

# **Social Impact Assessment Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan**

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Social impact assessment and resettlement study is meant to determine the magnitude of actual and potential impact on the population due to improvement of proposed road with the objective to ensure the social considerations be given adequate weightage in the selection and design of proposed highway improvements. Basic idea is to minimize adverse social impacts with best possible engineering solutions at the optimal cost.

Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R & R) Plan is one of the most important aspects in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies because it fulfills the aspiration of local people and establishes the relationship between local people and project developers. The importance of Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan in the state like Himachal Pradesh is much more as compared to other states as livelihood of most of the inhabitants depends mostly on forest and forest resources. The R & R plan has therefore been aimed to fulfill the aspiration, rights and privileges of local people and comprehensive social development plan.

Apart from the National Policy on Rehabilitation & Resettlement (2007), Land Acquisition Act 2013 there are many other policies applicable to various states and sectors, which suggest more relief packages for the project affected families. Considering the interest of the affected population a new Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy (2016) supplementing the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement (2007) has been formulated by the State of Himachal Pradesh and Land Acquisition Act 2013. The new policy is aimed to fulfill the aspiration of local inhabitants and ensures good share of jobs in the projects. The main objective of the new policy is to provide appropriate and adequate compensation to the affected families against the diversion of land, especially Unclassified State Forest (USF), to minimize the displacement, to provide adequate infrastructure facilities at rehabilitation site, to improve the living standard of affected zone and to facilitate the harmonious relationship between requiring body and inhabitants of affected zone.

The proposed R & R plan for Pkg-VA have been prepared considering the guidelines of Himachal Pradesh State of 2016 and RFCTLARR Act 2013.

## 1.2 CONCEPTS & DEFINITION

- a. Study Area:** The study area, also known as impact area has been defined as the sum total of core area and buffer area from the periphery of the core area. The study area includes all the land marks both natural and manmade, falling therein.
- b. Household:** A group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen are called a household. Persons living in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of related or unrelated persons live in a house but do not take their meals from the

- Common kitchen, then they are not part of a common household. Each such person is treated as a separate household. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.
- c. Sex Ratio:** Sex ratio is the ratio of females to males in a given population. It is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males'.
  - d. Literates:** All persons aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language are taken as literate. It is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard for being treated as literate. People who are blind but can read in Braille are also treated as literates.
  - e. Literacy Rate:** Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population aged 7 years and above.
  - f. Labour Force:** The labour force is the number of people employed and unemployed in a geographical entity. The size of the labour force is the sum total of persons employed and unemployed. An unemployed person is defined as a person not employed but actively seeking work. Normally, the labour force of a country consists of everyone of working age (around 14 to 16 years) and below retirement (around 65 years) that are participating workers, that is people actively employed or seeking employment. People not counted under labour force are students, retired persons, and stay-at home people, people in prisons, permanently disabled persons and discouraged workers.
  - g. Work:** Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. The work may be part time, full time, or unpaid work in a farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity.
  - h. Worker:** All persons engaged in 'work' are defined as workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.
  - i. Main Workers:** Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more in the case of a year) are termed as Main Workers.
  - j. Marginal Workers:** Those workers who did not work for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers
  - k. Work participation rate:** The work participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of their cohort (national population of the same age range). In the present study the work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

### 1.3 METHODOLOGY

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan has emphasized that the project shall play a positive role in their

socio-economic upliftment and also for betterment of quality of life of tribes. In addition to the rightful compensation, the provisions of Rehabilitation, Relief, and Local Area Development Programme (LADP) have been proposed for the Up-gradation to 4 Lane of HP/Punjab Border to Mandi Section (Km 11.00 to 208.00) of NH-20 (New NH-154) project for Package-VA (Km 180.000 to Km 202.815) in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh. The individual land holding in the affected area was lacking, therefore, survey was carried out for community lands and displaced households. All families, having the right of exploitation on community land, were considered as affected families. The surveys and preparation of the plan included the following procedure:

- Door to door Socio-Economic Survey of the project-affected families was conducted to collect the baseline data. Data was collected on various parameters of Quality of life, Income patterns, Land holdings, Amount of land loss due to this project, etc. This detailed information has been used in preparation of the R&R plan.
- The existing Socio-Economic profile of the project-affected area has been given in subsequent topics of this report.
- Discussion was held with all project affected families/persons, who have expressed their willingness to accept the project.

