

# Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP)

Document Stage: Draft  
Project Number: 47101-004  
July 2018

India: Assam Power Sector Investment Program –  
Tranche 3

Combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples  
Plan (CRIPP) – Volume 2

Prepared by: Assam Power Generation Company Limited through Assam Electricity Grid  
Company Limited (Government of Assam) for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 23 July 2018)

Currency unit	–	Indian Rupees (INR)
INR1.00	=	\$0.014
\$1.00	=	INR 68.98

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADC	-	autonomous district council
AEGCL	-	Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited
APGCL	-	Assam Power Generation Company Limited
APH	-	auxiliary power house
ASEB	-	Assam State Electricity Board
CRIPP	-	combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan
CRTDP	-	combined resettlement and tribal development plan
ESO	-	environment and social officer
FGD	-	focus group discussions
GIS	-	gas-insulated substation
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
ha	-	hectare
IAY	-	Indira Awas Yojana
IPPF	-	indigenous peoples planning framework
KCC	-	Kissan Credit Card
km	-	kilometre
LKHEP	-	Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project
kV	-	kilovolt
MPH	-	main power house
PMC	-	project management consultant
PMU	-	project management unit
RoW	-	right-of-way
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
SS	-	substation
TL	-	transmission line

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. This draft combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (CRIPP) addresses the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples issues of the transmission line subcomponent of the tranche 3 of the Assam Power Sector Investment Program to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The subcomponent has potential involuntary resettlement impacts and impacts on indigenous peoples which are largely temporary in nature. This draft CRIPP complements the combined resettlement and tribal development plan (CRTDP), which was prepared for other the components of the project. Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGCL) of Government of Assam (GoA) will be the executing agency (EA) as well as implementing agency (IA)

ii. The power transmission system will comprise the construction of a 220 kV double circuit (DC) transmission line (TL) from the main power house (MPH) site of Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project (LKHEP) to the 132/33 kV substation (S/S) at Sankardev Nagar (Lanka). The CRIPP covers social safeguard impacts of the 52 km of 220 kV double circuit line from MPH of LKHEP to the 132/33 kV substation (S/S) at Sankardev Nagar (Lanka).

iii. The transmission line will traverse through 2 autonomous districts of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong and through the newly created district Hojai. The transmission line will pass through 30 villages.

iv. Total area affected by the tower bases is 4.21 hectare (ha) of land of which 4 ha are private land and 0.21 ha are government land. Total number of towers to be erected is 187 of which 178 will be erected on the acquired private land and 9 towers on government land. The total area of crop losses because of the construction of the transmission line is 173 ha of private land and 172 households (with 1,187 persons) will be affected. Thirty-six kilometers (among total 52 km) of the transmission line will pass through the designated/notified tribal areas. Land losses are related to tower footings, affecting 123 households of scheduled tribes.

v. Three hundred fifty households with 2,415 persons will be affected by the transmission line. Of these, 178 households with 1,228 persons will be affected by tower bases and 172 households with 1,187 persons will be affected by transmission. Summary of transmission line impacts is given in following Table E-1.

**Table E-1: Summary Impacts**

#	Impacts	Quantity
1	Total number of towers on private land and area affected by the tower	178 towers (4.00 ha)
2	Total number of towers on government land and area affected by the tower in government land	9 towers (0.21 ha)
3	Total area for crop compensation for temporary Impact for transmission line RoW	173 ha
4	Total number of fruit trees for tower base	53
5	Total number of non-fruit/timber trees for tower base	72
6	Estimated number of trees along the RoW	195
7	Total estimated number of AH and APs under tower footings	178 AH 1,228 APs
8	Total number of estimated AH and APs under the RoW	172 AH 1,187 APs

#	Impacts	Quantity
9	Grand total of AH and APs (tower footings and RoW)	350 (AH)
		2,415 (APs)
10	Total number of vulnerable households (including both the tower base and RoW)	242

AH = affected households, APs = affected persons, ha = hectare, RoW = right-of-way.

vi. Group discussions have been carried out on the right-of-way (RoW) of the transmission from March to May 2018 at 7 locations with 65 potential project-affected persons. Several consultations were carried out with women groups at two locations and 23 women participated. In tribal areas, consultations were held at 5 locations with 43 participants. Local affected communities generally support the construction of the transmission line as it would improve electricity supply which in turn will enhance their quality of life. In addition to the consultations held during the assessment of transmission line, many rounds of consultations were carried out for the hydro component in the same locality where broad community support from the affected Gram Sabha has been obtained from the local people and its representatives. Consultations process will be continued throughout the project implementation. The CRIPP summary will be made available in Assamese local language. The draft CRIPP will be disclosed on the ADB's website and on the APGCL's website. Subsequently, final CRIPP will be disclosed on ADB's website and on APGCL's website.

