorities.

Vehicle Hiring: Vehicle hiring needs of the Project (including nature of vehicle, its requirements etc.) will be estimated for various departments in the Project. The first option for hiring of vehicles would be extended to PAFs. Loans for vehicles from the



bank will be facilitated by the Project. The rates of hiring would be fixed by the Project Authorities.

Vendor Permits: The requirements of the project township for routine perishable items, collection of waste material, (kabadiwala/scrap dealer) etc. would be met through vendors authorized by project proponent. A license/ permit for a fixed period would be issued for this purpose. Such a license/ permit would be renewable from time to time. This facility would be primarily extended to willing PAFs.

Award of works/contracts to PAFs: The Project Authority will identify specific areas of works in the project area. Such works will broadly include the following for which PAFs would be encouraged to form a cooperative and take up the job:

- Works pertaining to implementation of environmental management plan for the proposed project and works related to community development.
- Running and maintenance of office canteens and guesthouses.
- Horticulture/plantation works.
- Painting and white washing of building/structures in township.
- Housekeeping in office/guest house/field hostel/transit camp.
- Construction of internal roads, breast wall, retaining walls in townships including maintenance thereof.
- Construction and /or maintenance of certain stretches of roads identified for execution, through PAFs.

Any other works as deemed fit by Project Authorities. The co-operative(s) and PAF contractor(s) will be required to have 100% workforce of PAFs or their neighbouring community. In the event where PAFs are not available, other persons may be employed as work force. The intention of project proponent is to facilitate the PAFs towards achieving financial independence

5.13.3. Educational Facilities

The project authorities would be establishing educational institutions in the area for the children/wards of their project employees. These institutions shall also be open to the



children of local inhabitants. At some places, grants would be provided for the maintenance and up gradation of existing educational institutions and the same would be of great benefit for the local inhabitants. This will be done in consultation with the concerned State Govt. and the local inhabitants of the area. 3 nos. of primary schools and anganwari are proposed to be developed, one higher secondary schools at Chinjer, one high school at Hynan are proposed to be established. These schools will be provided furniture, black board, toilets, water supply, computer lab for high schools, playgrounds, etc. These schools shall be maintained by project for a period of 5 years. A lump sum amount of **Rs. 800.00 lakhs** is proposed for this purpose. These schools shall be handed over to J&K state education department for running and maintenance.

5.13.4 Power Supply arrangements

To provide benefits to the villages nearby project area, it is proposed that power supply system with proper wiring, street lighting, transformers, etc. shall be developed. An amount of **Rs. 500.00 lakhs** has been earmarked for the same. These lines, transformers etc. shall be maintained by State Electricity/ PWD department.

5.13.5. Medical & Health Care facilities

The project area is a remote area of the state of Jammu & Kashmir where the existing medical facilities are in bad condition, insufficient and highly inadequate. It is proposed to build three primary health centres in the village of project affected area. The PHCs would be handed over to the State health department, J&K for running and maintenance. These PHCs shall be maintained by project for a period of 5 years. The villages selected for the same shall be as per direction of District Administration. For this, the total cost is estimated to be around **Rs. 600 lakhs**.

5.13.6. Immunization Programme

The health and hygienic conditions in the study area is very poor and population vulnerable to different diseases. The major diseases found in the villages of project area are respiratory problems, tuberculosis, diarrhoea, diabetics, etc. It is proposed to conduct immunization and vaccination programme as per Govt. approved immunisation



programme in the project affected villages and near by villages. This programme would be carried out through Project hospital, dispensary and PHCs established through project in consultation with the State Health Department. The project authorities would provide funds for this immunization programmed for which an amount of **Rs. 100.00 lakhs** is proposed for a period of eleven years. It is also proposed that the immunization and vaccination facilities shall be also provided for the migrant workers at the construction sites.

5.13.7. Mobile Medical Van

Keeping in view lack of health facilities and the geographical dispersal of the villages, the project authorities will to provide 2 nos of mobile OPD units, 1 nos. of mobile medical van, 1 nos. of mobile dental unit and three ambulances in the project area. The vans would help the patients especially, children, women and elderly get primary health benefit at site and as a connivance to be taken to nearby health centre or hospital. These shall be under control of project and 2 nos. of ambulances shall be deputed to PHCs. The lump sum cost for procuring these vans including its running cost for 11 years has been kept as **Rs. 200.00 lakhs**.