## 1.4 LAND REQUIREMENT

Total land requirement has been assessed as 70.7103 ha for the proposed project of Package-VA (Km 180.000 to Km 202.815) in which 24.0506 ha of land comes under the Government Land and rest 46.6597 ha land comes under Private Land. The details are presented below in the **Table 1.1:**

**Table 1.1: Details of land to be acquired**

Particulars	Area (in Ha.)
i. Total Land Area to be Acquired	70.7103
ii. Govt. owned land for which no compensation is to be paid	24.0506
iii. Forest Land	19.5896
iv. Private land to be acquired	46.6597

## 1.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area covers part of Padhar and Mandi tehsil in Mandi district in the state of Himachal Pradesh. These areas covers villages/part of villages falling both sides of the National Highway (NH-154) i.e. the along the road side in the project area (Km 180.000 to Km 202.815). In the proposed project, there are 18 villages that fall under the study area. The tehsil wise details are presented below in the **Table-1.2:**

**Table 1.2 Tehsils and Villages along the project road**

S.No	District	Tehsil	Village	No. of Structures
1	Mandi	Padhar	Saned	28
2	Mandi		Narla	18
3	Mandi		Singh	36
4	Mandi		Kunnu	13
5	Mandi		Sahal	25
6	Mandi		Pipali	26
7	Mandi		Pali	32
8	Mandi		Malog	7
9	Mandi		Maseran	15
10	Mandi	Mandi	Bhatog	8
11	Mandi		Dwardu	35
12	Mandi		Pakhari	6
13	Mandi		Dhawalwan	2
14	Mandi		Mehad	49
15	Mandi		Tandu	6
16	Mandi		Matha Neval	6
17	Mandi		Magal	11
18	Mandi		Bijan	32
Total Structures				355

## 1.6 BRIEF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

The proposed project of up-gradation to 4 lanes of HP/Punjab Border to Mandi section (Km 180.000 to Km 202.815) of NH-20 (New NH-154) in the state of Himachal Pradesh fall under the Padhar and Mandi tehsil in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh. The influence area (along the National Highway) also comes under the Mandi District.

The total population of Mandi district is 999,777 of which male and female were 4,98,065 and 5,01,712 respectively as per Census 2011. With regards to Sex Ratio in the district Mandi, it stood at 1007 per 1000 male. The child sex ratio is 916 girls per 1000 boys.

Average literacy rate of the district Mandi as per census 2011 is 81.53 percent. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy are 89.56 percent and 73.66 percent respectively. Total literates in the Mandi district are 723,747 of which male and female are 393,669 and 330,078 respectively.

### 1.6.1 INFLUENCE AREA

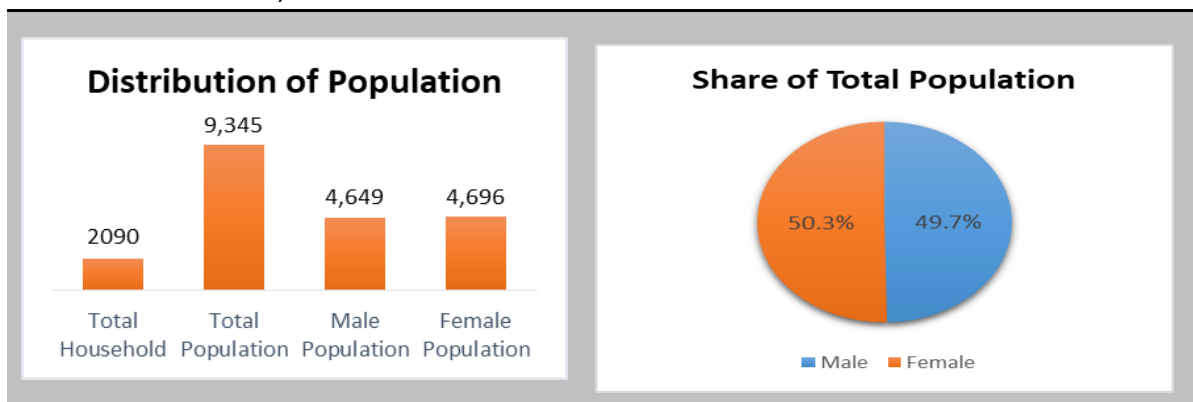
There are a total of 18 villages falls under Padhar and Mandi tehsil in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh. Total population of these villages have been worked out to be 9,345 nos with the share of 4,649 nos males and 4,696 nos females allocated in 2090 nos households (Census, 2011) with average household size of 5. The overall sex ratio has been worked out to 1,000 male per 1,010 female.