vii. A three-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established. The first tier is the grass-roots level mechanism. Grievances of the affected persons (APs) are first dealt with by *gaon buras* in consultation with field officials, and project contractors. Complaints that cannot be addressed at the level of *gaon buras* will be forwarded to the project-level grievance redress committee (GRC) which is the second tier. The third tier is the appellate GRC at the state level. APGCL will deal with the complaints and grievances as the appellate GRC. The presence of the GRM or seeking relief from it is not a bar to take grievances and complaints to national courts for arbitration.

viii. The CRIPP follows India and Assam regulatory system and ADB's social safeguard policies. The key national law is "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,<sup>1</sup> 2013 (RFCTLARRA). Others are (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 (ii) The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and (iii) Ministry of Power's (MoP) guideline related to compensation for transmission lines. The compensation principles adopted for the project shall comply with applicable laws and regulations of the Government of India/ State Government, as well as ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements. The Entitlement Matrix for the subcomponent is given in Table E-2.

**Table E-2: Entitlement Matrix**

#	Type of Losses/Impacts	Definition of Affected Persons/Households (Entitled Persons/Households)	Entitlement	Details
1	Loss of crops (tower base/RoW/ construction related impacts if	All AHs (titled holders, share-croppers,	Compensation at market value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at market value to be computed with assistance of agriculture department.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> There is no compulsory land acquisition in transmission line project and hence, it will not be triggered.

#	Type of Losses/Impacts	Definition of Affected Persons/Households (Entitled Persons/Households)	Entitlement	Details
	beyond RoW)	Lease holders and non-titled households)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to APs to harvest crops.</li> <li>• In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.</li> </ul>
2	Loss of trees (tower base/RoW/ construction related impacts if beyond RoW)	All affected households (titled holders and non-titled holders)	Compensation at market value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at market value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department.</li> <li>• For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for remaining productive years to be computed at current market value.</li> <li>• For timber trees compensation at market cost based on type of trees.</li> <li>• Timber will be retained by the owner.</li> </ul>
3.	Other damages (if applicable) during construction which may go beyond the tower base or RoW	All AHs	Compensation at market value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at market value as assessed by the concerned authority.</li> </ul>
4	Impacts on vulnerable households (households affected by tower base)	Vulnerable affected households (scheduled tribes, households headed by women, physically handicapped/disabled family, below poverty line household, as certified by local authority)	One-time lump sum assistance equivalent to three months of minimum wage to vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The minimum wage as INR250 per day for 30 days for 3 months (equivalent to INR22,500 per vulnerable household).</li> <li>• On recommendation of state authority. This will be paid over and above the compensation.</li> <li>• Multiple vulnerability will be considered as one unit for vulnerable assistance.</li> </ul>
5	Land area affected below tower base	Titled owner	Compensation up to 85% of land value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation based on market value with to be computed in assistance with the revenue authority.</li> <li>• Up to 85% of the compensation value will be paid as per the MoP Guidelines.</li> </ul>



#	Type of Losses/Impacts	Definition of Affected Persons/Households (Entitled Persons/Households)	Entitlement	Details
6	Land area affected in corridor of width of RoW	Titled owner	Compensation up to 15% of land value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation based on market value with to be computed in assistance with the revenue authority.</li> <li>• Up to 15% of the compensation value will be paid as per the MoP Guidelines.</li> </ul>
7	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the CRIPP	

AHs = affected households, APs = affected persons, CRIPP = combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan, INR = Indian rupees, MoP = Ministry of Power, RoW = right-of-way.

ix. The total cost of land acquisition and resettlement of the subcomponent is estimated at INR100 million. APGCL will be the executing agency (EA) as well as the implementing agency (IA) of the subcomponent. APGCL will work with AEGCL, the transmission utility corporation for design and construction of line. APGCL has already constituted a project management unit (PMU) at the subproject level. The PMU is headed by the Director, one Environment and one Social Officer (ESO) has been engaged at PMU to oversee the implementation of environment and social safeguard plans. The PMU will be supported by project management consultants (PMC).

x. APGCL will ensure that land, crop and tree compensation are paid to the APs during the construction of transmission by designated sections before any physical or construction work is started. APGCL through its PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Semiannual monitoring reports document the progress of land acquisition and compensation payments. These reports will be submitted to relevant state departments and ADB for review and approval biannually.

