

Resettlement Plan

June 2018

IND: Bihar State Highways III Project

SH-58 (Udakishanganj – Bhatgawa) Road Project

Prepared by Bihar State Roads Development Corporation Limited, Government of India for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 5 February 2018)

Currency Unit	–	Indian Rupee (INR)
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USD 1.00	=	INR 64.22

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BSR	–	Basic Schedule of Rates
DC	–	District Collector
DP	–	Displaced person
EA	–	Executing Agency
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LA	–	Land acquisition
DLAO	–	District Land Acquisition Officer
RFCT in LARR Act - 2013	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
LVC	–	Land Valuation Committee
MORTH	–	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
NRRP	–	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	Project implementation unit
R&R	–	Resettlement and rehabilitation
RO	–	Resettlement Officer
ROW	–	Right-of-way
RP	–	Resettlement plan
SC	–	Scheduled caste
SH	–	State highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	–	Scheduled tribe

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is planning to upgrade State Highway number 58 (SH-58) from existing single lane to double lane with total road length of 29.480 km in Madhepura district and requested ADB for financing of the project. This RP for two-lane road project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDCL. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India, and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category A¹ for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

2. The proposed 2-lane road, situated in Madhepura district originating from SH-91 in Udakishanganj and traversing a length of 29.480 kms covering 22 villages along its corridor ends at Bhatgawan villages. The project aims to provide smooth traffic movement for the escalating traffic and enhance capacity and improved services to alleviate the likely capacity constraints to be generated after the future development in the region. The project on its implementation would increase the physical infrastructure and boost the economic growth in the region.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3. As per the technical design, the roadway width proposed for 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulder is 12.00 m. The existing Right of Way, as per the government records, is 80ft (24.4m). The proposed centerline is designed such that no land acquisition is required and thus no impact is envisaged on private land. However, the project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. It was found that 1056 structures owned by 863 households will be affected. The affected households are non-titleholders i.e encroachers and squatters. A full census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and the summary findings are presented in the following Table.

Table 1: Summary Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
1	Total Area of Land required (in Acres)	0
2	Area of private land to be acquired (in Acres)	0
3	Total number of private structures affected	1056
4	Total number of displaced households	863
5	Total number of displaced persons	5661
6	Total number of economically displaced households	284
7	Total number of physically displaced households	579
8	Total number of vulnerable households displaced	709
9	Total number of CPR (structure) affected	62

C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

¹ ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Operations Manual Section F1: Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

4. The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of other backward caste (OBC) population with 632 (73.23%) households. There are 5661 displaced persons in total, which includes 3130 (55.29%) males and 2531 (44.71%) females. The average household size is 6.5 and the sex ratio among DPs is 809. According to project census survey there are 709 vulnerable households affected by the project. The educational status of DPs reveals that 32.39% DPs are still illiterate in the project area. There is only one scheduled tribe (ST) household being affected due to the project.

D. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

5. Public consultations were conducted at 8 locations attended by 217 persons (191 male and 26 female) in the project to ensure peoples' participation during the project census survey. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs and communities will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The implementing NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project.

6. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

E. Legal Framework

7. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GOI, the Government of Bihar and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the project. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. The gaps between the policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that the RP adheres to the SPS (2009) requirements.

8. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

9. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the end of the census survey which is 5 November 2017. The structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement cost. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the 5 November 2017 cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to

vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

G. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

10. The EA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

H. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

11. The project impact reveals that due to loss of commercial structures, 350 households are losing their livelihood under the project. The entitlement proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least achieve national minimum standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

I. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

12. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total budget for the proposed project RP is Rs 196.82 million.

J. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

13. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at the district level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRC will be headed by the District Collector (DC) or his designated representative. The GRC will have representative from the PIU, representative of APs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representative, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups as felt necessary. All Grievances will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The NGO will first of all register the grievances and take up with VLC for redress and any grievances not redressed at VLC level will be dealt in by the GRC. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints, depending on severity of problem. However an aggrieved person will have access to the country's judiciary at any stage of the project level grievance redress process. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC.

K. Institutional Arrangement

14. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is BSRDC, Government of Bihar. The existing BSRDC has already set up a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by a Deputy General Manager (DGM) assisted by Managers. This office will be functional for the whole Project duration. The PIU will hire an NGO for supporting it in implementation of R&R activities. The staffs at the PIU level will be provided with the training by the social/ resettlement specialist of the supervision consultant for implementation of the RP. Many of the BSRDC staffs are already having prior experience of implementing RP under previous projects and further to enhance their capacity, a training/workshop will be conducted under the project involving other implementing support agencies.

L. Implementation Schedule

15. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation such as Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Reporting phase.

M. Monitoring and Reporting

16. RP implementation for the project by the NGO will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the overall project, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PIU and external monitoring by an external expert. PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to PIU. PIU will submit semi-annual RP monitoring reports to ADB. The external monitoring expert responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi-annual review report to EA and ADB to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. To support the potential of industrial growth in the state of Bihar, better connectivity of villages, towns with adjoining areas is needed. The economy of Bihar is mainly based on agricultural and trading activities. The industrial and agricultural developments have led to higher transport demand. With the higher transport demand and the expansion of the existing business, there is a growing mismatch between the vehicular population and availability of road infrastructure, which has resulted in traffic congestions, deteriorated level of traffic efficiency and road safety. As a result of the aforementioned growth and need to fulfill the mismatch, various new infrastructure development projects have been planned across the state. The Government of Bihar acting through Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL) has taken the needful action.

2. The road master plan² prepared by State Government of Bihar under ADB-supported TA-8170 estimates that \$15.8 billion is requirement in capital expenditure for road improvements through 2035. Following this plan, BSRDC through the Government of Bihar, posed a proposal to ADB to take up a set of state roads for upgrading to two-lanes with paved shoulders. For the proposed sub project road, State Government of Bihar will be the Executing Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (IA) will be the BSRDCL. A Project Implementation Units (PIU) is established for the project and they are responsible for conducting the social assessment and formulating Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project.

B. Project Description

3. SH-58 (Udakishanganj – Bhatgawa) Road Project is one of the prioritized roads which does not require land acquisition from private owners.. The total road length is 29.480 kms with single lane (width-3.05 mt) specification. The sub project road originated from SH-91 in Udakishanganj and covers 22 villages along its corridor which ends at Bhatgawan villages in Madhepura district of Bihar state. The list of village falling in the corridor of project road is providing below in Table 2.

4. The road aims to provide smooth traffic movement for the escalating traffic and enhance capacity and improved services to alleviate the likely capacity constraints to be generated after the future development in the region. The project on its implementation would increase the physical infrastructure and boost the economic growth in the region.

5. This RP for SH-58 (Udakishanganj – Bhatgawa) Road sub project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDCL. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category A³ for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) as per the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

² Road Master Plan for Bihar's State Highway Development (2015-2035). Prepared under TA-8170 with Loan 2894-IND "India: Bihar State Highways II Project — Additional Financing."

³ ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Operations Manual Section F1: Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

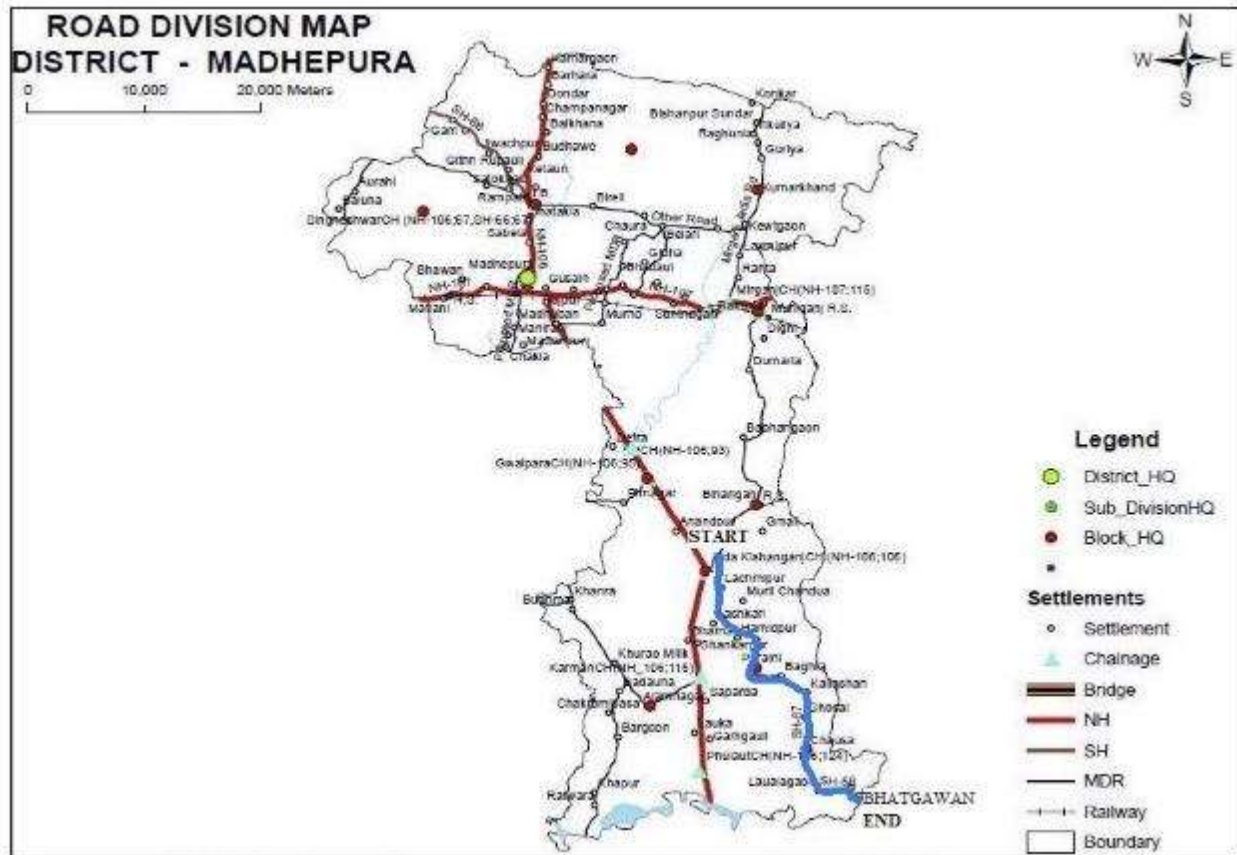
Table 2: List of Project Affected Villages

S.N.	Project Villages	District	Block	Chainage	
				From	To
1	Udakishanganj	Madhepura	Udakishunganj	0+000-0+100	0+800-0+900
2	Luxmipur	Madhepura	Udakishunganj	1+000-1+100	3+200-3+300
3	Panchgachhiya	Madhepura	Udakishunganj	3+900-4+000	4+000-4+100
4	Murli Tola	Madhepura	Udakishunganj	4+200-4+300	5+000-5+100
5	Karchakka Tola	Madhepura	Puraini	5+800-5+900	6+200-6+300
6	Dubhi Subhi	Madhepura	Puraini	6+500-6+600	6+600-6+700
7	Naya Tola Hamidpur	Madhepura	Puraini	6+800-6+900	7+000-7+100
8	Yogiraj	Madhepura	Puraini	7+800-7+900	9+200-9+300
9	Narda Tola	Madhepura	Puraini	7+900-8+000	7+900-8+000
10	Puraini	Madhepura	Puraini	10+700-10+800	11+400-11+500
11	Ganeshpur	Madhepura	Puraini	11+500-11+600	12+700-12+800
12	Puraini Ambedkar Chowk	Madhepura	Puraini	12+700-12+800	13+200-13+300
13	Puraini Nishad Nagar	Madhepura	Puraini	13+800-13+900	14+100-14+200
14	Baghra	Madhepura	Puraini	14+300-14+400	15+600-15+700
15	Kalasan	Madhepura	Chausa	16+800-16+900	17+800-17+900
16	Rasalpur Dhuriya	Madhepura	Chausa	18+000-18+100	18+300-18+400
17	Ghosai	Madhepura	Chausa	18+900-19+000	20+900-21+000
18	Kelabari	Madhepura	Chausa	21+000-21+100	21+700-21+800
19	Chausa	Madhepura	Chausa	21+700-21+800	23+900-24+000
20	Saura Tola	Madhepura	Chausa	24+100-24+200	25+100-25+200
21	Laualagan	Madhepura	Chausa	25+800-25+900	27+000-27+100
22	Bhatgawan	Madhepura	Chausa	28+800-28+900	29+300-29+400

Source: Census and Socio Economic Survey, October 2017

6. State Highway-58 is one of the prime links between Udakishunganj and Vijayghat, bypassing the NH-106 in the state of Bihar. Most of the traffic originated or destined on SH-58 is because of its proximity to urban centres like Bhagalpur. The project road traverses through three blocks of Madhepura district, namely Udakishanganj, Puraini and Chausa. Land use along the project corridor is mainly for agricultural purposes. Right of way is predominantly covered by plantation except in the settlement areas. Rest is shared by settlement/built-up area; water bodies other utilities and cultivation. The important built-up areas along the project stretch are Puraini, Chausa, and Lawalagam. Most of the structures are located outside the ROW. However, some encroachment was observed at few locations. The project location map is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Location Map of Project Road



C. General Profile of the Project Area

7. The project is falling in Madhepura district of Bihar situated at longitude between 25°34' to 26°07' and latitude between 86°19' to 87°07'. It is one of the thirty eight districts of Bihar state, and Madhepura town is the administrative headquarter of this district. Madhepura district is a part of Kosi division.

8. Historically, Madhepura remained a part of Anga Desh. It was also governed by Maurya, Shunga, Kanva and Kushan dynasties. It was a part of Mithila Province during Gupta period. The Mauryan Pillar discovered at Kishunganj bears testimony to it. Madhepura remained under the dominance of Bihar rulers during Rajput rule. Present Raibhir village under Singheshwar block was a stronghold of Bhars. During Mugal period Madhepura remained under Sarkar Tirhut.

9. At present, the district occupies an area of 1788 km² and has 401,289 number of households (as of 2011). It is surrounded by Araria and Supaul district in the north, Khagaria and Bhagalpur district in the south, Purnia district in the east and Saharsa district in the West.

10. The district is administratively divided into 2 subdivisions namely-Madhepura and Udakisunganj and 13 CD Blocks. There are a total of 449 villages in the district. Madhepura Nagar Parishad and Murliganj Nagar Panchayat are two statutory towns in the district. Total number of villages in the district is 439. Madhepura Nagar Parishad is the headquarter of the district.

11. As per Census 2011, the population of District is 2,001,762 out of which 1,047,559 are male and 954,203 are female. The ST population in the district is 12,532 which is about 0.63% of the total population. The literacy rate in the district is 52.25% and sex ratio is 911.

D. Project Impacts and Benefits

12. The proposed project can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development to the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered due to improved accessibility to various services such as to markets, health facilities, schools, and workplace, which in turn increases the income of the local residents, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage laborers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
- Improved road network will provide for improved linkages between the village communities and urban center, which provides wider marketing facilities.
- Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant work sites and towns and engage in construction, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- Improved road network will encourage urban entrepreneurs to invest in far and remote areas in commercial farming and industrial activities.
- Improved road will also help people building strong institutional network with outside agencies. Essential and emergency services like schools, health center, public distribution system etc. can be availed faster.
- Increased frequency of interaction with outsiders will increase the awareness level of the people in the village with regard to their health and nutrition, living style, value of education and proper utilization of available resources.
- Interaction with the government, non-government and other development agents will help people gain new knowledge on improved farming, land development, development and maintenance of natural resources through the formation of various economic and social development groups.

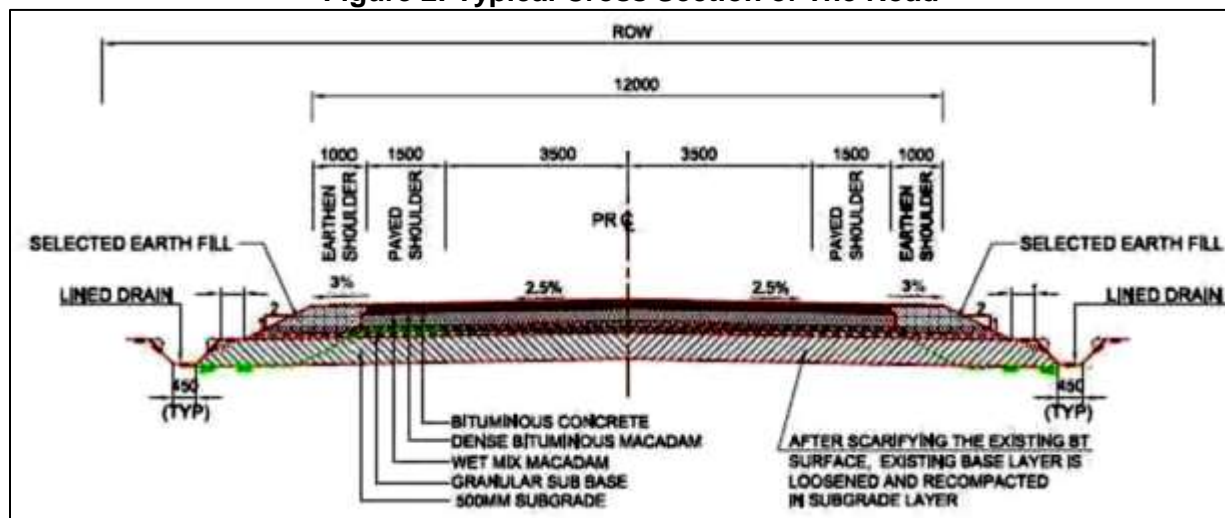
E. Minimizing Resettlement

13. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impact on land acquisition and resettlement. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternatives, especially in relations to road safety and decreasing congestion in key sections.

14. The inventory data and typical cross-sections formed the basis of determining the widening requirement. Based on this information along with presence of buildings, trees, utility services along the project road, the centerline of the alignment is designed so as to cause minimum disturbance to existing features. The existing ROW, as per the government records, is 80ft (24.4m). The proposed centreline is designed such that no land acquisition is required.

15. The pictorial view of the proposed 2-lane typical cross section is given in Figure 2. The carriage way width of 7m is proposed with 2x1.5m paved shoulder and 2x1m earthen shoulder. Lined drain of RCC is proposed in urban areas.

Figure 2: Typical Cross Section of The Road



F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)

16. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This RP has been prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- Public consultation and peoples participation in the project;
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

G. Methodology for Resettlement Plan

17. For preparation of RP, a detailed social impact assessment of the project road was carried out including resettlement screening, land acquisition planning, project census survey of affected assets and households and public consultation meetings. The details of methodology adopted for the social impact assessment is discussed in the following section.

1. Resettlement Screening

18. A social screening exercise was performed through a reconnaissance survey to gather firsthand information on impact on land acquisition and resettlement with specific attention on land use, presence of legal and/or illegal housing, traffic patterns, cultural resources, urban settlements and other sensitive areas. The aim of reconnaissance survey was to assess the scope of land acquisition and resettlement study and accordingly the detailed plan of action was prepared for the preparation of resettlement plan.

2. Resettlement Planning

19. The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment and availability of government land was confirmed from the revenue department.

20. Following finalization of the road alignment, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced persons (DPs) was carried out in the project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

21. A structured census questionnaire (Appendix 1) was used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The survey team was selected locally including some female familiar with local languages and the team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected from the affected households.

22. The census survey includes the following:

- Inventory of the 100% non-land assets
- Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- Identification of trees and crops
- Collection of information on household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- Identification of non-titleholders
- Assessment of potential economic and livelihood impact

3. Public Consultation

23. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of displaced persons (DPs) and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of DPs and women were also included in this consultation process.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition Requirement

24. The existing Right of Way, as verified from the government records, is 80ft (24.4m) and it is established that the legal ownership of RoW is with BSRDCL. It is proposed to develop the existing single lane road to 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulders. The road formation width proposed for 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulder is only 12.00 m and hence, no dispute or legacy issue is envisaged under the project. Since there is no land acquisition is required and thus no impact is envisaged on private land.

B. Resettlement Impacts

25. Based on the above requirement, the project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. Other than this, non-land assets known as common properties resources (CPR) including religious, and community ownership are also assessed to be affected by the proposed project.

26. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost due to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The census survey of proposed SH-58 was carried out in between 12 October and 5 November 2017. The last day of project census survey is the cut-off date for non-titleholders eligible for compensation and assistance under the project. The findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

C. Loss of Private Structures in the Project

27. Due to the proposed project work, 1056 structures, owned by 863 displaced households will be affected. Among these, 473 structures are owned by 378 encroacher DPs and rest 583 structures are owned by 485 squatter DPs. The details of loss of structures are presented in the **Table 3**.

Table 3: Loss of Private Structures in the Project

Sl. No.	Ownership Status	No. of Structure	Displaced Households	Number of Persons	%
1	Legal Titleholder	0	0	0	0.00
2	Costumary Right/Land Allottee	0	0	0	0.00
3	Licence from Local Authority	0	0	0	0.00
4	Encroacher	473	378	2561	45.24
5	Squatter	583	485	3100	54.76
Total		1056	863	5661	100.00

28. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that out of 1056 affected structures, 84 (8%) structures are affected up to 25%, 228 (20%) structures are affected up to 50%, 188 (18.5%) structures affected up to 75% and 556 (53.4%) structures are affected fully. The site condition suggests that the structures getting affected more than 50% will not be viable for living and need relocation. The details of magnitude of impacts on structures are summarized in the Table 4. Provisions are also included in the Entitlement Matrix that structures will be compensated at replacement cost fully, and partially if it is viable. Engineer from Building Department will assess the viability of structure during verification and valuation in consultation with the affected households.

Table 4: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	AH	%
1	Below 25%	84	69	8.0
2	Up to 50%	228	173	20.0
3	Up to 75%	188	160	18.5
4	100%	556	461	53.4
Total		1056	863	100.0

D. Type of Private Structure in the Project

29. As per census survey, out of 863 households losing their structures in the project, 391 household are losing residential structures, 284 households are losing commercial structures, 17 are losing their residential-cum-commercial structures and 171 are losing other types of structures such as cattle shed, boundary wall, toilet, store room etc. The details of structures and number of displaced households are given in the **Table 5**. The list of DPs is attached as **Appendix-2**.

Table 5: Type of Private Structure affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs	%
1	Residential Structure	491	391	45.31
2	Commercial Structure	323	284	32.91
3	Resi+Commercial Structure	18	17	1.97
4	Other Private Structure	224	171	19.81
Total		1056	863	100.00

E. Use of Private Structures affected by the Project

30. The structures being affected in the project are of various usages and the details are presented in the **Table 6**.

Table 6: Use of Private Structure affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
1	House	252	23.86
2	Hut	219	20.74
3	Other Residential	20	1.89
4	Shops	169	16.00
5	Hotel	8	0.76
6	Small Eatery	19	1.80
7	Kiosk	79	7.48
8	Workshop	6	0.57
9	Com. Complex	1	0.09
10	Other Commercial	41	3.88
11	Resi+Commercial	18	1.70
12	Private Religious	4	0.38
13	Boundary Wall	16	1.52
14	Cattle Shed	155	14.68
15	Other Temporary (Kitchen, toilet etc.)	49	4.64
Total		1056	100.00

F. Type of Construction of Affected Structures

31. The structures being affected in the project are of various types by construction such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent nature. Out of 1040 main structures, 888 (85.38%) structures are of temporary in nature, 104 (10%) structures are of semi-permanent nature and 48 (4.62%) structures are of permanent nature. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the **Table 7**.

