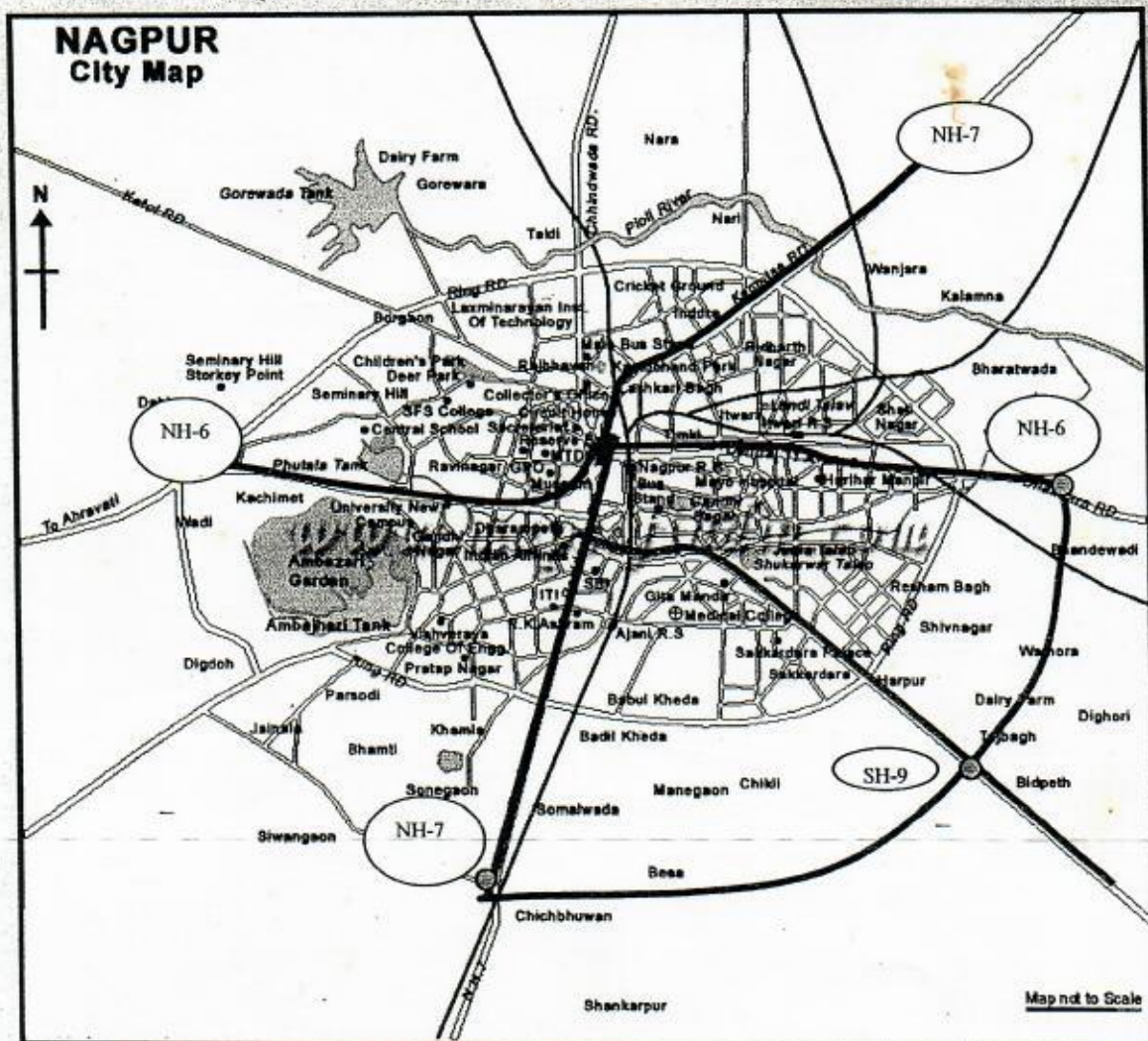




National Highways Authority of India

Consultancy Services for Preparation of Detailed Project Report for Proposed Nagpur Bypass in the State of Maharashtra (Contract Package No. C-III/30)



Final Detailed Project Report

Vol-V : Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

November - 2006

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FEEDBACK
TURNKEY ENGINEERS

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GLOSSARY

CUT-OFF-DATE

Cut-off-date shall be the following:

- a) In the case of land acquisition affecting legal titleholders, the cut-off-date would be the date of issuing the notice u/s 3A of the NHA.
- b)
- c) In cases where people lack title, the cut-off-date shall be the date of start of the census survey undertaken by the project authority.

PROJECT DISPLACED PERSONS

A displaced person is a person who is compelled to change his/her place of residence and/or workplace or place of business, due to the project.

PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON

Unless otherwise specified in this policy paper, a project affected person is a person who in consequences of the project, sustains damages (a) by reasons of severing such land or (b) by affecting his/her immovable properties in any manner or (c) by adversely affecting his/her livelihood/earnings calculated by an objective assessment. Project affected person includes project displaced person.

DEFINITION OF FAMILY

A "Family" shall mean karta, spouse (husband/wife), and minor children.

Every son or unmarried daughter who has attained the age of 18 years on or before the cut-off-date will be treated as separate family.

Every divorced or widowed daughter living separately or with the family on or prior to cut-off-date will be treated as separate family.

LANDLESS/AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

A person who does not hold any agricultural land and who has been deriving his main income by working on the lands of others as sub-tenant or as an agricultural labourer prior to cut off date.

ENCROACHER

A person, who has trespassed Govt. land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, and deriving his/her livelihood there from prior to the cut-off-date.

SQUATTER

Squatter is a person who has settled on publicly owned land without permission and has no other land to settle upon, or has been occupying publicly owned building without authority prior to the cut-off-date

SMALL FARMER

A farmer holding 2 Ha of un-irrigated or 1 Ha of irrigated land shall be treated as a small farmer.

MARGINAL FARMER

A farmer holding 1 Ha of un-irrigated or ½ Ha of irrigated land shall be treated as marginal farmer.

MINIMUM ECONOMIC HOLDING (MEH)

MEH is a holding equivalent of 2 Ha of un-irrigated or irrigated land.

INCOME

Income of PAP shall mean the amount of income tax as shown in his income return prior to the cut-off-date. In absence of such a return, his income shall be calculated by an objective assessment applying the same method as adopted by the govt. agencies for identifying BPL families.

VULNERABLE PERSON

Unless otherwise specifically mentioned in this document, a person who has been designated falling under "Below Poverty Line" category as identified by the concerned State Govt. plus 15% above the poverty level will be considered a vulnerable person. Disadvantaged persons belonging to SC/ST, disabled, handicapped, orphans, destitute persons and woman heading household are also recognized as vulnerable person.

ACRE

A unit for measuring land area. (Acre equals 4840 Square yards).

CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

Width of corridor required for the construction of road and for its safety zone.

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK

A number of villages grouped together from a development block.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI

Local Self-governing body at block level is panchayat samiti.

DISTRICT COLLECTOR

Administrative head of a district.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER

Administrative head of a division comprising a number districts.

HECTARE (HA)

A unit measuring land area. One Hectare equals 10,000 sq. meters or 2.475 acre.

KHATEDAR OR TENANT

According to law, all the belongs to the state and all so-called landowners are tenants of the state. They are called khatedars.

MUAFI LANDS

Include lands attached with temples, mosques, gurudwara, churches etc.

PANCHAYAT

Elected local self-governing body at village level.

POVERTY LINE

A family whose annual income from all sources is less than a designated sum as fixed by the concerned state govt. in which the project falls, will be considered to be below poverty line.

SARPANCH

Elected head of a panchayat.

SUB-TENANTS

Persons, who not being tenants, are allowed to cultivate land on certain terms & conditions.

SHARE-CROPPERS

Persons who cultivate land of a khatedar on terms of sharing income there from with the khatedar.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
BSR	-	Basic Schedule of Rates
COI	-	Corridor of Impact
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
EP	-	Entitled Persons
Ha	-	Hectare
LHS	-	Left Hand Side
MEH	-	Minimum Economic Holding
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NH	-	National Highway
NHA	-	National Highways Act
OBC	-	Other Backward Class
PAHs	-	Project Affected Households
PAPs	-	Project Affected Persons
PDPs	-	Project Displaced Persons
PIA	-	Project Implementation Area
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RHS	-	Right Hand Side
RO	-	Rehabilitation Officer
ROW	-	Right of Way
SC	-	Schedule Caste
SES	-	Socio-Economic Survey
ST	-	Schedule Tribe
TOR	-	Terms of Reference

Chapter - 0.0
Executive Summary

CHAPTER – 0.0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been conducted to determine the magnitude of actual and potential impact due to construction of new bypass road and to ensure that social considerations are 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.

This study delineates to social aspects of consultancy relating to Preparation of Detailed Project Report for construction of Nagpur Bypass in the State of Maharashtra providing uninterrupted free flow of traffic in the area.

The proposed Nagpur Bypass project road is part of North-South corridor and starts from km 14.60 of NH-7 in the southern side of the Nagpur city and ends at km 542.60 of NH-6 bypassing the congested city of Nagpur.

Two major national highways NH-6 and NH-7 are crossing each other at the city of Nagpur resulting in congestion and delay to both through as well as local traffic within the city of Nagpur. To improve the traffic congestion and delay problems bypass has been proposed in NH-7, which is also crossing the NH-6 in the eastern side of the Nagpur City. As a part of it, a bypass to Kamptee and Kanhan towns was earlier proposed. The Nagpur bypass has now been proposed to Nagpur city, which is in continuation to Kamptee – Kanhan bypass. Both the bypasses are following the alignment of the Outer Ring Road earlier proposed by the Maharashtra State PWD authorities.

The total length of the project road is 21.60 km, which passes through Nagpur district respectively. There are number of settlements/villages falling along the project road.

This package of the project road falls in the Nagpur district in the state of Maharashtra.

Chapter - 1 Deals with the overall objectives and tasks of conducting Social impact study at PPR stage. The objective of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to identify and examine the potential adverse and beneficial consequences of the proposed roads in the different stages of project cycle, so that due consideration can be given to these aspects in project, i.e., in planning, design and implementation.

The overall objective of the SIA is to ensure that the potential social impacts and issues are recognized at an early stage of project, so that identified impacts can be effectively addressed and the adverse impacts are avoided or mitigated.

This chapter also describes the project background, project description, project influence area, salient features of project road, benefits to the project influence zone and width of available row. The requirement of land acquisition and to minimize the adverse impact is also analyzed.

A socio economic profile of the project-affected area/households (PAHs) is essential to create database and develop indicators for the evaluation of the RAP. To understand the socio-economic context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs for social analysis of the project, relevant baseline data on socio-economic and cultural conditions were collected from various available primary and secondary sources like personal observation and enquiry, consultation with knowledgeable persons of the villages, District Census handbook and District Gazetteers etc.

Chapter - 2 Describes the social and demographic profile of the affected Villages/ settlements in the concerned district, i.e., Nagpur.

During the field visit it was observed that the villages coming under project influence area, is adjacent to or about 2- 3 Kms away from the proposed bypass. The 17 potentially affected villages are Gausi-Manpur, Rui, Panjri, Waroda, Bela, Kanhalgaon, Pipla, Hukeshwar-Khurd, Hudkeshwar-Buzurg, Adyali, Narsala, Vihirgaon, Pandhurna, Khedi, Tarodi-Buzurg, Kapsi-Buzurg and Kapsi-Khurd in Nagpur District.

Chapter - 3 Delineates the perceived social impact and land acquisition for the proposed project. At this stage a total of **182.92 hectares** of land including private and government will be acquired for construction of bypass, ROB, Flyover, junction improvement, service roads and two segregated carriageways, out of this land acquisition exercise for a total of 128.82 Ha land has already been acquired for the Outer Ring Road by Maharashtra State PWD authorities. As per PWD Nagpur Region the process of acquisition of land for ROW of 60 m has already been.

The land requirement has been dealt with in detail in the land acquisition report of this project. In proposed bypass a total of 34 structures is also likely to be affected.

Chapter - 4 Illustrates the policy principle, which provides adequate compensation including R&R assistance, if any, to project displaced persons and project affected persons. The project-specific resettlement framework has been prepared in accordance with the National Highways Authority of India's Rehabilitation and Resettlement principles and policy framework April 1999, referring to other policy documents. It stipulates eligibility and provisions for all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/ employment and workdays/ wages).

The Competent Authority according to the NH Act, 1956, will compensate the affected families. For lost assets, the APs will also receive additional assistance such as shifting allowance, compensation for loss of workdays/ income due to dislocation.

Chapter - 5 Public participation and community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social and environmental assessment process of the Project. Outlines the significance of public consultation, which makes major difference in making the alignment people friendly.

In the present project Focused group discussions were carried out at major settlements and PAP's opinions were recorded showing them the alignment plans. PAPs and knowledgeable person of the village participated in the group discussions and expressed valuable suggestions on various aspects of the project. Their views and alternative suggestions offered by them regarding the construction were recorded and discussed in this chapter.

Institutions for planning & implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) vary substantially in terms of their respective roles & capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program.

Chapter - 6 Outlines the institutional framework and grievance redress mechanism for proper and smooth implementation of RAP (Resettlement Action Plan). The main R&R institution would include; NHAI (National highways Authority of India, Local Administration, Land Acquisition and Revenue departments, DLC/GRC (District Level Committee/ Grievance Redressal Committee), Training Institutions, M&E (Monitoring and & Evaluation Agency- external and Internal Both.)

The Development projects have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected Persons. They also have a negative impact on the socio- cultural systems of affected communities. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities

Chapter - 7 A tentative R&R cost has been estimated in this chapter, for inclusion in the overall project cost. The budgets for the proposed Resettlement Plan work out to Rs. 47.18 Corers. Details are given in Table 7.1 of this chapter. As the census survey and LA process is being

verified by the TLR Office, the actual cost of the other assistance to the affected persons could not be anticipated. The cost estimates are based on information and market value collected during social survey.

Chapter - 8 Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan, which consists of Land Acquisition, and other R&R activities, has been discussed in this chapter. The successful execution of the project depends upon the land to be made available free from all encumbrances to the contractors for the contract package.

The R&R officers in the corporate office and PIU R&R cells should be well trained to act as per the implementation plan prior to commencement of the civil works. Time frame for implementation of RP has been outlined with the project implementation in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not adversely affected. Resettlement Action Plan covers the components like Understanding the Policy Guidelines, understanding the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step, understanding of the Land Acquisition Act and NH Act, preparation of micro plans, Monitoring & reporting and understanding of the economic rehabilitation schemes.

Accordingly the tentative period for implementation of RP has been taken as 24 months at this stage. However, monitoring and evaluation will continue beyond the period of implementation.

Chapter - 9 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan has been discussed in this chapter, which are critical activities in involuntary resettlement in order to ameliorate problems faced by the PAPs and to map its immediate solution. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs, facilitates changes and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going, whereas Evaluation is a summing up activity at the end of the project assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes.

The M&E mechanism will measure project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives.

Chapter - 1.0
The Project Background and Scope of Land
Acquisition

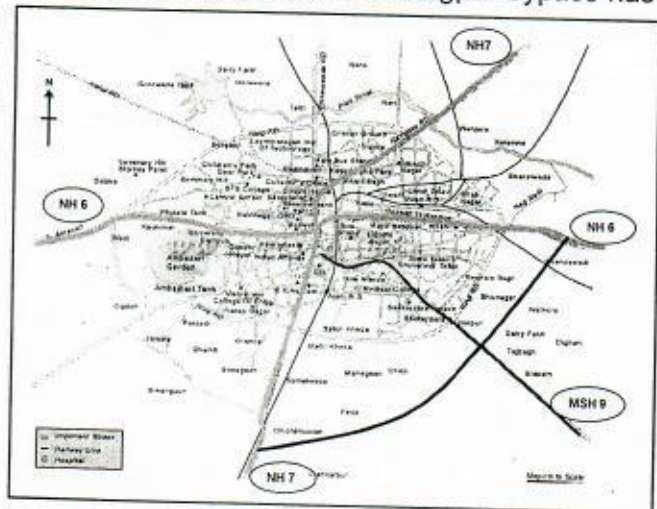
CHAPTER - 1.0

THE PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Nagpur Bypass project road is part of North-South corridor and starts from km 14.60 of NH-7 in the southern side of the Nagpur city and ends at km 542.80 of NH-6 bypassing the congested city of Nagpur.

Two major national highways NH-6 and NH-7 are crossing each other at the city of Nagpur resulting in congestion and delay to both through as well as local traffic within the city of Nagpur. To improve the traffic congestion and delay problems bypass has been proposed in NH-7, which is also crossing the NH-6 in the eastern side of the Nagpur City. As a part of it, a bypass to Kamptee and Kanhan towns was earlier proposed. The Nagpur bypass has now been proposed to Nagpur city, which is in continuation to Kamptee – Kanhan bypass. Both the bypasses are following the alignment of the Outer Ring Road earlier proposed by the Maharashtra State PWD authorities.



The total length of the project road is 21.60 km, which passes through Nagpur district respectively. There are number of settlements/villages falling along the project road. During initial reconnaissance study, an inventory of such settlements were made and presented in the **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 Villages Falling along the Project Road

S. No.	Name of Settlement / Villages	Name of Taluaka	Proposed Chainage Km.	
			From	To
1	Gausi Manpur	Nagpur-Rural	0.000	1.141
2	Rui	Nagpur-Rural	1.141	1.691
3	Panjri	Nagpur-Rural	1.691	2.821
4	Waroda	Nagpur-Rural	2.821	3.941
5	Bela (Harishchandra)	Nagpur-Rural	3.941	6.841
6	Kanhalgaon	Nagpur-Rural	6.841	7.941
7	Pipla	Nagpur-Rural	7.941	8.681
8	Hudkeshwar-Khurd	Nagpur-Rural	8.681	9.581
9	Hudkeshwar-Buzurg	Nagpur-Rural	9.581	10.631
10	Adyali	Nagpur-Rural	10.631	11.530
11	Narsala	Kampti	11.530	11.730
12	Vihirgaon	Kampti	11.730	15.473
13	Pandhurna	Kampti	15.473	16.423
14	Khedi	Kampti	16.423	16.673

S. No.	Name of Settlement / Villages	Name of Taluaka	Proposed Chainage Km.	
			From	To
15	Tarodi-Buzurg	Kamphthi	16.673	18.073
16	Kapsi-Buzurg	Kamphthi	18.073	20.473
17	Kapsi-Khurd	Nagpur Rural	20.473	21.600

Source: Primary social Survey in Land Acquisition Area, 2005.

The proposed project road will be a four-lane divided carriageway facility comprising 7.25 m-segregated carriageway, 1.5 m paved shoulder and 1 m earthen shoulders on either side and 12 m median. The four-lane carriageway is designed for an average of 100-km/hr Speed. The facilities proposed are shown in the following **Table 1.2**.