The details are presented below in the **Table -1.3:**

**Table 1.3: Population Status of the Study Area**

Total Household	Total Population	Total Male Population	Total Female Population	Sex Ratio
2090	9,345	4,649	4,696	1,010

Source: Census 2011)

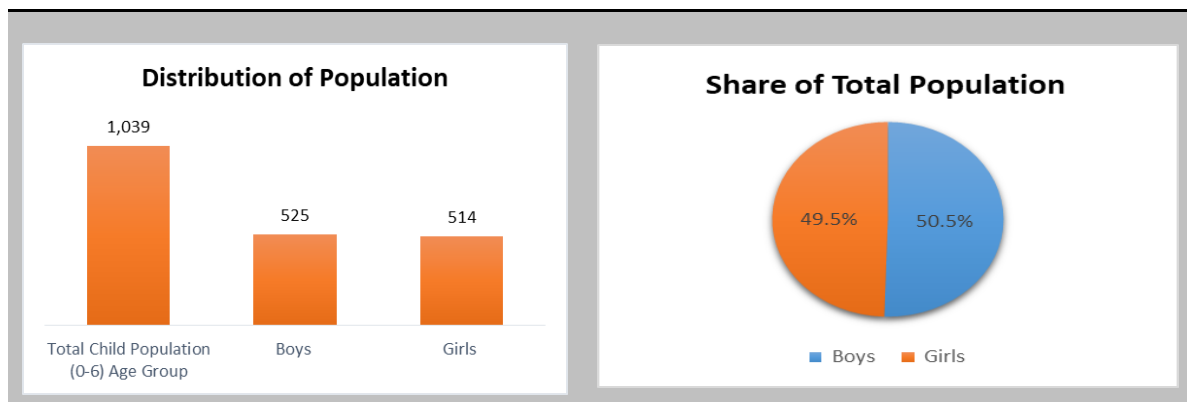


**Figure 1.1: Population Status of the Study Area**

The total child population of age group of 0-6 has been worked out to 1,039 which constitute 11.11 per cent of the total population. Of the total child population 50.5 per cent are boys and remaining 49.5 per cent are girl child. The child sex ratio in the age group (0-6) is 979 girls per 1,000 boys.

**Table 1.4: Child Population Status of the Study Area**

Total Child Population (0-6) Age Group	Total Boy Child Population	Total Girl Child Population	Sex Ratio
1,039	525	514	979



**Figure 1.2: Child Population Status**

### 1.6.1.1 SOCIAL GROUP DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

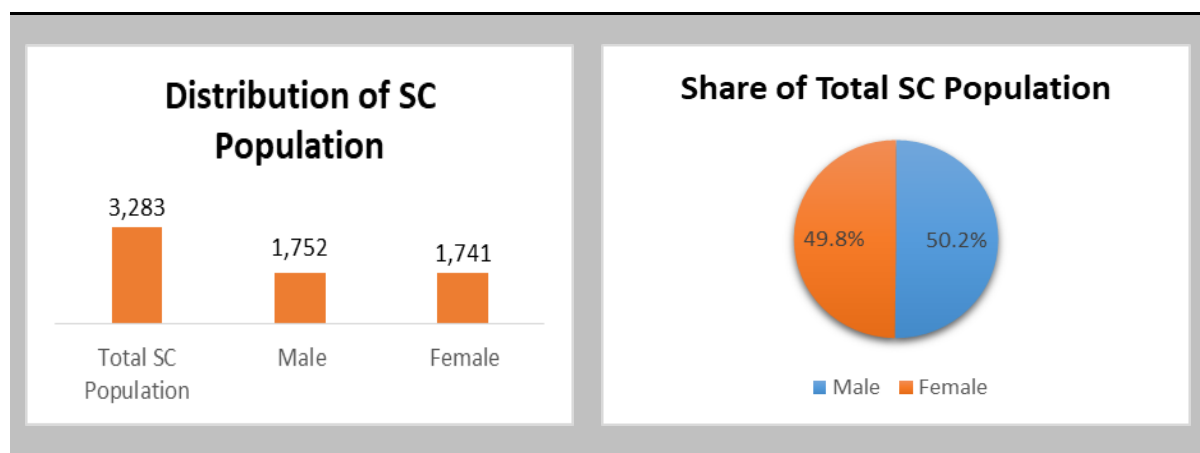
In the study area, the Schedule Caste (SC) population is 3,493 which constitute 37.37 per cent of the total population with 1,752 males (50.2%) and 1,741 females (49.8%). The sex ratio among this group of population has been worked out to 993 females per 1,000 males.