Table 7: Type of Construction of Affected Structure (Main)

Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. of Structure	%
1	Temporary	888	85.38
2	Semi-Permanent	104	10.00
3	Permanent	48	4.62
Total		1040	100.00

G. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

32. As per the census survey, out of 333 DPs losing livelihoods includes 284 owners of commercial structures, 17 owners of residential cum commercial structures and 30 tenants doing business activity and 2 employees in commercial structures. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are presented in the **Table 8**.

Table 8: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Household	%
1	Owners of Commercial Structure	284	85.29
2	Owners of Res+Commercial Structure	17	5.11
3	Commercial Tenant	30	9.01
4	Employee in Commercial Structure	2	0.60
5	Employee in Residential Structure	0	0.00
Total		333	100.00

H. Loss of Community Property Resources

33. In terms of community property resources (CPR), 62 structures were reported to be affected. Out of 62 structures, 37 are religious structures (temples), 1 community structure (common sitting place) and 24 government structures like school, panchayat building and govt. offices. The types of affected CPRs are presented in the **Table 9**, and the list of CPR affected in the project is presented in Appendix: 3. CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

Table 9 :Type of affected CPR

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
4	Community Structure (Sitting Place etc.)	1	31.08
5	Religious Structure (Temple)	37	14.86
6	Government Structure (School and govt. offices etc.)	24	54.05
Total		62	100.00

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. General Socioeconomic Profile of DPs

34. Some of the socio-economic information of DPs was collected through the census survey and its findings are presented in the following sections.

B. Social Categories of the DPs

35. The social stratification of the project area shows that the dominance of other backward caste (OBC) population with 632 (73.23%) households followed by schedule caste (SC) with 202 (23.417%) and higher caste population with 28 (3.24%) households. There is only one household belong to scheduled tribe community is being affected by the project. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the **Table 10**.

Table 10: Social Categories of the DPs

Sl. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste	202	23.41
2	Scheduled Tribe	1	0.12
3	Other Backward Caste	632	73.23
4	Higher Caste	28	3.24
5	Others	0	0.00
Total		863	100.00

C. Number of DPs

36. There are 5661 DPs in total being affected by the project which includes 3130 (55.29%) males and 2531 (44.71%) females. The average household size is 6.5 and the sex ratio among the DPs is 809. The average household size is quite large because of many joint families and joint ownership. The details of DPs being affected in the project are presented in the **Table 11**.

Table 11: Number of DPs

Sl. No.	Categories of APs	No. of APs	%
1	Male	3130	55.29
2	Female	2531	44.71
Total		5661	100.00

D. Vulnerable Households being Affected in the Project

37. According to project census survey there are 709 households enumerated as vulnerable households. In this project vulnerable group includes 202 SC households, 1 ST households, 79 women headed households, 42 households headed by physically handicapped persons and 368 poor households who are living below the government poverty line. As per the latest Planning Commission, Government of India estimate, any person having monthly per capita consumption and expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 778⁴ in rural area and Rs. 923 in urban area of Bihar is considered to be living below poverty line. Based on this calculation of poverty line figure, average annual household MPCE in rural Bihar is Rs. 46680. There are 17 households not falling under any other category but earning less than the average MPCE are also considered as vulnerable households in the project. The vulnerable household details are presented in the **Table 12**.

⁴ Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013

Table 12: Vulnerable Households being affected

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Categories	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste Households	202	28.49
2	Scheduled Tribe Households	1	0.14
3	Women Headed Households	79	11.14
4	Physically Disabled Headed Households	42	5.92
5	Below Poverty Line Cardholders	368	51.90
6	Households below Minimum Per capita Income	17	2.40
Total		709	100.00

E. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

38. There are only 77 (4.20%) households earning less than the official poverty level i.e. Rs. 46,680/- per year. There are 32 households (2.01%) having an average monthly income of above Rs. 46680 and Rs. 50000. The survey reveals that 515 (32.31%) households are earning above 50000 and below 75000, 347 households are earning above 75000 and below 100000 and another 620 (38.90%) households are annually earning more than Rs. 1,000,00 which is a good economic indicator of their standard of living. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the **Table 13**.

Table 13: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	No. of Households	%
1	Below 50000	141	16.34
2	Above 50000 and up to 100000	566	65.59
2	Above 100000	156	18.08
4	Not Responded	0	0.00
Total		863	100.00

F. Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act

39. There are various categories of DPs as summarized in the **Table 14** are treated as separate family under Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act-2013.

Table 14: Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act

Sl. No.	Categories of APs	No. of APs	%
1	Unmarried Son > 30 years	99	47.83
2	Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years	42	20.29
3	Physically/Mentally Challenged Person	51	24.64
4	Divorcee/Widow	15	7.25
5	Minor Orphan	0	0.00
Total		207	100.00

G. Educational Status of DPs

40. The educational status of DPs reveals that there are 32.39% DPs who are illiterate. Among the DPs, 12.20% are above matric, 5.72% are graduate and 0.6 % (29) are above graduate. This data excludes the children below 0 to 6 years. The gender segregated details of educational status of DPs are presented in the **Table 15**.

Table 15: Educational Status of DPs

S. N.	Educational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Illiterate	712	26.40	862	39.85	1574	32.39
2	Literate	443	16.43	355	16.41	798	16.42
3	Up to middle	618	22.91	485	22.42	1103	22.70
4	Below metric	302	11.20	183	8.46	485	9.98
5	Metric	392	14.53	201	9.29	593	12.20
6	Graduate	205	7.60	73	3.37	278	5.72
7	Above graduate	25	0.93	4	0.18	29	0.60
Total		2697	100.00	2163	100.00	4860	100.00

H. Occupational Status of DPs

41. The occupational pattern of DPs excluding children below 6 years, reveals that 8.46% DPs are engaged in business activities. Among other categories, 20.04% DPs are labourer, 1.47% engaged in service and 3.65% doing agriculture activities. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in the **Table 16**. As per ADB SPS, income will be restored, at least to the pre-project level. Additional information can be found in Chapter VII.

Table 16 : Occupational Status of DPs

S. N.	Occupational status	Male	%age	Female	%age	Total	%age
1	Service	55	2.09	16	0.77	71	1.47
2	Business	402	15.27	8	0.38	410	8.46
3	Agriculture	176	6.68	1	0.05	177	3.65
4	Study	995	37.79	695	33.30	1690	34.87
5	Housewife	0	0.00	1270	60.85	1270	26.21
6	Labor	844	32.05	1	0.05	971	20.04
7	Unemployed	32	1.22	10	0.48	42	0.87
8	Professional	1	0.04	1	0.05	2	0.04
9	Old/Inactive	128	4.86	85	4.07	213	4.40
Total		2633	100.00	2087	100.00	4846	100.00

I. Project Impact on Indigenous People

42. As per the 2011 census of India survey, total ST population of Bihar is about 1.28% of total. Since the project road is close to the state capital and falling mostly semi-urban area, the presence of ST population is less as only 1 household is getting affected. The ST people affected under the project are considered vulnerable and special provision made in the entitlement matrix of RP.

J. Project Impact on Women

43. Improved roads will bring great benefits to women and girls. Direct benefits include a decrease in travel time and an increase in reliable and convenient transport services. Indirect benefits include improved access to products and services, including social services such as health, education, as well as other government services. During construction, women will also benefit from the increased employment opportunities. However, road construction and improvements may also lead to potential negative impacts such as the spread of STIs (sexually transmitted infections), trafficking, and road safety issues. Potential negative impacts will be addressed through community awareness raising sessions that will be implemented by the NGO

who will assist the EA (see Appendix 5 for TOR of NGO). The NGO will coordinate with relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the activities. In addition, the contractor will also carry out HIV/AIDS awareness program among worker camps and nearby community as mandated in their contract.

44. As per the findings of consultation with women group, the perceived benefits from the subprojects includes:

- Improved access to social facilities like health, education
- Increase in income generating activities
- Frequent and affordable transport
- Management of emergency situation
- Improved community relations
- Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits
- Improved access to market
- Increased Leisure time
- Reduced time spent on transportation of forest produces
- Side pavements will make walking easy

45. During the consultation process the negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the women apart from loss of assets. However, along with the loss of assets the following negative impacts were also recorded:

- Loss of assets as a result of the road construction
- Preference to men as wage labor over women during construction
- Discrimination in wage payment
- More dependence of mechanized techniques in road construction likely to have very little opportunity for labor for women

46. There are 79 women headed households affected in the project. The negative impacts of the sub-project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA.

IV. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Stakeholders in the Project

47. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. The stakeholders in the project are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are project displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Implementing Agency especially the officials in BSRDC. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates and the revenue officials village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, village council, district council, NGO and business communities in the area.

B. Public Consultation in the Project

48. Public consultations were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process beneficial in projecting planning and implementation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of APs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

C. Methods of Public Consultation

49. Consultations and discussions were held along the project with the affected families and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted while interacting with them during the project census survey. Consultation meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are detailed below in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced Persons	Through Census Survey involving head of the household as respondent
Village Head/representative of APs	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Local communities	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Women's groups	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Vulnerable groups (SC, ST, BPL)	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Executing Agency, Implementing Agency	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments/Agencies	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

D. Scope of Consultation and Issues

50. All the survey and consultation meetings were organised with free and prior information to the displaced persons and participants. Women members of the survey team assisted women to present their views on their particular concerns. During the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- Ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to road alignment and minimization of impacts;
- Understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- Identify people's expectations from project and their absorbing capacity;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

51. During the resettlement survey, FGDs were conducted in affected villages along the project road. The participants in these FGDs are not limited to the place of meeting or DPs only but also included the other interested parties from the affected villages as all of them road users and beneficiaries under the Project.

52. In addition to the individual consultation with all displaced households during census survey, a total of 111 persons (17 females and 94 males) were consulted in five consultation meetings/focused group discussions. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the **Table 18**. The list of participants and consultation photographs are presented in the **Appendix 4**. Summary of DP's concerns and preferences toward relocation and resettlement were discussed and are recorded in Chapter VII: Relocation of Housing and Settlements.

Table 18: Summary findings of Consultation

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
Existing Road Condition	Existing road condition is very poor. Road is narrow and accident prone due to heavy traffic and high speed of vehicles	The proposed road will have 2 lane specifications, provide all weather connectivity to people living in village along the corridor
Transport and communication problem	Existing road is narrow and congested and traffic jam is very common in this area.	The project road will provide better connectivity and a faster transportation to distance places
Positive project impact	The positive project impacts perceived by the local people are all weather road, direct access to many facilities, transportation of their agricultural and forest produce, business and employment opportunities, appreciation of land value etc.	The alignment is planned to provide maximum connectivity to the area and benefits to the local people
Negative project impacts	None	All loss of structure will be compensated at replacement cost. Loss of livelihoods will also be

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
		compensated and assisted by the project including opportunity for laborer in construction work
Rate of compensation	Compensation at market rate	The rate of compensation will be decided as per market value and increased value provided by New LA RR Act-2013.
Option for relocation	Willingness for self relocation and cash compensation. Majority of the DPS want cash compensation.	The affected people will be given cash compensation for loss of their assets. The implementing NGO will assist the DPs during the process.
Income Restoration	Additional assistance for income restoration	NGO will assist in loan from bank, preference will be given to locals in road construction work
Consultation and participation	People want more consultation during project implementation and want to participate in the project	Public consultation will continue throughout the project cycle. Implementing NGO will assist people in participation at various stages.
Road safety	The proposed two lane road may be concern for safety specifically for women and children, accident risk will increase	Proper road safety measures are incorporated in the project design. Special measures like signage, speed breakers at schools, hospitals and market places will provided by the project.
Transparency in Project Implementation	The project should ensure transparency in implementation and quality control	There are provisions like GRC, VLC and direct access to Implementation Office for any complain or grievances

F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

53. Other stakeholders in the project such as Executing Agency especially the officials in BSRDCL, PIU staff and the concerned district administration and the revenue officials were also consulted on various issues. The details of some of such consultations are summarized in the **Table 19**.

Table 19: Details of Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed
1	Mr. Ashutosh Kumar DGM (Tech), BSRDCL	Project proposal, alignment, detailed design report, LA and R&R issue,
2	Mr. Ramanand Mandal DGM (Tech), BSRDCL	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details, site visit, coordination with line department
3	Mr. Shayed, SB Office Executive, BSRDCL	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details, site visit, coordination with line department
4	Mr. Bishunath Office Executive, BSRDCL	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details, R&R Survey
5	Mr. Ratan Kumar, Amin, BSRDCL	Collection of revenue map and landholder's details, R&R Survey

G. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

54. The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The implementing NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RP:

- In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the APs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- Together with the NGO, the PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in Plan implementation.
- During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

55. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by PIU/NGO for the project as per the format below in **Table 20**.

Table 20 :Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/ Period)	Agencies	Remarks
Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH		PIU/NGO	
Disclosure of RP	Translate RP in Hindi and disclose at PIU Office and Panchayat		PIU /NGO	
Distribution of R&R information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to APs		PIU/NGO	
Internet disclosure of the RP	Post RP on ADB and EA website		ADB/PIU	
Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with APs		PIU /NGO	
Disclosure of updated RP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey		PIU /NGO	
Disclosure of the final or updated RP	RP disclosed on ADB and EA website and to affected households and other		ADB/PIU	

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/ Period)	Agencies	Remarks
	stakeholders through PIU and/or Panchayat offices			

H. Information Disclosure

56. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of APs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The draft resettlement plan has been disclosed in panchayat offices and the ADB website.⁵ The EA will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- i. the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced persons has been completed;
- ii. a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if required; and
- iii. the resettlement monitoring reports.

57. The EA will translate the RP in Hindi and disclose it at PIU office and panchayat office. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in Hindi language and distributed to DPs by the implementing NGO during initial consultation after verification of DPs. For DPs who are illiterate, appropriate and implementable method will be followed in order for the DPs to be notified and informed. Implementing NGO will disseminate relevant information through public consultations and other channels and will pay specific attention to ensure those who are illiterate receive information on a timely basis.

⁵ [Insert hyperlink]

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

58. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Bihar and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and the section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability for the project. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements.

B. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013

59. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR Act - 2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

60. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

61. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

62. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015: With an intention to overcome the procedural difficulties in land acquisition for important national projects, President of India has issued an amendment ordinance on 30th May 2015. Three main features of the ordinance among others are as following:

(i) The Chapter II and III of the RFCT in LARR Act - 2013 regarding *determination of social impact assessment and public purpose and special provision to safeguard food security* shall not apply to the project such as (a) vital to national security or defence of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defence or defence production; (b) rural infrastructure including electrification; (c) affordable housing and housing for the poor people; (d) industrial corridors ; and (e) infrastructure and social infrastructure projects including projects under public private partnership where the ownership of land continues to vest with the Government.

(ii) The five year period set by the principal Act in Section 24 under sub-section (2), for lapse of 1894 Act shall exclude the cases where acquisition process is held up on account of any stay or injunction issued by any court or the period specified in the award of a Tribunal for taking possession.

(iii) The five year period set by the principal Act for any land acquired and unused is now will be a *period specified for the setting up of any project or five years, whichever is later.*

C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Bihar State

63. The legislations and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement by State Government of Bihar are discussed in the following section.

1. Bihar Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014 (Government of Bihar Department of Revenue and Land Reforms Notification No-1401, Dated-27/10/2014)

64. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the Governor of the State of Bihar notified the rules to apply for land acquisition in the state where the State Government will be the requiring body as defined by the prime Act.

2. Appointment of Social Impact Assessment Unit by Government of Bihar (Government of Bihar Department of Revenue and Land Reforms Notification No-647, Dated-09/05/2014)

65. The Government of Bihar has authorized Lalit Narayan Mishra Institute of Economic Development & Social Change, Patna and A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna as Social Impact Assessment Unit under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

3. Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014 (No. 14/D.L.A (Lease) – Policy –69/2014 – 1440/R) with Amendment Rules April-2018.

66. In exercise of the powers conferred under section 104 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the State Government of Bihar has announced its state policy for taking land on perpetual lease from the raiyats for the works of public purposes as an option for public projects of infrastructure and public purposes. The subsequent amendment of this policy in April 2018 specifies the limit of purchase of land under this policy by Road Construction Department is up to 25 Acres and empowers the Executive Engineers to register the land in their name. BSRDCL plans to acquire land for the project through compulsory purchase instead of this land lease policy.

D. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

67. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all

displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable⁶ groups.

68. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

69. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to national minimum standard of living.

E. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

70. The new act 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) with that of The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984), recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition area notified under the Act. Whereby, squatters and encroachers on existing government land are excluded from the purview of the act.

71. RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has come into effect from January 1, 2014. This Act is both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LAA and ADB's SPS, 2009. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and solatium being 100% of the all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore has match ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

72. Therefore, the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has established near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB's SPS, 2009. Adoption of the below principles for the project has ensured that both are covered in their application to this project. A comparison of ADB and Gol policy and measures to fill the gaps is presented in **Table: 21**.

Table 21 : Comparison of ADB and Gol Policy

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender	4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement

⁶ vulnerable groups includes: especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		analysis, specifically related to resettlement	report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	impacts and associated risks.
2	Consultation with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and other Livelihood assistances and income restoration measures will be included.
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for DPs.
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	FCTLARR only provide special provisions scheduled tribe..	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project
6.	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if	FCTLARR only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status		
7.	Compensation For non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.
8.	Requirement of RP	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. RP will be prepared for project with impact.
9.	Public disclosure	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts	16. (l) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (l) of section I I by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired'	
11.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

F. R&R Policy Framework for the Project

73. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their

entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land. .
- (vii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (viii) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (ix) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xi) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living

of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

G. Valuation of Assets

74. The valuation of affected structures will be governed by the following process:

1. Valuation of Building and Structure:

75. The cost of buildings will be estimated based on updated Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. Since, all the affected structures belong to non-titleholders, no Solatium will be added to the estimated market value of the structure as it is provided to only the titleholders under the provision of RFCT in LARR Act -2013. During valuation of structure/building following parameters should be taken in to account:

- From where they use to buy materials
- Type of shops
- Distance to be traveled
- Sources (local or foreign) and the cost of various materials
- Who will built the structures (owner or contractor) and whether they will use the hired labor or their own labor;
- Obtaining cost estimates by meeting at least three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor
- Identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.
- Calculation of the labor cost even if the structure is constructed by the household only without hiring any labour.

76. Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case of any structures not removed by the DPs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

b. Valuation of Trees:

77. Compensation for trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons/agencies in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

78. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 60 days prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

79. For temporary impact on land and common resources, any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with landowners and will be restored to previous or better quality. Implementation issues can be found in the Entitlement Matrix.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

80. The project will have displaced persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to these displaced persons and the RP describes provision for the DPs and accordingly formulated the entitlement matrix.

B. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

81. In case of non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the end of the census survey which is 5 November 2017. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The cut-off date for non-titleholders will be officially declared by the EA along with the disclosure of RP and notified in the project area through newspaper and other methods to ensure people who are illiterate are made aware. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

C. Project Entitlement

82. In accordance with the R&R measures outlined in the previous chapter, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- a) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- b) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- c) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- d) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.
- e) Compensation for the loss of trees at their replacement cost;

83. **Loss of land** is not envisaged under the Project as there is no private land acquired hence, no cost for land acquisition is involved in this project.

84. **Loss of Structures** will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to the non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- (i) Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- (ii) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (iii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000
- (iv) One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction
- (v) One time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.

85. **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are only non-titleholders in this project losing primary source of income. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- (i) One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000.
- (ii) Skill up-gradation training to DPs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- (iv) Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award.

86. **Loss trees and crops** will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the DPs losing trees will be compensated for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.

87. **Additional assistance to vulnerable households** (Vulnerable households includes BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below. The following provision in addition to the compensation for lost assets will ensure that the vulnerable people affected under the Project will be able to improve their standard of living or attain at least national minimal level.

- (i) One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other.
- (ii) Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation according to their acquired skills.
- (iv) Access to basic utilities and public services.

Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

88. **Temporary Impacts** on agricultural land due to plant site for contractor etc will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including:

- (i) Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.
- (ii) Rent at market value for the period of occupation
- (iii) Compensation for assets at replacement cost
- (iv) Restoration of land to previous or better quality
- (v) Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.
- (vi) 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.

- (vii) Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.
- (viii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

89. **Any unanticipated impacts** due to the project will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this RP.

D. Entitlement Matrix

90. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and ADB SPS-2009 (refer to Table 22). Appropriate compensation and assistance will be fully paid prior to any physical or economic displacement.

91. All compensation and other assistances⁷ will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The cost of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

⁷ While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

Table 22: Entitlement Matrix

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Land						
1	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land, RoW of road	Non-Title Holders/Squatters ⁸ , Encroachers ⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops and compensation. Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will identify vulnerable households.
Residential Structures¹⁰						
2	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 days advance notice to shift. Replacement cost¹¹ of structure without depreciation Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets without any cost One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family All displaced families (squatters only) will receive one time shifting assistance of 	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

⁸ Squatters are those who have no recognizable rights on the land that they are occupying.

⁹ Encroachers are those who build a structure which is in whole or is part of an adjacent property to which he/she has no title. The vulnerability of these encroachers will be based on their other criteria except their NTH status..

¹⁰ Some of the some entitlements under section are the same as previous rows as it is structured separately for each affected category and should not be duplicated in reading.

¹¹ Replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
Commercial Structures						
3	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 days advance notice to shift. Replacement cost of structure without depreciation Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets without any cost One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family All displaced families (squatters only) will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
Livelihood						
4	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	<p>Legal titleholder losing business/ commercial establishment</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p> <p>Commercial tenant</p> <p>Commercial leaseholder</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000. Skill up-gradation training to APs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. 	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>For Agricultural laborer (long timer) Only those who are in fulltime /</p>

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			Employee in commercial establishment Agricultural laborer (long term) Artisans Commercial Squatters and Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		permanent employment of the land owner will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Trees and Crops						
5	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder Family with traditional land right Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder Sharecroppers Non-Title Holders Squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of 60 days to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible Work schedules will avoid harvest season. Seasonal crops will be given at least 60 days' notice. If notice cannot be given, compensation for standing crops will be compensated at market value. Market value of trees/crops has to be determined. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice. Valuation Committee will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with APs.
Vulnerable						

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
6	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance provided in items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. • Receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project. • Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. • Access to basic utilities and public services 	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>The PIU with support from the PMAE and NGO¹² will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
Temporary Loss						
8	Temporary loss of land ¹³	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	<p>Legal titleholders</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders. • Rent at market value for the period of occupation 	<p>Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets, crops and trees due to temporary occupation.</p> <p>Site restoration.</p>	<p>Valuation Committee will determine rental value and duration of construction survey and consultation with APs. PIU will ensure compensation is paid prior to site being</p>

¹²When suitable NGO is not available, the PIU will be staffed with qualified and experienced social workers to assist the IA in RP implementation

¹³Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for assets at replacement cost • Restoration of land to previous or better quality¹⁴. • Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community. 		taken-over by contractor. Contractor will be responsible for site restoration.
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. • Cash assistance based on the average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.¹⁵ • Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.¹⁶ 	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	<p>Valuation Committee will determine income lost.</p> <p>Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.</p>
Common Resources						

¹⁴ If the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under the Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

¹⁵ This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

¹⁶ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
10	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. 	Follow ADB SPS	PIU and Contractor.
Other						
11	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated. 	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Basic Provision for Relocation

92. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement of structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.