Table 1.2 Details of Proposed Facilities

S. No.	Name of Structure	Proposed Chainage (Km)	Proposed Span Arrangement (m)	Remarks
A	Bridges			
1	Major Bridge on Pora River	16.72	5*18	T-Beam & RCC Slab
2	Minor Bridge on Local Drain	20.65	2*4.0*4.0	RCC Box
B	Interchange			
1	Full Cloverleaf at the end of Bypass	21.6	1*35	PSC Beam & RCC Slab
C	Flyover			
1	Flyover over MSH-9	13.67	1*45	PSC Box & RCC Slab
D	ROB			
1	ROB	20.078	1*45	PSC Box & RCC Slab
E	Underpasses / Cattle passes			
1	ODR-109	2.9	12.0*5.50	RCC Solid Slab
2	Village Road	4.3	12.0*5.50	RCC Solid Slab
3	ODR-147	5.38	12.0*5.50	RCC Solid Slab
4	Bela Village	5.5	6*3.50	RCC Box Cell
5	BT-Road	7.215	12.0*5.50	RCC Solid Slab
6	Village Road	8.233	6*3.50	RCC Box Cell
7	ODR-110	9.754	12.0*5.50	RCC Solid Slab
8	Village Road	11.94	6*3.50	RCC Box Cell
9	ODR-71	18.72	12.0*5.50	RCC Solid Slab
10	Tarodi Village Road	19.5	6*3.50	RCC Box Cell

Source: Technical Data, 2005.

1.2 AVAILABLE ROW AND PROJECT IMPACT

The proposed Right of Way (ROW) in the New By-pass area is variably defined 60.00m. The project is expected to improve the road transport corridors; road network connectivity; management of road sector institutions; accessibility to workplaces, market places; better access to education and medical facilities and of course rural prosperity. The project would also benefit economically by savings in vehicle operating costs, travel time for passengers and goods in transit and savings in road maintenance costs.

The RP complies with all applicable Government of India (GOI) and state government resettlement-related requirements, regulations, policies, and procedures including those on public participation and social assessment. National Highways Authority of India will implement the RP with assistance from other government agencies, non-governmental, community-based organizations, and consultants.

1.3 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The social impact assessment and resettlement planning component has following elements:

- Census and baseline socio-economic survey of the potentially affected Families;
- Consultations with stakeholders at various level;
- Preparation of a time-bound Resettlement Plan (RP).

A full census survey was conducted in Land Acquisition Area to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the project impact area, their assets, and sources of livelihood. Baseline data was collected within proposed corridor of impact to get requisite information. The beginning of census survey determines cut-off date for non-title holders in order to decide who may be entitled to relocation assistance or other benefits from the project. The preparation of LA Plan is based on village Maps, actual survey numbers to be affected and the Gatt number of the land for the entire project stretch.

Socio-Economic survey for in depth analysis was carried out on 25 percent of the total affected households in the land acquisition area in the month of November & December 2005. This survey provides a baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be evaluated & measured. Socio-economic survey will carry out comprehensive assessment of people's assets, incomes, important cultural or religious networks or sites, and other sources of support such as common property resources. Analysis of survey results will be able to assess the resources and needs different groups and individuals, including intra-household and gender analysis.

1.4 LAND ACQUISITION AND PROJECT IMPACT

To avoid settlements and other negative social impacts a by-pass, around Nagpur city is very much needed which requires an average width of 60 metres all along the proposed By-pass. In this process various types of Land such as commercial, residential and agricultural would be affected. Further at places where junctions, and Flyover is proposed additional land is required.

As, Maharashtra State PWD authorities have planned the construction of Outer Ring Road and the land has already been acquired for the Outer Ring Road, it was decided in consultation with NHAI officials to adopt the alignment of the proposed Outer Ring Road as Nagpur bypass.

As per PWD, Nagpur Region the process of acquisition of land for ROW of 60 m has already been completed. This alignment starts at km 14.60 on NH-7 (leading to Hyderabad) and terminates at km 542.80 on the NH-6. This alignment shall cross the Pora Nadi, the Major State Highway no. 9, and the Nagpur – Nagbhir narrow gauge South East Central Railway track. The total length of the bypass considering the alignment along the outer ring road up to NH-6 is about 21.6 Km.

The per estimation of land requirement reveals that a total of **182.92 Hectares** of land will be acquired to meet the widening and junction improvement proposal along with provision of other basic amenities and facilities, this includes private holding as well as government and forestland. Out of this land acquisition exercise for a total of 128.82 Ha land has already been acquired for this purpose by Maharashtra State PWD authorities. The land use pattern of the alignment shows that most of the land comprises of agricultural and rest is rocky and barren. The land requirement has been dealt with in the 'Land Acquisition Report' of this project separately Proposed land acquisition will be done according to NH Act, 1956 (Amendment 1997). According to the Act if the Central Government is satisfied that any land is required for the building, maintenance, management or operation of a national highway or part thereof, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention to acquire such land. The social assessment also reveals that as many as 357 existing properties will be affected directly or indirectly with in ROW. These include agricultural plot and structure.

1.5 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS

Efforts have been undertaken by adopting appropriate engineering design while finalizing the road alignment to minimize the resettlement impact. An attempt was made at this stage to minimize the negative social impact, i.e., to save the structured properties, to avoid displacement and to reduce disruption of livelihoods in settlement/congested areas.

To take a decision, emphasis was made on minimizing the impacts within the limitations of technical feasibility and cost effectiveness. The options considered for minimizing negative social impacts included design considerations, public consultations, and analysis of alternate options.

Accordingly, to meet the minimum requirement of 60 mtrs. width of proposed ROW for proposed bypass proposal, and to accommodate the increased traffic volume in coming 20 years, an effort was made to minimize the resettlement. While exploring the possibility, the interest of large number of population in the project affected Zone was taken into consideration. However, this decision may negatively affect the interest of the people who are loosing their land and business in the process.

To make the alternatives peoples friendly, the role of the stakeholder, working in the area, will be very important. However, to get better planning and designing inputs towards minimizing negative social impacts, Public consultations were conducted at various locations and summarise in **Chapter –V: Public Consultation**.

1.6 BENEFITS TO THE PROJECT REGION POPULATION

It is expected that improved road quality will endowed with great benefits to the local population. Besides, the additional effort has been taken to provide improved project design to benefit the road users as well as the local population.

- Separate service lanes for slow moving local traffic;
- Provision for adequate road signs on the Proposed Bypass Roads, including cross walks, Vehicle and cattle underpasses.

- Provision for improved infrastructure for roadside rural markets
- Public amenities such as rest rooms, telephone booths, and facilities for public conveniences (co-operation of the Private sector would be sought).

The proposed project would also facilitate faster and smooth vehicular movement, ensure road safety, reduction in pollution load in Nagpur City because of traffic diversion and will increase the connectivity of interior resource hinterland with the major market centre. With the better connectivity and increased mobility, access to quality consumer products would be ensured. As per the people's perception the improved highway will contribute directly to more vibrant market economy. In an area of acute under employment and poverty, some employment will be generated during the road construction period for the unskilled construction laborers who migrate from interior villages. This way they can be assured of employment for a substantial period of 2-3 years as well as for getting an opportunity to enhance their skill.

1.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The Resettlement Plan has been prepared keeping the following broad objectives:

- The negative impact on persons affected by the project would be avoided or minimized.
- Affected people and the beneficiary population will be informed and consulted about the project and its design.
- Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living.
- People's participation will be undertaken in planning and implementation of the project.

All information related to resettlement plan and implementation will be disclosed to APs (Affected Population).

Resettlement Plan (RP) is based on Census and socio-economic assessment of the potentially affected agricultural households due to construction of Nagpur Bypass. The Data has been collected from the field by using structured format (see **annexure 1.1** and **annexure 1.2**) keeping in mind the very objective of the study.

In view of the human face involved in the proposed project, the possible social impacts have been integrated into the improved alternative engineering designs to minimize resettlement and displacement. These benefits have been achieved by adopting engineering solutions like underpasses, cattle passes, bypasses, service roads and construction of Flyover.

A key prerequisite of the RP is a policy framework for resettlement containing categories of impacts and their corresponding entitlements. The RAP provides detailed guidance on how to implement provisions in the policy framework, including institutional arrangements and budgets based on enumeration of project-affected people with entitlements under the framework.

The RP identifies:

- Type and extent of loss of assets, including land and houses;
- Type and extent of loss of livelihood or income opportunities;
- Collective losses, such as common property resources and social infrastructure;

- Framework for mitigation of losses;
- Entitlements and provisions for assistance restoration of businesses/income, if any;
- Payments of compensation; cost estimates of the affected assets.

Besides the above points additional features of RP would be the Income restoration of the affected families, institutional framework for implementation and monitoring of resettlement activities and procedures for monitoring of the RP.

Chapter - 2.0
Social Background and Demographic Features

CHAPTER - 2.0

SOCIAL BACKGROUND AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

2.1 GENERAL

The project road lies within Nagpur district of the State of Maharashtra. Maharashtra is one of India's most industrialized states and has a long and rich history. The first appearance of the name "Maharashtra" is believed to have been observed in 7th century in Chinese traveller Hsuan Tsang's writing. The word "Maharashtra" is derived from the word "maharathi" (great chariot driver), which refers to people who are skilful fighters and who migrated from the north to the south of the Indian continent. The group's language, intermingled with the speech of the earlier Naga settlers and became Maharastri, and this by the 8th century developed into the present version of Marathi.

Historically, Maharashtra falls into three regions: Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada. Among these, Vidarbha is mentioned many times in the Mahabharata. Maharashtra as a whole became prominent in the history of India from the Mauryan period. After the fall of the Mauryans, Maharashtra was ruled by many Hindu kings for nearly thousand years. The Yadavas who were the last of these dynasties came to their end in 1294 when the Mughals overwhelmed the state ushering it to a period of successive Mughal rule.

Maharashtra got a new lease of life when the venerable warrior, Shivaji, came to the centre stage. He brought the Marathas into a unified force to build a powerful Maratha Empire. The Peshawas who followed the Shivaji rule extended the Empire from Gwalior to Tanjore in the South.

The Maratha power received a setback in 1761 at Panipat, when the Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali routed the Maratha forces. They recovered only to confront the British power and to be decisively defeated in 1818. After the defeat of 1818, Maharashtra settled down as a part of the Bombay Presidency under the British administration.

After Independence, Bombay continued as one state consisting of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Under the Bombay Re-organization Act of 1960, Maharashtra and Gujarat were formed into separate states with Maharashtra retaining the old capital of Bombay (now renamed as Mumbai).

Maharashtra has an area of 307,690 sq. km with a population of 96,752,247 and Mumbai is the state capital. The population density per sq. km is 314.44. It has a literacy rate of 77.3 %, the second highest in the country, against the average Indian scenario of 65.4%. More than 900 educational institutions provide 1,69,000 technical manpower each year and 30% share of new patents, setting the pace for innovation in India. There are in all 35 districts in Maharashtra.

Nagpur is practically at Geographical center of India. In fact the zero milestone of india is in the city. All major highways NH-07 (Varanasi – Kanyakumari) and major Railway trunk rout (Mumbai, Chennai, howrah, Delhi) pass through the city. Important central and state Government office and institutions are located in Nagpur. Industrial development exists along the project areas.

The town is dominated by the British fort built in 1818 on the twin hills of sitabuldi in the centre of city. There are several time old reservoirs (tanks) notably shukrawai (Jummo), Talva, Ambazari and Telankhidi and many parks in an around the city.

The surrounding region is an underrating plateau northward to the satpure range from 889 to 2142 ft high and is drained by the Kanhan and Pench rivers in the Centre, the Wardhe in west, Wamganga in east.

Two major national highways, NH-6 and NH-7 are crossing each other in the city of Nagpur resulting in congestion and delay to both through as well as local traffic within the city of Nagpur.

The Nagpur bypass has now been proposed to Nagpur city, which is in continuation to Kamptee – Kanhan bypass. Both the bypasses are following the alignment of the Outer Ring Road earlier proposed by the Maharashtra State PWD authorities.

The Nagpur bypass is envisaged to start at Km. 14.6 of NH-7 and join Kamptee – Kanhan bypass at north of Km. 542.800 of NH-6. Thus, the total length of road under our scope of work, adds up to 21.600 km. The entire stretch of the project road falls in the district of Nagpur in the state of Maharashtra.

2.2 LOCATION AND AREA OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED DISTRICT

The project road traverses through the district of Nagpur in the state of Maharashtra. The socio-economic characteristic of the Project district and Project Influence talukas is described in the following section.

2.2.1 The Physical Features and District Profile

Nagpur district lies between 20°35' and 21°44' north and 78° 15' and 79° 40' east, at the southern base of the Satpuda Hills, with an area of 99317 Sq. Km. The district has a population of 4067637, with 13 taluka and 1,874 villages as per the census of 2001. The density of population for the district is 410 persons per square km.

It is practically at geographical center of India; in fact the zero milestone of India is in this city. All major highways NH-7 (Varanasi - Kanyakumari) & NH-6 (Mumbai - Sambalpur - Calcutta) and major railway trunk route (Mumbai, Chennai, Howrah and Delhi) pass through the city. Important Central & State Government offices and institutions are located in Nagpur. Industrial Development exists along the fringe areas like Kamptee, Hingna, Wadi, Khapri, Butibori and Kalmeshwar.



Important Central & State Government offices and institutions are located in Nagpur. Industrial Development exists along the fringe areas like Kamptee, Hingna, Wadi, Khapri, Butibori and Kalmeshwar.

2.2.2 Climate and Rainfall

Nagpur generally has a dry tropical weather. The climate of Nagpur follows a typical seasonal monsoon weather pattern. The peak temperatures are usually reached in May/June and can be as high as 48°C. The onset of monsoon is usually from July and the season extends up to September, with monsoon peaking during July and August. After monsoons, the average temperature varies between 27°C and approx 6 to 7°C right through December and January.

The average rainfall of the district is 1242 mm per year.

2.2.3 Major Crops and Their Production

Nagpur is famous for oranges, which are exported to all parts of the country. Jowar, cotton, wheat, and linseed are the main crops. Katol, Saoner and Nagpur tahsils are most suitable for the cultivation of oranges, and there is scope for augmenting the yield of the fruit considerably by making available green and chemical fertilizers.

2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE PROJECT INFLUENCE AREA (PIA)

To understand the demographic features of the project affected area at initial social impact assessment stage the data were collected from the secondary sources and compiled for both affected district and affected talukas along the project road. This section deals with the socio economic and demographic characteristics of the PIA.

The total population of the project area i.e. of Nagpur district is 4067637 according to 2001 census (PCA). Majority of the population (64.25%) resides in the urban areas. The rural and urban population difference implies that the district is predominantly an urban one. The proposed bypass passes through Nagpur-rural and Kampthee Talukas.

The demographic features of the district and project talukas are summarized below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Demographic Features of the District and Project Taluka

District/ Talukas	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	No. of Households
District				
Nagpur	4067637	1453886	2613751	838599
Talukas				
Nagpur-R	199401	138209	61192	44165
Kamptee	209003	82906	126097	39639

Source: Census of India, 2001. (PCA) & District Gazetteer, 1975.

2.3.1 Sex Ratio

According to 2001 census the sex ratio of the project influence area of Nagpur district is 932. The sex ratio of respective talukas is 887 and 921.

The sex ratios of PIA are summarized in the below Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Sex Ratio in the District

District/ Talukas	Total Population	Male Population	Female population	Ratio (females per 1000 males)
District				
Nagpur	4067637	2105341	1962323	932
Talukas				
Nagpur-R	199401	105658	93743	887
Kamptee	209	108779	100224	921

Source: Census of India, 2001. (PCA).

2.3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Areas

2.3.2.1 Literacy Rate

The literacy ratio of the project-affected district is high compare to the state (84%). The details of male and female literacy rate of the project-influenced area are given below in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Literacy Rate in Project Area

District/ Talukas	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Rate (%)
District				
Nagpur	2976205	1654342 (90.2)	1321863 (77.4)	84.0
Talukas				
Nagpur-R	142453	81356 (89.5)	61097 (76.4)	83.4
Kamptee	153095	85672 (90.6)	67423 (77.7)	84.4

Source: Census of India, 2001. (PCA)

#Figure in the brackets gives the percentage literacy rate

2.3.2.2 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population in the PIA

The Schedule Caste (SCs) and Schedule Tribe (STs) of the district are worked out from the 2001 census. Around 10.93 % populations belong to Scheduled Tribe while 17.12 % population is belonging to Scheduled Caste population in the project-affected district. The details of SC and ST population in the PIA are described below in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 SC and ST Population in the PIA

District/ Talukas	Schedule Cast (SC) population			Schedule Tribe (ST) population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
District						
Nagpur	696461	357314	339147	444441	228119	216322
Talukas						
Nagpur-R	39933	20938	18995	21750	11432	10318
Kamptee	46237	23463	22774	8845	4503	4342

Source: Census of India, 2001. (PCA).

2.3.2.3 Work Participation

According to the 2001 Census, Nagpur total workforce comprises 37.82 percent of total population. Agriculture and related activities are the main source of employment in the state as well as in the Project Influence Area (PIA). The employment patterns for project districts are presented below in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Worker Participation in the Project Influence Area

State/ District	Total Population	Total Main Workers	Total Marginal Workers	Total Non- Workers	Total Workers	WPR (%)
District						
Nagpur	4067637	1283079	255270	2529288	1538349	37.8

State/ District	Total Population	Total Main Workers	Total Marginal Workers	Total Non- Workers	Total Workers	WPR (%)
Talukas						
Nagpur-R	199401	65429	14031	119941	79460	39.8
Kamptee	209003	66886	14905	127212	81791	39.1

Source: Census of India, 2001. (PCA). WPR – Work Participation Rate.

2.3.2.4 Occupational Structure

In Nagpur district 38.6 percent workers are involved in agricultural sector and 61.4 percent involved in non-agricultural sector. The distribution of population of workers engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors are presented in below Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 The Distribution of Agricultural and Non- agricultural Worker

Categories	District	Taluka	
	Nagpur	Nagpur-R	Kamptee
Cultivators	225346 (14.6)	11596 (14.6)	12324 (15.1)
Agricultural Laborers	369207 (24.0)	20620 (26.0)	17864 (21.8)
Sub Total	564553 (38.6)	32216 (40.6)	30188 (36.9)
Household Industries	38083 (2.5)	1530 (1.9)	3228 (3.9)
Other Workers	905713 (58.9)	45714 (57.5)	48375 (59.1)
Sub Total	943796 (61.4)	47244 (59.4)	51603 (63.0)

Source: Census of India, 2001. (PCA).