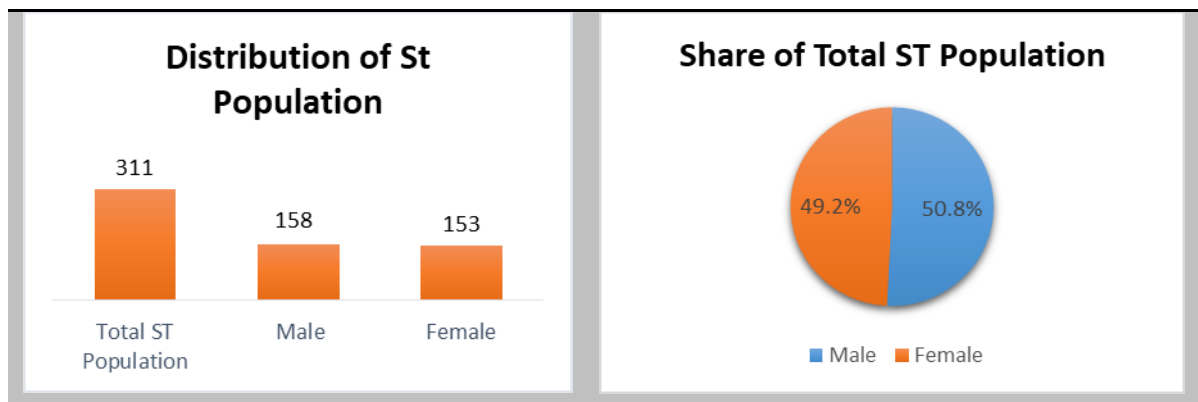
Similarly, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 311 which constitute about 3.32 per cent of the total population with 158 males (50.8%) and 153 females (49.2%). The sex ratio among this community has been worked out to 968 females per 1,000 males.

**Table 1.5: Gender wise Social Structure of the Study Area**

Total SC Population	Total SC Male	Total SC Female	Total ST Population	Total ST Male	Total ST Female
3,283	1,752	1,741	311	158	153
Sex Ratio (SC)	993		Sex Ratio (ST)	968	

(Source: Census 2011)





**Figure 1.3: Gender wise Social Demographic Structure**

### 1.6.1.2 LITERACY

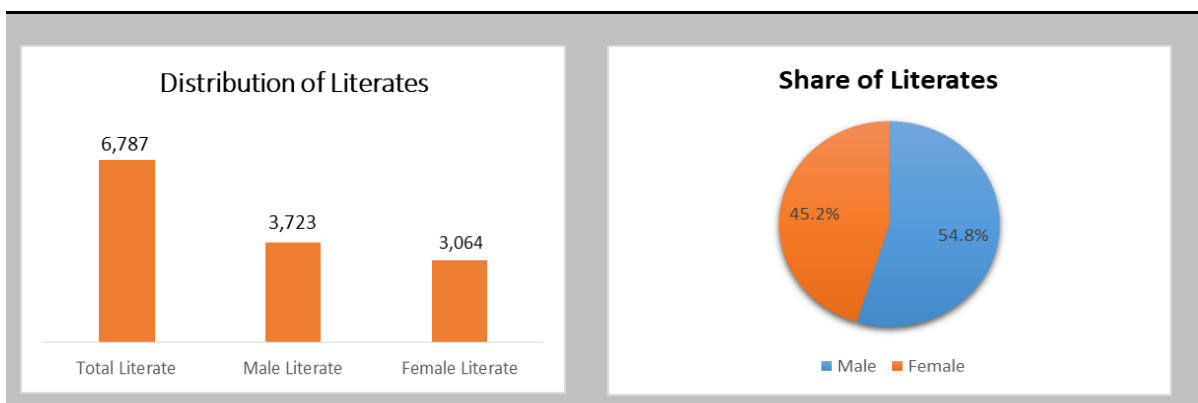
In the study area, 81.61 per cent people are literates in which 54.8 per cent are male literates and remaining 45.2 per cent are female literates. The overall literacy rate of the study area has been worked out to 86.7 per cent with male & female literacy rate of 90.12 per cent and 73.15 per cent respectively, creating a gender gap in literacy rate of 16.97 per cent. The overall literacy rate in the project influence area is slightly higher than the district's average literacy rate.

Detailed status of literacy is given below in **Table- 1.6:**

**Table 1.6: Literacy Status of the Study Area**

Total Literate	Total Male Literate	Total Female Literate
6,787	3,723	3,064

(Source: As per Census Data 2011)



**Figure 1.2: Literacy Status of the Study Area**

### 1.6.1.3 AFFECTED VILLAGES

Total 18 villages are directly affected due to the various activities of the upgradation to 4 lane of Padhar to Bijan Section (Km 180.000 to Km 202.815) for Package-VA. Total population of affected villages is 3,835 nos comes from 2090 households. Total affected structures are 355 nos. In the affected villages, cultivation as well as other small businesss is the main occupation & source of income for the people. The



crops grown in the area are wheat, barley, maize, potato, rajmash & vegetables. Main horticulture crops of the district are mango, orange, kinnow, litchi etc. Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Potato are the main agricultural crops. Majority of the workers are employed in the agricultural activities.