5.13.8. Merit Scholarship Programme

To improve and encourage the literacy and educational standards in the project affected area and to create a pool of potential candidates, requiring body is suggested to introduce a Merit Scholarship Scheme for the wards of the inhabitants of influence area. The wards of the project affected families will be given preference. The wards should be studying in school, college or any other educational institute recognized by state or central government.

A total of 60 students from the villages of project affected area will be selected for the scholarship on the merit basis every year. The scholarship would be divided on the basis of standards and disciplines, viz, senior secondary school (20 students), vocational training (20 students), diploma/ ITI (10 students), and degree in science, engineering, medicine etc. (20 students). The scholarship for an individual will last for tenure of the



course. The scholarship @ Rs. 1500/-, Rs. 2500/-, and Rs. 3000/- per month would be provided to the students of secondary school, vocational training, diploma and degree respectively. The project authorities are suggested to run this scheme for 11 successive years. Further, students will also be provided funds for procurement of books, etc. as per rules of the project proponent. After completion of the scheme, requiring body reserves the right to restart or terminate this scheme. The eligible students shall apply on the format to be prescribed by company. An amount of **Rs. 550.00** lakhs is kept for the provision of Merit Scholarship scheme.

5.13.9. Training Programme

For the literates, vocational training would be imparted. Accredited institutions working in the area or other like Industrial Training Institute (ITI), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Food Craft Institution, NGO working in the area, etc would be involved to explore and design tailor-made courses for the affected population. For the illiterate or semi-literate group, a micro plan can be formulated to ensure that the affected tribal population receives training on methods for adding value to local products and handicraft items. Project proponent will assist in developing market links.

The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment. Training on the mushroom cultivation, apiculture, horticulture, vermiculture, eco-tourism, handicrafts, poultry farming, dairy farming, knitting, sewing, plumbing, computer courses etc, could open up new areas of self-employment in the region.

Requiring authorities would select 50 trainees among the project affected families every year for the period of 11 years (training programme for a batch would vary from six months to one year depending on the type of training selected by a trainee). The criteria for the selection for training would be prescribed by Requiring Body in consultation with the local district administration. The Requiring Body will bear all the expenses including accommodation, travel etc, of the trainees. The total financial outlay for the training programme including exploring market for marketing, etc. would be **Rs. 700.00 lakhs**.



5.13.10 Assistance and Training to Fishermen

Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy has the provision of fishing right in the reservoir for tribal families residing in the project affected areas. It would be new experience for the local residents to fish in the reservoir. However, the project developers are suggested to provide assistance and training to the local fishermen. The lump sum budget for the training and assistance to fishermen along with fishing gears, exploration of market for fishery, etc. would be **Rs. 100.00 lakhs**.

5.13.11. Community Welfare Centres

Establishment of Community welfare centres are proposed to be developed for strengthening the infrastructure in the project affected villages. A total of 9 community centres are proposed to be established. The community centres will be provided with electricity, water supply, toilets, furniture, etc. The a room in the community centres shall also be provided for imparting training to villagers such as sewing, beautician, weaving, etc. to be undertaken by the self help groups. The villages selected for the same shall be as per direction of District Administration. Tentative cost for community centres has been kept as **Rs. 700.00 lakhs**.

5.13.12 Creation of Self Help Groups:

The project would encourage creation of Self Help Groups amongst PAFs. With the help of an experienced NGO with proven track record in the State, PAFs shall be helped to form Self Help Groups of 10-20 members each. These groups shall be registered. Maximum two members from each PAF (one male and one female preferably) will be entitled for this benefit. This will help in inculcating saving habits and would create an environment for self-employment generating activities and would also open the door for availing institutional credits. Formation of cottage industries can also be encouraged through such groups. Activities like potteries, hand woven garments, weaving, making paper bags, embroidered bags, upholsteries, herbal products, tailoring, bakery, making of greeting cards, vegetable gardening, horticulture, etc. can be taken up. Project proponent shall provide one time grant of Rs. 10.00 lacs



as seed money to each Self Help Group for taking up such activities.