# 1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 1.1 Overview and Background

1. This combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (CRIPP) has been prepared for the transmission evacuation component of tranche 3 under the Assam Power Sector Investment Program. The CRIPP is draft at this stage. Tranche 3 component consists of Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project (LKHEP or the project) and its associated transmission evacuation facilities. The project is designed as a run-of-river scheme with diurnal storage on the Kopili river at Longku and will generate 120 MW power comprising the main power house (MPH) with 2 units of 55 MW each and an auxiliary power house (APH) with 10 MW capacity (with 10% continuous overload) to be located at the dam toe. The dam is designed as a concrete gravity dam, with a height 70.10 m and width of 345.05 m. The scheme has been planned to run at full potential in the monsoon season and operate as a peaking station in the non-monsoon season. The proposed project is situated in the Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao (also known as North Cachar Hills) Autonomous District Council (ADC) areas of Central Assam. The power evacuation system is one of important components of the project having impacts on involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples, though the impacts are mostly temporary in nature. Due to the nature of impacts, and since there is no permanent land acquisition, this CRIPP has been prepared separately for the evacuation system, in addition to the combined resettlement and tribal development plan (CRTDP) which has been prepared for the hydro components.

2. The power evacuation system, an essential component of LKHEP, will be used to evacuate power it generates into the national and/or local grid. The power evacuation system will include the construction of a 220 kV double circuit (DC) transmission line (TL) from the main power house (MPH) site of LKHEP to an existing 132/33 kV substation (S/S) at Sankardev Nagar (Lanka) and the construction of a 33 kV single circuit (SC) TL from the auxiliary power house (APH) site of LKHEP to an existing 132/33 kV S/S at Umrangsu. The length of 220 kV TL between the MPH to Sankardev Nagar is about 52 km, and the 33 kV line<sup>2</sup> between the APH to Umrangsu is 20 km. The TL corridors are envisaged to bypass some villages and/or settlements and avoid forests.

3. The power evacuation system will also involve upgrading of an existing 132/33 kV S/S at Sankardev Nagar with the existing 2 power transformers of capacity 2x25 megavolt amp (MVA) to 220kV with 2 interconnected transformers (ICT) of capacity 2 x 160 MVA. The relevant switchgear proposed type is a gas insulated substation (GIS). There is no land acquisition associated with the upgrading work and it has been found during the due diligence that the land belongs to government and there are no encroachments and informal settlers.

4. Therefore, this CRIPP includes the 52 km of 220 kV double circuit line from the main power house (MPH) of LKHEP to the existing 132/33 kV S/S at Sankardev Nagar (Lanka). The power evacuation system will be financed by ADB under the current multitranchise financing facility (MFF) tranche 3 and thus, is considered as an integral part of the LKHEP and assessed in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009). This assessment is part of the overall assessment carried out for LKHEP. The construction of the power evacuation system for LKHEP

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<sup>2</sup> The 20 km of 33 kV line will have no such impacts since this a very small line which is a distribution line and most likely to be pole based. Distribution lines do not cause any such impacts and will be mitigated during the construction, i.e, construction schedule during off-the-crop-season and the right-of-way for distribution line is minimal. The contractor will take mitigation measures during construction to avoid the impact and in case of unavoidable impacts, the same will be compensated. Contingency provision for crop compensation has been allotted in the budget under the contingency.

shall be the responsibility of Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL).<sup>3</sup> APGCL will coordinate with AEGCL for transmission system components.

## 1.2 Subproject Description (220 kV Double Circuit Transmission Line)

### A. Engineering Features

5. Power evacuation for main power house (MPH) via associated 220 kV DC TL consists of the following:

- i. Voltage level: 220 kV
- ii. Tapping point: MPH (2 units of 55 MW each)
- iii. Termination point: 132/33 kV S/S at Sankardev Nagar (Lanka)
- iv. Length of line: 52 km (Approximate)<sup>4</sup>
- v. Right-of-way width: 35 meters
- vi. 4 (four) nos. of 220 kV feeder bays<sup>5</sup>

Table 1.1 provides the description of the components.

**Table 1.1: Description of Components for 220 kV DC TL**

Component	Function	Description
Towers, comprising of body, cage, cross, arms and peak	To support the conductors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of about 187 towers<sup>6</sup> which includes 114 angle towers and 73 suspension tower</li> <li>• Design (height of 30 m, width of 8.6 m)</li> <li>• Spacing (at a distance of 250–350 m depending on the terrain and stability of the soil)</li> <li>• Material galvanized steel</li> </ul>
Insulators (I String)	To prevent unwanted flow of electric current from conductor to earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-manufactured electrical component made of porcelain</li> <li>• For each tower 12 insulators (tension string) are required</li> </ul>
Conductors (double circuit), length 52 km	To evacuate electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type used: ACSR “Zebra”</li> </ul>

ACSR = Aluminium conductor steel reinforced, km = kilometer, m = meter.