#### **1.6.1.4 AFFECTED FAMILIES**

Total affected families are 715 nos (approx.) and the population of affected families is 3,550 nos come from total affected structures. The percentages of male & female population are 55.6% & 44.4% respectively. Average literacy rate in the affected families is 84.3% with maximum in male population. About people among the project affected families are employed in various works. Majority of the persons are engaged in the cultivation followed by small businesses and government/private jobs. Cows and Buffalos are the main source of milk in the surrounding. In general, the living standard is of the project affected families are satisfactory, but in spite of that the area has ample scope of development in various sectors viz. in health and education sectors for better livelihood & economic upliftment.

### **1.7 RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION PRINCIPLES**

The data of R&R is just on the visual observation on site. The structures were counted during site visit. The actual numbers of affected structures will only be given when the R&R will be done by actual measurement on ground.

#### **1.7.1 Types of Displacement**

Development projects invariably affect a large numbers of people. Displacement usually occurs at two levels. However, the impacts of displacement are not easy to quantify or compensate. The population that is displaced usually is disturbed at two levels: Economic displacement and Social displacement. Economic displacement occurs in the following situations: Displaced from land partially or fully; and Displacement of other groups of population who are not dependent on and “Displacement from Land”, partially or fully leads to reorganizing one’s family economy in a new way, with or without cash compensation. When ‘land for land’ option cannot be enforced and only cash compensation is provided, some farmers invest compensation in purchasing another piece of land and continue with their cultivation. This means minor readjustments in organizing the family labour. If cash compensation involves investment in an occupation other than agriculture; it means that at least one of the adult males in the house will have to take up a new job. However, the cash may also be spent on non-sustainable or secondary items instead of purchase of new land, e.g. marriage, repayment of loans, purchase of consumer goods, construction of house, etc. the farmer often ends up in debt for consumption, having no future land to support his family.

“**Economic Dislocation**”, Land is the basic capital for a farmer. Due to land acquisition, the traditional source of earning gets severely hampered for the affected population. Apart from those persons whose land has been acquired, others without directly being affected by the project face some kind of economic

displacement at a wider level of economic interaction and participation. This means that changes come about sometimes creating completely alien sub-groups for the traditional network. On the other hand displacement also shatters the social hierarchic set-up of the society that is being displaced. Displaced social hierarchy, resulting in new inter-relationships of community participation, not only forces the displaced population to move to new relocation sites but also these people have to reestablish their social interactions and relationships afresh. However, this may not be very easily accomplished, as it is difficult to predict how the host village would react to these populations who would now depend on their resources. The first two levels affect the micro-level family relations, which is equally important, while the last one occurs at the macro-level. Displacement brings about vigorous interaction between the internal and external cultural settings, through commerce, business, job shifting, educational opportunities, etc. It increases competition that was not there so much, resulting in more conflicts. It can be said that the two levels do not occur in a sequential order, but come more or less simultaneously, either as a manifestation of displacement or in a latent form. A clear comprehension of the above aspects would make the project authorities much more competent.

#### **1.7.2 Objectives of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan**

The main objectives of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan are to:

- To minimize displacement and to promote as far as possible, non-displacing and least is placing alternatives. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
- To provide better standard of life and to assist in each PAFs in regaining their economic status and sustain it for life long.
- To compensate the families affected adversely by construction of the project.
- To improve the quality of life of the PAFs and the surrounding project affected area by developing infrastructure facilities and also to provide trainings and skill development activities for their better living.
- To ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections especially the Scheduled Tribes and also care is to be taken not to disturb much the cultural and ethnicity of the area.
- To provide adequate compensation to PAFs whose land is acquired?
- To create good rapport with the local people for long-term relationship and mutual benefits.

#### **1.7.3 Legal Framework**

The principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the subproject have been guided by the Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan which is consistent with the existing legislations and policies of the Government of India applicable to state of Himachal Pradesh. The Final Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan is based on

- (i) The RFCTLARR Act, 2013

(ii) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007,

(iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006 and

All types of impacts on the Society related to the project include IR impacts and impacts to IP.

➤ **IR impacts:**

- Physical Displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter)
- Economical Displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood)

**Impacts to IP:**

Project-related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:

Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;

- In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre- project levels;
- Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable group.
- Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
- Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
- Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances prior to commencement of civil works.

#### **1.7.4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PACKAGE**

Resettlement and rehabilitation package is primarily based on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Himachal Pradesh Government (2016), supplemented by National Policy on the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (2007).

#### **1.7.5 Definitions**

The various terms which are relevant to the proposed project are described in following paragraphs. The definition of the various expressions used in this policy is the same as defined under the chapter III of NPRR (2007) except 'Community', 'Affected area'.

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

**1.7.5.1 "Affected family" means:**

- i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason or
  - ii) Any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the abadi or other property) in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or
  - iii) Any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.
- b) **"Affected area"** means area of village or locality notified by the state government under paragraph of 7.1.2 of the R & R policy of State Government under paragraph 6.1 of NPRR(2007);
- c) **"Agricultural land"** includes lands being used for the purpose of
- a. agriculture or horticulture;
  - b. dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, 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;
- d) **"Appropriate Government" means,-**
- e) 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;
    - a. in relation to the acquisition of land for purposes other than (i) and (ii) above, the State Government; and
    - b. in relation to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced due to any other reason, the State Government;
  - f) **'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.