B. Need for Relocation

93. Despite being a linear project and efforts made to minimize the resettlement impacts, the proposed project will affect residential and commercial structures as a result of which both physical and economic displacement will arise and need of relocation in the project. Efforts are made through various provisions in this resettlement plan to mitigate negative social impacts caused up on displaced persons and communities by supporting relocation of affected households and by restoration of income to national minimum standard.

94. In the project 491 residential structures owned by 391 households, 323 commercial structures owned by 284 households, 18 residential-cum-commercial structures owned by 17 households and 224 other private structure owned by 171 households are being affected.

C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

95. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and out of 863 households losing structures 813 have opted for self-relocation and only 50 have opted for project based relocation. The choice of DPs is further supported by their compensation option as there are 822 DPs opted for cash compensation against loss of their structure.

D. Relocation Strategy

96. With the scattered nature of resettlement impacts the residential structures affected in the project are spread over more than 29 kilometres. Most of the DPs preferred for cash compensation and self-relocation and during the focused group discussion, while discussing about relocation options people were very much in favour of resettlement within the village to avoid disruption of community life and problem with host community. Therefore cash compensation at market rate along with relocation assistances is adopted as more practical solution in this case.

97. All the structures affected in the project as per provisions made in the entitlement matrix will be eligible for the following:

- (i) Compensation for structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation,
- (ii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household
- (iii) Shifting assistance to all structures at @ of Rs. 50,000 per structure,
- (iv) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value, and

98. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the project:

- a) At least 60 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
- b) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- c) The NGO engaged for RP implementation will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- d) The NGO will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- e) In close consultation with the DPs, the NGO will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- f) In case of self-relocation also, the NGO will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other beneficiaries in the villages.

E. Relocation Strategy for CPR

There are 62 common property resources reported to be affected under the sub-project as provided in table 9 of this RP. The CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

99. The project impacts reveal that due to loss of commercial structures 333 households will be getting economically displaced. As per the findings of census survey, 284 owners of commercial structures, 17 owners of residential-cum-commercial structures, 30 tenants doing business activity and 2 employees in commercial establishment will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in the **Table 23**.

Table 23 : Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Household	%
1	Owners of Commercial Structure	284	85.29
2	Owners of Res+Commercial Structure	17	5.11
3	Commercial Tenant	30	9.01
4	Employee in Commercial Structure	2	0.60
5	Employee in Residential Structure	0	0.00
Total		333	100.00

100. The above table shows that about 86% households losing livelihood under the project are owners of commercial structure. Income losses due to loss of commercial structure will be restored in a sustainable manner; in addition to subsistence allowance and livelihood allowance, DPs will be provided with skill up-gradation and training.

B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood

101. The DPs losing their livelihoods includes non-titleholders having commercial structures, commercial tenants, employees in affected commercial structures under the project. In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the EA will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The EA will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to national minimum standard. The implementing NGO will prepare the micro plan with specific income restoration activities for each DPs at such appropriate time to enable the DPs to initiate restore their income in line with the construction schedule.

102. Non-titleholder households losing business structure and livelihood will be compensated for the structure loss and receive transitional assistance as well. The EA will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until:

- (i) compensation at full replacement will be paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed;
- (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons; and
- (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

C. Income Restoration Measures

103. The entitlement proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least regain national minimum standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

104. Among specific rehabilitation measures, capacity buildings of all the economically displaced persons will be carried out by the project authority. The NGO to be engaged for implementation of RP will identify the eligible and most suitable candidate from the family by carry out training need assessment and prepare micro plan for rehabilitation of DPs. The NGO will impart training to the selected/eligible DPs for income restoration and skill up-gradation as per the micro plan. The EA will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. The vulnerable DPs will be given preference in availing employment opportunities in project construction work. The women headed households also will be taken care of in a case to case basis and the NGO will help them in forming Self-help Groups (SHGs), establish linkages to available credit facilities, special trainings, and linking them with ongoing govt. schemes. Budget for training in terms of assistance is provided to DPs losing livelihoods and the NGO will either organize training programs by employing appropriate resource persons or link the DPs to various ongoing training schemes. Fund for training is provided in the R&R budget keeping in view the average expenditure for ongoing training programs in the project area.

D. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs

105. In addition to project-sponsored programs, the implementing NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize DPs to get benefits from various government schemes and ensure their accessibility particularly of vulnerable groups. In India, panchayat government systems at the village, block and district levels are now responsible for planning and implementation of all anti-poverty programs funded by the central and state governments. The implementing NGO will work with the panchayat governments to make available to the DPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

106. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- Transitional assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- Compensation for trees
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- Cost for implementation of RP.

B. Compensation

107. Residential/ Commercial and other structures: For the purpose of cost estimate, average rates of various types of structures are estimated on the basis of latest BSR and market assessment. The average rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 12,000/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 7,000/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 4,000/m². However the actual compensation will be calculated by the professional valuer taking into account the latest BSR without depreciation.

108. Compensation for tree: For cost estimate in RP for affected private trees enumerated during the census survey, a lump sum rate of Rs. 15,000/- for fruit bearing trees and Rs. 8,000/- for non-fruit bearing trees has been considered based on the market assessment. The actual cost of trees will be calculated as per the Horticulture Department.

C. Assistance

109. All non-titleholder DPs losing structures will be eligible for onetime resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

110. Non-titleholder DPs losing structures (squatters only) and tenants will be eligible for onetime shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) towards transport costs.

111. DPs losing cattle shed will be eligible for Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) as assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed.

112. All DPs losing livelihood will be eligible for monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award i.e. Rs. 36,000/- (Rupees Thirty Six Thousand Only) per affected family.

113. All DP losing livelihood will be eligible for onetime financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) per affected family.

114. Skill up-gradation training to DPs (one member of the affected family) opted for income restoration. Based on the prevailing training expenditure Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) per families losing livelihood.

115. Additional onetime assistance of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand Only) per affected vulnerable family.

D. Compensation for Community and Government Property

116. The inventory of CPR was conducted under the census survey and the list of the affected CPRs are provided in Appendix 3. The contractor will reconstruct the CPR and the cost estimate for the same has been included in the civil work contract cost.

E. RP Implementation and Support Cost

117. The unit cost for hiring of the implementing NGO has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 30,00,000/- (Rupees thirty Lakhs Only). The cost of NGO engagement is based on the requirement of new LA Act which suggests that the service of NGO will be required for 2 to 3 years period. Costs will be updated during implementation if required. A 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. For grievance redress process and carrying out consultation during project implementation a lump sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only) is provided. The other cost of RP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert a lump sum Rs. 5,00,000 (Rupees Five Lakhs only) has been made.

F. R&R Budget

118. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to Rs. 196.82 million. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in **Table 24**.

Table 24: R&R Budget

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
A	Compensation for Land	in Acre		in Rupees
1	Compensation for Private Land	0	0	0
	Subtotal A			0
B	Compensation for Structure	in Sq. mtr.	Rupees	
1	Compensation for Permanent Structure	869.1	12000	10429200
2	Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	914.46	7000	6401220
3	Compensation for Temporary Structure	11367.915	4000	45471660
	Subtotal B			62302080
C	Compensation for Trees	Number	Rupees	
1	Fruit Bearing Tree	17	15000	255000
2	Timber Tree	29	8000	232000

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
A	Compensation for Land	in Acre		in Rupees
1	Compensation for Private Land	0	0	0
	Subtotal C			487000
D	Assistance	Number		
1	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	863	50000	43150000
2	Shifting assistance to DPs losing structure & Tenants	651	50000	32550000
3	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	333	25000	8325000
4	Onetime allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	333	36000	11988000
5	Training Assistance	333	10000	3330000
6	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	709	25000	17725000
7	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	144	25000	3600000
	Subtotal D			120668000
E	RP Implementation Support Cost	Number		
1	Hiring of NGO for RP Implementation	1	3000000	3000000
2	Grievance Redressal Cost	Lump sum	500000	500000
3	Hiring External Monitoring Agency/Expert	1	500000	500000
	Subtotal E			4000000
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)			187457080
	Contingency (10%)			9372854
	GRAND TOTAL			196829934

G. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

119. The cost related to resettlement will be borne by the EA. The EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Introduction

120. In the project RP implementation there is a need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism that will assist the DPs in resolving their queries and complaints. Therefore, formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be most important for grievance redress and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, would be settled by the GRC.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism

121. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

122. During project preparation, information regarding GRCs will be disclosed as part of the public consultation process. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with corrective action proposed. The outcome shall also form part of the semi-annual monitoring report that will be submitted to ADB. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the maintenance period.

C. Constitution and Function of the GRC

123. The GRC will be headed by the District Collector (DC) or his designated representative. The GRC will have representative from the PIU office, representatives of DPs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representatives, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups. The GRC will meet at least once in each 15 days. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. At least one member from each Panchayat will be a woman. The Committee will co-opt a member from each of the affected Panchayat institution when dealing with matters coming from a particular panchayats. Some of the specific functions of the GRC will be as following:

- To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of land/property acquisition like award of compensation and value of assets;
- To record the grievances of the DPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that needs to be resolved by the Committee and solve them within a month;
- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

124. It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least twice in a month) 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 claims will be reviewed and resolved within 15

days from the date of submission to the committee. All Grievances will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress. The DPs can call upon the support of the NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC .The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the BSRDC Head Office for its redress. Failing the redressal of grievance at BSRDC, the DPs may take the case to Judiciary. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC. All grievances received (written or oral) and their redress will be recorded and documented properly. The EA will ensure that, such records will be made available to the external monitor or ADB review mission on request. All the GRC related expenses will be borne by the project.

125. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.¹⁷

¹⁷

For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Requirement

126. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. For successful implementation of the RP the proposed institutional arrangement with their role and responsibility has been outlined in this section. The primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process, are the following:

- Bihar State Road Development Corporation (BSRDC), Government of Bihar
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- Non-Government Organization (NGO)
- Village Level Committee (VLC)
- District Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
- Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

B. Executing Agency

127. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is BSRDC, Government of Bihar. The EA, headed by MD will have overall responsibility for implementation of loan and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among ADB, Government of Bihar. BSRDC has already set up a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for implementation for the project which will be functional for the whole Project duration.

C. Resettlement Management at PIU

128. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing and monitoring. The PIU is headed by Deputy General Manager (DGM) and assisted by two Managers. Each of the Managers will be responsible for looking after the Land Acquisition and R&R activities of respective sections i.e. North and South sections. The PIU will hire an NGO for supporting implementation of resettlement activities in the project. The PIU will maintain all databases, work closely with DPs and other stakeholders and monitor the day today resettlement activities. Some of the specific functions of the PIU with regards to resettlement management will include:

- Overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring of R&R activities in the Project;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison lined agencies support for land acquisition and implementation of RP;
- Selection and appointment of the NGOs.
- Coordinating with line Departments, PIU, implementing NGO and CSC.
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- Participate in regular meetings in GRC; and
- Organize monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R

D. Nongovernment Organization (NGO)

129. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in R&R matters along with community related skills will be required by the PIU in order to build a good rapport with the affected community and facilitate satisfactory R&R of the DPs. To overcome this deficiency,

experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIU in the implementation of the RP. The NGO would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and the affected community. NGO will assist DPs in income restoration by preparing micro plan and guiding to access into various ongoing government development schemes and agencies providing financial assistance and loan. Taking into account the significant role of the NGO in RP implementation, it is extremely important to select NGO that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned in order to ensure the success of the Plan. The Terms of Reference for the NGO is appended as **Appendix: 5**.

130. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table 25**.

Table 25 : Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

Key Agency	Responsibility
EA (BSRDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make final decision on roads to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIU • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed social safeguards measures • Ensure that all project comply with the provisions of ADB's SPS 2009 and Gol's policies and regulations • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	<p>(a) District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from DPR Consultants • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the district level for grievance redress with assistance from DPR Consultants <p>(b) Field Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with DPR Consultants • Facilitate the socioeconomic survey and census • Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Oversee land acquisition and coordinate with Deputy Commissioner • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports
Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake consultations involving community and DPs • Prepare due diligence report if no land acquisition • Encourage community/ DPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation
RP Implementing NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the implementation of the RP if involuntary resettlement is identified.
Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support and advise to the IAs in the implementation of the RP specifically for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC • Monitor and assist the NGO by providing Technical Support and advice during implementation of RP. • Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary

Key Agency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists and submission to RDA for further submission to ADB • Act as External Monitor for project with significant impact
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps • Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use of land and restore the land to equal or better condition upon completion • Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance • Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
District level officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide any existing socioeconomic information, maps and other related information to DPR Consultant prior to the field data/information collection activities. • Act as the local focal point of information dissemination • Execute land acquisition process
Community Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the community participation at various stages of the project • Coordination with stakeholder organizations • Assist in Monitoring of the project • Providing indigenous knowledge as required
Village Level Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide correct and accurate data and information from project formulation stage • Assist the project team to implement the project smoothly • Arrange proper community participation
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review due diligence report/RP and endorse or modify the project classification • Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the ADB's website as required • Monitor implementation through review missions • Provide assistance to the EA and IA of project, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance • Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB SPS

E. Capacity Building on RP in the EA

131. The BSRDC has already established a PIU headed by a DGM dealing with the land acquisition and resettlement for other projects. These officers have been working closely with the consultant team for the preparation of RP. The designated officials from BSRDC were also actively participated during the preparation of LA Plan and census survey. Capacity building training was also initiated through a series of consultations and informal orientation sessions in the local administration level especially in the local revenue offices. The concerned district collector were also informed about the project and the local revenue officials were consulted for collection of relevant land data and land holders' details. During, the preparation of RP and especially, during the land acquisition and resettlement survey, concerned officials were informed about their role during the implementation of RP particularly during the disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation etc.

132. To allow an effective execution of all RP related tasks some expansion of the capacity on RP currently available at EA/PIU may be needed. As soon as the project will become effective BSRDC will carry out a capacity need assessment and will define the capacity building activities and if needed the additional experts required. All concerned staff at PIU level involved in land acquisition and resettlement activities will undergo an orientation and training in ADB resettlement policy and management. The ADB's PPTA consultant's resettlement specialist will organize a

training workshop and provide training to the PIU staff. Broadly, the training will cover various topics such as (i) Principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; (iii) Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms; Grievance redress; and (iv) Monitoring of resettlement operations. These will be covered through a formal workshop by the consultant under the ongoing technical assistance program. The specific components under the training will cover the following:

- Understanding of the ADB Policy Guidelines and requirements and differences between country policy and laws
- Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted for the Project
- Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step
- Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation measures

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

133. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. The EAs and PIUs will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Furthermore, all RPs will be revised during detailed design, and the updated RPs will be approved by government and ADB and disclosed prior to implementation. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

134. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases-Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

C. Project Preparation Phase

135. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PIU at project level; submission of RP for ADB approval; appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

D. RP Implementation Phase

136. After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Period

137. As mentioned earlier the monitoring will be the responsibility of PIU and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the project. Keeping in view the significant involuntary resettlement impacts, an external monitoring and reporting expert will be hired for the project.

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

139. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement management in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfilment of the project objectives.

B. Monitoring in the Project

140. RP implementation for the project by the NGO will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the project and being categorised overall as 'A', the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PIU and external monitoring by an external expert.

C. Monitoring by PIU

141. One of the main roles of PIU will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Resettlement Officer at this level will see the timely implementation of R&R activities. Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU and its agents, such as NGOs and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or any implementation problems as identified. This monitoring will form parts of regular activity and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps. The monitoring by PIU will include:

- (i) **administrative monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) **socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing DP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) **impact monitoring:** Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the displaced persons. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PIU for review and approval from ADB.

D. External Monitoring

142. The monitoring of RP will be undertaken by the Social Development Monitoring Expert of the CSC. The main objective of this monitoring is to supervise overall monitoring of the project and submit a biannual report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitoring consultant will be mobilized within three months of loan approval and the monitoring will be carried out intermittently during the RP implementation. The external monitor will assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan

have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. The EM will undertake a post-resettlement evaluation of the effectiveness of RP implementation with comparison to baseline information.

143. The ToR for External monitoring is attached as **Appendix: 6**. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- Review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU;
- Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons and conduct (if necessary) baseline survey;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the displaced persons;
- Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

144. The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring of the project:

- socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;
- communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- changes in housing and income levels;
- rehabilitation of informal settlers;
- valuation of property;
- grievance procedures;
- disbursement of compensation; and
- level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period.

E. Stages of Monitoring

145. Considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, the EA will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

F. Preparatory Stage

146. During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with APs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlement due, grievance redresses and so on. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Conduct baseline survey
- Consultations
- Identification of AP and the numbers
- Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- Collection of gender disaggregated data
- Inventory and losses survey
- Asset inventory
- Entitlements
- Valuation of different assets

- Budgeting
- Information dissemination
- Institutional arrangements
- Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

G. Relocation Stage

147. Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with APs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new comers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Payment of compensation
- Delivery of entitlement
- Grievance handling
- Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- Consultations
- Relocation
- Payment of compensation
- Livelihood restoration assistance and measures

H. Rehabilitation Stage

148. Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of economic recovery programs including income restoration measures, acceptance of these schemes by DPs, impact of income restoration measures on living standards, and the sustainability of the new livelihood patterns. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Initiation of income generation activities
- Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- Consultations
- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

I. Monitoring Indicators

149. The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RP contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are of three kinds:

- Process indicators including project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- Output indicators indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc and
- Impact indicators related to the longer-term effect of the project on people's lives.

150. Some of the indicative monitoring indicators are as following and a sample land acquisition planning and monitoring form is presented in the **Annexure: 6**.

1. Delivery of Entitlements

- Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
- Disbursements against timelines.
- Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included.
- Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule.
- Provision of replacement land plots.
- Quality of new plots and issue of land titles.
- Construction of relevant community infrastructure.
- Restoration of social infrastructure and services.
- Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted.
- Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.

2. Consultation and Grievances

- Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.
- Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons.
- Use of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons.
- Information on the resolution of the grievances.
- Information on the implementation of the social preparation phase.
- Implementation of special measures for Indigenous Peoples.

3. Communications and Participation

- Number of general meetings (for both men and women).
- Percentage of women out of total participants.
- Number of meetings exclusively with women.
- Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups.
- Number of meetings at new sites.
- Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons.
- Level of participation in meetings (of women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate.
- Information disclosure.
- Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.

4. Budget and Time Frame

- Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work.
- Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule.
- Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.
- Funds allocation for resettlement to resettlement agencies on time.
- Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices.

- Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan.
- Social preparation phase as per schedule.
- Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.

5. Livelihood and Income Restoration

- Number of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Types of training and number of participants in each.
- Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Number of new employment activities.
- Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs.
- Extent of participation in vocational training programs.
- Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs.
- Percentage of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
- Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups)
- Number. of households with agricultural equipment
- Number of households with livestock

6. Benefit Monitoring

- Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation.
- Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation.
- Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards.
- Changes occurred for vulnerable groups.
- Benefiting from the project by the displaced persons.

J. Reporting Requirements

151. The PIU, responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit semi-annual reports to ADB.

152. The external monitoring expert responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi-annual review report to PIU to determine whether resettlement goals have been

achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

153. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed on ADB Website.

APPENDIX 1: CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Subproject Road Name:B. Questionnaire No:
 C. Name of the Village: D. Name of Block:
 E. District: F. Thana No:G. Plot No.
 H. Km/Chainage.

1. Ownership of the Land
 1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others

2. Type of Land
 1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Other.....

3. Use of Land
 1.Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial
 5. Forestation 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other (specify)

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre):

5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre):

6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)
 1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:
 3. Other: 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership
 1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):

8. Type of Private Ownership
 1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s):

10. Father's Name:

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)
 1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land
 A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i)..... (ii)

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i)..... (ii)

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No

- Name (i)..... (ii)
13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....
14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.).....
15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.).....
16. Area of the affected structure (in Square Meter)
a) Length b) Width c) Height
17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Lengthb) Height
18. Area of the total structure (in Square Meter)
a) Length b) Width c) Height
19. Scale of Impact on structure
a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%
20. Type of Construction of the Structure
1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)
21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall (use code from Question: 20)
22. Age of the Structure (in years):
23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):
24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)
A. Residential Category
1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify).....
B. Commercial Category
4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth
12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex
15. Industry 16. Pvt. Office 17. Other (specify).....
C. Mixed Category
18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
D. Community Type
19. Community Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials
23 Other (specify).....
E. Religious Structure
24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify).....
F. Government Structure
31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify).....

G. Other Structure

37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed

40. Other (specify).....

25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household:

26. Status of the Structure

1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter

27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?

A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

28. Number of trees within the affected area

1. Fruit Bearing.....2. Non-fruit Bearing.....3. Total.....

29. Social Category of AP

1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General

5. Others (specify).....

30. Religious Category

1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist

5. Jain 6. Other (specify).....

31. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....