### B. Proposed Corridor (Right-of-Way) For 220 kV DC TL

6. The proposed corridor for the 220 kV TL will start from the switch yard at the MPH site situated on the right bank of river Kopili (GPS coordinates: 25°41'54.02"N, 92°48'15.98"E) and will end at an existing 132/33 kV S/S at Sankardev Nagar (Lanka) (GPS coordinates: 25°59'16"N and 92°55'30"E) situated in the Sankardev Nagar area in Village Pam Gaon in district Nagaon. This S/S is being operated by AEGCL. The right-of-way (RoW) is 35 meters. The GPS coordinate

<sup>3</sup> AEGCL is responsible for the coordinated development of transmission and distribution of electricity in the state along with PGCIL under central sector.

<sup>4</sup> To be finalized at the time of detailed survey which is almost completed with some partial stretch to be completed (approximately 9 kilometres of line to be surveyed).

<sup>5</sup> Redundancy in transmission shall be provided so that in case of breakdown of one line, the other line is capable of transmitting whole power from the project.

<sup>6</sup> Considering 300 m average spacing between two 220 kV towers.

of towers are given in Annexure 1.

### C. Location

7. The lines will traverse through three districts such as Hojai, Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong. Out of the three districts, the line will also pass through 2 districts such as Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao (also known as North Cachar Hills) of Autonomous District Council (ADC) areas of Central Assam. These districts are tribal districts under the scheduled area. The line will pass through 30 villages. Details on the list of villages are given in Table 1.2 and the route alignment is shown in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2.

**Table 1.2: Location of the Subproject**

#	Name of Village	Name of District
1	Shanker Dev Nagar	Hojai
2	Jora Phukhari	Hojai
3	Aam Phukhari	Hojai
4	Lakhipur	Hojai
5	Pub-Bhalukmari	Hojai
6	Pachim Bhalukmari	Hojai
7	Kashipur	Hojai
8	Uttar Dablang	Hojai
9	Dablang	Hojai
10	Pub-Dablang	Hojai
11	Boradlong	Hojai
12	Lalang Dubbi	Hojai
13	Krishna nagar(Sinjuri)	Hojai
14	Watizor-2	Karbi Anglong
15	Hajagapher	Karbi Anglong
16	Majhiahadi	Karbi Anglong
17	Bakari Phong Haza	Karbi Anglong
18	Deklem Nepali Basti	Karbi Anglong
19	Deklem Tilha Basti	Karbi Anglong
20	Deplem Pur	Karbi Anglong
21	Baraima	Dima Hasao
22	Baro-wasling	Dima Hasao
23	Choto-wasling	Dima Hasao
24	Ningthelangso	Dima Hasao
25	Wasibul	Dima Hasao
26	Panchas Thila Basti	Dima Hasao
27	Arda	Dima Hasao
28	Kalampo	Dima Hasao
29	Langari-1	Dima Hasao
30	Lanpher Mukh	Dima Hasao

Source: Social Inventory, May 2018.