- g) **"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.
- h) **"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.
- i) **"Holding"** means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both.
- j) **"Land acquisition" or "acquisition of land"** means acquisition of land under the Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Union or a State for the time being in force.
- k) **"Notification"** means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State.
- l) **"Project"** means a project involving involuntary displacement of people, irrespective of the number of persons affected;
- m) **"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
- n) **"Community"** means the resident of a village as a whole, clan, sub-clan or kindred.

#### 1.7.5.2 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION MEASURES

The process of R&R has two distinct components namely resettlement and rehabilitation. Resettlement primarily involves the physical relocation of the affected population 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 after displacement. Imparting skills and/or vocations to the PAPs primarily is undertaken in this. Resettlement and Rehabilitation involves the following interventions:

Acquisition of land and homestead plots would have to be compensated in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 and provisions laid in the NRRP-2007 Resettlement involves provision of alternate housing site along with amenities and facilities. Also, assistance is given to the PAFs while shifting to these sites. The aforementioned R & R package and the provisions under Local Area Development plan were met with on the basis of surveys conducted jointly by RSET and project developer as follows:

- Revenue survey of the land required for various project activities was conducted by project authorities with the State Revenue Department.
- Onsite verification of the land involved, by the officers of Revenue Department, Forest Department and District administration.
- Door to door socio-economic survey of the project-affected families was conducted by a team of scientists/Socio Economic Expert from Mantec Consultant Pvt. Ltd. to collect the base line data. Data was collected on various parameters of quality of life, income patterns, land holdings amount of land loss due to this project, etc., according to the questionnaire developed for the purpose. This detailed information has been used in preparation of the R&R plan.

### **1.7.5.3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR R&R IMPLEMENTATION**

In order to ensure smooth and effective land acquisition, implementation of R&R measures, monitoring of R&R operations etc., the NRRP – 2007 & 2013 lays provision for appointment for commissioner R&R and Administrator R&R. The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner/ Secretary of that government for R&R in respect of such projects to which this policy (NRRP-2007 & 2013) applies. The commissioner shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R plans/schemes, proper implementation of such plans/schemes and redressal of grievances.

The State Government shall, by notification, appoint in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government to be Administrator for R&R. Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and Commissioner for R&R, the Administrator for R&R shall take all measures for the rehabilitation and resettlement of all PAFs in respect of that project. The overall control and superintendence of the formulation of R&R plan and execution of the same shall rest in the Administration for R&R. The officers and employees shall assist the administrator for R&R, the appropriate government may provide. In view of the above, the following institutional arrangement for effective implementation & monitoring of R&R activities are suggested.

#### **A. Supervisory Body**

- Commissioner for R&R
- Project In-charge of the upgradation to 4 lane of HP/Punjab border to Mandi section (Km 180.000 to Km 202.815) of NH-154 (Old 20) in the state of Himachal Pradesh project.

#### **B. Implementation Body**

- Administrator for R&R
- Project In-charge of upgradation to 4 lane of HP/Punjab border to Mandi section (Km 180.000 to Km 202.815) of NH-154 (Old 20) in the state of Himachal Pradesh Project.
- Representatives of village level Committees (VLC)

- Representatives of women of the affected villages
- Representatives of Nationalized Bank
- Representatives of Forest Department
- Representatives of Local NGOs
- MLA/MP of the Area
- Representative Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area.
- Land Acquisition Officer of the project

Besides the foregoing organizational arrangement liaison should be established by the administrator for R&R with the other government departments, which will extend support in the implementation of land acquisition and rehabilitation plans. Specifically, government organizations like Department of Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture, Forest, Horticulture; Rural Industries, etc. can be contacted for dovetailing their plans for the economic rehabilitation of PAFs. These organizations/departments shall not only extend their various development schemes for the economic welfare of the PAFs but would also provide technical guidance and training to PAFs in carrying out economic activities. However, the NRRP-2007 & 2013 indicates R&R Committee at Project level, under the Chairmanship of Administrator for R&R.