#Figure in the brackets gives the percentage to total workers

2.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED VILLAGES

The Proposed bypass may affect several villages or urban settlements in the district of Nagpur. The numbers of villages / Settlements in the Nagpur district, which are likely to be affected due to project, are 17. The population in project influence village's account for significant percentage of the total population of the concerned district, which are directly or indirectly affected as well as benefited by the six/four lane bypass proposal around Nagpur city .

A socio economic profile of the project-affected area / population is essential to create database and develop indicators for the evaluation of the RAP. To understand the socio-economic context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs for social analysis of the project, relevant baseline data on socio-economic and cultural conditions were collected from various available primary and secondary sources like personal observation and enquiry, consultation with knowledgeable persons of the villages, District Census handbook and District Gazetteers etc.

Generally the affected villages/ Settlements of in the concerned district under project influence area are located within a distance of 10-20 km from the district headquarter of Nagpur and their economy is largely dependent on agriculture. The other important demographic features of the villages, i.e., population, sex ratio, social categories, literacy level and economy of the village are described as follows;

2.4.1 Population

The population composition of any villages determines the status of the village. Keeping in mind the importance of demographic profile, the population of the villages was computed.

However, here it is important to reveal that when referred to the Primary Census Abstract, it was found that population details of some of the semi-urban settlements by the name of that villages / settlements independently were not available.

It is evident from the analysis of the data that the villages / settlements having large number of population along the project road, lie in Nagpur District. It is a matter of attention as to why the concentration of population in and around Nagpur district is so significant? When we analyse the rationale behind this trend, it is observed that possibly education, employment opportunities and other infrastructure facilities besides its connectivity with rest of the country work as pull factor for the people from adjoining places. The composition of population with respect to male and female population of potential affected villages/ settlements is shown in Table 2.7 given below.

Table 2.7 Distribution of the Population of Different Villages with Sex Composition

S. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of Villages	Total	Male	Female
1.	Nagpur-Rural	Gausi Manpur	473	260	213
2.	Nagpur-Rural	Rui	988	510	478
3.	Nagpur-Rural	Panjri	496	260	236
4.	Nagpur-Rural	Waroda	117	58	59
5.	Nagpur-Rural	Bela (Hari)	367	188	179
6.	Nagpur-Rural	Kanhalgaon	97	52	45
7.	Nagpur-Rural	Pipla	888	470	418
8.	Nagpur-Rural	Hudkeshwar-Khurd	484	259	225
9.	Nagpur-Rural	Hudkeshwar-Buzurg	11444	5944	5500
10.	Nagpur-Rural	Adyali	376	203	173
11.	Nagpur-Rural	Kapsi-Khurd	1749	929	820
12.	Kamphthi	Vihirgaon	NA	NA	NA
13.	Kamphthi	Pandhurna	503	263	240
14.	Kamphthi	Khedi	626	331	295
15.	Kamphthi	Tarodi-Buzurg	1086	567	519
16.	Kamphthi	Kapsi-Buzurg	2127	1133	994
17.	Kamphthi	Narsala	5127	2685	2442

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Vol-VIII, 2001 Social Classification
NA=Not Available

It is most important to identify the vulnerable population in social Assessment in order to address their cause properly and adequately. Census data was applied to assess and identify the social classification in the affected settlements/ villages.

The assessment of the population under different social categories in the concerned settlements/villages is discussed below in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 Social Classification in Villages

S. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of Villages	SC	ST
1.	Nagpur-Rural	Gausi Manpur	98	93
2.	Nagpur-Rural	Rui	383	128

S. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of Villages	SC	ST
3.	Nagpur-Rural	Panjri	44	303
4.	Nagpur-Rural	Waroda	9	40
5.	Nagpur-Rural	Bela (Hari)	29	57
6.	Nagpur-Rural	Kanhalgaon	0	81
7.	Nagpur-Rural	Pipla	117	35
8.	Nagpur-Rural	Hudkeshwar-Khurd	229	31
9.	Nagpur-Rural	Hudkeshwar-Buzurg	1118	944
10.	Nagpur-Rural	Adyali	3	35
11.	Nagpur-Rural	Kapsi-Khurd	143	132
12.	Kamphthi	Vihirgaon	NA	NA
13.	Kamphthi	Pandhurna	110	320
14.	Kamphthi	Khedi	73	0
15.	Kamphthi	Tarodi-Buzurg	106	57
16.	Kamphthi	Kapsi-Buzurg	282	225
17.	Kamphthi	Narsala	813	369

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Vol-VIII, 2001 Social Classification (NA: Not Available)

2.4.2 Sex -Ratio

The sex ratio of the district is 932, and in the project affected area it varies from 852-952 except in village Waroda where the sex ratio is in favour of female. This depicts that this imbalance may invite a major social problem in future course of time.

Table 2.9 Sex Ratio in the Affected Villages

S. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of Villages	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)
1.	Nagpur-Rural	Gausi Manpur	819
2.	Nagpur-Rural	Rui	937
3.	Nagpur-Rural	Panjri	908
4.	Nagpur-Rural	Waroda	1017
5.	Nagpur-Rural	Bela (Hari)	952
6.	Nagpur-Rural	Kanhalgaon	865
7.	Nagpur-Rural	Pipla	889
8.	Nagpur-Rural	Hudkeshwar-Khurd	869
9.	Nagpur-Rural	Hudkeshwar-Buzurg	925
10.	Nagpur-Rural	Adyali	852
11.	Nagpur-Rural	Kapsi-Khurd	883
12.	Kamphthi	Vihirgaon	NA
13.	Kamphthi	Pandhurna	913
14.	Kamphthi	Khedi	891
15.	Kamphthi	Tarodi-Buzurg	915
16.	Kamphthi	Kapsi-Buzurg	877
17.	Kamphthi	Narsala	909

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Vol-VIII, 2001 Social Classification

(NA: Not Available)

2.4.3 Educational Status

The literacy rate of the concerned villages is at par with national level. This striking rate of literacy (%) in the area is due to the fact that almost every village or nearby villages has a school, minimum of primary level. The literacy rate of the affected villages in project influence area varies between 64-91 % in comparison to national level of 65.38 %. The literacy rate between male and female varies between 65-95% and 50-87% respectively in comparison to national level of 75.8% of male and 54.16% of female. The literacy ratio is less in village Kanhalgaon compare to national ratio. The following Table 2.10 delineates the literacy rate of the villages.

Table 2.10 Literacy Rate in the Project Influence Villages

S. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of Villages	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Total Literacy (%)
1.	Nagpur-Rural	Gausi Manpur	86.6	75.1	81.4
2.	Nagpur-Rural	Rui	91.2	80.7	85.9
3.	Nagpur-Rural	Panjri	86.8	64.9	76.1
4.	Nagpur-Rural	Waroda	81.6	58.3	70.1
5.	Nagpur-Rural	Bela (Hari)	87.3	69.7	78.9
6.	Nagpur-Rural	Kanhalgaon	75.5	50.0	64.4
7.	Nagpur-Rural	Pipla	89.0	77.2	83.4
8.	Nagpur-Rural	Hudkeshwar-Khurd	89.2	71.1	81.0
9.	Nagpur-Rural	Hudkeshwar-Buzurg	95.4	86.6	91.2
10.	Nagpur-Rural	Adyali	82.2	66.7	75.1
11.	Nagpur-Rural	Narsala Kapsi-Khurd	88.3	60.8	75.7
12.	Kamphthi	Vhirgaon	NA	NA	NA
13.	Kamphthi	Pandhurna	90.3	78.9	85.0
14.	Kamphthi	Khedi	89.3	80.8	85.2
15.	Kamphthi	Tarodi-Buzurg	90.9	75.1	83.3
16.	Kamphthi	Kapsi-Buzurg	85.1	68.7	77.4
17.	Kamphthi	Narsala	92.1	81.4	87.0

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Vol-VIII, 2001 Social Classification
(NA: Not Available)

2.4.4 Workforce in Project affected villages

The economy of the potentially affected villages/ settlements is largely depending upon agriculture. This is the reason that majority of the workforce belongs to agricultural Labourers. The number of work forces in different categories in the project-affected villages is summarized in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11 Workers in the project-affected Villages

S. No.	Name of Villages	Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Gausi Manpur	153	72	225	11	29	40
2.	Rui	235	148	383	36	54	90

S. No.	Name of Villages	Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3.	Panjri	134	109	243	0	1	1
4.	Waroda	32	28	60	0	0	0
5.	Bela (Hari)	81	13	94	27	33	60
6.	Kanhalgaon	32	5	37	6	17	23
7.	Pipla	239	24	263	31	127	158
8.	Hudkeshwar Khurd	64	22	86	80	46	126
9.	Hudkeshwar Buzurg	2579	380	2959	251	162	413
10.	Adyali	139	70	209	0	0	0
11.	Kapsi-Khurd	519	108	627	50	73	123
12.	Vhirgaon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	Pandhurna	169	148	317	1	0	1
14.	Khedi	197	160	357	7	27	34
15.	Tarodi-Buzurg	336	268	604	1	3	4
16.	Kapsi-Buzurg	680	311	991	12	33	45
17.	Narsala	1072	206	1278	309	113	422

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Vol-VIII, 2001 Social Classification
(NA: Not Available)

2.4.5 Distribution of Workforce in Project Affected Villages

The people in the village are mostly engaged in the agricultural work and economy is largely based on agriculture. The economic conditions of the villagers are pitiable and they do not have other options for income generation. Some people are also working as a labourer in nearby area. The majority of them are either getting jobs in agriculture or in small petty shops, artisan, and other skilled jobs.

The people are shifting from the agriculture, as the conditions are not favourable. The people still are moving from agriculture but their livelihood depends on it. They grow crops for meeting their needs but it is not a profitable business.

The distribution of workforce engaged in different activities is shown in the Table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Distribution of Workforce in Project Affected Villages in (%)

S. No.	Name of the Villages	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries			Other Workers			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Gausi Manpur	6	5	11	39	59	98	0	2	2	119	35	154	164	101	265
2	Rui	106	75	181	74	87	161	18	7	25	73	33	106	271	202	473
3	Panjri	67	45	112	67	65	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	110	244
4	Waroda	19	13	32	13	15	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	28	60
5	Bela(Hari)	18	7	25	28	33	61	0	1	1	62	5	67	108	46	154
6	Kanhalgan	15	6	21	10	14	24	0	2	2	13	0	13	38	22	60
7	Pipla	99	47	146	68	79	147	2	1	3	101	24	125	270	151	421
8	HudkesharKh	45	27	72	40	28	68	1	0	1	58	13	71	144	68	212
9	Hudkeshar Bu	72	52	124	181	102	283	55	29	84	2522	359	2881	2830	542	3372
10	Adyali	43	23	66	58	44	102	0	0	0	38	3	41	139	70	209
11	Narsala	107	57	164	71	73	144	31	23	54	1172	166	1338	1381	319	1700
12	Vhirgaon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

S. No.	Name of the Villages	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries			Other Workers			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13	Pandhurna	87	72	159	72	74	146	1	0	1	10	2	12	170	148	318
14	Khedi	115	21	136	73	165	238	4	0	4	12	1	13	204	187	391
15	Tarodi Buzurg	123	82	205	148	182	330	11	0	11	55	7	62	337	271	608
16	Kapsi Buzurg	114	77	191	103	167	270	0	6	6	475	94	569	692	344	1036
17.	Kapsi Khurd	49	10	59	41	61	102	4	0	4	475	110	585	569	181	750

Source: Social Survey & Primary Census Abstract, Vol-VIII, 2001 Social Classification.
 (NA: Not Available)

Chapter - 3.0
Social Impact Evaluation and Land Acquisition

CHAPTER - 3.0

SOCIAL IMPACT EVALUATION AND LAND ACQUISITION

3.1 LAND ACQUISITION AND TYPE OF LOSSES

The proposed Right of Way (ROW) in the by-pass area is 60 m. The proposed ROW is generally clear of encroachments except in Bela and Kapsi-Khurd Villages where some temporary/ kuchha houses exist. The total length of the stretch is about 21.6 km.

The cut off date for eligibility for entitlements for non-titleholders is the date of the commencement of social- census surveys in the land acquisition area, which has been conducted in the month of 30th November 2005 and publication of Notification under section 3A (i) of NH Act for landowners and titleholder structure owners.

3.2 IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION

The analysis of the impact of land acquisition can be categorized into following sub heads:

- Loss of land (private and government)
- Loss of farm produces (standing crops)
- Loss of structures

In the new bypass area, the land acquisition will be generally 60.00 meters width and according to the technical report it varies from 60 to 80 meter strip to meet the requirement of Junction improvement at NH-6.

As a proposed bypass, passing mostly through open areas, only land acquisition will be required and loss of structures is insignificant.

3.3 LOSS OF LAND (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)

The project will involve the acquisition of agricultural land and other land in the boundary of different villages of the project area. The private land to be acquired is mostly agricultural land. Acquisition of this area of land will be organized through government procedures as per National Highways Act and Land Acquisition Act. The total land acquisitions in villages in two Talukas are illustrated in the following Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Land Acquisitions in the Project

S. No.	Name of Village	Km.		Length (Km)	Type of Land, in Ha.			
		From	To		Forest Land	Govt. Land	Private Land	Total Area
A: Land Already Acquired by State PWD								
1	Gausi (Manapur)	0.000	1.141	1.141	-	-	6.72	6.72
2	Rui	1.141	1.691	0.550	0.02		3.67	3.69
3	Panjari	1.691	2.821	1.130	-		5.42	5.42
4	Waroda	2.821	3.941	1.120	2.94	-	5.05	7.99
5	Bela (Hari)	3.941	6.841	2.900	0.36	0.44	16.30	17.10
6	Kanhalgaon	6.841	7.941	1.100	0.45		5.59	6.04

S. No.	Name of Village	Km.		Length (Km)	Type of Land, in Ha.			
		From	To		Forest Land	Govt. Land	Private Land	Total Area
7	Pipla	7.941	8.681	0.740	-	-	4.42	4.42
8	Hudkeshwar (Kh.)	8.681	9.581	0.900	-	-	4.95	4.95
9	Hudkeshwar (Bu.)	9.581	10.631	1.050	-	-	7.21	7.21
10	Adyali	10.631	11.530	0.899	-	-	5.73	5.73
11	Narsala	11.530	11.730	0.200	-	-	0.64	0.64
12	Vihirgaon	11.730	15.473	3.743	0.14	-	17.58	17.72
13	Pandhurana	15.473	16.423	0.950	-	-	14.79	14.79
14	Khedi	16.423	16.673	0.250	-	-	0.06	0.06
15	Tarodi (Bu.)	16.673	18.073	1.400	-	-	12.64	12.64
16	Kapsi (Bu.)	18.073	20.473	2.400	-	-	10.05	10.05
17	Kapsi (Kh.)	20.473	21.600	1.127	-	-	3.65	3.65
Sub Total- A				21.600	3.91	0.44	124.47	128.82
B: Land To Be Acquired (In Process)								
16	Kapsi (Bu.)	18.073	20.473	2.400	-	0.96	49.95	50.91
17	Kapsi (Kh.)	20.473	21.600	1.127	-	0.29	2.90	3.19
Sub Total- B				3.527	0.00	1.25	52.85	54.10
GRAND TOTAL					3.91	1.69	177.32	182.92

Source: Land Acquisition Survey 2005.

A total of **182.92 hectares** of land including private and government will be acquired for construction of bypass, ROB, Flyover, junction improvement, service roads and two segregated carriageways, out of this land acquisition a total of **128.82 Hec.** land has already been acquired for this purpose by Maharashtra State PWD authorities. These land ownership shall be transferred to the NHA. This process shall eliminate the chances of further negative impact on the social issue by reducing the number of PAPs.

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1 shows the details of land to be acquired in different category.

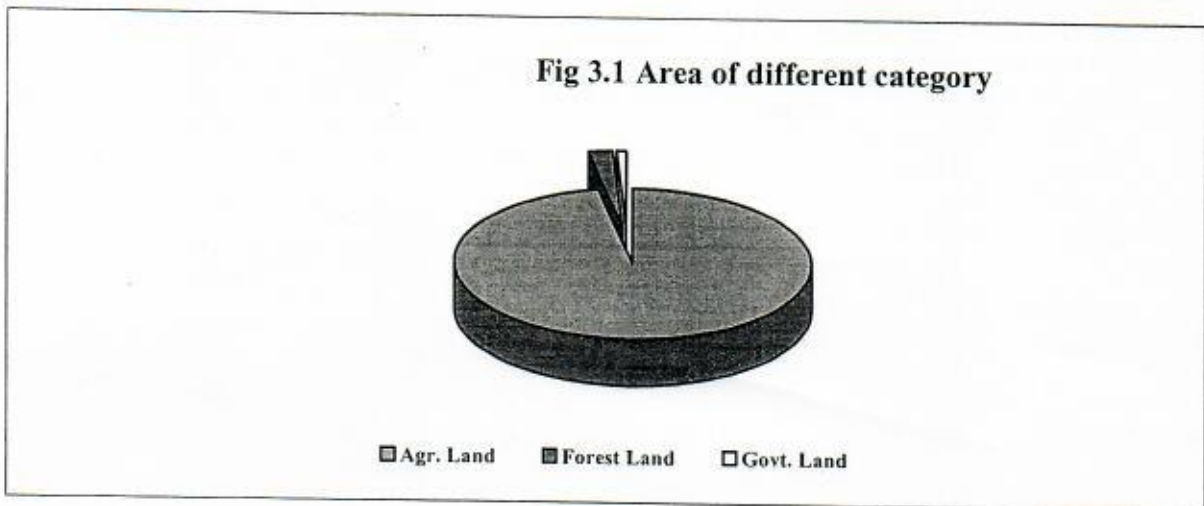
Table 3.2 Total Areas and Percentage of the Affected Land

S. No.	Type of land	Area of affected area, in Ha. ¹	Percentage (%)
1	Agricultural Land	177.32	96.94
2	Forest Land	3.91	2.14
3	Government Land	1.69	0.92
Total		182.92	100

Source: Land Acquisition Survey 2005.

The project area is dominant by agricultural land. Approximately 97% of the total land which is agricultural land, and the rest forest and Government land is to be acquired for construction of bypass, ROB, junction improvement, service roads and two segregated carriageways.