32. Number of family members with following criteria

1. Unmarried Son > 21 years.....2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 18 years.....

3. Divorcee/Widow.....4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person

5. Minor Orphan.....

33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:

A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No

B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No

C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes 2. No

34. Annual income of the family Rs.....

35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No

36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

37. Compensation Option for Land loser

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

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser

1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss

39. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work

2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme

3. Vocational Training

4. Others (specify)

40. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		in years	1. Male 2. Female	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad. 8. Below 6 years	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labor 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 6 years 10. Old/inactive
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

(Signature of the Supervisor) Date:

(Signature of the investigator)

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF DISPLACED PERSONS

S.No	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Structure (sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
1	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+000-0+100	FAUDI YADAV	11.25	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
2	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+000-0+100	SANJAY KUMAR	7	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
3	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+000-0+100	AMIT KUMAR	7.5	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
4	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+000-0+100	RAMVILASH GUPTA	5.25	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
5	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+300-0+400	GANESH THAKUR	15	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
6	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+800-0+900	CHAND KISHOR THAKUR	19.25	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
7	LAXMIPUR	1+000-1+100	RAMDEV YADAV	6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
8	LAXMIPUR	1+000-1+100	BALO YADAV	10.5	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
9	LAXMIPUR	1+000-1+100	ABHI YADAV	12.25	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
10	LAXMIPUR	1+000-1+100	ABHI YADAV	24.75	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
11	LAXMIPUR	1+100-1+200	BARHAMDEY YADAV	15.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
12	LAXMIPUR	1+200-1+300	ARUN YADAV	8.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
13	LAXMIPUR	1+200-1+300	NARAYAN YADAV	9.75	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
14	LAXMIPUR	1+200-1+300	NARAYAN YADAV	2.5	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
15	LAXMIPUR	1+300-1+400	NARAYAN YADAV	3.75	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
16	LAXMIPUR	1+400-1+500	BALO YADAV	22.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
17	LAXMIPUR	1+400-1+500	UPENDER PASWAN	12	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
18	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	MADHAV PASWAN	10.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
19	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	MADHAV PASWAN	9	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
20	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	MADHAV PASWAN	8.75	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
21	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	HERO PASWAN	15.75	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
22	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	JAGDISH PASWAN	9	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	WH
23	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	BIRENDRA PASWAN	14	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
24	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	CHANDAN PASWAN	12.25	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	Poor
25	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	SOHAN PASWAN	6.25	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	Poor
26	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	SOHAN PASWAN	19.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
27	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	MEERA DEVI	7.5	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	WH
28	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	MEERA DEVI	15.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
29	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	MEERA DEVI	16.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
30	LAXMIPUR	1+700-1+800	GANGA PARSHAD YADAV	21	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	WH
31	LAXMIPUR	1+900-2+000	KAILASH YADAV	13.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
32	LAXMIPUR	1+900-2+000	BECHAN YADAV	9	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
33	LAXMIPUR	1+900-2+000	BECHAN YADAV	9	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
34	LAXMIPUR	1+900-2+000	DOONAM DEVI	9	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
35	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	RAMVILASH YADAV	1.5	75	Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	BPL
36	LAXMIPUR	2+100-2+200	JANARDAN YADAV	12.25	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL

S.No	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Struture (sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
37	LAXMIPUR	2+100-2+200	BIJO YADAV	12	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
38	LAXMIPUR	2+100-2+200	BIJO YADAV	6	100	Permanent	Temple	Squatter				
39	LAXMIPUR	2+100-2+200	RAJ KUMAR YADAV	10.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
40	LAXMIPUR	2+100-2+200	GUDIA DEVI	7.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
41	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	MITTAN RISHIDEV	9.75	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
42	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	MITTAN RISHIDEV	6.25	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
43	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	BUDHO RISHIDEV	16.25	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	PH
44	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	LALO RISHIDEV	18.9	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
45	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	JITAN RISHIDEV	18.9	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
46	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	JITAN RISHIDEV	13.2	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter				
47	LAXMIPUR	2+500-2+600	PIRTHVI YADAV	3.3	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
48	LAXMIPUR	3+000-3+100	MD. KASIM SHAH	17.86	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
49	LAXMIPUR	3+000-3+100	MD. KASIM SHAH	13.2	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter				
50	LAXMIPUR	3+000-3+100	SANDEEP YADAV	4.5	50	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
51	LAXMIPUR	3+200-3+300	DINESH YADAV	3.4	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
52	PANCHGACHHIYA	3+900-4+000	BHUPENDAR YADAV	4.5	25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
53	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	BHUPENDAR YADAV	3	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
54	PANCHGACHHIYA	3+900-4+000	RADHA DEVI	20	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
55	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	JAIRAM RISHIDEV	16.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
56	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	PARSHADI RISHIDEV	12.24	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
57	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	GULO RISHIDEV	6.75	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
58	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	SURESH RISHIDEV	15.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
59	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	GHURAN RISHIDEV	11.25	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
60	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	RAMPAL RISHIDEV	12.25	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
61	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	NARAYAN RISHIDEV	10.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
62	MURLI TOLA	4+200-4+300	RADHEY YADAV	17.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
63	MURLI TOLA	4+800-4+900	ARUN RAI	5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
64	MURLI TOLA	4+800-4+900	BINOD YADAV	24.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
65	MURLI TOLA	5+000-5+100	RANDHIR YADAV	30.1	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
66	MURLI TOLA	5+000-5+100	RANDHIR YADAV	9	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
67	MURLI TOLA	5+000-5+100	SANDEEP YADAV	24	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
68	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+800-5+900	JAMA DEVI	17.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
69	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+800-5+900	TUNAY CHAUDHARY	15	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
70	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+800-5+900	BABULAL CHAUDHARY	10.5	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	
71	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	BANSIDHAR CHAUDHARY	5.72	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
72	KARCHAKKABTOLA	5+900-6+000	BANSIDHAR CHAUDHARY	14.4	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
73	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	RAMKHELAWAN CHAUDHARY	8.51	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
74	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	PRAKASH CHAUDHARY	4.83	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	
75	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	RAJO CHAUDHARY	14	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL

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76	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	SUNIL CHAUDHARY	15.19	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	Poor
77	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	SUREN CHAUDHARY	11.76	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
78	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	GAREEB CHAUDHARY	5.175	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
79	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	RAJ KUMAR CHAUDHARY	8.4	25	Semi Peamanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
80	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	RAJ KUMAR CHAUDHARY	7.02	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
81	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	KORO CHAUDHARY	18.72	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
82	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	KORO CHAUDHARY	11.44	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
83	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	BHOGI CHAUDHARY	14.4	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
84	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	BASHO CHAUDHARY	7.92	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	WH
85	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	JOGI CHAUDHARY	9.8	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
86	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	JOGI CHAUDHARY	5.89	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
87	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	VIPIN CHAUDHARY	15.84	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
88	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	VIPIN CHAUDHARY	6.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
89	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+000-6+100	VIPIN CHAUDHARY	8.36	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
90	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+000-6+100	SUMAN DEVI	14.96	100	Temporary	Kitchen	Squatter			SC	BPL
91	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+000-6+100	SUMAN DEVI	8.14	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
92	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+000-6+100	MANTU CHAUDHARY	7.2	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
93	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	CHHAMA CHAUDHARY	12	75	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher			SC	
94	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	PAPPU CHAUDHARY	9.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
95	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	BHUMESHUR CHAUDHARY	6.46	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
96	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	MEGHRAJ CHAUDHARY	9.9	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
97	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	SOBHA CHOUDHARY	10.32	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
98	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	SOBHA CHOUDHARY	16.4	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
99	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	BUCHAR CHOUDHARY	10.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
100	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	BIJLEE CHOUDHARY	12	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
101	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+100-6+200	BHUTOO YADAV	15.75	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
102	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+200-6+300	RAJEEV KUMAR	13.3	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
103	DUBHI SUBHI	6+500-6+600	JEEVAN KUMAR	6.6	75	Permanent	Compost Pit	Encrocher			OBC	
104	DUBHI SUBHI	6+600-6+700	ATUL KUMAR YADAV	16	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	Poor
105	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	6+800-6+900	MITHLESH YADAV	22	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
106	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	6+900-7+000	DINESH MISTRI	11.48	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
107	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	6+900-7+000	KISTO YADAV	10.8	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
108	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	6+900-7+000	SATISH SAH	11.4	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
109	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	6+900-7+000	NARESH SAH	6.44	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	

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110	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	6+900-7+000	LAKSHAN LAL SAH	12.4	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	WH
111	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	6+900-7+000	SOBHANAND SAH	7.04	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
112	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	SANOJ KUMAR SAH	18	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
113	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	KAMLESRI THAKUR	8.25	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
114	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	NUNU LAL PODDAR	8.7	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
115	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	THAKUR MEHTHA	13.53	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
116	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	LADDU RAM	18.04	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
117	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	LADDU RAM	9.9	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
118	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	NIRAJ RAM	9.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
119	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	NIRAJ RAM	12.21	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
120	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	BADWANAND RAM	13.76	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	
121	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	SADANANAD RAM	20.67	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	
122	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	LATE REETU DEVI	7.36	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	
123	YOGIRAJ	7+800-7+900	SAGAR KUMAR RAM	14.62	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
124	YOGIRAJ	7+900-8+000	SAUDAGAR RAM	19	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
125	NARDA TOLA	7+900-8+000	VIJENDER SHARMA	13.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
126	YOGIRJ (NARDA TOLA)	7+900-8+000	AJAY SHARMA	9	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
127	YOGIRJ (NARDA TOLA)	7+900-8+000	BOKKU RAM	14	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
128	YOGIRJ (NARDA TOLA)	7+900-8+000	BOKKU RAM	9.92	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
129	YOGIRJ (NARDA TOLA)	7+900-8+000	BOKKU RAM	10.6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
130	YOGIRJ (NARDA TOLA)	8+000-8+100	BOKKU RAM	9.57	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
131	YOGIRJ (NARDA TOLA)	7+900-8+000	BOKKU RAM	10.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
132	YOGIRAJ	8+000-8+100	PATHRU YADAV	28.4	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
133	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	SUBHASH SHARMA	5.12	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	
134	YOGIRAJ	8+400-8+500	VINOD SHARMA	7.8	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			SC	BPL
135	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	MR JOGENDRA DAS	33.84	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
136	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	JAY PARAKSH DAS	22	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
137	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	RAJENDER DAS	16.1	100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
138	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	RAJENDER DAS	52	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter				

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139	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	RAJENDER DAS	29.15	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter				
140	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	BILAS MEHTHA	5.7	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
141	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	CHANDESRI MALAKAR	3.4	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
142	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	UMESH MEHTA	10.4	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
143	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	SAMBHU MEHRA	21	100	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
144	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	SONITH MEHRA	5.67	25	Semi Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	
145	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	AMITABH ANAND	2.25	100	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	
146	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	AMITABH AMAND	8.5	25	Semi Permanent	Car Shed	Encrocher				
147	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	BHOLA SAH	9.45	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
148	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	RAMDEO PODDAR	5.25	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
149	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	SAMUNDRI DEVI	3	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
150	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	SURESH SHARMA	4	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
151	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MONAY SARMA	6	50	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
152	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	LATTU SHARMA	19.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
153	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	BOKU SAHRMA	10.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
154	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	BIPIN SHARMA	15	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
155	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	BIPIN SHARMA	14.4	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
156	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MD FAIYAJ ALAM	2.2	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
157	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD AMJAD	8.75	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			General	BPL
158	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD NEHAL	14.57	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			General	BPL
159	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD SHAHID	12	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			General	BPL
160	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	FIROJA KHATUN	9.6	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			General	BPL
161	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD MANZAR	3	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			General	BPL
162	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD MANZAR	18.5	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
163	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	JARINA KHATUN	19.2	100	Semi Peramanent	Residence	Squatter			General	BPL
164	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	JARINA KHATUN	12	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
165	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD NASIR	9	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			General	BPL
166	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD NASIR	16	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
167	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD USMAN	17.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			General	BPL
168	YOGIRAJ	8+900-9+000	BISHUNDEV SHARMA	10.89	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
169	YOGIRAJ	8+900-9+000	BISHUNDEV SHARMA	25.08	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
170	YOGIRAJ	8+900-9+000	BISHUNDEV SHARMA	8.28	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
171	YOGIRAJ	8+900-9+000	BISHUNDEV SHARMA	10.08	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
172	YOGIRAJ	9+100-9+200	JANARDHAN SHARMA	26.4	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
173	YOGIRAJ	9+100-9+200	GAYATRI DEVI	11.4	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
174	YOGIRAJ	9+100-9+200	NANDKISHOR SHARMA	7.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
175	YOGIRAJ	9+200-9+300	JAYKANT SHARMA	12.4	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
176	YOGIRAJ	9+200-9+300	CHANDRADEO SHARMA	7.28	75	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher			OBC	
177	YOGIRAJ	9+200-9+300	CHANGURI SHARMA	5.4	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL

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178	YOGIRAJ	9+200-9+300	CHANGURI SHARMA	7.44	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
179	YOGIRAJ	9+200-9+300	MOHAN SHARMA	9.28	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
180	YOGIRAJ	9+200-9+300	MANGAN SHARMA	22.4	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
181	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	POLO MEHTA	5.12	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
182	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	DILIP KUMAR	4.32	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
183	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	KUNAL ANAND	13.5	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
184	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	MANEGER SHARMA	7.2	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
185	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	UMESH RANJAN	6	50	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
186	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	GHUSKU SAINI	15.64	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
187	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	GHUSKU SAINI	11.02	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
188	PURAINI	10+900-11+000	KAMAL AKHTAR	3.48	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
189	PURAINI	10+900-11+000	MUKHTAR ALAM	2	50	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
190	PURAINI	10+900-11+000	SHAMIM AKHTAR	21.35	75	Semi Permanent	Car Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
191	PURAINI	10+900-11+000	SHAMIM AKHTAR	4	50	Permanent	Toilet	Encrocher				
192	PURAINI	11+000-11+100	DILIP KUMAR SAH	13.5	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
193	PURAINI	11+000-11+100	RAMDEO SAINI	4.5	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
194	PURAINI	11+000-11+100	RAMDEO SAINI	6	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher	1			
195	PURAINI	11+000-11+100	SANJAY KUMAR	8.4	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
196	PURAINI	11+000-11+100	PANKAJ THAKUR	3.5	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
197	PURAINI	11+000-11+100	SARVAN MEHTA	5	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
198	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	SHAILENDER YADAV	30	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1		OBC	
199	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	SHAILENDER YADAV	22.5	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher	1			
200	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	RAJU PANDIT	23.8	100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter	1		OBC	
201	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	MANGAL PANDIT	12.95	100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
202	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	MANGAL PANDIT	12.25	100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter	1			
203	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	BABLU PANDIT	27	100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
204	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	MUNIDHAR JHA	4	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			General	BPL
205	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	VIBHUTI JHA	8	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			General	BPL
206	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	MANOHAR PANDIT	13.6	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
207	PURAINI	11+200-11+300	SUNIL SAH	9	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
208	PURAINI	11+400-11+500	SUBODH MEHTA	5	25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
209	PURAINI	11+400-11+500	RAKESH KUMAR	9.6	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
210	PURAINI	11+400-11+500	GAUTAM KUMAR	6	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
211	GANESHPUR	11+500-11+600	PARBHAT KUMAR VERMA	11.75	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
212	GANESHPUR	11+700-11+800	GUNANAND MEHTA	9.24	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
213	GANESHPUR	11+700-11+800	RAJKISHOR MEHTA	29.9	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
214	GANESHPUR	11+700-11+800	YOGENDER MEHTA	13.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	Poor
215	GANESHPUR	11+800-11+900	YOGENDAR MEHTA	7.2	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
216	GANESHPUR	11+800-11+900	SAKAL MEHTA	6.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL

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217	GANESHPUR	11+800-11+900	SAKAL MEHTA	16.2	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
218	GANESHPUR	11+800-11+900	DHANU MEHTA	6.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
219	GANESHPUR	11+800-11+900	DHANU MEHTA	11.88	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
220	GANESHPUR	11+800-11+900	DHANU MEHTA	3.84	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
221	GANESHPUR	11+900-12+000	MANTU THAKUR	7.99	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
222	GANESHPUR	11+900-12+000	ARJUN RAM	7	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	
223	GANESHPUR	11+900-12+000	ARJUN RAM	9	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
224	GANESHPUR	11+900-12+000	BOKU SAH	4.6	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
225	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	SUBASH JHA	11.44	25	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			General	
226	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	SUBASH JHA	13.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
227	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	RAMAVTAR MEHTA	25.85	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
228	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	PARTIK KUMAR RAVI	50.4	100	Permanent	Shop	Squatter	1	1	General	
229	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	PARHALAD KUMAR	9.9	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
230	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	BISHUNDEV MUKHYA	16.92	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			SC	BPL
231	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	JOSHI PASWAN	14.8	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
232	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	JOSHI PASWAN	3	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter				
233	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	KAMLESHREE MEHTA	12.3	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
234	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	ARJUN MEHTA	4.08	100	Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	BPL
235	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	ARJUN MEHTA	4.8	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
236	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	ARJUN MEHTA	14	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
237	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	JYOTISH MEHTA	25.85	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
238	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	JYOTISH MEHTA	35	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
239	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	VIJAY PASWAN	10.8	100	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			SC	BPL
240	GANESHPUR	12+300-12+400	MONAJ MEHTA	15.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
241	GANESHPUR	12+300-12+400	MANOJ MEHTA	6.25	100	Temporary	Kitchen	Squatter				
242	GANESHPUR	12+300-12+400	MANOJ MEHTA	14	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
243	GANESHPUR	12+300-12+400	MANOJ MEHTA	9.66	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
244	GANESHPUR	12+300-12+400	BINOD METHA	15	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
245	GANESHPUR	12+300-12+400	BINOD METHA	16	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
246	GANESHPUR	12+700-12+800	PINTU SAH	10	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
247	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+700-12+800	ARVIND KUMAR SAH	8.25	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
248	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+800-12+900	ARVIND KUMAR SAH	16.05	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher				
249	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+800-12+900	RAMESWAR YADAV	3.7	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	

S.No	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Struture (sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
250	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+800-12+900	RAMESWAR YADAV	4.32	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher				
251	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+900-13+000	LEELA DEVI	6.66	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
252	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+900-13+000	BINOD SAHNI	4	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
253	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+900-13+000	GARIB PRASAD YADAV	18.75	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WH
254	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+900-13+000	GARIB PRASAD YADAV	4.5	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter				
255	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+900-13+000	CHHATISH RAM	5.4	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			SC	BPL
256	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+900-13+000	ASHOK MEHTA	4.8	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
257	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	VIJAY RAM	14.25	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher	1		SC	BPL
258	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	VIJAY RAM	9.36	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher	1			
259	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	SIKANDAR SINGH	46.75	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
260	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	LALO RAM	20	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	1		SC	BPL
261	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	LALO RAM	13.2	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	1			
262	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	LALO RAM	47.25	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher	1			

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263	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	UPENDRA DAS	12.4	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	WH
264	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	SITA RAM SHARMA	12.25	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
265	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	ANJU DEVI	6.9	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter	1		OBC	BPL
266	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	ANJU DEVI	5.1	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
267	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	PAPPU YADAV	15	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher	1		OBC	BPL
268	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+000-13+100	DINESH SHARMA	10	75	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
269	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+100-13+200	RAMCHANDAR MEHTA	5.5	25	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
270	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+100-13+200	JAPARKASH SINGH	3.92	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			SC	
271	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+100-13+200	TILESHWAR SHARMA	8.25	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
272	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	13+200-13+300	SUBHASH YADAV	6	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
273	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+800-13+900	PINTU YADAV	12.5	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
274	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+800-13+900	PINTU YADAV	12	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
275	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+800-13+900	DINESH YADAV	12.5	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
276	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+800-13+900	NARESH YADAV	5.75	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
277	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	SUNIL YADAV	13.32	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL

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278	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	RAHUL KUMAR	8.16	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
279	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	RAHUL KUMAR S	8.4	100	Temporary	Kitchen	Squatter				
280	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	RAHUL KUMAR	7.5	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
281	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	MASURI SINGH	15.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
282	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	MASURI SINGH	6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
283	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	MONISHAR SINGH	15.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	WH
284	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	MONISHAR SINGH	12.6	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
285	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	MONISHAR SINGH	7.84	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
286	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	AMIR SINGH	5.25	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
287	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	RAMESHWAR SINGH	11.55	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
288	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	RAMESHWAR SINGH	12	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter				
289	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+100-14+200	UMESH SINGH	12	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
290	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+100-14+200	UMESH SINGH	10	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
291	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+100-14+200	UMESH SINGH	6.5	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
292	BAGHRA	14+300-14+400	PARMOD YADAV	9.6	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
293	BAGHRA	14+300-14+400	PARMOD YADAV	12	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
294	BAGHRA	14+700-14+800	RUPESH YADAV	22.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
295	BAGHRA	14+800-14+900	ASHOK PASWAN	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			SC	
296	BAGHRA	15+400-15+500	UMESH SHARMA	17.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
297	BAGHRA	15+400-15+500	UMESH SHARMA	12	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
298	BAGHRA	15+400-15+500	DINESH SHARMA	28	100	Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
299	BAGHRA	15+400-15+500	MANNU YADAV	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	
300	BAGHRA	15+400-15+500	DINESH YADAV	7.2	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
301	BAGHRA	15+600-15+700	NARAYAN PANDIT	29.52	50	Temporary	Abandoned	Encrocher			OBC	
302	KALASAN	16+800-16+900	NAWAL KISHOR JAISWAL	19.55	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
303	KALASAN	16+800-16+900	NAWAL KISHOR JAISWAL	22.31	50	Temporary	Store Room	Encrocher				

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304	KALASAN	16+800-16+900	NAWAL KISHOR JAISWAL	9.2	50	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher				
305	KALASAN	17+000-17+100	AJAY SAH	9.92	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
306	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	UMESH RAM	7.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
307	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	SANJEET MISTRI	3.28	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
308	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	RAJENDAR MISTRI	12.6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
309	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	KUNJO SAW	15	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
310	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	BHIKHARI PASWAN	5.4	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
311	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	BHIKHARI PASWAN	7.74	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
312	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	BONAR RISHIDEV	15.36	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
313	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	ETWARI RISHIDEV	4.62	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
314	KALASAN	17+200-17+300	GIRDHARI SAW	7.2	75	Temporary	Baramda	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
315	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	HARILAL MEHTA	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
316	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	RITA DEVI	9.24	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	WH
317	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SARWAN MEHTA	5.7	75	Temporary	Store Room	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
318	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SARWAN MEHTA	3.2	50	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher				
319	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SARWAN MEHTA	8.96	100	Temporary	Baramda	Squatter				
320	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	CHANDRA KISHOR SAH	1.8	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
321	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	CHANDRA KISHOR SAH	4.64	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher				
322	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SURENDAR MODI	1.92	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
323	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SURESH PD SAH	11.2	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
324	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	DASHARATH SAH	2.52	25	Semi Permanent	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
325	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	RAJESH SAH	2.16	25	Semi Permanent	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
326	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	AMIT KUMAR	4.9	50	Temporary	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
327	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	BILASH KUMAR PODDAR	4.14	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
328	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	SUBHAS KUMAR MODI	1.76	50	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
329	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	BEDANAND MISTRI	6.4	75	Temporary	Hotel	Encrocher	1		OBC	
330	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	ANIL MISTRI	6.8	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
331	KALASAN	17+800-17+900	ANIL MISTRI	9	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher				
332	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	SHASHIRANJAN SINGH	2.75	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher	1		General	
333	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	BHANU PRATAP SINGH	5.31	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			General	BPL
334	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	SIKANDAR PD YADAV	0.9	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
335	KALASAN	17+800-17+900	RAJESH MANDAL	7.54	75	Temporary	Store Room	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
336	RASALPUR DHURIYA	18+000-18+100	JAY KRISHNA YADAV	2.1	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
337	RASALPUR DHURIYA	18+000-18+100	JAY KRISHNA YADAV	4.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
338	RASALPUR DHURIYA	18+000-18+100	NIRMAL KUMAR	10	50	Temporary	Store Room	Encrocher			OBC	
339	RASALPUR DHURIYA	18+000-18+100	TUNTUN YADAV	3.01	25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	PH