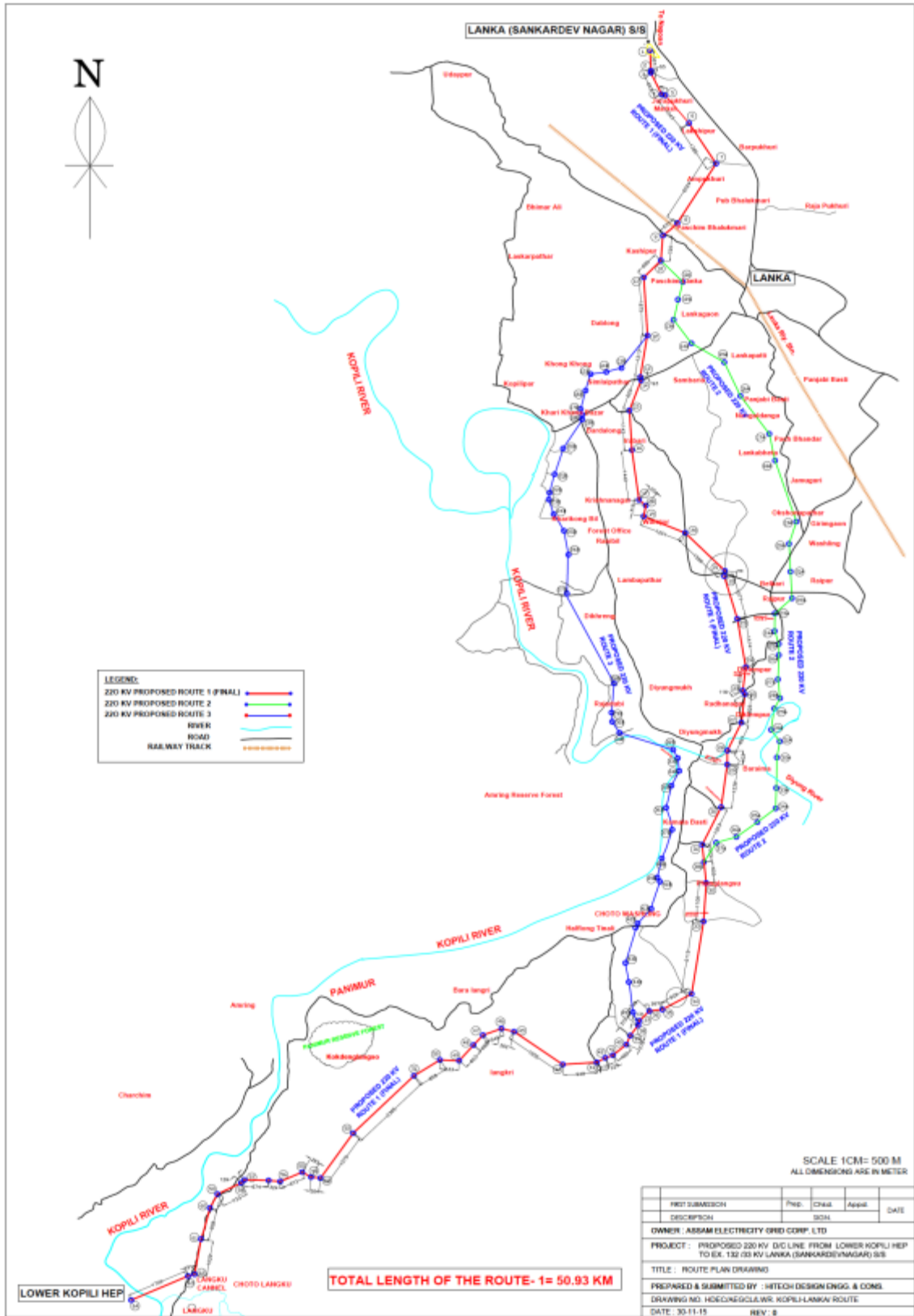


Figure 1.1: Proposed Route Map for the 220 kV TL with Routing Options

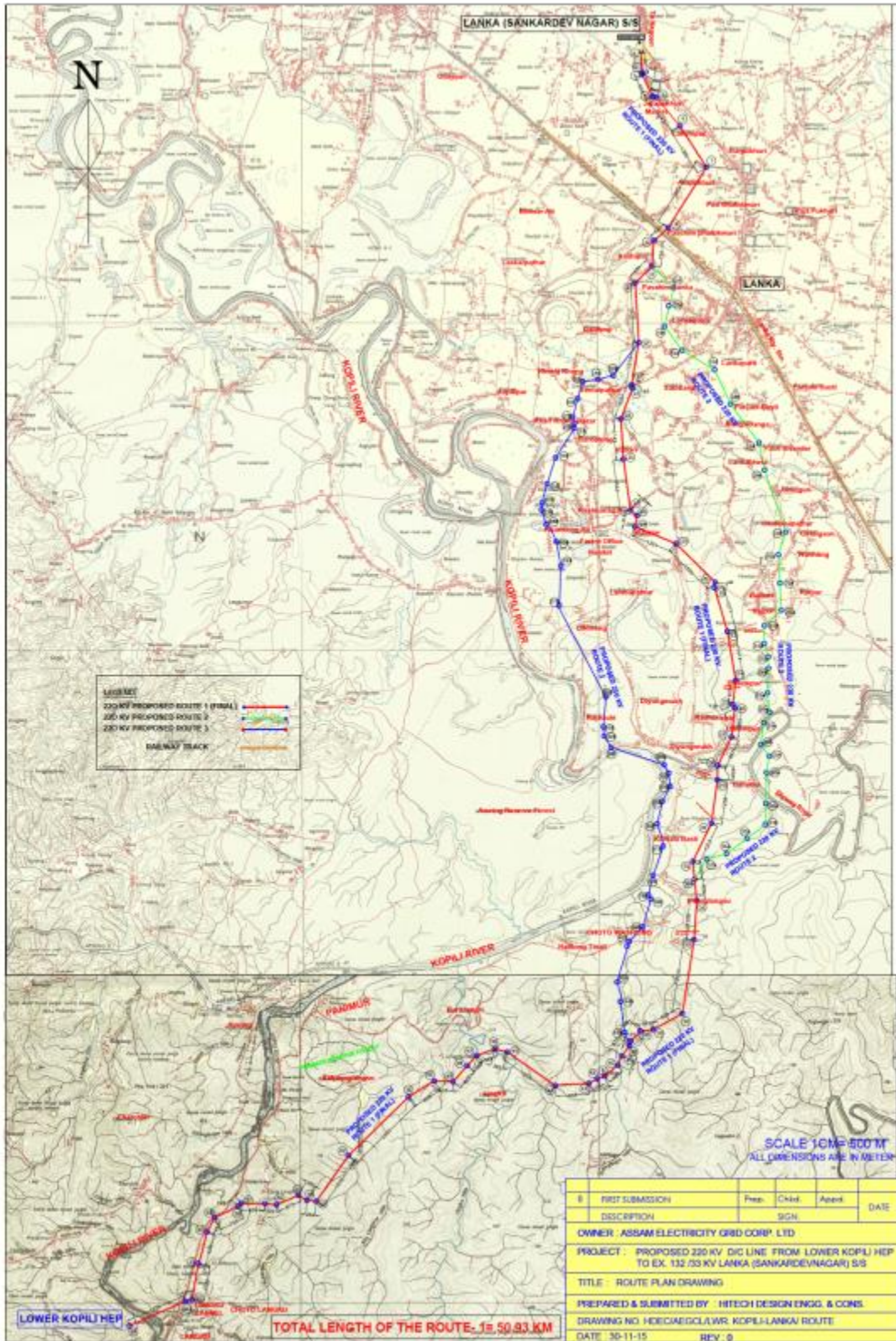


Figure 1.2: Proposed Route Map on Topographical Sheet for the 220 kV TL



### **1.3 Minimizing Resettlement**

8. As a standard practice, the route of the transmission line has been so finalized to avoid or to minimize impacts towards temporary damages on crops/trees/structures if any coming in the RoW during construction. For construction of transmission line, the project proponent follows the law of the land (i.e. the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, part 3, section 10 to 19 conferred under section 164 of the Electricity Act, 2003 through Gazette by India, extra ordinary dated 24th Dec. 2003), to place and maintain transmission lines under over along or across and posts in or upon, any immovable property. However, the clause 10 (d) of same act stipulates that the user agency shall pay full compensation to all interested for any damages sustained during the execution of said work. Therefore, procedure has been designed to minimize impacts, during the preliminary survey and/or investigation (for screening and scoping of the project with at least 3 alternative route alignments), thereafter during detailed survey (spot)/design followed by foundation work, tower erection and during the stringing of conductors.

#### **a) Towers foundations and footings**

9. All towers foundations and towers footings are dug and laid, including transportation of material and land clearance, generally at the end of a crop season to avoid impacts on cultivations and need for compensation. After construction of transmission towers, farmers are allowed to continue cultivation of crops below the towers.

#### **b) Towers erection**

10. All towers are erected at the end of the crop season, and before the following one.

#### **c) Stringing**

11. Given the limited time needed for the stringing, the latter can be done right after the tower construction but before the next crop season.

12. Productive losses due to the transmission line construction are negligible. However, due care shall be taken to avoid damages to crop/trees by taking up the construction activities during lean period or post-harvest season. As per the prevailing norms farming activities shall be allowed after the construction work is completed. All affected farmers will be compensated for damages, as per the laid down procedure.

### **1.4 Approach and Methodology**

13. The broad approach and methodology adopted to prepare the draft CRIPP is as follows:
- The study was done based on the route alignment done by AEGCL. The alignment is final subject to minor changes during the final and check surveys by the construction contractor.
  - Route survey was completed for almost 45 kilometres out of 52 kilometres. However, it is noted that only angle points have been identified and pegged and the normal towers are not yet spotted, and pegged which will be done by the contractor. Total number of towers is 187 of which 114 are angle towers and 73 are normal suspension towers. Out of the total 114 angle towers, the locations of 88 angle towers have been finalized (May 2018).
  - Land ownership details have been collected for 46 towers and census survey was

conducted among affected 46 households.