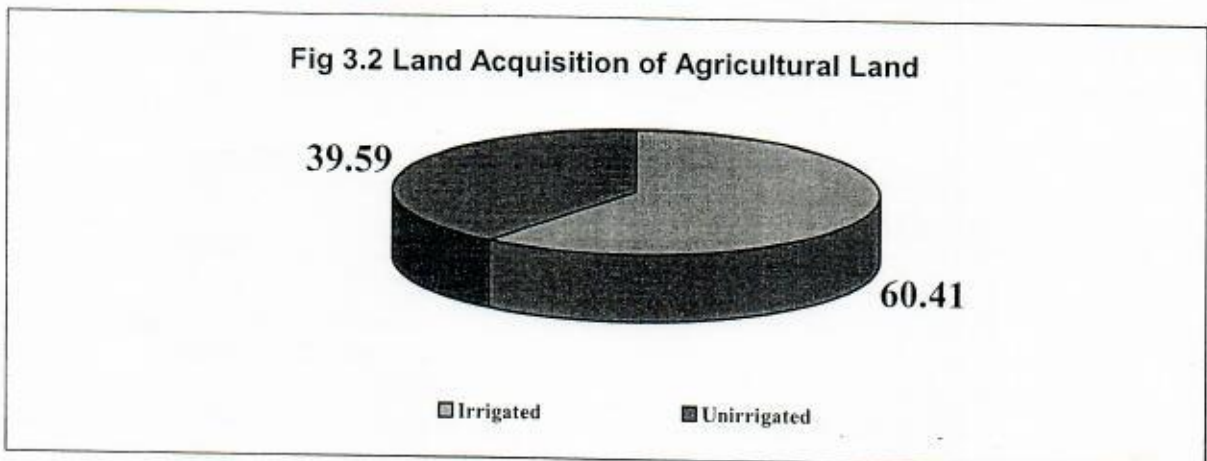
¹ This Include the land details, which have been acquired by State PWD earlier for construction of Outer Ring Road and Land to be acquired.



3.3.1 Land Acquisitions of Agricultural Land in the Area

About 107.12 ha (60.41%) irrigated land and 70.20 ha (39.59%) un-irrigated land is to be acquired for the construction of the bypass in the area. This land is the important source of the livelihood and in few of the cases the dependency of family on this is very high.

The people in the area are getting two crops a year in both in the Kharif and Rabi seasons.



Moreover, the number of plots to be acquired is about 357, which include private, forest as well as government land. The number of affected villages is estimated to be 17. An assessment of the social impact after survey in land acquisition area reveals that the owners of these landholdings do not have other source of income and it is likely that this acquisition would cause significant loss in income for these families. In only a few of the cases, the owners of the land had shifted to the cities and are engaged in different business activities.

The replacement cost of this land as compensation will be paid according to the National Policy of Resettlement and Rehabilitation –2003. Village wise list of landholders / GATT is annexed in Annex-3.1.

3.4 LOSS OF STRUCTURES

The properties / structures to be affected due to provision of By-pass is not significant. The properties/ structures being affected has been figured out in the Table 3.3 below:

Table 3.3 Properties Affected by the Construction of the Bypass

S. No.	Proposed Chainage (identification point)	Village	Type of the properties	Number of Properties
1	21.371 Km.	Kapsi-Kh	Residential Structure	6
			Dhaba	3
			Commercial Structure	7
Total No. of Properties				16

Source: Socioeconomic Survey 2005.

All titleholders will be compensated at the replacement value of the structure. According to applicable policy, compensation for structure loss is provided in the form of rehabilitation assistance to all project affected families.

3.5 LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD

The project probably will not hit the service for skilled labour class, as they are not dependent fully upon land for their livelihood. Landowners will be compensated as per National Policy of Resettlement and Rehabilitation –2003.

3.6 LOSS OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

Initial Social Assessment will present the coherent picture of the impact on community properties in the Land Acquisition area. The community infrastructure being affected has been figured out in the Table 3.4 below:

Table 3.4 Utilities Affected by the Construction of the Bypass

S. No.	Type of the Properties	Number of Properties	Percentage of Total
1	Temple	4	36.36
2	Well	6	54.55
3	Government structure	1	9.09
Total No. of Properties		11	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey 2005.

3.7 IMPACT ON SQUATTERS / ENCROACHER

Project road is bypass road and is passing through the agricultural fields. As per field studies carried along the stretch, no encroacher or squatter is located within the ROW of proposed bypass road.

3.8 PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

Through the acquisition of private agricultural land and residential (Avadi) land in 17 villages, total number of PAHs and PAPs is 347 and 1333 respectively, in which 624 PAPs are females.

Details of project affected households and affected persons are given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Project Affected House Holds (PAH) and Affected Persons (PAP)¹

S. No.	Name of Settlement / Villages	Name of Taluaka	PAH	PAP
1	Gausi Manpur	Nagpur-Rural	17	77
2	Rui	Nagpur-Rural	2	8
3	Panjri	Nagpur-Rural	9	31
4	Waroda	Nagpur-Rural	12	41
5	Bela (Harishchandra)	Nagpur-Rural	46	166
6	Kanhalgaon	Nagpur-Rural	13	51
7	Pipla	Nagpur-Rural	11	46
8	Hudkeshwar-Khurd	Nagpur-Rural	10	35
9	Hudkeshwar-Buzurg	Nagpur-Rural	21	92
10	Adyali	Nagpur-Rural	15	59
11	Narsala	Kamphthi	3	11
12	Vihirgaon	Kamphthi	39	143
13	Pandhurna	Kamphthi	28	115
14	Khedi	Kamphthi	1	6
15	Tarodi-Buzurg	Kamphthi	53	206
16	Kapsi-Buzurg	Kamphthi	48	176
17	Kapsi-Khurd	Nagpur Rural	19	70
Total			347	1333

Source: Census & Land Acquisition Survey 2005.

3.8.1 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

Households below poverty line, SC households, ST households, Women headed households and physically handicapped will be considered under this category. Loss of livelihood of such vulnerable groups is provided in the Table 3.6 given below.

Table 3.6 Affected Households of Vulnerable Group

S. No.	Category	Total	In percentage
1	SC	1	1.14
2	ST	6	6.82
3	WHH	0	0.00
4	Physically Disable	1	1.14
5	BPL	80	90.90
Total		88	100.00

Source: Socioeconomic Survey 2005.

3.9 LAND ACQUISITION PLAN

Land surveys for the payment of compensation is done on the basis of updated official records and ground facts.

The LA Plan for the project is being prepared based on the GATT / Survey No. and Village Maps and is submitted separately.

¹This includes both the affected household due to land acquisition by state PWD and the proposed land acquisition required for flyover and junction improvement.

Proposed land acquisition will be carried out according to NH Act (Amendment 1997). According to the Act if the Central Government is satisfied that any land is required for the building, maintenance, management or operation of a national highway or part thereof, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention to acquire such land.

The Land Acquisition Plan has been prepared with the help of field map of the villages. The marked region along with the details of area to be acquired shall be verified by the Revenue Officers of each village and will be submitted by Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to the Competent Authority (District Administration). The District Authority will issue notification under this Act.

Any person interested in the land may, within twenty-one days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section [1] of Section 3A, object to the use of the land for the purpose or purposes mentioned in that sub-section.

Every objection under sub-section [1] shall be made to the competent authority in writing and shall set out the grounds thereof and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard, either in person or by a legal practitioner, and may, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as the competent authority thinks necessary, by order, either allow or disallow the objections. Where no objection has been made to the competent authority within the period specified therein or where the competent authority has disallowed the objection, the competent authority shall, as soon as may be, submit a report accordingly to the Central Government and on receipt of such report, the Central Government shall declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, that these stretches of land should be acquired under section 3D of the Act.

3.10 RELOCATION OF STRUCTURE

In proposed bypass ROW, 16 structures are partly affected in Bela and Kapsi villages. Adequate compensation will be paid to the owner of these structures. Therefore, relocation site will not be required.

3.11 RELOCATION OF INFORMAL/ SQUATTER HOUSEHOLDS

No informal / squatter households are found in ROW of proposed bypass road. Therefore, relocation of informal / squatter household will not be required.

Chapter - 4.0
R&R Principles, Policy Framework and Entitlement
Matrix

CHAPTER - 4.0

R & R PRINCIPLES, POLICY FRAME WORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This Resettlement Plan document describes the principles and approach to be followed in minimizing and mitigating negative social and economic impacts by the projects. The guidelines are prepared for addressing the issues limited to the road project of *Nagpur Bypass* for resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs. The resettlement policy for this project has been prepared considering the National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation (NPRR) guidelines, National Highways Act 1956 as amended in 1997 (**Annex-4.1**), Land Acquisition Act 1986 with State Amendments and State & central Government legislation & Acts for resettlement & rehabilitation was also referred to finalize the Land Acquisition and entitlement framework for the PAPs. Wherever required, help was also taken from the guidelines of ADB.

On the basis of these documents, the broad principles of the resettlement policies followed are given below:

4.2 BROAD PRINCIPLES

The broad R & R principles are as below:

- The negative impact on persons affected by the project would be avoided or minimized.
- Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living.
- All information related to preparation of resettlement and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation is being ensured in planning and implementation of the project.
- All acquisition of land would be under National Highways Act, 1956, which provides for compensation for properties to be acquired. Support would be extended for meeting the replacement value of the property. The persons affected by the project and do not own land or other properties but have economic interest or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles brought out in this policy.
- Generally the widening and strengthening work will take place on the existing alignment except in the case where the existing alignment may involve severe impact on population, structures, livelihood, geo-metrics, increased traffic volume in future, uncontrolled growth and other statutory requirements for high-speed corridors.
- Before taking possession of the acquired lands and properties, compensation and R&R assistance will be made in accordance with this policy.
- There would be no/or minimum adverse social, economic and environmental impacts of displacement on the host communities and specific measures would be provided in the Resettlement Plan.
- Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the entitlement matrix. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any assistance.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.

- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included.
- All consultations with APs (Affected Populations) have been documented. Summary results are appended to the RP (Resettlement Plan). Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- The Resettlement Plan includes a fully itemized budget and an implementation schedule linked to the civil works contract.

4.3 NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT AND R&R POLICY REQUIREMENTS AND SHORT COMINGS

National Highway Act

In India, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement assistance for project-affected people (PAP) are governed by the Land Acquisition Act (1894), which has been amended from time to time. However, for the purpose of maintenance, sustenance and management of National Highways, a special act, The National Highways Act (NH Act), 1956 has been promulgated. Land acquisition in this project will be carried out under the NH Act, 1956. This Act provides for acquiring the land through "competent authority" which means any person or authority authorized by the Central Govt. by notification in the official Gazette to perform functions of the competent authority for such areas as may be specified in the notifications. For Land Acquisition (LA), the Act defines the various procedures as follows: (i) section 3A – intention of Central Govt. to acquire land, (ii) 3B - power to enter for survey, (iii) 3C - hearing of objections (iv) 3D - declaration of acquisition, (v) 3E - power to take possession, (vi) 3F - power to enter into the land where land has vested in the central government, (vii) 3G - determination of compensation and (viii) 3H – deposit and payment of the amount. The act requires that the processes must be completed within a year from 3A to 3D. Although NH act significantly reduces the timeframe for acquisition, the rules and principles of compensation have been derived from the LA Act of 1894.

The Act covers only legal titleholders and provides for:

- Market value of the land;
- Additional amount for trees, crops, houses or other immovable properties;
- Damage due to severing of land, residence, place of business.

Limitation of National Highways Act:

- National Highways Act does not include any non-titleholder with respect to entitlement matrix.
- It provides compensation for the acquired properties & structures only
- It does not specify loss of income due to the acquisition of commercial establishment & agricultural land.
- It does not provide Economic Rehabilitation Grant to any vulnerable category.

R & R Policy Government of India

Government of India has brought forward a National Policy of "Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families" through the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) during 2004. The Policy essentially addresses the need to provide succour to the asset less rural poor, support the rehabilitation efforts of the resource poor sections, namely, small and marginal farmers, SCs/STs and women who

have been displaced. Besides, it seeks to provide a broad canvas for an effective dialogue between the Project Affected Families and the Administration for Resettlement & Rehabilitation. Such a dialogue is expected to enable timely completion of projects with a sense of definiteness as regards costs and adequate attention to the needs of the displaced persons especially the resource poor sections. The intention is to impart greater flexibility for interaction and negotiation so that the resultant Package gains all-round acceptability in the shape of a workable instrument providing satisfaction to all stakeholders/ Requiring Bodies.

Main Feature of NPRR-2004

The main feature of the policy guidelines under 'National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2004' has been made to understand and prepare a project specific resettlement policy for this project. The main features of NPRR 2004 have been summarized as follows:

- i. Resettlement must be avoided wherever possible; and if unavoidable it should be minimized
- ii. Affected persons must be compensated to replace their lost assets and to restore/improve their living standards, however, replacement value is not clearly defined in the NPRR.
- iii. Affected persons should be fully involved and consulted in the planning and implementation of resettlement
- iv. It covers transaction and transition costs
- v. Wherever feasible land should be an option for compensating loss of land
- vi. A Resettlement Plan should be prepared in every instance where over 500 families are affected in plain areas and 250 or more families are affected in hilly areas
- vii. The Resettlement Plan must be revealed to the affected people before finalization
- viii. Application of policy depends upon the number of families displaced. The Indian NPRR only applies to projects displacing 500 families or more in plain areas and 250 families or more in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India
- ix. Entitlements under the policy define flat entitlements without considering the specific impact on a case-by-case basis (Refer Chapter VI of the NPRR) For acquisition of strips of land for railway lines, highways, transmission lines and pipelines, only an ex-gratia payment of Rs 10,000/- per family is to be paid under NPRR.
- x. Recognition of untitled persons such as squatters and encroachers. NPRR states that the landless, forest dwellers, tenants and artisans are more severely affected but no mention is made of specific entitlements for them.
- xi. Surveys and census required NPRR requires survey findings to be disclosed to the affected persons with a view to inviting objections and suggestions
- xii. Social networks and cultural links should be preserved.
- xiii. Recognition of vulnerable groups including indigenous people and the poor, NPRR gives preference to STs in land allotment. Additional financial assistance is also defined for them. Their traditional rights to natural resources in the area will be recognized.
- xiv. Grievance Redress Procedure, NPRR requires a Grievance Redress Cell to be set up under a Commissioner for R & R.
- xv. Organization and Management of Resettlement NPRR will set up a National Monitoring Committee chaired by the Secretary Department of Land Resources, under the Ministry of Rural Development and comprising seven other Secretaries.

- xvi. Common property resources should be replaced.
- xvii. All costs relating to resettlement and rehabilitation must be borne by the requiring agency and included in project costs

R&R Benefits for Project Affected Families

National Policy of "Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families" document outlines broad guidelines with respect to the rehabilitation and resettlement for various projects, and para 6.17 of the policy mentions "Acquisition of Long Stretches of Land: In case of projects relating to Railway Lines, Highways, Transmission Lines and laying pipelines wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending over several kilometers is being acquired, the Project Affected Families will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000/- per family, and no other Resettlement & Rehabilitation benefits shall be available to them."

4.4 LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1894

In India, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement assistance for project-affected people are governed by the Land Acquisition Act (1894), which has been amended from time to time.

The Act covers only legal titleholders and provides for (i) market value of the land; (ii) additional amount for trees, crops, houses or other immovable property; (iii) damage due to severing of land, residence, place of business.

Followings are the limitations of the LA Act:

- The Act does not include compensation for non-titleholders;
- It provides compensation for acquired properties and structures only;
- It does not recognize loss of income due to the acquisition of commercial establishments and agricultural land;
- It does not provide economic rehabilitation to vulnerable categories and NH Act are described below:

4.5 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

The compensation and resettlement assistance to the project affected person will be provided as per the "Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families" through the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) during 2004.

As per policy, the Project Affected Families will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs.10,000/- per family, and no other Resettlement & Rehabilitation benefits shall be available to them." However, land compensation will be given as per National Highway Act.

In general terms, the affected persons in the project will be entitled to four types of compensation and assistance:

- Compensation for loss of land, crops/trees;
- Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets;
- Assistance for loss of business/wage income; and
- Assistance for shifting;

A detailed description of each compensation measures and assistance is provided in the entitlement matrix. The affected households may be entitled to a combination of

compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. The broad entitlement framework for the different categories of PAPs is presented below:

4.6 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

As per National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families-2003 (NPRR - 2003) for highways wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending over several kilometres is being acquired, the Project Affect Families will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10000/- per families, and no other Resettlement and Rehabilitation benefits, shall be available to them.

Therefore, as per the NPPR policy, categories of entitlement matrix for proposed road will be limited. In the ROW of proposed bypass road, only two types of land, namely, private agricultural land and residential (Avadi) land will be acquired. Proposed ROW is mostly free from structures and any encroachment.

4.6.1 Categories of Project Affected Persons

Based on the type and extent of loss as mentioned earlier, the following are the categories of entitled persons (EPs):

- Category 1** Titleholder owning private agricultural land in the affected zone and whose land has been acquired. (EP1)
- Category 2** Titleholder owning structure and whose /structure has been acquired (EP2)
- Category 3** Titleholder owning residential land in the affected zone and whose residential land has been acquired. (EP3)

PAPs may receive entitlements under more than one of the above categories.

Entitlements

The main groups of PAPs likely to experience the impacts of above-mentioned losses are PAPs from whom private agricultural land and avadi land will be acquired.

The entitlements proposed for each group are as detailed in Table 4.1 for the following sections.

Table 4.1 Entitlement Proposed

Category	Type of Loss	Need of Relocation Assistance	Need of Economic Rehabilitation Assistance
Category 1	Titleholder owning private agricultural land in the affected zone.	No	Yes
Category 2	Titleholder owning Residential (Avadi) land in the affected zone.	No	Yes
Category 3	Titleholder owning structures and whose structure has been acquired.	No	Yes

As per National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families-2003 (NPRR-2003) for project affect families in any category will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10000/- per families, and no other Resettlement and Rehabilitation benefits, shall be available to them.

Therefore, as per the NPRR policy, categories of entitlement matrix for proposed bypass road will be limited. Therefore, as per the NPRR policy, categories of entitlement matrix for project road will be limited as given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 The Detailed Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Application	Definition of PAFs	Entitlement	Details of Entitlement	Responsibility
1. Agricultural land by titled owners (Private Property)	Land within the project Right of Way (ROW)	Titleholders / Project Affected Persons	Compensation at replacement cost	Project Affected Persons (PAPs) is entitled to replacement cost of the agricultural land (part or full), which will be calculated as per rates collected from Sub-Registrar Department of the concerned Tehsil. The Project Affected Families will be entitled an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10, 000/- per family.	NHAI
2. Resindentail Avadi Land (Private Property)	Non Agricultural Land within the project Right of Way (ROW)	Titleholder / Project Affected People	Compensation at replacement cost	Project Affected Persons (PAPs) is entitled to replacement cost of the residential land (part or full), which will be calculated as per which will be calculated as per rates collected from Sub-Registrar Department of the concerned Tehsil. The Project Affected Families will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10, 000/- per family.	NHAI
3. Structures within ROW (Private Property)	Structure Within the ROW	Owner of Structures	Compensation at replacement cost	PAPs is entitled to replacement cost of the structure (part or full) Right to salvage the materials from the demolished structure. The Project Affected Families will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10, 000/- per family.	NHAI

Note: This entitlement matrix based on National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation For Project Affected Families - 2003. (Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-I, Section 1, No. - 46, dated 17th February, 2004) formulated by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, and Department of Land Resources.