Table 5.7: Estimated funds for creation of Self Help Groups

Component	Criteria	Budget (Rs in lacs)
Hiring an NGO for framing project specific, requirement based training programme including devising marketing strategies.	Lump sum	25
Hiring of Teacher for imparting training to villagers (as per requirement/ 5 nos)	@ Rs 25,000/month for 11 years	165
Hiring of supporting staff for training centre (as per requirement)	Lump sum	50
Financial assistance to PAFs/ NGO to purchase various material for training	Lump sum	20
Seed money to SHGs	10 groups @ Rs 10 lacs per SHG	20
Money for registration of SHGs	@ Rs. 1 lakh per SHG	10
Misc. expenditures	Lump sum	10
TOTAL		300.00

5.13.13. Construction of Rain Shelters and Footpaths

Project authorities shall provide rain shelters along the Dangduran village to Pakul a road length of 20 kms and Naupachi to Pakal dam site for a road length of 23 kms. The affected villages of the project area are geographically dispersed and the people have to cover a treacherous terrain to reach the main motorable road. About 50 rain shelters are proposed alongside the road. And in addition, to provide easy access to the main motorable road, pucca footpaths from village to nearest road are also proposed. The villages like, Qadernah, Chinjer, Hynam, Tiller, Machna, Dehrana, Gomri, Doorpeth, Hanzul, HatriPakul , Lopara , Bardov and Janakpora would require footpaths (average less than a one km each). The location of rain shelters, motorable roads, foot paths, steps, foot bridges etc. shall be decided in consultation with District Administration and village heads. Total amount kept for above activities is **Rs. 450.00 lakhs.**



5.13.14 Conservation and revival of elite aromatic landrace like *Kamad* (red rice) in the Marwah and Dachan area of Kishtiwari: 'Kamad' which is believed to be cold tolerant and not suitable for higher temperatures is found to be one of the most important endemic variety of rice being cultivated in many areas of Marwah and Dachhan of Kishtiwari District. Therefore, revival programme of this elite indigenous rice Landrace with key objectives to develop purified aromatic lines of *Kamad* and to devise and popularize an integrated nutrient and disease management modules for blast disease is thought to be best conservation strategy. This rice variety has a very good local market particularly for matrimonial ceremonies and festivals and is being sold at Rs 150-200/Kg. The revival of this rice variety needs to be encouraged through the research, subsidy grants for cultivation and creation of attractive market for the sale of this variety for major economic returns than other varieties. This variety like other red rice varieties is highly susceptible to blast disease, which has remained a key factor to discourage its widespread adoption among farming community, in spite of being highly remunerative. Therefore the research on how best the Disease Management will be achieved is considered as an important step in the direction of conservation and revival of this species. For the conservation and revival of *Kamad* rice variety, an amount of Rs. 25.00 Lakh is proposed.

The total financial outlay for Community and Local area Development Plan is Rs. 5025 lakhs. The breakup of the budget is given in Table 5.8.

**Table 5.8 Estimated Budget for Community and Local Area Development Plan for Project Affected Villages of Bursar Project**

S. No.	Budget Head	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Educational Facilities	800
2	Power Supply arrangement	500
3	Construction of Health centers	600
4	Immunization programme	100
5	Mobile medical van	200
6	Merit scholarship	550
7	Training programme	700
8	Assistance & training to fisherman	100
9	Community Welfare Centres	700
10	Creation of Self Help Groups	300
11	Construction of rain shelters and footpaths	450
12	Promotion of local Red Rice (Kamad)	25
Total		5025

5.14 Financial Package:

Total financial package for R & R Plan would be **Rs. 21141.00 lakhs say Rs. 211.41 Cr.** It includes R & R benefits including monitoring amounting to Rs. 13616.00 lakhs, infrastructural facilities at R&R colony amounting to Rs.2500.00, Community and Local Area Development amounting to Rs. 5025 lakhs. A table showing budgetary break-up is provided in the table below:

Table 5.9: Budgetary break-up of R & R Plan

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs. lakhs)
1	R&R benefits	13616
2	Infrastructure facilities at R&R colony	2500
3	Community and local area development Plan	5025
	Total	21141.00