- Based on the result of the census surveys of the 46 households, the overall impact of the project has been estimated.
- Regarding the lines and the RoW, an estimate has been done based on an inventory survey about the potential impacts during the construction phase of the transmission line.
- The RoW for the line is 35 meters.
- A socioeconomic survey was also carried out in the project area which includes the affected and non-affected households in the project area.
- A separate socioeconomic survey was also carried out among the households residing in the tribal district of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong in order to prepare the socioeconomic profile of the tribal people living in the project areas.
- Inventory of assets survey was also carried out to assess the temporary impacts such as crop and tree losses by a transact and walk over survey.
- Stakeholder consultations were carried out.
- The census and socioeconomic survey carried out by the trained local team and representative of AEGCL, and was supervised and monitored by the social safeguard specialists (consultant).

14. The draft CRIPP will be finalized and updated after the final survey is completed for the remaining lines, angle towers and other towers. Impacts related to loss of crops and trees along the RoW of transmission are not confirmed yet as this will be known during the construction, therefore, APGCL/AEGCL through its construction contractor will be responsible for finalizing the impact for each stretch which will be taken up for construction and the results will be incorporated into the draft CRIPP. Following steps will be taken to finalize and update the draft RIPP which are described below:

- APGCL through AEGCL and the contractor will finalize the detailed designs of the line alignment and physical pegging of all towers.
- Collection of land ownership details will be collected.
- Based on the final alignment, inventory assessment of loss of crops and trees will be completed.
- Upon collection of all necessary data, the draft CRIPP will be updated/finalized and will be sent to ADB for approval and disclosure.



## 2. IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION, RESETTLEMENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

### 2.1 Background

15. This chapter outlines the findings of census surveys and the inventory of lines in terms of impact on land, trees, crops, etc. Census survey of the affected households<sup>7</sup> for the tower base and the inventory of lines were carried out from March to May 2018. The inventory of losses (IoL) for the transmission lines, census surveys of affected households for the tower base, socioeconomic surveys and public consultations were carried out according to the engineering design and available route alignment. As per the prevailing regulation, there is no private land acquisition required for construction of transmission line project. There is no physical displacement. The impacts are categorized in to two types such as impacts due to tower base and impacts due to line along the RoW. The impacts are both permanent and temporary. Permanent impacts will occur from land requirements for tower footings and loss of private trees. Temporary impacts are foreseen in terms of loss of crops along the RoW during the construction of transmission lines. Loss of trees is also foreseen along the RoW. As mentioned in the preceding chapter, the findings on the impacts are based on actual surveys as well as estimate. Out of a total 187 towers, land details were available only for 46 towers; therefore, census surveys were conducted for 46 households which are being affected by the tower base and the remaining impacts are estimated based on the findings of the census surveys of 46 households. Additionally, a walkover survey was carried out to assess the broad impact related to loss of crops and trees. Based on the walk over surveys, an estimate has been made to calculate the impact. Walkover survey was done keeping in consideration 35 meters of RoW.

### 2.2 Impacts Due to Tower Footings/Base

16. Total area affected by the tower base is 4.21 ha of which 4.00 ha of land is private land and 0.21 ha is government land. Total numbers of towers are 187 of which 178 are to be placed on privately owned land and 9 towers are to be placed on government land. It is found that 53 numbers of fruit trees and 72 numbers of non-fruit trees will be cut due to placing of tower footings. Total affected households are estimated to be 178 and total affected persons are estimated to be 1,228 for the tower base. Total vulnerable households are 123. There will be no impact on structures or buildings and there will be no physical displacement due to the tower base. Summary details on the impact due to tower footing are provided in Table 2.1 and the result of inventory survey for tower footing as per available information is provided in Annexure 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Impact Due to Tower Base**

Particulars	Quantity
Length of the line	52 kilometers
Line passing through schedule area (tribal area)	36 kilometers
Total number of tower	187
Number of tower to be placed on private land	178
Tower to be placed on government land	9
Total tower area to be affected by tower base	4.21 hectare
Tower area to be affected on private land by tower base	4.00 hectare
Tower area on government land	0.21 hectare
Number of fruit trees	53

<sup>7</sup> Each affected household in the project has been considered as a unit eligible for receiving cash compensation. Household is comprised of persons living under one roof and sharing one kitchen. The census survey was carried out for the available household during the time of surveys which is 46 affected households for the tower base.

Particulars	Quantity
Number of non-fruit trees	72
Total trees	125
Number of affected households (surveyed)	46
Total number of affected household (estimated)	178
Number of affected persons as per surveys	316
Total number of affected persons (Estimated)	1,228
Vulnerable households as per Surveys	13
Total vulnerable households Estimated	123
Land area considered for assessing the total land value compensation as per Ministry of Power's Guidelines (85%) <sup>8</sup>	3.40 hectare (4 × 0.85%)

Source: Census Survey, March–May 2018 and estimate.