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340	RASALPUR DHURIYA	18+100-18+200	PANKAJ YADAV	4.8	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
341	RASALPUR DHURIYA	18+100-18+200	PANKAJ YADAV	7.03	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
342	RASALPUR DHURIYA	18+300-18+400	SANTOSH YADAV	7.13	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
343	RASALPUR DHURIYA	18+300-18+400	AKHILESH YADAV	10.4	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
344	GHOSAI	18+900-19+000	SUDHAKAR SHARMA	24.3	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
345	GHOSAI	18+900-19+000	MAHENDAR SHARMA	5.29	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
346	GHOSAI	18+900-19+000	MAHENDAR SHARMA	17.2	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter				
347	GHOSAI	19+000-19+100	RAM PRASAD SHARMA	24.18	75	Semi Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	
348	GHOSAI	19+000-19+100	UGRESH SHARMA	4.6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
349	GHOSAI	19+000-19+100	GULO SHARMA	10.05	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
350	GHOSAI	19+100-19+200	CHANDESHRI SHARMA	3	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
351	GHOSAI	19+100-19+200	MANOJ SHARMA	21.5	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
352	GHOSAI	19+100-19+200	MAHESWAR SHARMA	16.56	50	Semi Permanent	Baramda	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
353	GHOSAI	19+200-19+300	SANJAY YADAV	14.79	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	WH
354	GHOSAI	19+200-19+300	SHEKHAR YADAV	17.48	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
355	GHOSAI	19+200-19+300	BRAJKISHORE PASWAN	8.25	100	Permanent	Statue	Squatter			SC	
356	GHOSAI	19+200-19+300	BRAMADEO THAKUR	17.4	100	Semi Permanent	Baramda	Squatter			OBC	
357	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	KEDAR THAKUR	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	WH
358	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	SHREE LAL CHAND SAH	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
359	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	PRAHALAD PODDAR	19.72	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	BPL
360	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	PRAHLAD PODDAR	4	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter				
361	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	MADAN PODDAR	2.55	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
362	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	UDDESH PODDAR	9.6	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
363	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	SADAN PODDAR	3.8	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
364	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	SADAN PODDAR	7.8	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
365	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	SADAN PODDAR	15.36	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
366	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	MAHESWAR MISTRI	25.96	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
367	GHOSAI	19+400-19+500	PHOOL KUMAR MISTRI	8.1	100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
368	GHOSAI	19+400-19+500	BHIKHARI SHARMA	18.72	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
369	GHOSAI	19+400-19+500	RAMAN SHARMA	39.36	100	Temporary	Flour Mill	Squatter			OBC	
370	GHOSAI	19+400-19+500	GOPAL SHARMA	14.08	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
371	GHOSAI	19+400-19+500	SIKANDAR SHARMA	8.84	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
372	GHOSAI	19+400-19+500	GAUTAM SHARMA	8.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
373	GHOSAI	19+400-19+500	GAUTAM SHARMA	16	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
374	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	GAUTAM SHARMA	9.66	75	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher				
375	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	SHAMBHU SHARMA	6.6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL

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376	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	BASANT MISTRI	47.47	100	Temporary	Baramda	Squatter			OBC	BPL
377	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	DIWAKAR PODDAR	23.03	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
378	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	PARVIND KUMAR PODDAR	44.52	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
379	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	ARAVIND KR. PODDAR	42.48	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
380	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	MADHUKANT PODDAR	17.48	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	BPL
381	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	ARUNA DEVI	11.34	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
382	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	MUKESH SHARMA	43.24	75	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
383	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	CHHANGUARY BAITHA	8.58	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
384	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	CHHANGAURY BAITHA	14.04	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
385	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	MIRA KHATOON	14.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
386	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	OMI BAITHA	15.17	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
387	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	NIZAM BAITHA	10.53	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	PH
388	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	KISMAT BAITHA	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	PH
389	GHOSAI	20+900-21+000	KISMAT BAITHA	4.7	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
390	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	MOHID BAITHA	16.56	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
391	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	ZAKIR HUSAIN	12.4	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
392	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	KHOKHA BAITHA	9.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
393	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	GHONGHA BAITHA	14.57	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	PH
394	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	EIDO BAITHA	14.57	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
395	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	MANOJ SAH	15.3	75	Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher	1		OBC	BPL
396	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	NAGESHWAR SHARMA	2.25	100	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	BPL
397	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	NAGESHWAR SHARMA	22.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
398	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	NAGESHWAR SHARMA	5.78	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
399	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	VIDYANAND SHARMA	8.84	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
400	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	VIDYANAND SHARMA	21.44	50	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
401	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	JAYPRAKASH SHARMA	37.95	50	Semi Permanent	Under Construction	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
402	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	BINOD SHARMA	2.85	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
403	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	JAWAHAR SHARMA	2.89	100	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	BPL
404	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	BILASH SHARMA	3.7	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
405	GHOSAI	20+000-20+100	BILASH SHARMA	13.6	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
406	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	RAMCHANDER SHARMA	30.6	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
407	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	RAMCHANDER SHARMA	27.6	100	Permanent	Pooja House	Squatter				
408	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	VIBHASH SHARMA	4	100	Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	BPL
409	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	VIBHASH SHARMA	11.1	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
410	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	SUBHASH SHARMA	9.84	100	Temporary	Baramda	Squatter			OBC	PH
411	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	GOPAL SHARMA	14.8	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
412	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	GOPAL SHARMA	8.64	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
413	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	SHANBHU YADAV	13.33	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
414	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	SHANBHU YADAV	42.57	100	Semi Permanent	Godown	Squatter				

S.No	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Struture (sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
415	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	BABLU SHARMA	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
416	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	BABLU SHARMA	11.97	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
417	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	RAJESHWAR PD SHARMA	81	100	Permanent	Residence	Squatter			OBC	PH
418	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	JOGENDAR SHARMA	27	50	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
419	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	RAJNISH KUMAR	19.68	75	Semi Permanent	Under Construction	Encrocher			OBC	
420	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	DINESH PD SHARMA	10.5	100	Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
421	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	MADHAV SHARMA	12.39	75	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WH
422	GHOSAI	19+900-20+000	ANIL SHARMA	15.75	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
423	GHOSAI	19+900-20+000	CHANDRA KISHOR PASWAN	4.5	100	Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			SC	PH
424	GHOSAI	20+000-20+100	PRIYAWAT PASWAN	11.59	25	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
425	GHOSAI	20+200-20+300	ASHISH KUMAR SHARMA	1.8	100	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	
426	GHOSAI	20+300-20+400	HARE KRISHN SHARMA	2.21	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
427	GHOSAI	20+300-20+400	GULAB MISTRI	3.51	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
428	GHOSAI	20+400-20+500	GHANSHYAM SHARMA	10.92	75	Temporary	Store Room	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
429	GHOSAI	20+900-21+000	MD. MANGAL BAITHA	5.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	PH
430	GHOSAI	20+900-21+000	BHUTAI YADAV	15.36	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
431	KELABARI	21+000-21+100	BILAS MANDAL	9	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
432	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	AJAY KUMAR SINGH	12.24	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
433	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	GANESH MANDAL	26.23	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
434	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	GANNI MANDAL	15.95	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
435	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	NIRAJ KUMAR	70.06	75	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
436	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	UMESH MANDAL	68.2	75	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
437	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	KAILASH MANDAL	5.88	100	Temporary	Pooja House	Squatter			OBC	BPL
438	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	KAILASH MANDAL	10.08	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
439	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	KAILASH MANDAL	20	75	Temporary	Abandoned	Encrocher				
440	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	BECHAN MANDAL	35.96	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
441	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	RAJU MANDAL	19.84	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
442	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	MAHESH MANDAL	25.11	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
443	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	DILIP MANDAL	28.88	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	PH
444	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	VIJAY MANDAL	10.08	50	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
445	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	SARWAN KUMAR	37.8	50	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
446	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	SHAHEB MANDAL	26.22	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
447	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	GOPAL MANDAL	75	50	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
448	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	SANJAY KUMAR	20.72	50	Temporary	Abandoned	Encrocher				
449	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	BANARSI MANDAL	11.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
450	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	CHANDESHWARI MANDAL	13.05	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
451	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	KAILASH MANDAL	5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
452	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	KAILASH MANDAL	26.1	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter				

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453	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	LAXMI MANDAL	20.52	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	WH
454	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	JAY KUMAR MANDAL	29.04	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
455	KELABARI	21+300-21+400	BHUDEV MANDAL	6.27	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
456	KELABARI	21+400-21+500	SIKKUN MANDAL	24	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
457	KELABARI	21+400-21+500	RUDDI MANDAL	35.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
458	KELABARI	21+400-21+500	SHYAMPRIIT MANDAL	12.92	100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
459	KELABARI	21+400-21+500	SHYAMPRIIT MANDAL	18.06	100	Permanent	Temple	Squatter				
460	KELABARI	21+400-21+500	DIWAKAR MANDAL	6.96	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
461	KELABARI	21+400-21+500	SACHITANAND MANDAL	14.76	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
462	KELABARI	21+400-21+500	NARESH MANDAL	37.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
463	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	MD MANSUR BAITHA	36.27	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter	1		OBC	BPL
464	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	MD. SALIM BAITHA	34.8	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
465	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	MD. MAKSAD ALAM	11.5	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
466	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	MD. RUSTAM	12.24	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
467	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	MD. RUSTAM	7.26	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter				
468	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	MD. RUSTAM	8.36	50	Temporary	Store Room	Encrocher				
469	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	BASO MANDAL	7.6	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
470	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	KHUSHI LAL MANDAL	12.24	75	Temporary	Store Room	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
471	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	BIDEYANAND MANDAL	11.75	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	WH
472	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	RUPESH THAKUR	9	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
473	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	MUKESH YADAV	12.95	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
474	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	MD. USAMAN	15.54	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WH
475	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	JAYKISHOR YADAV	10.44	75	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
476	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	MANTU YADAV	10.8	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
477	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	MD. SHAKIR	10.12	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
478	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	MD. IZHAR ALAM	9.1	100	Temporary	Abandoned	Squatter			OBC	BPL
479	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	SUBLESH THAKUR	9	75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
480	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	SUBHASH MANDAL	27	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	BPL
481	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	BECHEN MANDAL	14	75	Temporary	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	WH
482	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	VIJAY THAKUR	9.2	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
483	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	NARESH SAW	12	75	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	
484	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	SHANKAR THAKUR	13.26	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
485	KELABARI	21+700-21+800	MD. ASGAR	5.44	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	PH
486	KELABARI	21+700-21+800	MD. AMJAD	10.92	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
487	KELABARI	21+700-21+800	MANSOOR BAITHA	7.14	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
488	KELABARI	21+700-21+800	MANGAL BAITHA	9.8	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
489	CHAUSA	21+700-21+800	UDAI KUMAR	9	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
490	CHAUSA	21+700-21+800	ANIL YADAV	4	25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
491	CHAUSA	21+800-21+900	MOHAN YADAV	18.48	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
492	CHAUSA	21+800-21+900	MOHAN YADAV	10.8	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				

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493	CHAUSA	21+800-21+900	SUBODH MISTRI	13.02	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
494	CHAUSA	21+800-21+900	MD. NASIR ALAM	14.52	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
495	CHAUSA	21+800-21+900	KAILASH MEHTA	10.5	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher	1		OBC	
496	CHAUSA	21+900-22+000	RAVI KUMAR MANDAL	8.64	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher	1		OBC	BPL
497	CHAUSA	22+000-22+100	MANOJ KUMAR SINGH	52.36	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			General	
498	CHAUSA	22+100-22+200	DEVNARAYAN MISTRI	7.26	75	Temporary	Store Room	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
499	CHAUSA	22+100-22+200	DEVNARAYAN MISTRI	3.76	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher				
500	CHAUSA	22+100-22+200	DEVNARAYAN MISTRI	21.83	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter				
501	CHAUSA	22+100-22+200	NARAYAN SAH	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
502	CHAUSA	22+100-22+200	NARAYAN SAH	31.36	75	Semi Permanent	Complex	Encrocher				
503	CHAUSA	22+100-22+200	NARAYAN SAH	12.6	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter				
504	CHAUSA	22+100-22+200	ASHOK SAH	28.56	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
505	CHAUSA	22+100-22+200	ASHOK SAH	14.28	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
506	CHAUSA	22+200-22+300	AKKAL SAH	7.2	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
507	CHAUSA	22+300-22+400	KAILASH JAISWAL	12.3	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
508	CHAUSA	22+300-22+400	SUMIT JAISWAL	3.6	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
509	CHAUSA	22+300-22+400	SHIVDATT TIWARI	15.25	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			General	
510	CHAUSA	22+400-22+500	DIPAK BHAGAT	38.28	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
511	CHAUSA	22+400-22+500	VYASDEV JAISWAL	34.5	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
512	CHAUSA	22+500-22+600	SATNARAYAN YADAV	10.08	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher	1		OBC	BPL
513	CHAUSA	22+500-22+600	KUMOD SHARMA	3.5	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
514	CHAUSA	22+600-22+700	BINOD SAH	11.52	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
515	CHAUSA	22+600-22+700	SHREE VISHUNDEV Poddar	3.6	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
516	CHAUSA	22+600-22+700	AKHILESH SAH	10.08	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	BPL
517	CHAUSA	22+700-22+800	BAMBAM KUMAR	3	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
518	CHAUSA	22+700-22+800	SUSHIL PASWAN	3.42	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
519	CHAUSA	22+700-22+800	PANKAJ SAH	10.81	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
520	CHAUSA	22+800-22+900	UPENDAR THAKUR	8	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
521	CHAUSA	23+000-23+100	VIVEK THAKUR	6	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
522	CHAUSA	23+000-23+100	MD. SARWAR	2.25	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
523	CHAUSA	23+000-23+100	JYOTISH KUMAR	3	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
524	CHAUSA	23+000-23+100	LALIT PASWAN	14.7	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			SC	WH
525	CHAUSA	23+200-23+300	SANTOSH PASAWAN	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			SC	BPL
526	CHAUSA	23+200-23+300	MANOJ KUMAR YADAV	21.15	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
527	CHAUSA	23+200-23+300	MANOJ KUMAR YADAV	29.25	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
528	CHAUSA	23+200-23+300	SANJAY KUMAR	25.2	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
529	CHAUSA	23+300-23+400	MANJAY RISHIDEV	15.5	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
530	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	JOGENDAR RISHIDEV	3.5	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
531	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	JOGENDAR RISHIDEV	10.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				

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532	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	JOGENDAR RISHIDEV	13.68	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
533	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	SURESH RISHIDEV	6.45	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
534	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	SURESH RISHIDEV	14.96	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
535	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	ANIL YADAV	18.36	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
536	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	ANIL YADAV	21.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
537	CHAUSA	23+600-23+700	BILASH PASWAN	3.9	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
538	CHAUSA	23+600-23+700	ARUN KUMAR YADAV	13.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
539	CHAUSA	23+600-23+700	ARUN KUMAR YADAV	3.44	25	Temporary	Baramda	Encrocher				
540	CHAUSA	23+600-23+700	BARUN KUMAR YADAV	10.64	75	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
541	CHAUSA	23+600-23+700	GOPAL MANDAL	18.36	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
542	CHAUSA	23+600-23+700	CHAMAK LAL MANDAL	10	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
543	CHAUSA	23+700-23+800	KEDAR PASWAN	18.02	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	WH
544	CHAUSA	23+700-23+800	KUNDAN KUMAR PASWAN	18.56	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			SC	BPL
545	CHAUSA	23+700-23+800	SHYAM KR PASWAN	21.6	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			SC	BPL
546	CHAUSA	23+700-23+800	BILTUN MALIK	5.22	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
547	CHAUSA	23+900-24+000	SHREE KANT PASWAN	6.45	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
548	SAURA TOLA	24+100-24+200	VIKASH SAHARMA	18.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
549	SAURA TOLA	24+100-24+200	BIPIN SHARMA	8.25	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
550	SAURA TOLA	24+100-24+200	BIPIN SHARMA	10.81	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
551	SAURA TOLA	24+100-24+200	BIJAL SHARMA	16.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
552	SAURA TOLA	24+100-24+200	PRABHAT SHARMA	16.1	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
553	SAURA TOLA	24+100-24+200	CHAND BHUKHAN SHARMA	12.95	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
554	SAURA TOLA	24+100-24+200	KAILASH SHARMA	4.16	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
555	SAURA TOLA	24+200-24+300	SUBODH SHARMA	6.16	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
556	SAURA TOLA	24+200-24+300	CHHOTE LAL SHARMA	6.72	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
557	SAURA TOLA	24+200-24+300	JAY KISHOR SHARMA	8.4	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
558	SAURA TOLA	24+200-24+300	RANJIT KUMAR SHARMA	9.4	25	Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
559	SAURA TOLA	24+200-24+300	UDAI SHARMA	17.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
560	SAURA TOLA	24+200-24+300	MAHESHWAR SHARMA	8.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
561	SAURA TOLA	24+200-24+300	MAHESHWAR SHARMA	8.84	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
562	SAURA TOLA	24+300-24+400	BALESHWAR PASWAN	25.97	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
563	SAURA TOLA	24+400-24+500	LILO PASWAN	5.72	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	PH
564	SAURA TOLA	24+700-24+800	MD.SHAMSHER ALI	5.88	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
565	SAURA TOLA	24+700-24+800	MD. HANIF	13.44	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
566	SAURA TOLA	24+800-24+900	SHYAMDEV PASWAN	16.1	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	PH
567	SAURA TOLA	24+900-25+000	RAMESHWAR PASWAN	8.74	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
568	SAURA TOLA	24+900-25+000	CHULO PASWAN	12.48	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
569	SAURA TOLA	24+900-25+000	RAGHUNANDAN PASWAN	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
570	SAURA TOLA	24+900-25+000	TRIVENI PASWAN	8.64	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
571	SAURA TOLA	25+100-25+200	SURENDRA PASWAN	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	

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572	LAUALAGAN	25+800-25+900	VISHNUDEV PANDIT	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
573	LAUALAGAN	25+800-25+900	FULESHWAR PANDIT	10.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
574	LAUALAGAN	25+900-26+000	UPENDER PANDIT	8.74	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
575	LAUALAGAN	26+000-26+100	LAKHAN PANDIT	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
576	LAUALAGAN	26+300-26+400	JINTENDER PODDAR	3.12	25	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
577	LAUALAGAN	26+800-26+900	BIRENDRA YADAV	6.46	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
578	LAUALAGAN	26+800-26+900	UPENDRA YADAV	18	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
579	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	UMESH YADAV	21.25	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
580	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	UPENDR YADAV	11.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
581	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	UPENDR YADAV	11.34	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
582	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	NANDLAL YADAV	17.11	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
583	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	HALESWAR PRASAD YADAV	26.79	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
584	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	KALYANI DEVI	21.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
585	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	MD.AURANGZEB	10.5	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
586	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	SUBODH YADAV	21.12	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
587	BHATGAWAN	28+800-28+900	SURAJ KUMAR	3.6	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
588	BHATGAWAN	28+800-28+900	JITENDER KUMAR YADAV	5.46	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
589	BHATGAWAN	28+800-28+900	JITENDER KUMAR YADAV	2.88	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter				
590	BHATGAWAN	29+100-29+200	KHAJURI CHOUDHRI	5.2	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
591	BHATGAWAN	29+100-29+200	LALU YADAV	4.41	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	PH
592	BHATGAWAN	29+200-29+300	ASHOK CHAUDHRI	4.84	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
593	BHATGAWAN	29+200-29+300	RUDRANARAYAN SINGH	3.44	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			General	BPL
594	BHATGAWAN	29+300-29+400	SADANAND PD.SINGH	9.4	25	Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			General	
595	BHATGAWAN	29+300-29+400	RIPU SINGH	3.4	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			General	
596				0								
597	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+000-0+100	MITHUN MANDAL	5	25	Temporary	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
598	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+200-0+300	SITA RAM MANDAL	8.5	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
599	LAXMIPUR	1+100-1+200	BIJAY MALAKAR	6.08	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
600	LAXMIPUR	1+100-1+200	SUDHIR YADAV	9.2	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
601	LAXMIPUR	1+200-1+300	SUBHASH YADAV	10.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
602	LAXMIPUR	1+200-1+300	SUBHASH YADAV	7.13	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
603	LAXMIPUR	1+200-1+300	RUBHASH YADAV	10.73	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	WH
604	LAXMIPUR	1+800-1+900	NAWAL KISHOR YADAV	8.75	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
605	LAXMIPUR	1+900-2+000	ASHOK PRASAD YADAV	5.92	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
606	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	PIRTHVI CHAND RAM	16.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
607	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	PIRTHVI CHAND RAM	20.35	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
608	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	RAMESH KUMAR RAM	14.19	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
609	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	UMESH RAM	16.45	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
610	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	DINESH YADAV	14.7	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL

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611	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	JOGO YADAV	9.92	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
612	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	AMRENDRA YADAV	11.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
613	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	AMRENDRA YADAV	4.3	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
614	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	UMA DEVI	9.6	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
615	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	DINESH RAY	22	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
616	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	GAJENDAR YADAV	14	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
617	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	GANESH YADAV	17.86	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
618	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	KUSUM LAL RAM	4.62	100	Temporary	Store Room	Squatter			SC	BPL
619	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	KUSUM LAL RAM	19.78	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
620	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	ANIL RAM	4.6	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
621	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	ANANDI RAM	3.24	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
622	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	RADHE RAM	8.32	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
623	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	LALITA DEVI	8.68	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
624	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	GITA DEVI	5.2	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	WH
625	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	JITENDAR RAM	5.2	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
626	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	KHUSO RAM	12.6	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
627	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	BECHAN RAM	13.6	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
628	LAXMIPUR	2+200-2+300	SURESH PRASAD YADAV	23.52	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
629	LAXMIPUR	3+400-3+500	MUKUND GOSWAMI	5.98	25	Semi Permanent	Abandoned	Encrocher			OBC	
630	PANCHGACHHIYA	3+900-4+000	BHODO DAS	6.16	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
631	PANCHGACHHIYA	3+900-4+000	SIKANDAR RISHIDEV	23	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
632	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	DILCHAN RISHIDEV	9.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	
633	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	DILCHAN RISHIDEV	10.64	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
634	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	SUMAN RISHIDEV	7.75	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
635	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	AHILYA DEVI	14	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
636	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	SANJIT RISHIDEV	12.9	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
637	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	AMIT RISHIDEV	4.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
638	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	SUREN RISHIDEV	4.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	WH
639	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	SUREN RISHIDEV	6	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
640	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	UPENDAR RISHIDEV	11.22	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	
641	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	SANTOSH RISHIDEV	11	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	Poor
642	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	BABLU RISHIDEV	7.4	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
643	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	BASDEV RISHIDEV	12.21	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
644	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	TILO RISHIDEV	11.56	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
645	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	DHANPAT RISHI DEV	18.48	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	WH
646	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	GHUNKI DEVI	14.82	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
647	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	BARELAL RISHIDEV	11.16	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
648	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+100-4+200	SHANKAR YADAV	6	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
649	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+300-4+400	CHUNCHUN SHARMA	3.74	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	
650	MURLI	4+300-4+400	DIPAK SAH	8.82	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL

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651	MURLI	5+100-5+200	CHANDA DEVI	20.77	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
652	MURLI	5+600-5+700	PREM SHANKAR YADAV	2.7	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
653	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+600-5+700	AMBIKA YADAV	14.72	50	Semi Peramanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
654	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+700-5+800	INDERDEV YADAV	6.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	PH
655	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+800-5+900	SUBHAS CHAUDHARY	9.99	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
656	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+800-5+900	MULIYA DEVI	13.05	75	Semi Peramanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	WH
657	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+800-5+900	GOPAL CHAUDHARY	10.12	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
658	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+800-5+900	GOPAL CHAUDHARY	11.5	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher				
659	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	GOPAL CHAUDHARY	18.81	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
660	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	RAM CHANDAR CHAUDHARY	2.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
661	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	UPENDAR CHAUDHARY	17.1	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
662	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	UPENDAR CHAUDHARY	2.8	100	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Squatter				
663	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	BIDESI CHAUDHARY	9.1	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
664	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	SHANKAR CHAUDHARY	21.12	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	WH
665	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	NIRAJ SAH	7.25	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	
666	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	SANJAY SAH	1.8	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
667	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	SANJAY SAH	12.48	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
668	KARCHAKKA TOLA	5+900-6+000	SHAMBHU SAH	2.16	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
669	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	RATAN CHAUDHARY	13.75	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	WH
670	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	KAMALDEV CHAUDHARY	12.8	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
671	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	BINDESHWARI SAH	6.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
672	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	SUNIL SAH	18	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
673	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	BIRENDAR SAH	7.8	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
674	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	UPENDAR CHAUDHARY	16.64	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
675	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	PAWAN CHAUDHARY	9.89	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
676	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	PAWAN CHAUDHARY	22.95	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
677	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	MANTU CHAUDHARY	14.8	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
678	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+100-6+200	AKHILESH CHAUDHARY	24	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
679	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+100-6+200	AKHILESH CHAUDHARY	10.2	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
680	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+100-6+200	RAMESH CHAUDHARY	14	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
681	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+100-6+200	SAKALDEEP CHAUDHARY	20	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
682	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+200-6+300	SURENDAR YADAV	5.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
683	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+200-6+300	SANJAY YADAV	8.1	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	PH
684	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+300-6+400	BHAGESHWAR YADAV	11.1	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
685	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	RAJ KUMAR YADAV	15.2	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter		1	OBC	

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686	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	RAJ KUMAR THAKUR	17.6	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
687	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	RANJIT THAKUR	14.4	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	WH
688	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	SALIM BAITHA	24.75	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
689	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	ZABBAR BAITHA	7.4	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
690	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	7+000-7+100	LALU BAITHA	21.2	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
691	YOGIRAJ	7+900-8+000	CHANDESHRI RAM	14.44	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
692	YOGIRAJ	7+900-8+000	CHANDESHRI RAM	12.5	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
693	YOGIRAJ	7+900-8+000	BABLU RAM	8	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
694	YOGIRAJ	7+900-8+000	UPENDAR RAM	12.92	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	
695	YOGIRAJ	8+000-8+100	BINOD SHARMA	13.76	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
696	YOGIRAJ	8+000-8+100	BINOD SHARMA	8.74	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
697	YOGIRAJ	8+000-8+100	DEV NARAYAN MEHTA	12.18	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
698	YOGIRAJ	8+000-8+100	CHAMAK LAL MEHTA	6.4	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
699	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	AJIT SAH	8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
700	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	NARAYAN SAH	16	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	PH
701	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	BASUDEV SAH	11.55	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	PH
702	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	PURAN SAH	36.96	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
703	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	RAM KISHUN SAH	19.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
704	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	MANISH SAH	11.1	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH/PH
705	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	MANISH SAH	5.95	75	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
706	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	JYOTISH SAH	20.9	75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	PH
707	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	SUNIL SAH	13.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
708	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	PHUDO DEVI	6.6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	WH
709	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	BILASH SHARMA	7.92	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
710	YOGIRAJ	8+400-8+500	JULISH SHARMA	4.5	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
711	YOGIRAJ	8+400-8+500	MUSO SHARMA	12.21	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
712	YOGIRAJ	8+400-8+500	SANTOSH DAS	14.6	75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	
713	YOGIRAJ	8+400-8+500	YOGENDAR DAS	23.76	25	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
714	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	RAM CHANDAR MEHTA	8.64	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
715	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	KAILASH MEHTA	18.6	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
716	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	KAILASH MEHTA	12.9	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
717	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	NAVIN KUMAR MEHTA	10.2	50	Semi Permanent	Flour Mill	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
718	YOGIRAJ	8+500-8+600	ANIL KUMAR	10.5	100	Permanent	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
719	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	GAUTAM KUMAR	22.95	50	Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	
720	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	PRAKASH MEHTA	9.46	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL

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721	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	PRAKASH MEHTA	6.3	100	Permanent	Toilet	Squatter				
722	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	DIPAN SHARMA	31.28	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
723	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	KAVITA DEVI	4.6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
724	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	PULKIT SHARMA	11.22	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
725	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	PULKIT SHARMA	2.53	50	Permanent	Temple	Encrocher				
726	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	PULKIT SHARMA	4.62	25	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
727	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	PULKIT SHARMA	7.4	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
728	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	KAILASH SAH	2.52	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
729	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	SUSHILA DEVI	10.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
730	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	SHANKAR SAH	24	50	Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	WH
731	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	ARUNA DEVI	9.92	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
732	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	ARUNA DEVI	11	25	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
733	YOGIRAJ	8+600-8+700	BARHAMDEV MISTRI	16	100	Temporary	Workshop	Squatter			OBC	
734	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	BHUSHI MISTRI	4.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
735	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	BHUSHI MISTRI	11.7	50	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher				
736	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	CHANDAN MISTRI	7	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
737	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	BHUMI MISTRI	27.36	75	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
738	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	BHUMI MISTRI	15.05	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
739	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	SARBAN KUMAR SAH	11.68	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
740	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	JANARDHAN SAH	1.82	100	Semi Permanent	Toilet	Squatter			OBC	
741	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	JANARDHAN SAH	23.03	100	Permanent	Satsang Bawan	Squatter				
742	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	JANARDHAN SAH	12.24	100	Permanent	Residence	Squatter				
743	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	JANARDHAN SAH	11.56	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
744	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MD JAWED AKHTAR	21	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			General	
745	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MITHLESH THAKUR	3	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
746	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MD MANIRUDDIN	1.98	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
747	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MD RAEES	12	75	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
748	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MD JAHIR	5.27	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
749	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MD JAHIR	4.8	50	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher				
750	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	MD SUBHANI	4.86	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
751	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	PULO KHATUN	13.5	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	PH
752	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	MD FAJILAT	6.6	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
753	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	BILASH SHARMA	1.4	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
754	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	BILASH MEHTA	3.6	25	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
755	YOGIRAJ	8+800-8+900	KAILASH MEHTA	12.48	50	Semi Permanent	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
756	YOGIRAJ	9+000-9+100	JOGENDAR THAKUR	3.1	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
757	YOGIRAJ	9+100-9+200	MADHO SHARMA	12.3	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
758	YOGIRAJ	9+200-9+300	MD NEHAL	13.8	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
759	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	NAGESWAR SHARMA	12.96	100	Temporary	Workshop	Squatter			OBC	BPL

S.No	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Struture (sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
760	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	SANJAY MEHTA	5.2	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
761	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	KAUSHALIA DEVI	2.47	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
762	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	BHAGWAT MEHTA	6.45	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	PH
763	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	JAVO DEVI	4.3	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
764	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	SADANAND MEHTA	11.52	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
765	PURAINI	10+700-10+800	SURESH YADAV	13.2	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
766	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	BHAIN SAHNI	3.74	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
767	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	SANJAY SAHNI	17.2	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
768	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	SANJAY SAHNI	2.85	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter				
769	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	VIJAY KUMAR	19.44	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	
770	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	PARMILA DEVI	2.28	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	WH
771	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	PARMILA DEVI	17.86	100	Semi Permanent	Shed	Squatter				
772	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	PARMILA DEVI	12.9	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher				
773	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	SANJAY SAHNI	3	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	WH
774	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	ARUN SAHNI	2.66	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
775	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	GANESH SAHNI	5.28	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
776	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	GANESH SAHNI	6.72	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher				
777	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	SARBAN SULTANIYA	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			General	
778	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	ABUL KALAM AZAD	37.8	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	
779	PURAINI	11+000-11+100	RAMO SAHNI	2.16	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
780	PURAINI	11+000-11+100	BHUMI MISTRI	11.44	50	Temporary	Workshop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
781	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	MANTU SAH	1.5	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	PH
782	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	GANESH JHA	2.2	50	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			General	BPL
783	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	VINOD SHANKAR SINGH	3.6	50	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
784	PURAINI	11+200-11+300	IRSHAD ALAM	10.26	75	Semi Permanent	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
785	PURAINI	11+200-11+300	GOPAL KUMAR	9.3	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			SC	
786	PURAINI	11+200-11+300	VINAY KUMAR	2.55	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
787	PURAINI	11+200-11+300	JAY PARKASH PATEL	16.8	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	
788	PURAINI	11+200-11+300	JAY PARKASH PATEL	5.76	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher				
789	PURAINI	11+200-11+300	BINDESHRI RAM	18	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
790	PURAINI	11+300-11+400	UPENDAR MAHTO	1.92	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
791	PURAINI	11+400-11+500	NATHIA DEVI	4.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
792	PURAINI	11+500-11+600	BISHUN DEV MEHTA	4.07	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
793	PURAINI	11+500-11+600	SANJAY MEHTA	6.16	50	Temporary	Workshop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
794	PURAINI	11+600-11+700	JAY KRISHAN MEHTA	4.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
795	GANESHPUR	11+600-11+700	RAWAN MEHTA	7.6	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
796	GANESHPUR	11+600-11+700	SANTOSH MEHTA	10.23	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	PH
797	GANESHPUR	11+600-11+700	KRIPANAND MEHTA	8.74	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	
798	GANESHPUR	11+800-11+900	CHANDESWRI MEHTA	6.3	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	PH
799	GANESHPUR	11+900-12+000	ARUN MEHTA	6.2	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	

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800	GANESHPUR	11+900-12+000	MUKESH MEHTA	2.04	25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
801	GANESHPUR	12+000-12+100	LAXMIKANT MEHTA	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	
802	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	RAJ KISHOR RAY	1.08	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
803	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	SADANAND PASWAN	4.29	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	PH
804	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	SADANAND PASWAN	1.92	25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
805	GANESHPUR	12+200-12+300	BARHAMDEV PASWAN	2.52	25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	BPL
806	GANESHPUR	12+400-12+500	MAHENDAR PASWAN	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			SC	
807	PURAINI	12+500-12+600	BIJENDAR KUMAR GUPTA	4	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
808	PURAINI	12+600-12+700	AVADH SHARMA	15.04	75	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
809	PURAINI	12+800-12+900	UMESH KUMAR SAHNI	12.6	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	Poor
810	PURAINI	12+800-12+900	NANDAN SINGH	16.12	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
811	PURAINI	12+900-13+000	TUNTUN SINGH	17.48	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
812	PURAINI	12+900-13+000	SITA RAM SAH	24	25	Semi Peramanent	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
813	PURAINI	12+900-13+000	MANOJ RAM	1.68	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
814	PURAINI	12+900-13+000	LADDU RAM	2.55	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
815	PURAINI	12+900-13+000	NATHO SAHNI	26.23	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
816	PURAINI	12+900-13+000	RAJESH KUMAR KEJRIWAL	6	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	
817	PURAINI	12+900-13+000	DOMI SAHNI	21.6	75	Temporary	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
818	PURAINI	13+000-13+100	DIPAK KUMAR MEHTA	2.89	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	PH
819	PURAINI	13+000-13+100	KALU SAH	16.96	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
820	PURAINI	13+000-13+100	SUMAN KUMAR	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
821	PURAINI	13+000-13+100	MD ASLAM	5.44	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			ST	Poor
822	PURAINI	13+100-12+200	NAND KISHOR MANDAL	6.8	75	Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
823	PURAINI	13+100-12+200	NAND KISHOR MANDAL	9.18	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher				
824	PURAINI	13+100-13+200	BARUN PARTAP	7.2	50	Temporary	Workshop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
825	PURAINI	13+200-13+300	VIJAY KUMAR YADAV	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	
826	PURAINI	13+300-13+400	DHORHO SHARMA	14.4	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
827	PURAINI	13+800-13+900	MOHAN CHURASIA	9	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
828	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	JAGDISH THAKUR	12.24	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	PH
829	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	LAXMAN SINGH	19.32	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	PH
830	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	13+900-14+000	LAXMAN SINGH	1.65	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter				
831	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	VISHWNATH SINGH	3.2	25	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	
832	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	KHUSHI LAL SINGH	5.76	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			SC	PH

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833	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	MAHADEV SINGH	3.5	25	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
834	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	SONELAL SINGH	10.4	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			SC	BPL
835	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	AMBIKA SINGH	2.55	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	PH
836	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	AMBIKA SINGH	4.7	75	Permanent	Temple	Squatter				
837	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	SHIVNARAYAN SINGH	10.64	75	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	
838	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	SHIVNARAYAN SINGH	9.75	25	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher				
839	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+000-14+100	DILIP SINGH	6.16	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
840	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+100-14+200	POLENDAR SINGH	19.14	50	Temporary	Workshop	Encrocher			SC	WH
841	BAGHRA	14+700-14+800	KHOKHA YADAV	4.62	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
842	BAGHRA	14+700-14+800	KHOKHA YADAV	8.8	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
843	BAGHRA	14+700-14+800	KHOKHA YADAV	5.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter				
844	BAGHRA	14+800-14+900	RAJESH KUMAR ROSHAN	19.76	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
845	BAGHRA	14+800-14+900	RAJESH KUMAR ROSHAN	13.8	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
846	BAGHRA	14+800-14+900	RAJESH KUMAR ROSHAN	12.8	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter				
847	BAGHRA	15+400-15+500	RAM AVTAR YADAV	9	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	
848	BAGHRA	15+400-15+500	ARVIND PASWAN	0.72	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
849	BAGHRA	16+700-16+800	RAJENDAR RAM	2	50	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
850	KALASAN	17+000-17+100	FULCHAND RISHIDEV	13	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
851	KALASAN	17+000-17+100	NIRANJAN SHARMA	3.9	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
852	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	RAJENDAR MEHTA	6	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
853	KALASAN	17+100-17+200	SANJAY SHARMA	3	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
854	KALASAN	17+200-17+300	SANJAY SHARMA	3.75	100	Temporary	Kitchen	Squatter				
855	KALASAN	17+200-17+300	SURENDAR RAM	7.8	100	Temporary	Store Room	Squatter			SC	
856	KALASAN	17+200-17+300	YOGENDAR SAW	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
857	KALASAN	17+200-17+300	BALRAM MEHTA	5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
858	KALASAN	17+200-17+300	RAMESHWAR MEHTA	12.58	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	
859	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	COL. RANJEET SINGH	8.75	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WH
860	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	RAM AVTAR MEHTA	3.2	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
861	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	PRAVIN MEHTA	28.86	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
862	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	MAHINDAR SINGH	10.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
863	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	MAHINDAR SINGH	6.16	50	Temporary		Encrocher				
864	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	MAHINDAR SINGH	11.25	100	Temporary	Kitchen	Squatter				

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865	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SATYA NARAYAN SAH	8.26	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	WH
866	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SATYA NARAYAN SAH	30	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
867	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SUKHDEV SAH	31.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
868	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	SADHU PODDAR	33.62	50	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
869	KALASAN	17+500-17+600	BIPIN SAH	21.7	100	Temporary	Resi-Com	Squatter			OBC	BPL
870	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	JAY PRAKASH SAH	11.05	50	Semi Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	
871	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	ADHIRAMA DEVI	14.85	100	Temporary	Resi-Com	Squatter			General	BPL
872	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	RANJAN BHAGAT	17.68	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
873	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	GYANCHAND SAH	9.75	50	Temporary	Hotel	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
874	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	YADUNANDAN BHAGAT	5.6	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
875	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	MANORANJAN MANDAL	11.22	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
876	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	RAGHUNANDAN BHAGAT	1.92	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
877	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	GHANSHYAM SAH	4.48	50	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
878	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	KAMDEV JAISWAL	40.26	100	Semi Permanent	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	BPL
879	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	SARANO HAR SINGH	7.13	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	WH
880	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	SANJAY JAISWAL	16.52	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	BPL
881	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	MOLENDRA KUMAR SINGH	18.6	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			General	
882	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	MANGAL KUMAR SAH	25.01	100	Temporary	Small Eatery	Squatter			OBC	
883	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	SIKANDAR THAKUR	7	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
884	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	PAPPU KUMAR CHAURASIA	9.36	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
885	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	UPENDAR PODDAR	12.04	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	WH
886	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	SUDHIR PRASAD YADAV	17.48	75	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
887	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	CHANDRA SHEKHAR YADAV	24.78	75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
888	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	SIKENDAR SAH	22.44	100	Semi Permanent	Resi-Com	Squatter			OBC	BPL
889	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	RAJ KUMAR THAKUR	22.95	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
890	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	RANJEET KUMAR MEHTA	18.88	100	Semi Permanent	Shop	Squatter	1		OBC	
891	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	RANJEET KUMAR MEHTA	10.92	100	Temporary		Squatter				
892	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	BHUNESHWAR PRASAD CHAURASIA	6.72	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
893	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	MADAN MISTRI	10.64	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
894	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	ARUN MEHTA	21.46	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
895	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	PRAMOD MEHTA	21.84	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
896	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	UPENDAR MEHTA	19.27	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
897	KALASAN	17+800-17+900	SHYAM SUNDAR MEHTA	36.66	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
898	KALASAN	17+800-17+900	DINESH MISTRI	15.3	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
899	KALASAN	17+900-18+000	GOPAL KUMAR YADAV	16.65	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
900	GHOSAI	18+900-19+000	RAJ KUMAR MISTRI	16.2	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	WH
901	GHOSAI	18+900-19+000	AQWAL MISTRI	3.2	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
902	GHOSAI	19+000-19+100	SANTOSH KUMAR SHARMA	16.38	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL

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903	GHOSAI	19+200-19+300	SHIRO PODDAR	3.06	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
904	GHOSAI	19+200-19+300	MUNSI PASWAN	5.44	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
905	GHOSAI	19+200-19+300	RUDAL PASWAN	0	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter			SC	
906	GHOSAI	19+200-19+300	MAHESHWAR PASWAN	2.85	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
907	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	RATNESH THAKUR	5.06	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
908	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	LADDU KUMAR SHARMA	9.9	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	
909	GHOSAI	19+400-19+500	ABHICHAND PODDAR	4.2	50	Temporary	Small Eatery	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
910	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	SINTU KUMAR THAKUR	1.75	50	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
911	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	AWDHESH KUMAR	13.2	75	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
912	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	SIKANDAR PODDAR	3.12	100	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	BPL
913	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	SIKNDAR PODDAR	21.6	100	Temporary	Store Room	Squatter				
914	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	SANTOSH KUMAR JHA	12.76	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			General	PH
915	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	VIJENDRA PODDAR	8.16	75	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
916	GHOSAI	19+500-19+600	SANJAY PODDAR	14.11	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
917	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	DHIRCHAND PODDAR	19.52	50	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Encrocher			OBC	WH
918	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	FEKAN PASWAN	9.72	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
919	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	PARVESH PASWAN	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			SC	BPL
920	GHOSAI	19+600-19+700	RUDAL YADAV	4.5	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
921	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	SACHIDANAND SHARMA	3.5	50	Semi Permanent	Bathroom	Encrocher			General	
922	GHOSAI	19+700-19+800	SUKHDEV SHARMA	10.08	50	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			General	
923	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	ANIL KUMAR SAH	7.15	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
924	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	NIRAJ KUMAR SHARMA	3.04	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
925	GHOSAI	19+900-20+000	SURYA NARAYAN DAS	14.1	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
926	GHOSAI	19+900-20+000	UMESH SHARMA	7.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
927	GHOSAI	19+900-20+000	BILASH SHARMA	13.02	50	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
928	GHOSAI	19+900-20+000	JAY PRAKASH SHARMA	10.8	75	Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
929	GHOSAI	19+900-20+000	GANESH PASWAN	11.76	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	WH
930	GHOSAI	19+900-20+000	AKHILESH PASWAN	6.44	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
931	GHOSAI	20+000-20+100	PIRWAT PASWAN	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			SC	BPL
932	GHOSAI	20+000-20+100	MANOJ BHAGAT	13.64	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	
933	GHOSAI	20+000-20+100	PRAHLAD SHARMA	9.3	75	Temporary	Generator Room	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
934	GHOSAI	20+100-20+200	GIRISH SHARMA	12.16	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
935	GHOSAI	20+100-20+200	GIRISH SHARMA	10.8	75	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher				
936	GHOSAI	20+100-20+200	ARUN MISTRI	5.22	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
937	GHOSAI	20+100-20+200	DINESH SHARMA	16.52	100	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Squatter			OBC	BPL
938	GHOSAI	20+200-20+300	DINESH SHARMA	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	BPL
939	GHOSAI	20+200-20+300	LAXMI MANDAL	2.17	25	Temporary	Cattle Shed	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
940	GHOSAI	20+900-21+000	BABLU BAITHA	2.7	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
941	KELABARI	21+000-21+100	BHUSHAN MANDAL	4.41	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	PH

S.No	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Structure (sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
942	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	KARI DEVI	18	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
943	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	KARI DEVI	17	50	Temporary		Encrocher				
944	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	SHIV CHARAN MANDAL	15.68	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
945	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	SHIV CHARAN MANDAL	26.5	100	Semi Permanent		Squatter				
946	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	PONO MANDAL	22.26	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
947	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	BIJO MANDAL	18.8	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
948	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	RANJIT MANDAL	24.84	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
949	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	JAWAHAR MANDAL	20.68	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
950	KELABARI	21+600-21+700	JAWAHAR MANDAL	4.41	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter				
951	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	KAILASH MANDAL	18.45	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
952	KELABARI	21+100-21+200	NARESH MANDAL	14.4	100	Temporary	Resi-Com	Squatter			OBC	BPL
953	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	SITABI MANDAL	2.7	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
954	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	SITABI MANDAL	10.08	50	Temporary		Encrocher				
955	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	JITENDAR MANDAL	9.6	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
956	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	SHAMBHU MANDAL	11.96	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
957	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	DAYANANDAN MANDAL	9.84	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
958	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	DAYANANDAN MANDAL	5.2	25	Temporary		Encrocher				
959	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	RAMESH MANDAL	2.25	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
960	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	RAMESH MANDAL	11.07	100	Temporary		Squatter				
961	KELABARI	21+200-21+300	ASHOK MANDAL	1.8	100	Semi Permanent	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
962	KELABARI	21+400-21+500	SATYA NARAYAN MANDAL	3.75	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
963	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	RANJAN YADAV	5.4	75	Temporary	Kiosk	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
964	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	MD MUMTAZ	7.68	50	Temporary	Under Construction	Encrocher			OBC	
965	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	MD IDRIS	3.51	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
966	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	MD MUSLIM	3.4	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
967	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	MD SULEMAN	13.8	50	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
968	CHAUSA	22+200-22+300	RAMANAND GUPTA	7.54	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
969	CHAUSA	22+200-22+300	DHURUP GUPTA	2	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
970	CHAUSA	22+200-22+300	NITYANAND GUPTA	2.64	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
971	CHAUSA	22+200-22+300	PREM SHANKAR KUMAR	3.8	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
972	CHAUSA	22+200-22+300	DILIP SAH	2.7	25	Temporary	Kitchen	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
973	CHAUSA	22+200-22+300	DILIP SAH	15.3	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher				
974	CHAUSA	22+300-22+400	RAMAKANT GUPTA	14.72	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	
975	CHAUSA	22+300-22+400	UMAKANT GUPTA	17	100	Temporary	Shed	Squatter			OBC	
976	CHAUSA	22+700-22+800	UPENDRA PATWEY	0.96	75	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
977	CHAUSA	22+700-22+800	SHAMBHU THAKUR	2.2	50	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
978	CHAUSA	22+700-22+800	JYOTISH PASWAN	7.02	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
979	CHAUSA	22+700-22+800	RUPESH PASWAN	5.52	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	
980	CHAUSA	22+900-23+000	DHANANJAY PRASAD	5.12	25	Temporary	Shed	Encrocher			OBC	