**Table 1.7: Assistance and Benefits**

S. No.	Compensation & R&R Assistance	Entitlement Provision
<b>As per New Land Acquisition Act, 2013</b>		
<b>A</b>	<b>Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act</b>	
1	Market value of land	To be determined as provided U/s 26 of the Act.
2	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas	1 to 2 based on the distance of the project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government.
3	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided U/s 29 of the Act.
4	Solatum	Equivalent to 100% of the market value of land against market value of land mentioned against Sl. No. 1 of A multiplied by the factor specified against 2 of A for rural areas plus value of assets attached to the land or building against Sl. No. 3 of A.
5	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land against market value of land mentioned against Sl. No. 1

S. No.	Compensation & R&R Assistance	Entitlement Provision
<b>As per New Land Acquisition Act, 2013</b>		
		of A multiplied by the factor specified against 2 of A plus value of assets attached to the land or building against Sl. No. 3 of A plus solatium mentioned against Sl. No. 4 of A.
<b>B</b>	<b>Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements</b>	
1	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house. Provided also that no family affected by the acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.
2	Choice of Annuity or Employment	Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.
3	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3000/- per month for a period of 1 year from the date of award.
4	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one- time financial assistance of Rs. 50000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials,



S. No.	Compensation & R&R Assistance	Entitlement Provision
<b>As per New Land Acquisition Act, 2013</b>		
		belongings and cattle.
5	Cattle shed/Petty shops	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25000/- for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.
6	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family shall be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50000/- only.

**Table 1.8: Village List under Effected Area**

S.No	District	Tehsil	Village	Pvt. Land (Ha)	Govt. Land (Ha)
1	Mandi	Padhar	Saned	17.0262	5.8447
2	Mandi		Narla		
3	Mandi		Singh		
4	Mandi		Kunnu		
5	Mandi		Sahal		
6	Mandi		Pipali		
7	Mandi		Pali		
8	Mandi		Malog		
9	Mandi		Maseran		
10	Mandi	Mandi	Bhatog	29.6335	18.2059
11	Mandi		Dwardu		
12	Mandi		Pakhari		
13	Mandi		Dhakalwan		
14	Mandi		Mehad		
15	Mandi		Tandu		
16	Mandi		Matha Neval		
17	Mandi		Magal		
18	Mandi		Bijan		
Total land (Ha)				70.7103	

The data of R&R is just on the visual observation on site. The structures were counted during site visit. The actual numbers of affected sturctures will only be given when the R&R will be done by actual measurement on ground. The tentative details of Base line data of structure characteristics are given in **Table 1.7** below.

**Table 1.7: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

S. No.	Impacts	Resettlement Impacts
1.	Total Area of Land to be Acquire	70.7103 Ha.
2.	Affected Houses	355 nos
3.	Private Land to be Acquired	46.6597 Ha.

#### **1.7.5.4 Directly Affected villages**

As indicated earlier, 18 numbers of villages have been affected along the proposed national highway and the details are given in table 1.8 above.

#### **1.7.5.5 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation**

The R&R plan has been prepared after conducting Survey of the AHs, focused group discussions, public meetings and in consultation with all stakeholders. Direct interaction, interviews has been carried out with

APs, local community and people residing nearby area, particularly people living in the villages along the road stretch proposed for widening/strengthening. The list of participants is mainly from affected persons of the subproject, public representative and residents of the area.

The basic purpose for the widening/strengthening of the project road section was discussed with the affected groups, members as well as villagers of nearby area. The proposed widening/strengthening of road was explained in detail to the general public living in the area with details of improvement works proposed and the extent up to which the impacts are likely to happen. Technical things like the volume of traffic; the need for road widening/strengthening, the likely impacts on land and structures along the road and its peripherals, and the efforts taken for minimizing the impacts were discussed in detail.

#### **1.7.5.6 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**

The importance of early communication with the public is essential to the success of an EIA process and to the outcome of the project for which such an exercise is undertaken. The stakeholders can provide pools of information into the process, regarding concerns to be recognized, considered or to be reflected. In this context, public consultation was carried out during the study period as an integral part of environmental assessment process to assess the people's reaction to the proposed project, and to solicit views of stakeholders, which could be incorporated in the project design. Such consultation was also intended to involve people in the decision making process.

Public consultation revealed that roadside communities use the road extensively for their requirement. So local people in the immediate neighborhood have an interest in widening of the road but they had some reservation on this proposal if this results in excessive dislocation of people and properties. One of the major decisions taken from consultations was to avoid some congested settlements by bypasses and elevated roads. Other issues like compensation, drainage problem, safety, impact on roadside vegetation, compensatory plantation and impact on water bodies etc. raised by people during consultations have been taken into consideration while devising mitigation measures.