Chapter - 5.0
Public Consultation and Peoples Perception

CHAPTER - 5.0

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PEOPLES PERCEPTION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Public consultation has been carried out in this Project with the objectives of minimising probable adverse impacts of the project through alternate design solutions and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project.

The public consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social and environmental assessment process for this project. Several meetings were organized at various locations, promoting of public understanding of the processes and mechanisms through which developmental problems and needs are investigated and solved.

5.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The role of stakeholders is inevitable in problem solving and assessment of people's perception towards the project. It helps significantly in understanding the priorities of the project-affected persons; hence it plays an important role in effective implementation of the project.

Involuntary resettlement generally gives rise to severe problems for the affected population. These problems may be reduced if as a part of RAP implementation, people are properly informed and consulted about the project, their condition and preferences and are allowed to make meaningful choices. This serves to reduce the insecurity and resistance to the project which otherwise are likely to occur without public participation.

5.3 OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The public consultation process has been carried out with the following objectives:

- To educate the potentially impacted communities/individuals about the proposed course of action and the project alternatives;
- To solicit the views of affected communities/individuals on socio economic components and the significance of impacts;
- To serve as an important tool for collecting information about both the natural and the human environments, much of which would never be accessible through more traditional approaches of data collection;
- To ensure reduction of public resistance to the project by providing them a role in the decision making process; and
- To accomplish an appropriate plan by incorporating the felt needs, views and preferences of the people likely to be affected.
- The extent or the expected level of adverse impacts has been one of the major criteria in deciding locations for public consultation sessions. A listing of the various public consultation sessions conducted at different locations along the entire Project Corridor is presented in the subsequent pages.

To achieve the objective of the public consultation efforts have been made to:

- Understand views of the people on Resettlement and Rehabilitation alternatives.
- Recognize and evaluate all major socioeconomic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation.
- Resolve issues related to the impacts on the community property and their relocation.
- Examine people's perception on road safety issues and selection of location for pedestrian crossings underpasses/overpasses.
- People's perception on impact on environment by the widening of the road.
- Mitigation measures to be adopted for skirmishing highway diseases.

5.4 THE CONSULTATION PROCESS ADOPTED IN THE PROJECT AREA

The public consultation in the project area was held at various levels; Village level, Taluka level and District level. The consultation program during project preparation was designed with the view to disseminate project information and to incorporate local peoples and PAPs opinion in Resettlement Action Plan. These consultations also revealed that majority of the PAPs, were losing their agricultural land only.

The present chapter provides detail information regarding the consultation process. The different techniques of consultation with stakeholders were used during project preparation, namely comprehensive interviews, public meetings, Focus Group Discussion etc.

The key informants during the project preparation phase included both individuals and group namely:

- Head of the households, and member of households affected by the project
- Groups of PAPs, Village Panchayats.
- Local Voluntary Organization, CBOs / NGOs
- Government agencies and departments and
- Other projects stakeholders with special focus on women and PAPs belonging to the vulnerable groups.

Core issues discussed during the public consultation were focused on the fact that the project is directly related to the development of the people rather than simply widening of the existing road. Important among them are:

Minimization of land acquisition, sound resettlement and rehabilitation options, service road provision at important junctions/intersections, wayside amenities and public services, provision of bypasses/geometric improvement of existing road wherever required, parking sites, process of shifting, religious and public services, adequate compensation of affected properties, efforts towards restoration of affected livelihood, unbiased and fair treatments with all categories of society and safety measures.

5.5 CONSULTATION DURING PROJECT PREPARATION

The consultation process established for the project has employed a range of formal and informal consultative tools including in depth interviews with key informants, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Meetings (refer Annex-5.1).

Consultation is a process in the project cycle in which an attempt is made to involve the public as stakeholders in project preparation through consultation and focus group discussion meetings.

Stakeholders' participation and consultation have been viewed as a nonstop course of action, which promote public understanding and eradicate all hurdles in the way of project and thereby project problems and needs are investigated and solved accordingly.

The consultation during project preparation, as an integral part of the social assessment process not only minimizes the risks and unwanted political propaganda against the project but also terminate the gap between the community and the project formulators, which leads to timely completion of the project and making the project peoples' friendly.

Subsequently, keeping in mind the above objectives, stakeholders participation and consultation with the people of different sections of society, i.e., Potential affected people, vulnerable groups including women and children headed households, scheduled tribes (STs), scheduled castes (SCs), OBCs, village representatives, Panchayat members, elected members of local urban bodies, community and religious leaders, local government officials, NGOs and people's organizations (POs) of the project area were made.

The consultation with vulnerable groups was made with the aim to build awareness among them so that likely potential adverse impacts of the project on the target vulnerable population may be minimised. The option of alternative design like bypass, flyover, underpasses, truck parking, service lane, median width and wayside amenities were also discussed with them in order to achieve speedy implementation of the project with the active involvement of the local population.

5.5.1 Consultation with Government Officials

In the procedure of information dissemination, collecting relevant information and to acquaint with social requirements of the project, the govt. officials, key informants & knowledgeable person of the society and other stakeholders were consulted during social survey. At the time of public consultation the govt. officials have taken keen interest and were pleased with the implementation of the project and supplied most of the relevant information.

The important and concerned government organizations were revenue departments, statistical department, District rural development agency, social welfare department, welfare of SC/ST department and PWD office etc These officials were consulted in order to resolve all the disputed issues relating to removal of unauthorized encroachments, shifting of religious properties where people's sentiments are involved and also to remove all kind of barriers pertaining to-social, political, historical, cultural and religious which may be obstacles in the way of project road widening.

These officials were seen to be involved actively in the consultation meeting at most of locations all the way through the project road.

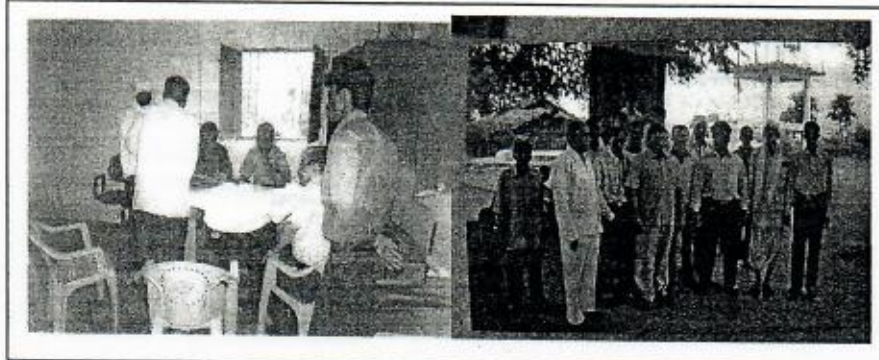
5.5.2 Consultation and Participation of Potentially Affected Persons

Public consultation is a continuous process and is carried out at all stages throughout the project period. However, in order to document the issues raised by the potential PAPs, public consultations at PPR stage were conducted at all sensitive locations in which consultant has been passed across a number of people of different sections of society mainly PAPs.

The description of PAPs name wise is summarized below.

• **Public Consultation at Rui**

Even though, the increasing trend of commercial activities is transforming the occupation of the people, agriculture is still the main occupation of the villagers. The perceived adverse Social impact in the project road is moderate to low in the



project road. People in general are positive towards the project, if the adequate compensation against the acquired structures is paid. The issues discussed and suggestions came from the people has been delineated as follows:

Village – Rui Proposed Chainage Km. – 1.141-Km. 1.691		Date - 29/11/05 Time – 1:30 PM
Participants	Issues	Suggestion and demand of Potential PAPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers who participated in the focus group discussion belong to Agriculture landholders. Majority of them were not so educated. Total 11 people participated in the discussion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit and loss from the project Provision of Service road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people in general welcomed the proposed Nagpur Bypass. Proper safety measures should be adopted. Provision of service road and Underpass is required for the villagers. Proper safety measures should be adopted to avoid accidents and other road casualties.

List of Participants:

S. No.	Name	Profession	Address	Sex	Age
1.	Haribhau Bhaurao Gadbai	Up-sarpanch	Rui	M	40
2.	Subhash Laxman	Gram Sevak	Rui	M	35
3.	Kishor Gadwil	Agriculture	Rui	M	53
4.	Haribhan Gadwil	Agriculture	Rui	M	35
5.	Kothiram Lainbad	Agriculture	Rui	M	36
6.	Raju Dahane	Agriculture	Rui	M	27
7.	Pandurng Matikhy	Agriculture	Rui	M	27
8.	Ghasyamji Dahane	Agriculture	Rui	M	30
9.	Raju Matikhy	Agriculture	Rui	M	50
10.	Suresh Bagane	Agriculture	Rui	M	36
11.	Dr. DP Wagmare	Service	Rui	M	44

• **Public Consultation at Bela**

The village Bela-Harishchandra is situated between the proposed chainage Km 3.940 to Km. 6.841, the magnitude of negative social impact is quite significant in Bela. There are six residential structures and one Cattle shed is falling within proposed ROW, making the place Hot spot by R&R point of View and rationales the need of Public Consultation at Bela. The name of the participants', important issues discussed and their probable suggestions are hereby given below:



Village – Bela Proposed Chainage Km – 3.940 to Km. 6.841		Date - 30/11/2005 Time: 4.30PM - 6.30 PM
Participants	Issues	Suggestion and demand of Potential PAPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 11 persons from the villages attended the meetings. The people especially businessmen, senior citizens, agricultures, owner of the residential structures attended the meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit and loss from the project Safety Issues Relocation Problem Compensation and assistance Provision of overpass/ Underpass Provision of Subway Job opportunity during construction period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people in general welcomed the proposed Nagpur Bypass. Adequate compensation to the legal titleholders. Reasonable time should be provided to shift the structures after being compensation is paid. Removal of community assets requires people's consultation. Proper safety measures should be adopted. Feasible income restoration schemes should be introduced. Local people should be provided employment during construction process. Provision of service road and Underpass is required for the villagers. Proper safety measures should be adopted to avoid accidents and other road casualties.

List of Participants:

S. No.	Name	Profession	Address	Sex	Age
1.	Gautam S Meshram	Sarpanch	Bela	M	30
2.	Subhash R Dhorpure	Gram Sevak	Bela	M	35
3.	Devidas Suryabhan Kotrunge	Agriculture	Bela	M	38
4.	Rajendra Hazane	Agriculture	Bela	M	40
5.	Kakaji Dukshi Kannake	Agriculture	Bela	M	55
6.	Sanjay Yedpate	Service	Bela	M	34
7.	Duryodhan Bagane	Agriculture	Bela	M	41
8.	Sunil Lakhade	Agriculture	Bela	M	35
9.	Raju Thakare	Agriculture	Bela	M	38

S. No.	Name	Profession	Address	Sex	Age
10.	Dashrat Yadav Rao Ingade	Service	Bela	M	24
11.	Gadbail	Social Worker	Bela	M	35

• **Public Consultation at Hudkeshwar-Khurd**

The village Hudkeshwar-Khurd is situated between the proposed chainage Km 8.681 to Km. 9.581. In this village the settlement is only on left side.



The name of the participants, important issues discussed and their probable suggestions are hereby given below:

Village – Hudkeshwar-Khurd Proposed Chainage Km – 8.681 to Km. 9.581		Date - 01/12/2005 Time: 11.30PM - 13.30 PM
Participants	Issues	Suggestion and demand of Potential PAPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 11 persons from the villages attended the meetings. The people especially businessmen, senior citizens, agricultures, owner of the shops and residential structures attended the meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit and loss from the project Safety Issues Relocation Problem Compensation and assistance Provision of overpass/ Underpass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people in general welcomed the proposed Nagpur Bypass. Adequate compensation to the legal titleholders. Proper safety measures should be adopted. Provision of service road and Underpass is required for the villagers. Proper safety measures should be adopted to avoid accidents and other road casualties. Performance should be given to local labour during construction.

List of Participants:

S. No.	Name	Profession	Address	Sex	Age
1.	Vinod T Bhagat	Sarpanch	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	30
2.	Jaipal V Purteki	Up-sarpanch	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	28
3.	Suresh B mandauje	Student	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	26
4.	Nathu Eharade	Agriculture	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	38
5.	Madhukar Meshram	Agriculture	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	40
6.	Ganpati Rao Meshram	Agriculture	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	55
7.	Pinku Mendhi	Agriculture	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	34
8.	Bandu Sripati Kamad	Agriculture	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	37
9.	Prabhakar Hazare	Agriculture	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	32
10.	Mangesh Eharade	Agriculture	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	34
11.	Suresh Warthi	Business	Hudkeshwar-Kh	M	33

• **Public Consultation at Tarodi - Buzurg**

The village Tarodi-Buzurg is situated between the proposed chainage Km 16.673 to Km. 18.073. In this village the settlement is only one side. The name of the participants, important issues discussed and their probable suggestions are hereby given below:



Village – Tarodi -Buzurg Proposed Chainage Km – 16.673 to 18.073		Date - 02/12/2005 Time: 10.30PM - 13.00 PM
Participants	Issues	Suggestion and demand of Potential PAPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 13 persons from the villages attended the meetings. The people especially businessmen, senior citizens, agricultures, owner of the shops and residential structures attended the meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit and loss from the project Safety Issues Compensation and assistance Provision of overpass/ Underpass Job opportunity for local labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people in general welcomed the proposed Nagpur Bypass. Adequate compensation to the legal titleholders. Proper safety measures should be adopted. Provision of service road and Underpass is required for the villagers. Proper safety measures should be adopted to avoid accidents and other road casualties. Performance should be given to local labour during construction.

List of Participants:

S. No.	Name	Profession	Address	Sex	Age
1.	Asurrajji Dhodbaji Kadu	Sarpanch	Tarodi-Bu	M	42
2.	Baburam Harichandra khale	Up-sarpanch	Tarodi-Bu	M	38
3.	Kishore Namdev Chikate	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	50
4.	Ganpati Bhivaji Mahalle	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	38
5.	Sunil Chikate	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	40
6.	Bandu Pandurang Chikate	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	55
7.	Pradeep Sankade	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	34
8.	Ganesh Mahalle	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	37
9.	Bishnu Chikale	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	32
10.	Prakash Dakore	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	34
11.	Koti Ram Devgade	Sarpanch	Tarodi-Bu	M	33
12.	Shivaji Rao Sudame	Agriculture	Tarodi-Bu	M	46
13.	Narendra Gorle	Social Worker	Tarodi-Bu	M	33

Besides above locations, the focus group discussions (FGDs) and public consultation was held at several other locations, where other important social issues such as prevalence of HIV/AIDS, Child Labor, status of tribal population and perception of the PAPs and potential social impact on the properties were conversed with the probable stakeholders at various location i.e Kapsi, Vihirgaon, Narsala etc.

5.5.3 Key Findings of the Consultation

Major findings related to key issues such as general perception about the project, suggestions to mitigate hardships resulting from dislocation and loss of livelihood are presented below:

- It was observed that people are not only aware of the project but also welcomed the project in general, however, some PAPs have shown their concern due to acquisition of their properties.
- The PAPs in general and specially the legal titleholders were very much concerned about the mode of compensation.
- People want that their views should be taken into account in every matter where it counts for new road option such as, selection of rehabilitation sites and overpasses /underpasses etc. They Requested for facilities and amenities like underpasses, Bus stand and safer accessibility at points of habitant's area.
- Affected population wanted to know about the exact period when the work will start. Sufficient time should be given before the acquisition in order to avoid any inconvenience
- People requested about creation of employment opportunities during road construction and later phases of the project.
- Some of them asked about the tender of the construction, as they were willing to be part of it.
- People suggested adequate safety measures should be provided such as speed breakers, signage's etc. near the settlements.

In brief, it was felt during consultation that regular meeting with the local population/ community could easily resolve any dispute between the community people and implementing agency.

Chapter - 6.0
Institutional Framework and Grievance Redress
Mechanism

CHAPTER - 6.0

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Institutions for planning & implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) vary substantially in terms of their respective roles & capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:

- NHAI (National highways Authority of India)
- Local Administration
- Land Acquisition and Revenue departments
- DLC/GRC (District Level Committee/ Grievance Redressal Committee)
- Training Institutions
- M&E (Monitoring and & Evaluation Agency)

6.2 RESETTLEMENT INSTITUTIONS AND FRAMEWORK

NHAI has an Environmental and Social Development Unit (ESDU) at the corporate level. The ESDU at apex level has overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting. The ESDU headed by General Manager (Environment), has one Deputy General Manager (DGM) (Environment) and one R&R Manager/CRRO. An Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency would be appointed which will work in close association with ESDU/PIU. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by one Project Director (GM/DGM Level officer) would be set up. One Resettlement and Rehabilitation officer (Technical Manager) responsible for proposed section will support the Project Director (PD).

Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants will also be hired and engaged to monitor and evaluate the implementation of RAP independently.

6.3 THE PROCESS

NHAI will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

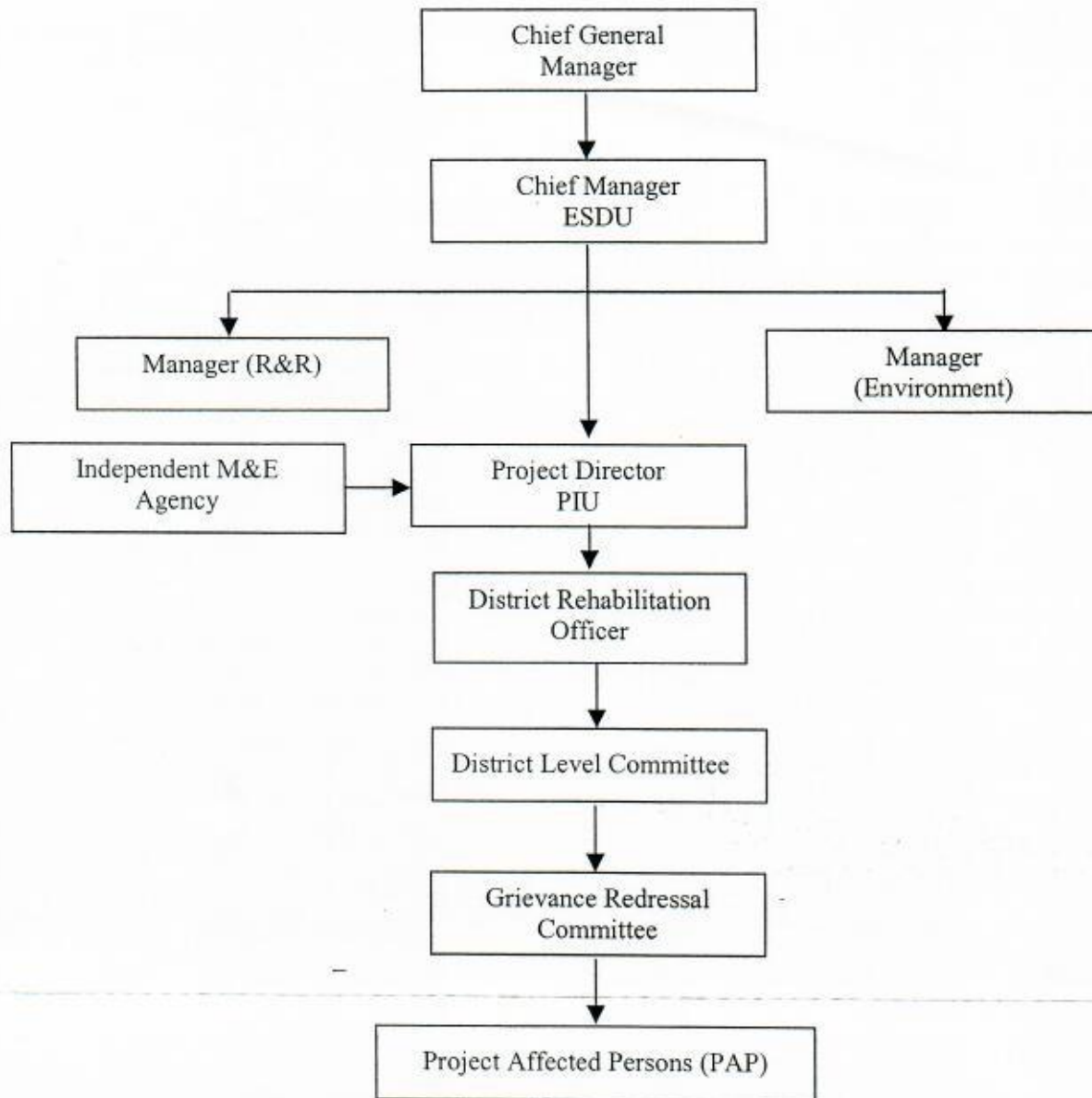
- Establishment of PIU and field offices before implementation of the R & R Plan.
- Orientation and awareness seminars for project implementation Unit (PIU), and
- Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants after 3 months of the starting of the implementation.

Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by NHAI, state govt. The ESDU will establish operational links within NHAI (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of govt. involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss.

On behalf of NHAI, ESDU will assure the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation. The Organogram for the R&R cell is given in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 The Organogram for R&R Cell will be as Follows



6.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The role and responsibilities of the various offices in R&R implementation is presented below:

6.4.1 Role of NHA at Corporate Level

The Chief General Manager (CGM)

- In-charge of overall project activities;
- Participate in the State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre- construction activities and implementation of R&R activities.

ESDU-General Manager

- Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff;
- Review the micro plans prepared;
- Review monthly progress report;
- Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition;
- Advice PIU/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation; and
- Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities.

6.4.2 Role of Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

This unit will coordinate the process for land acquisition. Relocation and rehabilitation, distribution of project provided assistance and APs access to government programs.

RP Implementation Field Offices and Tasks

The PD-PIU will be responsible to carry the following task concerning resettlement of the project:

- Overall responsibility of Implementation of R&R activities of RAP;
- Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison with district administration for support foreland acquisition and implementation of R&R; and
- Participate in the district level committees.

6.4.3 Role of District Level Committee (DLC)

RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in Nagpur district. District level (resettlement and rehabilitation) committees for the project districts headed by the respective District Collector will be constituted for coordinating the implementation of the RAP and to redress the grievances.

In the event of non-availability of the District Collector for chairing the DLC, the District Revenue Officer (DRO) of the district will chair the DLC:

- District Collector – Chairperson;
- District Revenue Officer;
- Project Director,
- Divisional Engineer (HD) Member Conveyor; and
- Tehsildars,

The DLCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the PAPs during the entire period of the project. To ensure that the grievances are redressed quickly, it has been suggested that the PAPs can approach the DLCs, which will meet every month, identify the grievances and represent them to the Collector.

The DLC would also: (i) meet regularly at pre-decided dated specifically for grievance redressing purpose; (ii) help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level; (iii) carry forward the ones which are not reconciled to the Grievance Redressal Committee (iv) coordination with local govt. authorities & field offices.

6.5 ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION

As national policy of "Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families" through the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) during 2004, subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and commissioner for R&R the same administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall take all measures for the rehabilitation and resettlement of all Project Affected Families (PAFs) in respect of that project.

That overall control and superintendence of the formulation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan and execution of the same shall vest in the Administrator, Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

6.5.1 Powers and Functions of Administrator

Subject to any general or special order of the appropriate Government, the Administrator for resettlement and rehabilitation shall perform the following functions / duties:

- Minimize displacement of persons and identify non displacing or least displacing alternatives in consultation with the requiring body
- Hold consultation with the affected families while preparing resettlement and rehabilitation scheme /plan
- Ensure that interest of the adversely project affected families of scheduled tribes and workers sections are protected.
- Prepare a draft plan /scheme of resettlement and rehabilitation as required.
- Prepare a budget including estimated expenditure of various components of acquisition of land, resettlement and rehabilitation activities or programs in consultation with representatives of the project affected families and requiring body for whom the land is required.
- Arrange Adequate land for the project and also for setting the project affected families.
- Allot land and sanction benefits to protect affected families
- Perform such other functions as the appropriate Government may from time to time by order in writing assign.

6.5.2 Delegation of Powers of Administrator

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

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

6.6 COMMISSIONER OF R&R

The state Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner/ Secretary of the Government for resettlement and rehabilitation in respect of such projects to which this policy applies to be call the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

For the purpose of this policy, the Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation and other officers and employees appointed for the purpose for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAF shall be subordinate to Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

6.7 COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

R&R Cell will establish networking relationships with line departments and other government organizations. The Revenue Department has an influencing role in Land Acquisition proceedings, and initiation of resettlement process. Unless the compensation process is prompt and efficient, implementation process will get delayed. R&R Cell will coordinate with the Project Land Acquisition Officer to expedite the land acquisition process.

The Revenue Department is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities.

6.8 R&R COMMITTEES AT PROJECT LEVEL

6.8.1 Dispute Redressal Mechanism

As per NPRR-2003, The state Government shall constitute a committee under the chairmanship of the Administrator of that project to be called the resettlement and rehabilitation committee to monitor and review the progress of implementation of scheme / plan of resettlement and rehabilitation of the project affected families. The resettlement and rehabilitation committee constituted as above shall inter alia include as one of its members:

- A representative of women residing in the affected zone;
- A representative each of the scheduled castes and schedule tribes residing in the affected area
- A representative of a voluntary organization
- A representative of the lead bank
- Chairman of his nominee of the PRIs located in the affected zone.
- MPs/ MLAs of the area included in the affected zone.

Procedure regulating the business of the Resettlement & Rehabilitation committee, its meeting and other matters connected thereto shall prescribed by the Appropriate Government

6.8.2 Grievance Redressal Cell

As per NPRR-2003, the state government shall constitute a grievance redressal cell under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for redressal of grievances of the PAFs.

The composition power functions and other matters to the functioning of the grievance redressal cell shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate government.

Any project affected family, if aggrieved for not being offered the admissible R&R benefits as provided under this policy, may move an appropriate petition for redressal of his grievances to the Grievance Redressal Cell. The form and manner in which and the time within which complaints may be made to the grievance Redressal cell (GRC) and disposed of shall be such as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

The Grievance Redressal Cell shall have the power to consider the dispose of all-compliant relating to resettlement and rehabilitation against the decision of the Administrator/R&R committee at project lever for resettlement and rehabilitation and issue such directions to the Administration for resettlement and rehabilitation, as it may be deem proper for the redressal of such grievances.

6.8.3 Operational Mechanism

It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once in 15 days) on a pre-fixed date. The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The committee will deliver its decision within a month of the case registration.

The PIU and office of NHAI will act as Public Information Centers, which will be in possession of all documents relating to the Project including compensation packages and grievance redressal procedures, and will provide any information regarding compensation and grievance redressal.

6.8.4 Role of NHAI / PIU Headquarters

The APs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the NHAI/PIU Head Office for its redressal. Failing the redressal of grievance at NHAI/PIU, the APs will take the case to Arbitration.

The Arbitrator(s) will be independent but appointed by NHAI. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible.

Chapter - 7.0
Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget

CHAPTER - 7.0

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

7.1 INTRODUCTION

A consolidated overview of the budget is provided and the cost estimates given below shall be viewed accordingly. The cost estimates for land and structures are based on data collected during the survey and contingency provisions have been made to take into account variations from this data.

The compensation amount for the acquisition of land and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority appointed under NH Act 1956. Over and above, the PAF will be entitled for R&R assistance as per the entitlement framework given in para 6.17 (for Acquisition of Long Stretches of Land) of the National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families – 2003.

The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories and is calculated at the 2006 price index. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and in respect of more specific information such as extra number of APs during the implementation, unit cost will be updated if the findings of the district level committee on market value assessment justify it.

Some of the features of this cost estimate are outlined below:

- The private agricultural land will be compensated at replacement value worked out based on the methods given in the entitlement framework,
- The residential land will be compensated at replacement value worked out based on the methods given in the entitlement framework,
- Structures falling in ROW will be compensated according at market rates; all the project-affected families will be provided an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000/-. Other Resettlement and Rehabilitation benefits, shall be available to them,

7.2 COST OF THE LAND AND THE REPLACEMENT VALUE

The initial design for bypass road, require additional **54.1 Hac.** land for construction flyover, junction improvement, service roads Taking into the account of revenue rate, market rate and stakeholder's estimation, the market value of the land has been assessed during the primary survey. The cost of the land, which includes compensation amount, a solatium of 30% and 12% revenue cost estimated to be **30.73 Crores.**

7.3 COMPENSATION FOR STRUCTURES

For the loss of building structures, either commercial or residential, the titleholder will be compensated at replacement cost. A government -approved valuer has assessed the replacement cost.

It is premature here to estimate the cost of structures at this stage when Census of the properties in land Acquisition area is in progress however; compensation for structure has been calculated during structure identification survey in the project area. The average rate for residential structures has been calculated @Rs. 2500/Sq.m. and for commercial structure has been calculated as @ Rs. 5000 / Sq.m.

The cost of structure has been estimated to **Rs 16.24 Crores.**

The replacement costs for the structure are based on the updated rate of state PWD and on the basis of this rate the state government approves the tender.

7.4 PROVISION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

The no major religious structure is located along the project road within the ROW. A lump sum amount of Rs. 2,00,000/- has been kept for relocation of religious structures and Rs. 50,000/- has been kept for community structures.

7.5 PROVISION FOR WATER RESOURCES OF PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

About 6 individual wells are located within the ROW of proposed bypass. A lump sum cost can be considered Rs. 50,000/- for each well and Rs. 3,00,000/- for all wells.

7.6 OTHER ASSISTANCE TO THE AFFECTED PERSONS

In addition to replacement value of the land and structures, the provision for other assistance has also been made. The National R&R policy stipulates an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000/- to project affected family. The allowances to be provided are as per the entitlement matrix.

7.7 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Provision has been kept for Rs. 10,00,000/- for monitoring and evaluation of R&R measures.

7.8 ESTIMATED BUDGET

The budgets for the proposed Resettlement Plan work out to **Rs 47.18 Cores**. Details are given in Table 7.1. Uncertainties underline the budget.

Table 7.1 Estimated Project RR Budget

Item	Unit Cost (in Rs)	Quantity	Amount (in Rs)
A: Compensation for Acquisition of Private Properties			
Land Cost	Rs. 40 , 00,000/Hec	54.1 Hec	21,64,00,000
Solatum	30 % of the cost of the Land	-	6,49,20,000
Revenue charge	12% of cost of Land	-	2,59,68,000
Sub Total 1			30,72,88,000
Residential structure	Rs. 2,500/Sq.m.	858.83 Sq. m.	21,47,075
Commercial Structure	Rs.5, 000/Hec	32052.74Sq. m.	16,02,63,700
Sub Total 2			16,24,10,775
Total - A (Sub-Total 1+ Sub-Total 2)			46,96,98,775
B: R&R Assistance			
Ex-gratia as per NPRR	10,000 / PAF	33	3,30,000
Sub Total B			3,30,000
C: Community Infrastructure Replacement & Improvement Including			
Religious	50,000	4	2,00,000

Item	Unit Cost (in Rs)	Quantity	Amount (in Rs)
Well	50,000	6	3,00,000
Community	50,000	1	50000
Sub Total C			5,50,000
D: Support Implementation of RP			
External R&R Consultant as M&E agency	10,00,000	-	10,00,000
Sub Total D			10,00,000
E: Total (B+C+D)			18,80,000
F: Contingency (10% of Total)			1,88,000
G: Total R&R cost (E+F)			20,68,000
H: Total R&R Cost (A+G)			47,17,66,775
Say			47.18Crores

Chapter - 8.0
Implementation Schedule

CHAPTER - 8.0

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Implementation of RP consists of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. The package of the project road traverses through the districts of Nagpur. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP will be synchronized with the project implementation in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not adversely affected.

The R&R officers in the corporate office and PIU R&R cells will receive training for implementation and the capacity building will be accomplished prior to commencement of the civil works. The documentation and reporting of the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation is to be done. The NHAI staff will also be trained in order to ensure smooth implementation of RAP. The following components will be covered:

- Understanding the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families-2003 (NPRR - 2003)
- Understanding the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step
- Understanding of the Land Acquisition Act and NH Act
- Preparation of micro plans
- Monitoring and reporting
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation schemes

8.2 SCHEDULES FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Civil work contracts are proposed to be awarded after making land available, free from all encumbrances to the contractors for the contract package and a time period of 24 months is being proposed for completion of the work from the date of commencement. The implementation of the RAP consists of land acquisition and R&R activities and the timeframe for various activities are given under Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Land Acquisition & RAP Activities

Activities	Responsibility
Phase I: Project Preparation Phase	
1. Finalization of alignment and estimates of losses and number of PAPs	NHAI and Consultants
2. Finalization of draft resettlement plan	NHAI and Consultants
3. Review and approval of RAP	NHAI
4. Disclosure of RAP	NHAI/ PIU
5. Formation of DLC and GRCs	NHAI/ PIU
Phase II: Land Acquisition Activity	
1. Publication of notification under section 3a of the National Highway Act – appointment of competent authority	NHAI/ PIU
2. Publication of notification under section 3A(I) – intention to acquire land	NHAI/ PIU

Activities	Responsibility
3. Receipt of objections from public	NHAI/ PIU / PAPs
4. Hearing of objections by competent authority	NHAI/PIU/District Authority
5. Publication of notification under section 3D – declaration of acquisition	NHAI/PIU/ District Authority

8.3 NECESSARY ACTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

For smooth implementation of the project, community-based meetings are essential, in which the emphasis is laid on dissemination of information, individual counseling, written and verbal messages etc. This will also include consultations on explaining the entitlement framework. Also the process of grievance redressal will be explained.

- All properties will be subject to verification for finalization of land acquisition (LA). The verification procedure includes checking of recorded addresses, identification of surveyed properties and estimation of level of loss by type of property.

8.4 ACTIVITIES FOR R&R AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The period for implementation of RAP has been taken as 24 months. However, monitoring and evaluation will continue beyond the period of implementation. Planning, surveying, assessing, policy development, institution identification, PAP participation, income restoration and implementation are typical RAP related activities, which have been considered.

However, sometimes sequence may change or delays witnessed due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project

Chapter - 9.0
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

CHAPTER - 9.0

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

9.1 NEED FOR MONITORING

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement in order to ameliorate problems faced by the PAPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs, facilitates changes and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going, whereas Evaluation is a summing up activity at the end of the project assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes.

The M&E mechanism will measure project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives. RAP implementation for the Project Highway will be closely monitored by PIU through its R&R Cell and will be at the helm of all activities related to the RP implementation.

Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring, impact monitoring and external evaluation. Two broad categories of indicators will be monitored during the project are: i) input and output indicators ii) outcome and impact indicators. Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items as:

- Training of PIU, Revenue Officers and other staff
- Public meeting
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies
- Meeting of DLCs
- Meeting of GRCs
- Grievance redress procedure in-place & functioning
- Compensation payments disbursed
- Community development activities completed
- Infrastructure repaired, bus stands, water & sanitation facilities provided
- Training of PAPs initiated
- Number of families displaced and resettled
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted

The PIU-R&R Cell will carry out internal monitoring. Impact indicators relate to the overall project objectives as stated in the R&R Policy and in the entitlement matrix. An external agency will be engaged to monitor and proactively evaluate the RAP objectives. The external agency will submit monthly and quarterly monitoring reports. Mid term (after 12 months) and final evaluation will be done by the agency to find out if the R&R objectives have been achieved as against the performance impact indicators.

9.2 METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING

- Random sample of 25 percent of PAPs will be interviewed by M&E consultants;
- Participatory rapid appraisal of the RP implementation will be done in every village;
- Public consultations will be conducted;
- Observation checklist will be used for witnessing eviction & resettlement processes;
- Grievance appeals will be reviewed & discussed with PAPs about the satisfaction regarding the process; and
- Standard of living of the PAPs before & after implementation will be reviewed using base line information collected earlier.

9.3 MONITORING PROJECT INPUT AND OUTPUT

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the R&R Cell, which will report on the progress of the R&R activities to the Project Director on a monthly basis in prescribed monitoring formats. The R&R Cell will report on each of the project indicators stated herein and others that might emerge as the project implementation progresses.

The reports will cover the progress of the project on the targets set at the commencement of the project by the NHAI.

Based on the reports, the PIU will monitor and evaluate every three (3) months the overall progress on each R&R component within the project and determine actions to be taken by the PIU in situations where the set objectives are not being met.

PIU will also monitor the following activities:

- 1 Verification exercise of PAP/PAF
- 2 Land Acquisition Notification Date/s
- 3 Consultations on Entitlement consultation, no. of PAPs / PAFs attended
- 4 Training of staff,
- 5 Established staff recruited, equipment purchased, vehicles brought
- 6 Appointments of M&E Agency

Broadly, monitoring & evaluation system will involve:

- Administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, trouble shooting, feed back & trouble shooting, individual PAP file maintaining, progress reports
- Socio-economic monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing PAP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity & mortality, communal harmony, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed, etc.
- Impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, situation of self-relocaters, etc.

9.4 KEY INDICATORS OF MONITORING

A set of indicators will be used to monitor the project objectives. These indicators will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. The information collected through the household survey carried out for this study will provide benchmarks for comparison on the socio-economic status of the PAPs in the project implementation period. The indicators to be monitored will include vulnerable groups and their progress in resetting, and income restoration of PAPs.

This monitoring will give information about whether the project objectives are being met. A key objective will be the estimation of the affected people's incomes and quality of lives. If the monitoring and documentation done during the first 6 months in service of the Project indicate that these objectives are not being achieved, more resources should be allocated towards it.