S.No	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Struture (sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
981	CHAUSA	23+200-23+300	BILASH PASWAN	4.84	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
982	CHAUSA	23+300-23+400	PAWAN YADAV	2.52	100	Temporary	Bathroom	Squatter			OBC	BPL
983	CHAUSA	23+300-23+400	AMAR KUMAR	19.2	100	Semi Permanent	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
984	CHAUSA	23+300-23+400	UTTAM KUMAR	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	WH
985	CHAUSA	23+300-23+400	PRANAV KUMAR	3.9	50	Semi Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
986	CHAUSA	23+300-23+400	PRANAV KUMAR	10	100	Semi Permanent		Squatter				
987	CHAUSA	23+300-23+400	SHANKAR BHAGAT	35.37	50	Semi Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	
988	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	SHREEKANT BAHGAT	26.84	75	Semi Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
989	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	SHREEKANT BAHGAT	11.78	75	Semi Permanent	Shop	Encrocher				
990	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	KAMALKANT BAHGAT	3	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
991	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	KAMALKANT BAHGAT	10.32	50	Semi Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher				
992	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	MANIKANT BAHGAT	9.92	50	Semi Permanent	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
993	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	DAMODAR SHARMA	1.84	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
994	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	KIRTI SHARMA	13.95	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
995	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	BINDESHWARI SHARMA	13.02	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
996	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	BINDESHWARI SHARMA	5.16	25	Temporary		Encrocher				
997	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	SATRAHAN PASWAN	17.29	50	Permanent	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
998	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	SATRAHAN PASWAN	20.09	100	Semi Permanent		Squatter				
999	CHAUSA	23+500-23+600	KASTURI PASWAN	9	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	BPL
1000	CHAUSA	23+500-23+600	HIRDI PASWAN	11.88	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			SC	
1001	CHAUSA	23+600-23+700	DHANIK PASWAN	18.7	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	WH
1002	CHAUSA	23+700-23+800	SUBHASH PASWAN	2.89	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			SC	BPL
1003	CHAUSA	23+700-23+800	BARUN PASWAN	6.24	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
1004	CHAUSA	23+700-23+800	AJAY KUMAR	3.74	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1005	CHAUSA	23+700-23+800	ARUN PASWAN	17.2	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			SC	BPL
1006	SAURA TOLA	24+700-24+800	MD AFROZ ALAM	6	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1007	SAURA TOLA	24+700-24+800	MD RAJA ALAM	10.4	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1008	SAURA TOLA	24+700-24+800	MD TASLIM ASLAM	4	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1009	SAURA TOLA	24+800-24+900	BHAGLI MANDAL	3.5	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1010	SAURA TOLA	24+900-25+000	MD SAZZAL ALAM	13.64	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1011	SAURA TOLA	25+000-25+100	PAWAN PASWAN	8.93	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			SC	BPL
1012	SAURA TOLA	25+100-25+200	RAJO SAH	3.24	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	
1013	SAURA TOLA	25+700-25+800	CHANDESWARI PANDIT	25.46	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1014	LAUALAGAN	26+200-26+300	SANJAY RAY	11.2	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	WH
1015	LAUALAGAN	26+200-26+300	GANNI RAY	6.12	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1016	LAUALAGAN	26+300-26+400	KASHO SINGH	14.7	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1017	LAUALAGAN	26+700-26+800	BECHAN RAY	4.62	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	WH
1018	LAUALAGAN	26+700-26+800	VILAKSHAN RAY	9.4	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1019	LAUALAGAN	26+700-26+800	GODAR SHARMA	10.85	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1020	LAUALAGAN	26+700-26+800	GODAR SHARMA	9.45	100	Temporary		Squatter				

S.No	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name of the Owner	Area of Struture (sq.mt)	Scale of Impact (%)	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Tenant	Employee	Social Category	Vulnerability Status
1021	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	ARUN KUMAR RAY	8.8	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1022	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	VAIDA NAND YADAV	4.68	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
1023	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	MAHINDAR SAH	7.03	50	Temporary	Resi-Com	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1024	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	PURSHOTAM SINGH	5.12	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1025	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	PRADUMAN SINGH	10.8	75	Temporary	Flour Mill	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1026	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	VIKASH SINGH	15.48	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1027	LAUALAGAN	26+900-27+000	BHAVESH KUMAR SAH	0	100		Boundary Wall	Squatter			OBC	
1028	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	RAMDEV SINGH	3.6	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1029	LAUALAGAN	27+200-27+300	RAMDEV SINGH	8.58	75	Temporary		Encrocher				
1030	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	LALAN KUMAR YADAV	4.2	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1031	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	SARUN SINGH	3.78	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	WH
1032	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	SANTOSH SINGH	3.68	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1033	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	SUNIL THAKUR	6.44	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1034	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	RAMANAND SINGH	7.04	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
1035	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	RAMANAND SINGH	9.4	50	Temporary		Encrocher				
1036	LAUALAGAN	27+000-27+100	PINKU SINGH	6.5	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1037	LAUALAGAN	27+100-27+200	JWALA SINGH	4.3	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1038	LAUALAGAN	27+100-27+200	PARDHUMAN SINGH	10.5	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1039	LAUALAGAN	27+100-27+200	SUDHIR SINGH	10.5	100	Temporary	Shop	Squatter			OBC	WH
1040	LAUALAGAN	27+100-27+200	SUDHIR SINGH	9.18	100	Temporary		Squatter				
1041	LAUALAGAN	27+100-27+200	SATYA NARAYAN SAH	5.04	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	Poor
1042	LAUALAGAN	27+100-27+200	MUKESH SAH	11.44	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	Poor
1043	LAUALAGAN	27+100-27+200	SAYAM SUNDAR SAH	24.6	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	Poor
1044	LAUALAGAN	27+100-27+200	AMIKI PRASAD YADAV	12.48	50	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1045	LAUALAGAN	27+200-27+300	SATISH SINGH	13.94	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1046	LAUALAGAN	27+200-27+300	UMAKANT SINGH	27	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1047	LAUALAGAN	27+200-27+300	ENGLISH PRASAD YADAV	14.04	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	
1048	LAUALAGAN	27+200-27+300	BABU LAL SINGH	10.66	100	Temporary	Residence	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1049	LAUALAGAN	27+200-27+300	SHASHI SINGH	3.3	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter			OBC	BPL
1050	LAUALAGAN	27+300-27+400	SIKANDAR SINGH	2.88	25	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1051	LAUALAGAN	27+300-27+400	NAGO SINGH	6.84	75	Temporary	Residence	Encrocher			OBC	
1052	LAUALAGAN	27+300-27+400	NAGO SINGH	4.62	50	Temporary		Encrocher				
1053	BHATGAWAN	29+300-27+400	VARUN KUMAR SINGH	2.52	25	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			General	
1054	BHATGAWAN	29+300-27+400	VIKAS SINGH	2.86	75	Temporary	Shop	Encrocher			OBC	BPL
1055	BHATGAWAN	29+300-27+400	VIKAS SINGH	2.7	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter				
1056	BHATGAWAN	29+300-29+400	VIKAS SINGH	3.6	100	Temporary	Kiosk	Squatter				

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF CPR

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Type of Ownership	Use of Structure	Area of the Affected Structure			Other (Specify)
					Length (M)	Width (M)	Area(Sqm.)	
1	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+300-0+400	Government	Temple	1	2.5	2.5	TOILET
2	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+300-0+400	Government	TEMPLE (SHRI SANT MANT SATSANG ASHRAM)	20	2	40	SATSANG BHAVAN
3	LAXMIPUR	1+600-1+700	Government	TEMPLE	2.5	2.5	6.25	
4	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	Government	TEMPLE	5	2	10	
5	LAXMIPUR	2+000-2+100	Government	TEMPLE(CHABUTRA)	6	3	18	CHABUTRA
6	LAXMIPUR	3+000-3+100	Government	TEMPLE	3.5	2	7	
7	LAXMIPUR	3+000-3+100	Government	TEMPLE	5	0.7	3.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION
8	KARCHAKKA TOLA	6+000-6+100	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (CHABUTRA)	3.7	3	11.1	CHABUTRA
9	KARCHAKKATOLA	6+000-6+100	Government	TEMPLE	6	4.8	28.8	
10	YOGIRAJ	8+300-8+400	Government	TEMPLE	7.5	4.5	33.75	
11	YOGRAJ	8+300-8+400	Government	TEMPLE(CHABUTRA)	6	5	30	CHABUTRA
12	YOGIRAJ	8+700-8+800	Government	GOVT. OF BIHAR (BUS STOP)	7.5	3.5	26.25	
13	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (BUS STOP)	5	4	20	
14	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	Government	GOVT. OF BIHAR (BUS STOP)	7.3	5	36.5	
15	PURAINI	11+300-11+400	Government	GOVT. OF BIHAR (CHABUTRA)	2	2	4	CHABUTRA
16	GANESHPUR	11+800-11+900	Government	TEMPLE	10	5.5	55	
17	PURAINI AMBEDKAR CHOWK	12+900-13+000	Government	TEMPLE	3	3	9	
18	BAGHRA	14+800-14+900	Government	TEMPLE	4	2.5	10	
19	GHOSAI	18+900-19+000	Government	TEMPLE	5	2.5	12.5	UNDER CONSTRUCTION
20	GHOSAI	20+400-20+500	Government	TEMPLE	2.1	2.6	5.46	
21	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	Government	TEMPLE	4.4	0.9	3.96	
22	KELABARI	21+500-21+600	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR(PANCHAYAT BHAWAN)			0	
23	CHAUSA	21+800-21+900	Government	CHABUTRA	7.4	3.4	25.16	CHABUTRA
24	CHAUSA	22+600-22+700	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (CHAUSA THANA)	4.4	2.8	12.32	
25	CHAUSA	22+600-22+700	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (CHAUSA THANA)			0	
26	CHAUSA	22+800-22+900	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (CHAUSA BLOCK OFFICE)			0	
27	CHAUSA	22+800-22+900	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (CHAUSA BLOCK OFFICE)	6.4	2	12.8	CANTEEN
28	SAURA TOLA	24+800-24+900	Government	TEMPLE	5.4	5.5	29.7	
29	LAUALAGAN	25+400-25+500	Government	TEMPLE	2.5	2.5	6.25	
30	BHATGAWAN	28+600-28+700	Government	TEMPLE	3	3	9	
31	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+500-0+600	Government	TEMPLE	2.70	1	2.7	
32	UDAKISHUNGANJ	0+900-1+000	Government	CHABUTRA	10.2	3.70	37.74	CHABUTRA
33	LAXMIPUR	3+300-3+400	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (SCHOOL)	5.5	1.30	7.15	

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Type of Ownership	Use of Structure	Area of the Affected Structure			Other (Specify)
					Length (M)	Width (M)	Area(Sqm.)	
34	LAXMIPUR	3+300-3+400	Government	TEMPLE	2.30	2.10	4.83	
35	LAXMIPUR	3+300-3+400	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR(BUS STOP)	3.70	3.70	13.69	
36	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	Government	TEMPLE	10	2	20	
37	PANCHGACHHIYA	4+000-4+100	Government	TEMPLE (CHABUTRA)	4.70	2.40	11.28	CHABUTRA
38	NAYA TOLA HAMIDPUR	6+900-7+000	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (BUS STOP)	7.40	2.30	17.02	
39	PURAINI	10+800-10+900	Government	TEMPLE	7.70	6.80	52.36	
40	PURAINI	11+100-11+200	Government	TEMPLE	2.6	0.70	1.82	
41	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	Government	COMMUNITY CENTRE			0	
42	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	Government	THKURWARI (SATSANG BHAVAN)			0	
43	GANESHPUR	12+100-12+200	Government	TEMPLE	7.20	1.70	12.24	
44	PURAINI	12+900-13+000	Government	CHABUTRA	6.10	1	6.1	CHABUTRA
45	PURAINI NISHAD NAGAR	14+100-14+200	Government	TEMPLE	2.60	3.80	9.88	
46	BAGHRA	15+400-15+500	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR CHABUTRA	6.20	1.70	10.54	CHABUTRA
47	KALASAN	16+800-16+900	Government	CHABUTRA	6.80	3.30	22.44	CHABUTRA
48	KALASAN	17+600-17+700	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (BUS STOP)	7.20	4.60	33.12	
49	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	Government	CHABUTRA	2.90	2.40	6.96	CHABUTRA
50	KALASAN	17+700-17+800	Government	TEMPLE	8.50	4.10	34.85	
51	GHOSAI	19+000-19+100	Government	CEMETARY			0	
52	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (BUS STOP)	7.20	1.70	12.24	
53	GHOSAI	19+300-19+400	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (MIDDLE SCHOOL)			0	
54	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	Government	TEMPLE	6	2.80	16.8	
55	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	Government	TEMPLE	2.40	1.80	4.32	
56	GHOSAI	19+800-19+900	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (GODOWN)	3.40	2.10	7.14	
57	CHAUSA	22+200-22+300	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (WATER TANK)	2.10	2.10	4.41	WATER TANK
58	CHAUSA	23+100-23+200	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (AGANBARI CENTRE)	5.60	0.80	4.48	
59	CHAUSA	23+400-23+500	Government	TEMPLE	3.90	3.80	14.82	
60	SAURA TOLA	23+800-23+900	Government	GOVT.OF BIHAR (COLLEGE)	8	1.20	9.6	
61	SAURA TOLA	24+200-24+300	Government	TEMPLE	6.60	1	6.6	
62	LAUALAGAN	26+800-26+900	Government	MEMORIALS			0	

APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS OF CONSULTATIONS

Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	Measures Need to be Taken	Name of Participants	Profession	Age	Sex
1	Date: 30/10/2017 Village: Laxmipur Block: Uda kishunganj District: Madhepura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village amenities, issues and problems. Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village. Awareness about the project. Accident prone areas and cause of accidents. Benefits of the project. Negative impacts of the project. Issue of relocation(self or project based) Schemes for income generation Mode of compensation for loss of assets. Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper safety measures for new road should be proposed in the design and it should be strictly followed during construction. Employment to local skilled and unskilled laborers should be preferred during road construction and maintenance and operation. Self-relocation is the preferred choice with cash compensation. Compensation should be given for structure loss at earliest. Compensation should be distributed few months before from demolish of structure. Shifting allowance should be given by govt. for relocation of their establishment. Compensation should be sufficient. 	UMESH RAM	FARMER	50	M
				RAMESH KUMAR RAM	SERVICE	46	M
				GAYAN CHAND RAM	LABOUR	58	M
				SUCHI YADAV	FARMER	39	M
				RAMVATI DEVI	SHG	40	F
				UMA DEVI	LABOUR	50	F
				PHOTO DEVI	HOUSE WIFE	40	F
				PRAMOD KUMAR YADAV	FARMER	52	M
				DINESH RAY	FARMER	60	M
				PAPPU KUMAR	FARMER	35	M
				AMOL MUKHIYA	LABOUR	45	M
				BECHAN RAM	LABOUR	70	M
				PUTI RAM	LABOUR	70	M
				AMRENDAR YADAV	FARMER	65	M
				GITA DEVI	LABOUR	45	F
				BHOGO DEVI	LABOUR	30	F
				ASHA DEVI	LABOUR	50	F
				MUKESH KHERAHAR	FARMER	40	M
				BHAWAN KHERAHAR	FARMER	62	M
				HIRO RISHIDEO	LABOUR	35	M
				RITA DEVI	LABOUR	35	F
				SHANTI DEVI	HOUSE WIFE	50	F
				SHAKUNTLA DEVI	LABOUR	30	F
PHUSO RAM	LABOUR	55	M				
JITENDAR RAM	FARMER	28	M				
SUMAN KUMAR	LABOUR	20	M				
DINESH RAY	LABOUR	60	M				
2	Date: 30/10/2017 Village : Yogiraj Block : Puraini District: Madhepura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village amenities, issues and problems. Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village. Awareness about the project. Accident prone areas and cause of accidents. Benefits of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper safety measures for new road are proposed in the design and care will be taken during construction. Road should be constructed with quality materials for better lasting. 	MD NASIM	BUSINESS	36	M
				MD ISHRAFIL	LABOUR	62	M
				KAILASH MISTRI	LABOUR	30	M
				MD NAKIB	STUDENT	21	M
				MD FAIYAZ ALAM	LABOUR	60	M
				DHARMENDAR KUMAR	BUSINESS	28	M
				PRAMOD KUMAR	BUSINESS	30	M
RANJIT KUMAR	BUSINESS	25	M				

SI. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	Measures Need to be Taken	Name of Participants	Profession	Age	Sex
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative impacts of the project. Issue of relocation(self or project based) Schemes for income generation Mode of compensation for loss of assets. Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation should be distributed at earliest, so they can arrange their house /shop before evacuation. Requirement of underpasses/foot over bridge has been demanded by peoples due to major transition of the peoples, including children and women to both side of the resident. Demand of the Local people is that they needed full compensation in one time and amount should be sufficient. Govt. should provide the market to shopkeepers. Restoration of their source of income. 	SARWESH KUMAR	FARMER	38	M
				MD FAZILAT	LABOUR	40	M
				BIPIN SHARMA	LABOUR	30	M
				NATTU SHARMA	LABOUR	61	M
				RANJIT SHARMA	LABOUR	32	M
				FULO KHATOON	HOUSE WIFE	45	F
				SARINA KHATOON	HOUSE WIFE	40	F
				ZULAIKHA KHATOON	HOUSE WIFE	50	F
				SUBHAN ALAM	LABOUR	28	M
				JOGINDAR SHARMA	LABOUR	35	M
				MD USHMAN	LABOUR	30	M
				MD ZAHIR	BUSINESS	45	M
				MITHELESH THAKUR	BUSINESS	40	M
				MD AMJAD	BUSINESS	32	M
				MAKHRI DEVI	LABOUR	35	F
				MD FAISAL	LABOUR	25	M
				SANTOSH SHARMA	LABOUR	19	M
3	Date: 31-10-2017 Village: Kalasan Block: Chausa District:Madhepura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village amenities, issues and problems. Basic facilities like Primary Health Centre, Irrigation, Weekly market and Post office are not available in the village. Awareness about the project. Accident prone areas and cause of accidents. Benefits of the project. Negative impacts of the project. Issue of relocation(self or project based) Schemes for income generation Mode of compensation for loss of assets. Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment to local skilled and unskilled laborers should be preferred during road construction and operation. Compensation should be distributed at earliest and process should be easy. Sewerage system should be constructed with the road to evacuate the water of village to avoid the water logging. An underpass/foot over bridge has been demanded by peoples due to major transition of the peoples, Pets, including children and women to both side of the Market. Compensation amount should be distributed at village level camp. A market place should be constructed on road side by 	SURESH PD.SAH	PENSONER	76	M
				ANIL MISTRI	BUSINESS	50	M
				PRAMOD KUMAR	BUSINESS	26	M
				DIWAKAR THAKUR	LABOUR	26	M
				MANORANJAN MANDAL	BUSINESS	46	M
				RAJESH SAH	BUSINESS	40	M
				MANGAL SAH	BUSINESS	28	M
				SADHUPRATAP	BUSINESS	52	M
				KARNAL RANJEET	BUSINESS	45	M
				RANJEET KUMAR CHAURASIYA	BUSINESS	40	M
				BILAS KUMAR PODDAR	BUSINESS	40	M
				BIPIN SAH	LABOUR	55	M
				SUKHDEV SAH	LABOUR	55	M
				RANVIJAY YADAV	FARMER	42	M
				GAYAN CHAND SAH	BUSINESS	50	M
				BINOD KUMAR PODDAR	LABOUR	40	M
				SANJAY KUMAR GHOSWAL	BUSINESS	30	M
				RAJENDAR PD. MODI	LABOUR	60	M
				UMESH THAKUR	LABOUR	55	M

SI. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	Measures Need to be Taken	Name of Participants	Profession	Age	Sex
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative impacts of the project. Issue of relocation(self or project based) Schemes for income generation Mode of compensation for loss of assets. Cooperation and support of local people in subproject implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation should be given earlier to the effected persons for their business loss. Effected Common property should be shifted before starting of work on other location. Compensation should be given earliest. Compensation should be high. Because everything is costly now. Shifting allowance should be paid by govt. to affected people. Govt. should arrange timely payment of compensation. 	PAWAN CHAUDHRI	FARMER	40	M
				SHASHIDEV CHAUDHRI	FARMER	55	M
				RAKESH SINGH	FARMER	35	M
				CHAND KISHOR SINGH	FARMER	42	M
				BIDEYANAND SINGH	FARMER	67	M
				MUKESH SINGH	FARMER	40	M
				JAY KUMAR SINGH	FARMER	38	M
				SHAILENDRA KUMAR SINGH	FARMER	38	M
				BRAHAMDEO CHAUDHRI	FARMER	65	M
				PAWAN SINGH	FARMER	35	M
				MANOJ SINGH	FARMER	42	M
				SURENDAR PD. YADAV	FARMER	65	M
				SUSHIL KUMAR YADAV	BUSINESS	60	M
				SAMBHU KUMAR MAHTO	PROFESOR	32	M

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN FGD ALONG THE ROAD

Name of The Village: Bhatgaon

Date of Consultation:



BHATUAWAN

4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
RAMESH KUMAR SINGH	AGRICULTURE	42	M	
ARUN KUMAR SINGH	)	45	M	अरुण कुमार सिंह
AMARNATH SINGH	PERSONER	67	M	अमरनाथ सिंह
KAILASH CHAUDHRI	AGRICULTURE	60	M	कैलाश चौधरी
ANJANI KUMAR CHAUDHRI	SERVICE	56	M	अंजनी कुमार चौधरी
AMRENDAR CHAUDHRI	AGRICULTURE	50	M	अमरेंद्र चौधरी
SANJIV CHAUDHRI	)	46	M	संजीव चौधरी
PAWAN CHAUDHRI	)	40	M	पवन कुमार चौधरी
SHASHIDEV CHAUDHRI	)	55	M	शशिदेव चौधरी
RAKESH SINGH	)	35	M	
CHAND KISHOR SINGH	)	42	M	चंद्रकिशोर सिंह
BIDEYANAND SINGH	)	67	M	बिदेयानंद सिंह
MUKESH SINGH	)	40	M	मुकेश सिंह
JAYKUMAR SINGH	)	38	M	जय कुमार सिंह
SHAIKENDRA KU. SINGH	)	55	M	शैलेंद्र कुंवर सिंह
BRAHMDEO CHAUDHRI	)	65	M	ब्रह्मदेव चौधरी
PAWAN SINGH	)	35	M	पवन सिंह
MANOJ SINGH	)	42	M	मनोज सिंह
SURENDAR PD. SINGH	)	65	M	सुरेंद्र प्रोविंश
SUSHIL KUMAR YADAV	BUSINESS	60	M	Sushnil Kumar Yadav

BHATNAWAN

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
SAMBHU K. MAHTO	PROFESSOR	32	M	[Handwritten signature]

Name of The Village: Chausa
Date of Consultation:



CHAUSA

4. List of Participants

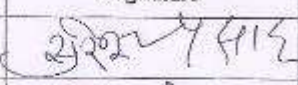
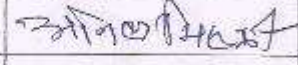

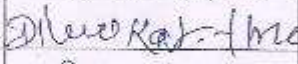
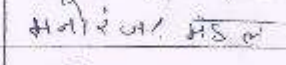
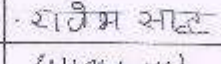
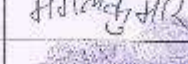


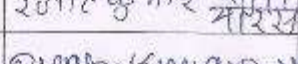
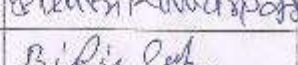




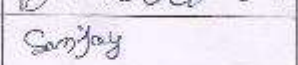
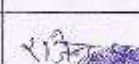

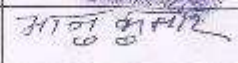
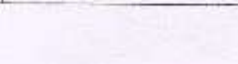
Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
SANJAY KUMAR	AGRICULTURE	50	M	Sanjay Kumar
ARVIND KUMAR	"	46	M	Arvind Kumar
AYODHI MALLIK	PENSIONER	70	M	Arvind Kumar
ARUN CHAURASIA	BUSINESS	32	M	Arvind Kumar
DAMODAR SHARMA	LABOUR	55	M	
RAMDEV YADAV	OLD AGE	78	M	
JOGINDER RISHDEV	LABOUR	60	M	
BILTUN MALLIK	"	40	M	
AMIT KUMAR	STUDENT	23	M	Amit Kumar
RAHUL RAI	"	19	M	Rahul
PUNAM SHARMA	LABOUR	36	M	
PINTU RISHDEV	"	25	M	
AMAN KUMAR	STUDENT	28	M	Aman Kumar
MUNGIYA DEVI	HOUSE WIFE	60	F	
SATROHAN PASWAN	OLD AGE	85	M	
TIPPAN DEVI	LABOUR	30	F	
CHINTA DEVI	"	45	F	
RADHIYA DEVI	"	60	F	

Name of The Village: Kalasan
Date of Consultation:



KALASAN

4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
SURESH PD. SAH	PENSIONER	76	M	
ANIL MISTRI	BUSINESS	50	M	
PRAMOD KUMAR	"	26	M	
DIWAKAR THAKUR	LABOUR	26	M	
MANORANTAN MANDAL	BUSINESS	46	M	
RAJESH SAH	"	40	M	
MANGAL SAH	"	28	M	
SADHUPRATAP	"	52	M	
KARNAL RANTEET	"	45	M	
RANTEET KV. CHAURAM	"	40	M	
BILAS KV. PADDAR	"	40	M	
BIPIN SAH	"	36	M	
SUKHDEV SAH	LABOUR	55	M	
RANVIJAY YADAV	FARMER	42	M	
GIYAN CHAN SAH	BUSINESS	50	M	
BINDU KUMAR PADDAR	LABOUR	40	M	
SANJAY KV. GHOSWAL	BUSINESS	30	M	
RAJENDAR PD. MODI	LABOUR	60	M	
UMECH THAKUR	"	55	M	
BHANU KUMAR	"	22	M	

Name of The Village: Luxmipur
Date of Consultation:

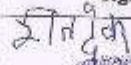






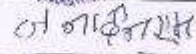




LAXMEPUR

4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
UMESH RAM	AGRICULTURE	50	M	उमेश राम
RAMESH KU. RAM	SERVICE	46	M	रमेश कुमार राम
GIYAN CHAND RAM	LABOUR	58	M	
SUCHI YADAV	FARMER	39	M	सुची यादव
RAMVATI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	40	F	रामवती देवी
UMA DEVI	LABOUR	50	F	
PHOTO DEVI	HOUSE WIFE	40	F	
PRAMOD KU. YADAV	AGRICULTURE	52	M	प्रमोद कुमार यादव
DINESH RAY	"	60	M	दिनेश राय
PAPPU KUMAR	"	35	M	पप्पू कुमार
AMOL MUKHIYA	LABOUR	45	M	
BECHAN RAM	"	70	M	
PUTI RAM	"	50	M	
AMRENDAR YADAV	AGRICULTURE	65	M	
GITA DEVI	LABOUR	45	F	
BHAGO DEVI	"	30	F	भगो देवी
ASHA DEVI	"	50	F	
MUKESH KHERA HAR	AGRICULTURE	40	M	मुकेश खेरहर
BHAWAN KHERA HAR	"	62	M	भवन खेरहर
HIRO RISHI DEV	LABOUR	35	M	

LAXMI PUR

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
RITA DEVI	LABOUR	35	F	
SHANTI DEVI	HOUSE WIFE	50	F	
SHAKUNTLA DEVI	LABOUR	30	F	
PHUSO RAM	)	55	M	
JITENDAR RAM	)	28	M	
DINESH YADAV	)	60	M	
AKALI DEVI	LABOUR	60	F	
TANARDAN RAM	FARMER	70	M	
SUMAN KUMAR	LABOUR	20	M	
DINESH RAY	)	60	M	

Name of The Village: Yogiraj
Date of Consultation:



YOUNI RAJ

4. List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
MD. NASIM	BUSINESS	36	M	MD. NASIM
MD. ISHRAFIL	LABOUR	62	M	MD. ISHRAFIL
KAILASH MISTRI	"	30	M	KAILASH MISTRI
MD. NAKIB	STUDENT	21	M	MD. NAKIB
MD. FAIYAZ ALAM	LABOUR	60	M	MD. FAIYAZ ALAM
DHARMENDAR KUMAR	BUSINESS	28	M	DHARMENDAR KUMAR
PRAMOD KUMAR	"	30	M	PRAMOD KUMAR
RANJIT KUMAR	"	25	M	RANJIT KUMAR
SARWESH KUMAR	AGRICULTURE	38	M	SARWESH KUMAR
MD. FAZILAT	LABOUR	40	M	MD. FAZILAT
BIPIN SHARMA	"	30	M	BIPIN SHARMA
NATTU SHARMA	"	61	M	NATTU SHARMA
RANJIT SHARMA	"	32	M	RANJIT SHARMA
FULO KHATOON	HOUSE WIFE	45	F	FULO KHATOON
SARINA KHATOON	"	46	F	SARINA KHATOON
ZULAIKHA KHATOON	"	50	F	ZULAIKHA KHATOON
SUBHAN ALAM	LABOUR	28	M	SUBHAN ALAM
JOGINDAR SHARMA	"	35	M	JOGINDAR SHARMA
MD. USMAN	"	30	M	MD. USMAN
MD. ZAHIR	BUSINESS	45	M	MD. ZAHIR

YOUNI RAJ

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
MITHELESH ^{THAKUR} SHARMA	BUSINESS	40	M	मिथलेश ठाकुर
MD. AMJAD	??	32	M	मिथलेश ठाकुर
MAKHRI DEVI	LABOUR	35	F	संतोष शर्मा
MD. FAISAL	??	25	M	
SANTOSH SHARMA	??	19	M	

APPENDIX 6: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR THE NGO TO IMPLEMENT THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP) FOR TWO-LANE SH-58 ROAD PROJECT

A. Project Background

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is presently implementing Bihar State Highways (BSHP) Project under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance to strengthen and rehabilitate the deteriorated state roads and upgrade some newly declared state roads to provide reliable road transport services in the state. BSRDCL is planning for Upgradation of SH-58 (29.480 km) into 2-lane road in Madhepura District and requested ADB for financing under project loan modality.

2. This RP for two-lane SH-58 project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDC. As per the RP total number of structure affected is about 1056, number of household affected is about 863 and number of CPRs is about 62. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category-A¹⁸ as per as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. BSRDC is implementing the project and an NGO is required to implement the Resettlement Plan prepared for the project.

3. The NGO shall be responsible for assisting BSRDCL in implementing resettlement activities for the two-lane SH-58 project. The proposed road bridge traverses along 22 villages of the Madhepura district.

4. The project construction would necessitate clearance of road and displacement and loss of assets, livelihood and community property resources. The displaced households include only non-titleholders losing assets.

5. The overall implementation period for this assignment is 36 months from the commencement of contract.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

6. The NGO shall be responsible for assisting BSRDC in facilitating and Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation and assistance in getting the Government land transferred in name of BSRDC in an efficient and transparent manner for the project road. The implementation shall follow The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

7. The overall tasks of the NGO are to:

- (i) Coordinate the entire process from start to finish for disseminating assistance to relevant DPs;

¹⁸ According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

- (ii) Coordinate with, and provide support, where needed, to Revenue officials and other relevant line agencies in expediting the land acquisition and resettlement process;
- (iii) Implement livelihood and income restoration program;
- (iv) Disseminate project information to DPs in an ongoing manner;
- (v) Assist the DPs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the project);
- (vi) Conduct awareness program for HIV/AIDs, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages;
- (vii) Conduct awareness on Road Safety aspect and train the stakeholders with regard to road safety as required/directed by the Project Management and Authority Engineer of the Project.
- (viii) Collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for BSRDC to monitor the progress of RP implementation; and
- (ix) Any other tasks as assigned by BSRDC.

C. Scope of Work

8. The principal responsibilities of the NGO will include, but not limited to the following:

1. Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO

9. The NGO will work under the direction of the Deputy General Manager (Tech.)/ Project Resettlement Officer or any person authorized by the him. NGO shall assist BSRDC in carrying out the implementation of the RP for the project road.

10. The NGO shall assist BSRDC in conducting all public meetings, information campaigns at the commencement and during implementation the road safety information as per the direction of Road safety Expert of Project Management and Authority Engineer of the project and give full information to the affected villages. This includes translating the summarized RP into local language in a form of a Project Information Brochure for disclosure and dissemination to DPs.

11. The NGO shall submit monthly and quarterly progress report to BSRDC. The report should cover implementation issues, grievances and summary of consultations

12. The NGO shall assist BSRDC in convening the GRC and keep the records of GRC at PIU and State level.

13. Assist BSRDC in the management of the database of the DPs, and at the end of the assignment, ensure proper handover of all data and information to BSRDC.

2. Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP

26. The NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the relevant DPs. They should validate the data provided in the RP and make suitable changes if required and wherever changes are made it should be supported by documentary evidence. The NGO shall establish rapport with all DPs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the DP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.

27. The NGO shall develop rapport between the DPs and the Project Authority. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the PIU and the DPs. Meetings with the PIU will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO.
28. The NGO shall display the list of eligible DPs in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat Offices, Block/Tehsil headquarters, and the District Headquarters.
29. During the verification of the eligible DPs, the NGO shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the DP families especially women headed households.
30. Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of DPs. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and Individual meetings and interactions.
31. The NGO shall explain to the DPs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements.
32. The NGO shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
33. In all of these, the NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.
34. The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the DPs, the NGO shall inform PIU about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
35. The NGO shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a bank account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to. The NGO shall recommend methods of disbursement for assistance to BSRDC for approval. The disbursement method should be transparent, efficient and meets government audit requirements.
36. The NGO shall prepare a micro plan based on its verification and socio-economic survey and implement the livelihood restoration program for those DPs who qualify for the same. The NGO shall coordinate with relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the training activities.
37. The NGO shall ensure proper utilisation of the R&R budget available for the subproject. The NGO shall counsel the DPs in finding suitable economic investment options and help them in regaining the losses of land and other productive assets.
38. Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Committee Meetings

39. The NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to be a member of the GRCs. The NGO shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs).

40. The NGO shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.

41. The NGO shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the DPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC.

42. To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.

3. Carry out Public Consultation

43. In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the NGO will carry out periodic and ongoing consultation with DPs and other stakeholders.

44. Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities

45. The NGO shall assist the BSRDC to implement Road safety awareness, HIV/AIDS awareness measures, basic health and hygiene and trafficking. The NGO shall coordinate with Project Management and Authority Engineer and relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the activities.

4. Monitoring and Reporting

46. The NGO involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitor.

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

47. The NGO shall submit all of the following reports, brochures and outputs in a format approved by BSRDC.

- (i) **Inception Report.** To be submitted within two weeks of mobilization which includes work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract.
- (ii) **Project Information Brochure.** Summarize the RP, translate summary and produce Project Information Brochure in local language within 1 month of mobilization. For distribution to all affected households.
- (iii) **Microplans for relevant Non-titleholders.** Includes issuance of ID cards and other documents. To be completed at an agreed time with BSRDC.
- (iv) **Monthly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to BSRDC at the end of each month. Shall include weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.

- (v) **Quarterly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to BSRDC at the end of each quarter. Shall include progress on implementation, livelihood restoration program, GRC, HIV/AIDS awareness program, issues and challenges, and etc.
- (vi) **Completion Report** at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the DPs.
- (vii) All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- (viii) Record minutes of all meetings.

E. Staffing Schedule

48. The table below details the required staffing structure for the assignment. Key personnel will be evaluated during the proposal evaluation stage. The NGO is required to submit CVs for the key personnel positions. Non-key personnel will not be evaluated during proposal stage. At least one woman should be included as Field Support Staff.

1. Required Experts

No.	Particulars	No. Positions	Estimated Person-months
Key Personnel			
1.	Team Leader	1	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
2.	Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
3.	Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	2 (one for each revenue district)	6 (intermittent over 36 months)
4.	Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
5.	Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
Non-key Personnel			
6.	Field Support Staff	4 (two for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
7.	MIS Expert	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
8.	Support Staff Amin, Chain-man and field staff	6 (one each for each revenue district)	12 (intermittent over 36 months)
Total		20	354

49. All staff should be mobilized within 3 days of notice from the project resettlement officer.

2. Key Indicative Tasks per Position

50. The position-based tasks specified for each of the positions is mentioned below. The tasks are indicative and the NGO needs to propose its own working arrangement as a team based on the overall requirements in the TOR.

No.	Particulars	Tasks
1	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall technical and operational management of NGO team. • Act as main counterpart when communicating with BSRDC and relevant government agencies. • Draft work plan and ensure work plan is followed. • Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. • Review documentation and reports to verify accuracy.
2	Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for assigned section of alignment • Provide guidance to Field Staff and verify information collected. • Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. • Provide support to Grievance Redressal Mechanism
3	Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for assigned section of alignment. • Valuation of assets of DPs. • Responsible collecting field level information. • Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.
4.	Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for community development and community awareness related assignment. • Road Safety and Highway users psychology understanding. Responsible collecting field level information. • Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.
5.	Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for land acquisition related matter and co-ordination with revenue department of the district. • Preparation of compensation with LA office and facilitating distribution of compensation. • Preparation/distribution of assistance amount.
6.	Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for working on field with DPs.
7.	MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform all computer/database related needs for the assignment.

3. Qualification & Experience

51. Qualification and experience requirements for experts are listed below.

Staff	Qualification & Experience
Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Post graduate degree in social science or Sociology/ Economics/ Master in Social Work/ Masters in Rural Development, Bachelors of law shall be added qualification • 10 years of minimum professional experience in R&R implementation. • 5 years of minimum relevant experience with 3 (three) linear project experience in implementing land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Previous experience in project funded by external donors. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

Staff	Qualification & Experience
Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Social Science (Sociology/Social work/Anthropogy/Geography/Economics). Post graduate degree in social science is preferred • 10 years of minimum professional experience • 5 years of minimum relevant experience in at least 3 linear project implementing land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Previous experience in project funded by external donors strongly preferred. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Proficient in local language preferred.
Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering. 3 years of minimum professional experience with experience in valuation of land asset/building, preparation of estimate. Knowledge of LA act is essential particularly the estimate preparation. • Previous experience in working rural communities required. Proficiency in local language is required.
Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Social Science (Sociology/Social work/Anthropogy/Geography/Economics). Post graduate degree in social science is preferred • 10 years of minimum professional experience. 5 years of minimum relevant experience in at least 3 linear project in community development and community awareness projects. Previous experience in project funded by external donors strongly preferred. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Proficient in local language preferred.
Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition Expert Should be at least a graduate. S/he should have about 15 years of working experience in the field of land measurement, land records, and, acquisition of land. Should have worked for about 5 years in R&R or rural development projects. S/he should have experience of participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.
Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The field support professionals should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region is essential.
MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in computer application or related fields. • 3 years of minimum professional experience • Proficient in operating computer and Microsoft Word, and Excel. Ability to design and manage database. Proficient in English and local language.

4. Condition of Services

52. The NGO shall ensure that the RP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the NGO shall be to ensure that each and every eligible DP receives appropriate and due entitlement (within the Entitlement Framework) and that, at the end of the project R&R services, the eligible DPs have improved (or at least restored) their previous standard of living. Additionally the NGO shall help the BSRDC in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RP in its spirit and entirely including activities involving some financial implications.

53. All documents created, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of the BSRDC. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the NGO without explicit permission of the BSRDC.

5. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by BSRDC

54. The BSRDC will provide to the NGO the copies of all relevant documents required for the NGO to undertake its work. Documents will include the DPs' Census, the RP, and technical drawings. The BSRDC will assist the NGO in collaborating with the Supervision Consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

6. Payment Schedule:

55. The following payment milestone is proposed for making the payment to the NGO. The payment will be made subject to the submission of a certificate from the BSRDC that the targets have been achieved in a satisfactory manner.

Sl. No.	Indicative Payment Milestone	Payment (% of contract Value)
1	On submission and approval of the inception Report complete in all respects	10%
2	On completion of the identification, verification of DPs and initial consultation sessions, and submission of updated data on DPs (Identification and Verification report) and review of the same by the BSRDC.	10%
3	Demarcation of ROW, providing DGPS, TBM, Notice Boards and Concrete Pillars of appropriate shape and size and Publication of Preliminary Notification under Section 11 of L.A. Act as well as submission of proposal for transfer of Govt. land to Revenue & Land Reform Department.	10%
4.	Publication of Declaration and Summary of R&R up to Section 19 of LA Act	10%
5.	Preparation of Compensation sheet and Declaration Award up to Section 22 & 23 of LA Act	10%
6.	On submission and approval of first 30% of the Micro Plans of DPs	3%
7.	On submission and approval of second 30% of the Micro Plans of DPs	3%
8.	On submission and approval of final 40% of the Micro Plans of DPs	4%
9.	On completion of distribution of compensation amount to DPs.	10%
9.	On completion of the rehabilitation process and implementation of Livelihood and Income Restoration Program, Road Safety Awareness and HIV/AIDs, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages.	10%
7	On submission of the Final Completion Report	10%
8	On approval of the Final Completion Report	10%
	Total	100%

56. For livelihood restoration Road Safety awareness and HIV/AIDS awareness component, BSRDC will provide additional funding specific for those activities. NGO will submit cost proposal

to BSRDC for approval prior to implementation of specific component. NGO will be reimbursed based on actual costs.

57. The above remuneration includes all costs related to carrying out the services, including overhead. The service tax or any other tax component shall be reimbursed/ paid to NGO on production of documents. The insurance cost will be separate of the total project cost; the client shall be billed for this.

APPENDIX 7: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY/EXPERT FOR 2-LANE SH-58 ROAD PROJECT

A. Introduction

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is presently implementing Bihar State Highways (BSHP) Project under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance to strengthen and rehabilitate the deteriorated state roads and upgrade some newly declared state roads to provide reliable road transport services in the state. BSRDCL is planning for upgradation of SH-58 (29.48 km) into two-lane road and requested ADB for financing under project loan modality.

2. This RP for two-lane road project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDC. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category-A¹⁹ as per as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. BSRDC require an independent consultant for external monitoring and reporting of RP implementation for the project.

B. Objectives and Requirements of Monitoring and Evaluation

3. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to assess whether the RP is implemented on schedule and within budget and whether the goals and principles of the RP are achieved. Specifically, monitoring and evaluation will focus on the following aspects of the DPs' situation and the resettlement process.

- Social and economic situation prior to and after resettlement;
- Timely disbursement of funds;
- Functioning of the grievance redress mechanism
- Environmental conditions;
- Social adaptability after resettlement;
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- Special items related to the vulnerable groups;
- Condition and quality of land temporarily acquired when it is returned to the original land users;
- Measures taken to restore affected livelihoods; and,
- Living conditions and economic status of DPs following resettlement in comparison to the "without project" scenario.

4. Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio-economic baseline of the DPs prior to actual land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant); (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their {resettlement or displacement/relocation (as relevant)} and adjustment during Project implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of one year after land acquisition or displacement or relocation (as relevant). In addition, qualitative and quantitative evaluation will be made on the sustainability of living conditions of

¹⁹ According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

DPs. Investigation will include consultations and observations with DPs, IAs, local officials, village leaders, as well as a quantitative sample survey of displaced households. Focus group discussion will be conducted with male and female DPs, and vulnerable groups.

5. If the findings of the EM indicate significant compliance DPs, the EM will work with the EA and PIU to prepare a separate corrective action plan (CAP) in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, to address pending or new LAR impacts. The EM will monitor and report on the implementation of the CAP.

C. Monitoring Indicators

6. Monitoring will include process, output and outcome indicators. The monitoring framework and formats stipulated in the RP will be adopted. The following general indicators will be covered.

- Disbursement of entitlements to DPs and enterprises/businesses: compensation, relocation, housing, cultivated farmland, and employment as specified in the RP.
- Provision of relocation options: the affected persons must move into chosen resettlement/housing option at least one month before physical displacement/relocation; for those opting for self-construction, payment of compensation and provision of housing sites should be completed at least three months before physical displacement/relocation; the compensation for construction of houses should be equivalent to the replacement cost; the DPs must receive their entitlements and allowances on time.
- Development of economic productivity: re-allocation of cultivated land, land restoration, job opportunities available to DPs, number of DPs employed or unemployed.
- Standard of living: Throughout the implementation process, the trends in standards of living will be observed and the potential problems in the way of restoration of standards of living will be identified and reported. The Monitor will carry out a comprehensive socio-economic survey after the completion of resettlement implementation to document the standards of living and the conditions of the DPs after resettlement. The survey will be updated annually.
- Restoration of civic infrastructure: all necessary infrastructure should be restored at the resettlement sites at least up to a standard equal to the standard at the original location; the compensation for all infrastructure should be sufficient to reconstruct it to the same quality
- Effectiveness of resettlement planning. Adequacy of assets measurement, entitlements, sufficiency of budget, and timeliness of mitigation measures.
- Level of satisfaction of DPs: level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the resettlement program; the operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress will be reviewed and the speed and results of grievance redress measures will be monitored.
- Social adaptability and cohesion: impacts on children, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, public participation, DPs' attitudes and reaction to post resettlement situation, number of complaints and appeal procedures, implementation of preferential policies, income restoration measures, and improvements in women's status in villages.
- Other Impacts. The monitor will verify if there are unintended environmental impacts and impacts on employment and incomes.

D. Special Considerations

7. Special attention will be paid to women, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities/groups, as well as the poor and vulnerable groups during monitoring; these include:

- The status and roles of women: Closely monitor any change in women's status, function and situations.
- Differential impacts on indigenous peoples/ethnic minority groups. Closely monitor the socioeconomic status of indigenous peoples to ensure that they have not been further marginalized. Monitoring indicators should to the extent possible be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
- Care and attention to vulnerable groups: Closely monitor living conditions of the poor, the elderly, the handicapped, female headed households and other vulnerable groups after resettlement, to ensure that their livelihood is improved.
- Monitoring and evaluation will provide information on the utilization and adequacy of resettlement funds.