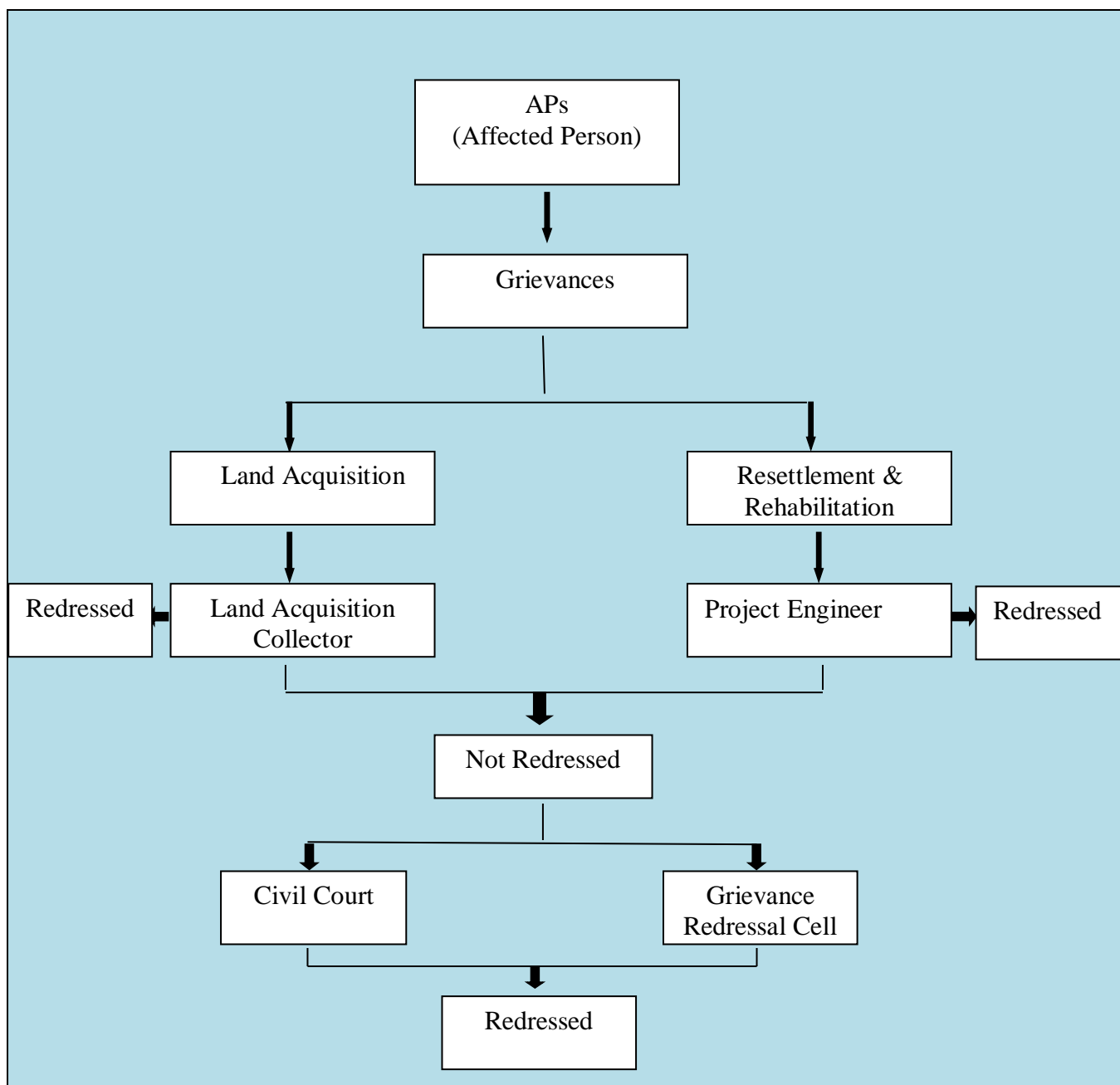


**Fig 1.3: Public Consultation in Villages**

#### **1.7.5.7 Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

The NHAI will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the concerned Project Engineer/Manager of NHAI Kangra the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the villagers through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved villager can approach GRC, chaired by the Engineer/Manager of NHAI, Kangra and if the grievance of the villager is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the affected persons will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome. The flow diagram (**Figure-1.4**) shows the entire process of grievance redressal.



**Figure 1.4: Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

#### **1.7.5.8 Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan**

The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for affected lands, compensation for affected structures, rehabilitation grant against significant loss of income and special benefits to vulnerable as per the provisions of the resettlement framework. Contingency cost has also been made a part of the resettlement budget. The major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for land parcels to be acquired against payment of cash compensation;
- Compensation for affected structures/properties

- Rehabilitation Grant/Additional Assistance
- Additional benefits to vulnerable AHs
- Contingency cost.

The R&R Budget shall be finalized after completion of detail R&R Survey as per the details of RFCTLARR Act 2013 & Himachal Pradesh State Government Act 2016 for R&R i.e The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Development Plan) Rules, 2016.

*Vikash Singhwal*  
Project Director  
NHAI, PILJ - Palampur

C/S *[Signature]*  
Deputy Conservator of Forests,  
Mandi Forest Division Mandi (H.P.,