During implementation, benchmarks and indicators will be monitored to ensure that comparison is made against the socio-economic status including income streams, not just the fixed assets lost to the project.

9.5 APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT M&E AGENCY & ITS ROLE

The NHA will requisition the services of an independent agency not associated with the project execution to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the project. The M&E Consultants will be appointed three months before the commencement of work. Criteria for selecting an external agency for M&E should be based on their experience in the field and comprehensive knowledge of R&R needs of the PAPs.

The NHA through the PIU, would continue to monitor quarterly the R&R activities through R&R Cell. The independent agency will carry out monthly monitoring; however, the impact evaluation will be undertaken on a sample basis by the independent agency twice in the cycle of the project: mid term and final. Each evaluation will help to plan for corrective measures before the final evaluation. These will provide a basis for changes in approach to the problems relating to involuntary resettlement arising out of the project.

The independent agency will also evaluate the performance of the R&R Cell. The agency will report its findings simultaneously to the NHA and the funding agency if any. Provisions have been made in the budget for engaging the independent agency. Monitoring will also include:

- Reactions from PAPs
- Information from PAPs on entitlement policies, options, other issues
- Visits to sites
- Valuation of property
- Use of grievance procedure
- Disbursement of compensation and ex-gratia
- Behavior of staff

Developing an early warning system to alert PIU & Revenue Officers is essential. Sensitive indicators and regular monitoring apart from those already suggested will accomplish this:

- Law & order situation in the area,
- Vigilance during eviction & demolition.

9.6 TENTATIVE TIME SCHEDULE

Time Schedule for Monitoring & Evaluation is shown in **Figure 9.1**.

Annexures

Annexure - 1.1
Resettlement and Rehabilitation Study in Land Acquisition Area

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Nagpur Bypass Project

Resettlement & Rehabilitation Study in Land Acquisition Area

Date:

Time:

Questionnaire No: _____

Name of the place/Village _____

Village No. _____

Block/Taluk : _____

District : _____

1. Chainage/Km :

2. Location: 1. Rural 2. Urban 3. Semi-urban

3. Side 1. Left 2. Right

4. Category of Land

1. Cultivable 2. Non-Cultivable

5. Type of Land

1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Fallow 5. Forest

6. Ownership of the Land

1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others

7. Use Of Land

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial

5. Forestation 6. Others 7. No Use

8. Total Area of the Land (in sq. m)

9 Area of the Affected Land (in sq. m)

10 Is the residual land less than MEH 1. Yes - 2. No

11 Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate..... 2. Revenue Rate.....

12. Name of the Land Holders

13. Father's Name

14. Name in Voter List/ Ration Card 1. Yes 2. No

15. Total Land you possess (in Acre),

1. Irrigated..... 2. Non-irrigated 3. Total.....

16. Category of Farmers

1. Small Farmer 2. Marginal Farmer 3. Others

17. Any Agricultural Labour/Sub- Tenant/ Share-Croppers associated with the Land,

1. Yes 2. No.....

18. If yes, name of the agricultural Labour/Sub-Tenant/ Share-Croppers

1.
2.
3.
4.

19. Number of other family members above 18 years

1. Son 2. Unmarried daughter 3. Divorcee/widowed daughter
4. Others 5. Total

20. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2.No.....

21 Area of the affected structure, A.R P.R Height

22 Type of Structure 1. Katcha 2.Semi-Pucca 3. Pucca

23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.).....

24.Religion

1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Others (specify.....)

25. Social category

1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. Dalit Christian 5. General 6. Others (specify.....)

26. Total No. of the family members.....male.....female.....

27. Is it a women headed household?

1. Yes 2. No

28. Is it a household owned by physically handicapped?

1. Yes 2. No

29. Annual income of the family Rs.....

30. Willing to shift

1. Voluntarily 2. Non-voluntarily

31. Compensation Option

1. Land for land loss
2. Cash for Land loss

3. House/Shop for House/ Shop loss

4. Cash for House/ Shop loss

32 Assistance and other help

- 1.Shifting Allowance
2. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
3. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
4. Training for Upgradation of Skills
5. Others (specify)

(Signature of the investigator)

Annexure - 1.2
Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaires

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Name of the Project: Nagpur Bypass Project

Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire

Q. No.

Date _____

Census Q.No.

Time : _____

Name of Investigator : _____

Field Supervisor : _____

CODE

1 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Road Side 1 Left 2 Right 3. NA

1.2 Chainage Km. _____

1.3 I. District : _____
 ii. Block : _____
 iii. Village/Town : _____

1.4 Location 1 Rural 2 Urban 3. Semi -Urban

2 HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Name of the head of Household : _____

2.2 Address of the household identified : _____
 : _____
 : _____

3 LAND USE

Kindly give the following details :

Cultivable	Non-Cultivable	Total Land Area (Acres)

4 CROPPING PATTERN

SI No.	Type of Crops	Total Cultivated Land (Acres)	Total yield
I	Kharif		
ii	Rabi		
iii	Summer Crop		
iv	Total		

5 ANNUAL INCOME

Sl. No.	Source	Income (Rs)		
		Primary	Secondary	Total
1	Agriculture			
2	Service			
3	Business			
4	Labour			
5	Professional			
6	Any other			
Grand Total				

6 INDEBTEDNESS

Please indicate, your borrowings during last one year :

SL. No	Source	Amount taken (in Rs.)	Amount returned (in Rs.)	Balance
1	Bank (specify which bank)			
2	Private money lender			
3	Others (Specify)			
4	Total			

7 CONSUMPTION PATTERN

Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last one year.

SL. No.	Particulars / Source	Expenditure (Rs.)	
		Monthly	Annual
A	Food		
	1. Cereals		
	2. Pulses		
	3. Milk		
	4. Ghee/ Oil		
	5. Vegetables		
	6. Fruits		
	7. Edible Roots		
	8. Meat/ Fish		
	9. Eggs		
	10. Sugar/ Gur		
Sub total (A)			
B	Cooking Fuel		
C	Clothing		
D	Health		
E	Education		
F	Communication		
G	Social functions		
H	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)		
I	Others (Specify _____)		
Grand total (A-I)			

8 POSSESSION OF DURABLE CONSUMER ITEMS:

Do you possess following items?

Sl. No.	Items	Response 1. Yes 2. No
1	Radio	
2	Bicycle	
3	Music system	
4	Oven	
5	L.P.G Connection	
6	Television	
7	Refrigerator	
8	Washing Machine	
9	Motor cycle/Scooter	
10	Car	
11	Air Conditioner	
12	Any other (specify)	

9 COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

9.1 Have you availed any benefit under any govt. scheme?
1 Yes 2 No

9.2 If 'Yes', kindly give us the following details

Name of the scheme	Kind of help 1 Loan, 2 Training, 3 Employment
JRY/ IJRY	
DWACRA	
IRDP	
PMRY	
Million Wells Programme	
Others (Specify)	

If '1', kindly indicate the amount Rs. _____

If '2', kindly indicate the type of training _____

9.3 After availing this scheme did your annual income increase?
1 Yes 2 No

9.4 If 'Yes', how much? Rs. _____

9.5 If 'No', why? _____

10 HEALTH STATUS

10.1 Was any member of your family affected by any illness in last one year?
1 Yes 2 No

10.2 If 'Yes', please indicate the details

No. of Cases	Type of disease/ illness	Treatment taken
		1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Ayurvedic 4. Traditional 5. No treatment

11 MIGRATION

- 11.1 Do you migrate for work ?
 1 Yes 2 No
- 11.2 If 'Yes', for how many days/months in a year? _____
- 11.3 Where do you migrate? 1. Within the District 2. Outside the District 3. Outside the State
- 11.4 What kind of job do you undertake?
 1 Agricultural Labour 2 Non Agricultural Labour
 3 Trade & Business 4 Others (Specify)
- 11.5 How much do you earn? _____
- 11.6 Trend of Migration
 1. Once in a year 2. Twice in a year 3. Every alternative year
 4. Once in every three years 5. No regular interval/as and when required
- 11.7 At what time of the year do you migrate?
 1 Summer 2 Winter
 3 Rainy Season

12 WOMEN STATUS

12.1 Kindly give the following details

Sl.No.	Economic/Non-economic Activities	Engagement in Activities 1. Yes 2. No
1	Cultivation	
2	Allied Activities*	
3	Sale of forest products	
4	Trade & Business	
5	Agricultural Labour	
6	Non Agricultural Labour	
7	HH Industries	
8	Service	
9	Households Work	
10	Relaxation and Entertainment	
11	Others (Specify) _____	

* Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep rearing, Goatry etc.

If, engaged in economic activities total income of the year, Rs. _____

12.2 Do your women member have any say, in decision making of household matters ?
 1 Yes 2 No

12.3 If 'Yes', give the following details?

Sl.No.	Issues	1 Yes	2 No
1	Financial matters		
2	Education of child		
3	Health care of child		
4	Purchase of assets		
5	Day to day activities		
6	On social functions and marriages		
7	Others		

Checked by

(Signature of the Investigator)

Name & Signature

Annexure - 3.1
Village-wise List of Agricultural Landholder

Village wise List of Agricultural Landholder

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
		3	4	5	6	7
1	Gawasi (Manpur)	0 to 1.141	Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Dayane Dhyaneshwasalias BabaNathy
2	Gawasi (Manpur)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Dawakarnath Viithalrao Nigote
3	Gawasi (Manpur)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Dewulkar Chintaman Ramji
4	Gawasi (Manpur)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Dewulkar Tulsiram Rajaram
5	Gawasi (Manpur)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Lambat Kolhiram Mahadev
6	Gawasi (Manpur)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Navinchand K. Patel
7	Rui	1.141 to 1.691	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dahano Pandhari Raghu
8	Rui		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhanwate Vasant Rao alias
9	Rui		Rural	Non-irrigated	Govt.	Government (Zudpi Jungle)
10	Panjari	1.691 to 1.700	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Narayan Motiram
11	Panjari		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Shri Pandurang Maroti Neware
12	Panjari		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Shri Digambar Narayan Neware
13	Panjari		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Shri Dhananjay Hirachand Vithalkar
14	Panjari		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Narware Jannath Govinda
15	Panjari		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Wadhvani Suresh Uttamchand
16	Panjari		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kamble Balkisan Tulsiram
17	Waroda	1.700 to 3.940	Rural	Non-irrigated	Govt.	Government (Zudpi Jungle)
18	Waroda		Rural	Non-irrigated	Govt.	Govt Land
19	Waroda		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Yewle Wasudev Sitaram
20	Waroda		Rural	Forest	Govt.	Government Land
21	Waroda		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakur shivcharan singh Hirasingsh
22	Waroda		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Pravin Manoharrao Naik
23	Waroda		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Thakur Amrasingh Hirasingsh
24	Waroda		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thaku Anjaridevi Hirasingsh
25	Waroda		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakur Anantsingsh Hirasingsh
26	Waroda		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakur Ramsingh Hirasingsh
27	Waroda		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakur Anantsingsh Hirasingsh
28	Waroda		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakur Anjaradevi Hirasingsh
29	Waroda		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Nagrare Digamber Ganpat
30	Waroda		Rural	Forest	Govt.	Government Land
31	Waroda		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bharkar Nathu Punjaram

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1		3	4	5	6	7
32	Waroda		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Papa Abdul Gani
33	Bela	3.940 to 6.840	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Change Vishwanath Hari
34	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kotunge Chintaman Gangaram
35	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Aaglawe Chhindu Narayan
36	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Pise Sou Rekha Ramesh Rao
37	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Zode Nirmalabai J. Dada
38	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kotrange Sarvan Gangaram
39	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Gupta Vijay Yashwant
40	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dandekar Shiram Tulsiram
41	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kotrange Maroti
42	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kotrange Balram Ragho
43	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kotange Mahadev Jagobaji
44	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Salkar Sitaram Ragho
45	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhosle Rani Anapurnabai
46	Bela		Rural	Forest	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
47	Bela		Rural	irrigated	Private	Mahaile Balwant rao Luxuman Rao
48	Bela		Rural	irrigated	Private	Smt. Lilabai Ganesh Rao
49	Bela		Rural	irrigated	Private	Dhepe-Shri Nathu Shrawanji
50	Bela		Rural	irrigated	Private	Naijarbaghwale Basant Ramchandra
51	Bela		Rural	irrigated	Private	Sou. Usha bai Anandrao Modak
52	Bela		Rural	irrigated	Private	Dhahre Aakrosh Jagannath
53	Bela		Rural	irrigated	Private	Shri Dupchand Lahuji Dhahre
54	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Thool Urkuda Soneri
55	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhahre Uddhar Mornishwar
56	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Anand Rao Ragu
57	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Zade Sou. Nirmalabai Dalatao
58	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhahre Shuryabhan Kukunda
59	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhaosle Rani Anapurnabai V. Raghyirao
60	Bela		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhepe Sharwan Maroti
61	Bela		Rural	Forest	Govt. Land	Govt. Land
62	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Najar Bhaghware
63	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Dhahre Sharmarao Raghunath
64	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Shri Maruti Mahajan
65	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Rajesh Maheshchand
66	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bajore Jago Jungli
67	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Shende Lankabai Janardan

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Nanoti Prushotam Arjun
69	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Dhabre Ramarao Raghunath
70	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Nagarbhwale vimal J.
71	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Choshani Mohan Dayaram
72	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Thakre Bhagwan
73	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Uday Mukh land Developers and Builders
74	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Ganeshani Shri Harish Dharmadas
75	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Mukhi Shamal Mulichand
76	Bela		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Tarodkar, Kawadu Kisan
77	Kanhalgaon	6.840 to 7.940	Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Ralekor Balkrishna Ramchandra
78	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Parketi Hari Maniram
79	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Forest	Govt.	Govt. (Zudpi Forest)
80	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Koliduhye Hari Suryabhan
81	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bhende Anjanbai Ganpatrao
82	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Saji Sja,abao Guruprasad
83	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Sahu Guruprasad Mohanlal
84	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Jumle Prabhabai Luxuman Rao
85	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Sachdeva Sitaram Dinba
86	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Sachdeva Bisen Dinba
87	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Sachdeva Narayan Dinba
88	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Kalmegh Ganpat Tukaram
89	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Khadse Vanditabai Murfidhar
90	Kanhalgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Joshi Narayan Dundiram
91	Pipla	7.940 to 8.680	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakre Shripat Redba
92	Pipla		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Lende Chinba Sitaram
93	Pipla		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Mire Krishna Narayan
94	Pipla		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Badare Janglya Jago
95	Pipla		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhende Subhash Bala
96	Pipla		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bodhare Gayaneshwar Raghunath
97	Pipla		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhende Hiranman
98	Pipla		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Mire Chindman Mahadev
99	Pipla		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhoyar Marotrao Sampatrao
100	Hudkeshwar (KR)	8.680 to 9.380	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Shaha Rameshandra Mohanlal
101	Hudkeshwar (KR)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikhe BajirGaddi
102	Hudkeshwar (Bu)	9.380 to 10.631	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Charde Ashok Oyandav
103	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhagat Balkrushna Tuisiram

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
104	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bhagat Premnath Baliram
105	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Man Luxuman Motiram
106	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Mun Narayan Motiram
107	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Mun Chandrabhan Motiram
108	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Mun Suryabhan Paralhad
109	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Balbudhe Narayan
110	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Kumbhare Pundlik Mango
111	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bhoyar Ditatry Govindrao
112	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Jahewar Dilip Jagannath
113	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Jallewar Umakant Jagannath
114	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhakne Amrut Laxman
115	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Gondesvar Devrao Shamrao
116	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Vaidya Laxman Balaji
117	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Vaidya Nagdev Balaji
118	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Vaidya Ankush Manikrao
119	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Madavi Dashmya Janglu
120	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Atkar Arun Ramchandra
121	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Mashurkar Pushp
122	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Shende Mankrao Ramji
123	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Pawanputra Janjivan Sah
124	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Tembhurkar Dipak Harish Chandra
125	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Tembhurkar Purshottam Prabhu
126	Hudkeshwar (Bu)		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Shrikishor Laxmanji Thakre Managing
127	Adyali	10.631 to 11.530	Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vidya Yaswanta Tukaram
128	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vidya Ankus Manikrao
129	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vidya Pundlik Balaji
130	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	
131	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Mankar Mpora Manikrao
132	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vidya Namdev Balaji
133	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vidya Gayaneshwar
134	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Mohod Vidya Ragho Fatlu
135	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vidya Luxuman Motiram
136	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Thakre Bapurao Luxumaji
137	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bhedru Bala
138	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vidya Yadav Faluji
139	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vaidya Laxman Motiram

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
140	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Ratra Palu
141	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Jarile Jayram Soma
142	Adyali		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Dasharath Janglu
143	Narsala	11.530 to 11.730	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kapse Waman Kawdu
144	Narsala		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Kapse Dhanraj Baiwant Rao
145	Narsala		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Chaudhry Shiram Marotrao
146	Vihirgaon	11.730 to 15.473	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chaudhary Dipak Ramjivan
147	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chaudhary Lahiram Ramjivan
148	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Darne Rajesh Shankarrao
149	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Gais Manish Naresh kumar
150	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Darne Laxman Nathhu
151	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sinde Ramdatta Madhoram
152	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Patil Deorao Sudam
153	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Samkuwar Sulochana V. Dadu
154	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Gaibhiye Sadasiv Fuku
155	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhende Prakash
156	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bhende Prakash Ramdrishnaji
157	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bhende Sunit V. Ramdrishna
158	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Kapse Baba Alias Khural
159	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Somkuwar Chaitram Bajirao
160	Vihirgaon		Rural	Forest	Govt.	Govt. of Maharashtra (Forest
161	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Nerker Rashinath Morbaji
162	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Nerker Sitaram Jagoba
163	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Vidya Shiram Faltuji
164	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Narker Santosh Jago
165	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Wadibhsmo Mahadev Ramaji
166	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Nerker Ganpat Morba
167	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Devgde Upasha Ramchandra
168	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Shinde Sheshrao A. Bikaji
169	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Mandekar Khusal Janglu
170	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Thakre Mansaram Maroti
171	Vihirgaon		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Thakre Rajabai J. Mansaram
172	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakre Zolbe Janba
173	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chaudhary Shriram V. Matorarao
174	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Maroti Zolba Thakre
175	Vihirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kapre Ajabrao Dadaji

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
176	Vhirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kakani Dwarkaprasad Shivprasad
177	Vhirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakre Vasantrao
178	Vhirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Parduresh Natthuji
179	Vhirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Darne Laxman Nathu
180	Vhirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Pande Natthuji Babureaoji
181	Vhirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sachdev Smt. Rakhe J. Mahesh
182	Vhirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Thakre Vasan Govindrao
183	Vhirgaon		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sampat Bhiwa Thakre
184	Pandhurna	15.473 to 16.423	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Devgade Chirkut kashinath
185	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Devgade Sampat Zabda
186	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhone Panjab Fano
187	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhote Prabhu Zibal
188	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Devagade Tani V. Damdu
189	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Nidhan Gangadhar Dajiba
190	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bawande Namdev Govindrao
191	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Deshmuchi Luxuman
192	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Govande Baban Govinda
193	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Devgade Madhorav Jairam
194	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhok Babu Dasaru
195	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Nohd Ajagarbhai & Seikh Gulbahar
196	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Smt. Gangubai Kisanji Mate
197	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	
198	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Wakde Rangu V. Mahadev
199	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Gawande Datarao Chindhuji
200	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Gaidhane Dhondba Jajoba
201	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Gawande Dhanraj Govindrao
202	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Devgade Harish chandra Mahadev
203	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Choke Shriram Baliram
204	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhok Bhagabai V. Bhabu
205	Pandhurna		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Devgade Govinda Sitaram
206	Tarodi	16.423 to 20.473	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sachin Ashokrao Chikte
207	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhole Babitai Devrani
208	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Gamase Bandu Udram
209	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Wagh Umrao Narayan
210	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Wagh Ramji Aba
211	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikte Ganaji Pundlik

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
212	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Khode Mahadev Hari
213	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sou Bebitai Pandurang
214	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Narayan Gajanan Lanjewar
215	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Fulzele Bhagwan Kisan
216	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Surse Jiwan Sitaram
217	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Fulzele Dhaniram Dayal
218	Tarodi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Pimpalkar Devrao Madho
219	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Koche Chandan Singh Kolya
220	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Titamre Dinesh Namdev
221	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kolte Arjun Govindrao
222	Tarodi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Chaudhary Subhassingh Bharat singh
223	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhamush yakar Gorakhnath Natthu
224	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikte Bhaskar Raghunath
225	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikte Gopichand Siraram
226	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Mahalle Arjun Sonba, Ziblabai Arjun
227	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Mahalle Ganpat Bhirajee Ashoka
228	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Mahalle Krishna A. Sharwan, Panwring Sarvan Ganpat
229	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikte Pandurang Namdev
230	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikte Ramdas Dhanu
231	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikte Madhav Dham
232	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikte Natthu Dhanu
233	Tarodi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Chikte Miraji Pundlik
234	Kapasi	20.473 to 21.600	Rural	Irrigated	Private	Hatwar Pandurang Namdev
235	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Galurkar Biran Upasan
236	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Dhore ganes Mahadev
237	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Banjari Kashinath Gopinath
238	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Udhapure Nathu Narayan Itar
239	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Hatwar Bhagwan Narayan
240	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Viyus Prushotam Agarwal & Itar
241	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Hatwar Wayankri Anandrao & Itar
242	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Panday Jairang Pandurang
243	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Rajaram Isar
244	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Ohaoke Nagoran Lahanu & Kisan
245	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Radhoratey Ramchandra Mahadev
246	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Aadeshkumar Sardarilal Thodya

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
247	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Aadeshkumar Sardarilal Thodya
248	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Abdul Aziz Mahamad & Others
249	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Amarjeet Singh Balwant singh & Others
250	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Anandkumar jyotisarwaroop Porohit
251	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Ashok Khetabhai Patel & Others
252	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Ashok Thavardas Aaswani
253	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Asvani Dilip Visumal
254	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Balvindersingh Gemelsingh Wat
255	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Banvari Bhavarilal Malu
256	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Bhagwan Yadovarao Thakare
257	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bhagwat Bisvesar Bagvey & Others
258	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bharathi Industries
259	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Bombay Jabalpur Roadways, Sardar Chatar Singh & Others
260	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Doma Vaman Thakare
261	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Gajanan Harishchander Bagwey
262	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Gangadhar Jangluji Jhade
263	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Gernelsingh Gurdassingh Saini
264	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Gulabdevi Ramgopal Sharma
265	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Harish Nanakchand Ratvani & Others
266	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Harvinder Singh & others
267	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Ifkhar Ahmed Khalil
268	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Iqbal Ahmed Khalil & Others
269	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	J K Industries
270	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Jainbabi Sheikh Amir
271	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Jeet kaur Amarjeet Singh Saini & Others
272	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Kamajjeet Kaur Amarjeet Singh Lubhana
273	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Kapursingh Dhotra & Others
274	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Kapursingh Gujjar & Others
275	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Kishore Manjibhai Chopra
276	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Lakhan Bachomal Parchani & Others
277	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Madhorao Vithoba Chourasia
278	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Mahenderpal Singh Darshan Singh Tuli
279	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Manakchand Virchand Karva
280	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Mohanlal Hansraj Patel & Others
281	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Moreshwar Marotarav Pandey

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
282	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Mow Umiya Sahakari Vsahat Maryadit
283	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Murari Radhakishan baise
284	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Naresh Joginderkumar sahani & Others
285	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Nitin Gyanchander Jain
286	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Padurang Govinda Kawaray & Others
287	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Govt.	Panchayat
288	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Paramjeet Singh Darshan Singh Tuli
289	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Peyush Purushotam Aggrawal & others
290	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Prakash Madanmohan Gupta & Others
291	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Premchand Kundantal Agwani
292	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Punjab Eknath & Others
293	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Punjab Rao Eknath
294	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Ramesh Tanba Satputey & Others
295	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Rani Manorama Devi Rajbaksh
296	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sachin kumar Madhavrao Caurasiya
297	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sambha Vithoba Hatvar
298	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sanjay Natwarlal Mehta & Others
299	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Sanjeev Kumar Madhavrao Churasiya
300	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Santosh Ganesh Dhore & Others
301	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Santosh Jogenderkumar Sahani
302	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Santosh Sadashiv Meshram & Others
303	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Sarita Sanjay Aggarwal
304	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Shankeral Bhagwati Prasad Jalan & Others
305	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Shayamrao Yadovrao Thakare & Others
306	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Sukhlal Shankarlal Sevak
307	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Taj Ahmend Khan & Others
308	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Tulsidas Dharmdas Jaiswani & Others
309	Kapasi		Rural	Irrigated	Private	Vyankatra Aanandrao Hatwar & others
310	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Arjunbhai Laljibhai Patel & Others
311	Kapasi		Rural	irrigated	Private	Bharati Manoharal Sachani & Others
312	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Indubai Inderkumar Shrivananay
313	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Kashinath Fakirchand Kumbhari & other
314	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Lalji Jethabhai Patel
315	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Manoharal Ramchander Manglani

S. No.	Name of the place/Village	Proposed Chainage	Location	Type of Land	Ownership of the Land	Name of Land Holder
1		3	4	5	6	7
316	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Panchanbhai Premjibhai Patel & Others
317	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Parmanand Shyamsunder Aggarwal
318	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Rajni Chhanu Nainani
319	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Govt.	Road
320	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Shivkumar Laljibhai Patel Ra. & other
321	Kapasi		Rural	irrigated	Private	Sima Panmanand Aggarwal & Others
322	Kapasi		Rural	Non-irrigated	Private	Suraj Manoharlal Manglani

Annexure - 4.1
R & R Policy of NHAI (The National Highways Act 1956)

Annexure 4.1

R & R POLICY OF NHAI

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT, 1956

An Act to provide for the declaration of certain highways to be national highways and for matters connected therewith. BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows

1. SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

- a. This Act may be called the National Highways Act, 1956.
- b. It extends to the whole of India.
3. It shall come into force on such date' as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. DECLARATION OF CERTAIN HIGHWAYS TO BE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1. Each of the highways specified in the Schedule 2[***] is hereby declared to be a national highway.
2. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any other highway to be a national highway and on the publication of such notification such highway shall be deemed to be specified in the Schedule.
3. The Central Government may, by like notification, omit any highway from the Schedule and, on the publication of such notification, the highway so omitted shall cease to be a national highway.

Definitions.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

- a. "competent authority" means any person or authority authorised by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to perform the functions of the competent authority for such area as may be specified in the notification;
- b. "land" includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

3A. POWER TO ACQUIRE LAND, ETC.

1. Where the Central Government is satisfied that for a public purpose any land is required for the building, maintenance, management or operation of a national highway or part thereof, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention to acquire such land.
2. Every notification under sub-section (1) shall give a brief description of the land.
3. The competent authority shall cause the substance of the notification to be published in two local newspapers, one of which will be in a vernacular language.

3B. POWER TO ENTER FOR SURVEY, ETC.

On the issue of a notification under subsection (1) of section 3A, it shall be lawful for any person, authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, to

- a. make any inspection, survey, measurement, valuation or enquiry;
- b. take levels;
- c. dig or bore into sub-soil;
- d. set out boundaries and intended lines of work;
- e. mark such levels, boundaries and lines placing marks and cutting trenches; or
- f. do such other acts or things as may be laid down by rules made in this behalf by that Government.

3C. HEARING OF OBJECTIONS

1. Any person interested in the land may, within twenty-one days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 3A, object to the use of the land for the purpose or purposes mentioned in that sub-section.
2. Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing and shall set out the grounds thereof and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard, either in person or by a legal practitioner, and may, after hearing all such objections and after making such further enquiry, if any, as the competent authority thinks necessary, by order, either allow or disallow the objections. Explanation. For the purposes of this sub-section, legal practitioner has the same meaning as in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961).
3. Any order made by the competent authority under sub-section (2) shall be final.

3D. DECLARATION OF ACQUISITION

1. Where no objection under sub-section (1) of section 3C has been made to the competent authority within the period specified therein or where the competent authority has disallowed the objection under sub-section (2) of that section, the competent authority shall, as soon as may be, submit a report accordingly to the Central Government and on receipt of such report, the Central Government shall declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, that the land should be acquired for the purpose or purposes mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 3A.
2. On the publication of the declaration under sub-section (1), the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.
3. Where in respect of any land, a notification has been published under subsection (1) of section 3A for its acquisition but no declaration under sub-section (1) has been published within a period of one year from the date of publication of that notification, the said notification shall cease to have any effect:

Provided that in computing the said period of one year, the period or periods during which any action or proceedings to be taken in pursuance of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3A is stayed by an order of a court shall be excluded.

4. A declaration made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) shall not be called in question in any court or by any other authority.

3E. POWER TO TAKE POSSESSION

1. Where any land has vested in the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 3D, and the amount determined by the competent authority under section 3G with respect to such land has been deposited under sub-section (1) of section 3H, with the competent authority by the Central Government, the competent authority may by notice in writing direct the owner as well as any other person who may be in possession of such land to surrender or deliver possession thereof to the competent authority or any person duly authorised by it in this behalf within sixty days of the service of the notice.
2. If any person refuses or fails to comply with any direction made under subsection (1), the competent authority shall apply—
 - a. in the case of any land situated in any area falling within the metropolitan area, to the Commissioner of Police;
 - b. in case of any land situated in any area other than the area referred to in clause (a), to the Collector of a District, and such Commissioner or Collector, as the case may be, shall enforce the surrender of the land, to the competent authority or to the person duly authorised by it.

- 3F.** Right to enter into the land where land has vested in the Central Government.
Where the land has vested in the Central Government under section 3D, it shall be lawful for any person authorised by the Central Government in this behalf, to enter and do other act necessary upon the land for carrying out the building, maintenance, management or operation of a national highway or a part thereof, or any other work connected therewith.

3G. DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT PAYABLE AS COMPENSATION

1. Where any land is acquired under this Act, there shall be paid an amount which shall be determined by an order of the competent authority.
2. Where the right of user or any right in the nature of an easement on, any land is acquired under this Act, there shall be paid an amount to the owner and any other person whose right of enjoyment in that land has been affected in any manner whatsoever by reason of such acquisition an amount calculated at ten per cent. of the amount determined under sub-section (1), for that land.
3. Before proceeding to determine the amount under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the competent authority shall give a public notice published in two local newspaper, one of which will be in a vernacular language inviting claims from all persons interested in the land to be acquired.
4. Such notice shall state the particulars of the land and shall require all persons interested in such land to appear in person or by an agent or by a legal practitioner referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3C, before the competent authority, at a time and place and to state the nature of their respective interest in such land.
5. If the amount determined by the competent authority under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) is not acceptable to either of the parties, the amount shall, on an application by either of the parties, be determined by the arbitrator to be appointed by the Central Government.

6. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) shall apply to every arbitration under this Act.
7. The competent authority or the arbitrator while determining the amount under sub-section (1) or sub-section (5), as the case may be, shall take into consideration
 - a. the market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification under section 3A;
 - b. the damage, if any, sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the severing of such land from other land;
 - c. the damage, if any, sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other immovable property in any manner, or his earnings;
 - d. if, in consequences of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.

3H. DEPOSIT AND PAYMENT OF AMOUNT

1. The amount determined under section 3G shall be deposited by the Central Government in such manner as may be laid down by rules made in this behalf by that Government, with the competent authority before taking possession of the land.
2. As soon as may be after the amount has been deposited under sub-section (1), the competent authority shall on behalf of the Central Government pay the amount to the person or persons entitled thereto.
3. Where several persons claim to be interested in the amount deposited under sub-section (1), the competent authority shall determine the persons who in its opinion are entitled to receive the amount payable to each of them.
4. If any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the amount or any part thereof or to any person to whom the same or any part thereof is payable, the competent authority shall refer the dispute to the decision of the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the limits of whose jurisdiction the land is situated.
5. Where the amount determined under section 3G by the arbitrator is in excess of the amount determined by the competent authority, the arbitrator may award interest at nine per cent. per annum on such excess amount from the date of taking possession under section 3D till the date of the actual deposit thereof.
6. Where the amount determined by the arbitrator is in excess of the amount determined by the competent authority, the excess amount together with interest, if any, awarded under sub-section (5) shall be deposited by the Central Government in such manner as may be laid down by rules made in this behalf by that Government, with the competent authority and the provisions of sub-sections (2) to (4) shall apply to such deposit.

3I. COMPETENT AUTHORITY TO HAVE CERTAIN POWERS OF CIVIL COURT

The competent authority shall have, for the purposes of this Act, all the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), in respect of the following matters, namely: —

- a. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- b. Requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- c. Reception of evidence on affidavits;
- d. Requisitioning any public record from any court or office;
- e. Issuing commission for examination of witnesses.

3J. LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1 OF 1894 NOT TO APPLY

Nothing in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall apply to an acquisition under this Act.

4. NATIONAL HIGHWAYS TO VEST IN THE UNION

All national highways shall vest in the Union, and for the purposes of this Act "highways" include:

- i. all lands appurtenant thereto, whether demarcated or not;
- ii all bridges, culverts, tunnels, causeways, carriageways and other structures constructed on or across such highways; and
- iii all fences, trees, posts and boundary, furlong and mile stones of such highways or any land appurtenant to such highways.

5. RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

It shall be the responsibility of the Central Government to develop and maintain in proper repair all national highways; but the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any function in relation to the development or maintenance of any national highway shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, also be exercisable by the Government of the State within which the national highway is situated or by any officer or authority subordinate to the Central Government or to the State Government.

6. POWER TO ISSUE DIRECTIONS

The Central Government may give directions to the Government of any State as is the carrying out in the State of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, notification or order made there under.

7. FEES FOR SERVICES OR BENEFITS RENDERED ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

- 1 The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, levy fees at such rates as may be laid down by rules made in this behalf for services or benefits rendered in relation to the use of ferries, '[permanent bridges the cost of construction of each of which is more than rupees twenty-five lakhs and which are opened to traffic on or after the 1st day of April, 1976,] temporary bridges and tunnels on national highways 2[and the use of sections of national highways].
2. Such fees when so levied shall be collected in accordance with the rules made under this Act.
3. Any fee leviable immediately before the commencement of this Act for services or benefits rendered in relation to the use of ferries, temporary bridges and tunnels on any highway specified in the Schedule shall continue to be leviable under this Act

unless and until it is altered in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1): [Provided that if the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, by like notification, specify any bridge in relation to the use of which fees shall not be leviable under this sub-section.]

8A. POWER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Central Government may enter into an agreement with any person in relation to the development and maintenance of the whole or any part of a national highway.
2. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, the person referred to in sub-section (1) is entitled to collect and retain fees at such rate, for services or benefits rendered by him as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify having regard to the expenditure involved in building, maintenance, management and operation of the whole or part of such national highway, interest on the capital invested, reasonable return, the volume of traffic and the period of such agreement.
3. A person referred to in sub-section (1) shall have powers to regulate and control the traffic in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) on the national highway forming subject-matter of such agreement, for proper management thereof.

8B. PUNISHMENT FOR MISCHIEF BY INJURY TO NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which renders or which he knows to be likely to render any national highway referred to in sub-section (1) of section 8A impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with a fine, or with both.

9. POWER TO MAKE RULES

1. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
2. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:
 - a. The manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, any function in relation to the development or maintenance of a national highway or any part thereof may be exercised by the State Government or any officer or authority subordinate to the Central Government or the State Government;
 - b. The manner in which the amount shall be deposited with the competent authority under sub-sections (1) and (6) of section 3H; (Q) the rates at which fees for services rendered in relation to the use of ferries, permanent bridges, temporary bridges and tunnels on any national highway 3[and the use of sections of any national highway] may be levied, and the manner in which such fees shall be collected, under section 7;]
 - c. The periodical inspection of national highways and the submission of inspection reports to the Central Government;

- d. The reports on works carried out on national highways;
 - e. Any other matter for which provision should be made under this Act.
3. Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

10. LAYING OF NOTIFICATIONS, RULES, ETC., BEFORE PARLIAMENT

All notifications or agreements issued or entered into under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are issued or entered into.

Annexure - 5.1
Questionnaire for Public Consultation (focused Group Discussion)

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
Name of the Project: NH-3 (Gonde-Nashik-Pimpalgaon)
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION (FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION)

Section No.

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 Questionnaire No.

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Interview Schedule for FGDs

Name of Village/Township : _____ Chainage _____ kms Date _____ Time.....

S.No.	Name	Profession	Address	Sex	Age	Caste	Signature
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Q.1 Do you have any problem due to the existing road?

Q.2 Have you heard about the project? If yes, what do you know about it?

Q.3 If the road has to be expanded, which side should be expansion take place and why?

Q.4 Bypass, via duct or raised roads - which is a better alternative? Why?

Q.5 Why not the other two choices? Give reasons.

Q.6 Which option is likely to cause minimum risk of accidents to the human beings?

Q.7 If bypass, which side?

Q.8 If the widening of the road necessitates dislocation, where would you like to be relocated? (Area)?

Q.9 What form of compensation would you prefer?

Q.10 What kind of problems do you foresee in the process of relocation?

1

2

3

4

Q.11 What are the possible solutions for problems in relocation?

1

2

3

4

Q.12 What would be the suitable location for the construction of lay-bye? What kind of services should be provided at these lay-byes? (Explain the conception of lay-bye)

Q.13 What is the possibility of shifting the temple(s)? And where to relocate?

Q.14 Any other issue that you would like to discuss?