### 2.3 Impacts of the Transmission Lines (RoW)

17. There will be temporary impacts during the construction of transmission lines along the RoW which will be limited to loss of one season crops. Exact loss will be known during the construction phase. A preliminary assessment has been done to estimate the total area of crop loss which is 173 hectares on private land, as such approximately 172 households<sup>9</sup> (1,187 persons)<sup>10</sup> are anticipated to be affected on a temporary basis as calculated based on the average plot size. On top of it, the land compensation of up to 15% of the land value will be provided. In addition to the tower footings, it is also estimated that a total of 195 numbers of trees will be affected along the transmission line right of way. Summary Details are given in **Table 2.2** and the inventory of losses for the line is given in Annexure 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Impact Due to Transmission Line (RoW)**

Particulars	Quantity
Length (km)	52
Right-of-Way (meter)	35
Total Area (hectare)	182
Government/Barren Land (hectare)	9.10
Private/Cultivated/Crop Land (hectare) for crop compensation	173
Private land considered for land value compensation <sup>11</sup> as per MoP Guidelines (15%) which is in addition to the crop compensation (hectare)	25.94 (173 × 0.15%)
Number of trees to be cut	195
Estimated Number of Affected Households	172
Estimated number of Affected Persons	1,187
Affected number of Vulnerable households	119

Source: Inventory of Lines and Estimate.

<sup>8</sup> Each affected household losing private land due to tower footing will be compensated up to 85% of the affected land value.

<sup>9</sup> The average land holding size per household in project area is 1.002 hectare. The total estimated affected private land in the RoW is 182 ha and therefore, the total number of estimated affected households in the RoW is 172 who will be temporarily impacted.

<sup>10</sup> The average household size as per the census and socioeconomic survey is 6.9. Therefore, the estimated number of affected persons along the RoW is 1,187.

<sup>11</sup> Each affected household having private land under the transmission line RoW will be entitled for land compensation up to 15% of the affected land value in addition to the crops and trees.

## 2.4 Impact on Scheduled Tribe/Indigenous Peoples

18. Transmission line passes through two autonomous districts - Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong which fall within the scheduled area. Whilst many scheduled tribes no longer maintain their cultural traditions and have settled amongst the non-tribal populations the scheduled tribes are considered vulnerable affected persons and therefore, they are considered as indigenous peoples for the purposes of this CRIPP. Impacts are limited to the transmission lines where 36 kilometres of line will pass through the designated/notified tribal area. All losses are related to tower footings (affecting 123 indigenous peoples/scheduled tribe households, 849 persons and 2.91 ha of land) and temporary impacts in the RoW (affecting an estimated 119 IP/ST households, 823 persons and 120 ha of land). A separate socioeconomic profile has been prepared in the subsequent chapter 3.

## 2.5 Summary of Impacts

19. A total of 350 households and 2,415 persons will be affected for the tower base and RoW. Of these, 178 households will be affected by tower base and an estimated 172 households will be affected by line corridor/RoW. Summary of impacts is given in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3: Summary Impacts**

#	Impacts	Quantity
1	Total number of towers on private land and area (ha) affected by the tower	178 towers
		(4.00 ha)
2	Total number of towers on government land and area (ha) affected by the tower in government land	9 towers
		(0.21 ha)
3	Total area for crop compensation for temporary Impact (ha) for transmission line RoW	173 ha
4	Total number of fruit trees for tower base	53
5	Total number of non-fruit/timber trees for tower base	72
6	Estimated number of trees along the RoW	195
7	Total estimated number of affected households and affected Persons under tower footings	178 affected households
		1,228 affected persons
8	Total number of estimated affected households and affected persons under the RoW	172 affected households
		1,187 affected persons
9	Grand total of affected households and affected persons (tower footings and RoW)	350 affected households
		2,415 affected persons
10	Total number of vulnerable households (including both the tower base and RoW)	242

### 3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### 3.1 Background

20. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is the socioeconomic profile of the general project area (detailed analyzed tables are provided in Annexure 3.1) and the second part covers the socioeconomic profile of the scheduled tribal area. The last part of the report is a conclusion and comparative analysis of socioeconomic condition of tribal and non-tribal area. Socioeconomic household surveys were conducted in the project area between March 2018 and May 2018. A social analysis has been carried out in the subproject area through a sample socioeconomic household survey. This survey includes households along the transmission line route, however not all households are affected by the subprojects. A total of 296 sample households were surveyed of which 140 households (47%) were from general area covering 16 villages (Lakhipur, Uttar Dablang, Krishhna Nagar, Dablang, Kashipur, Lalang Dubi, Aam Pukhari, Pub- Dablang, Dablang (Majh), Aam Pukhari, Lakhipur, Pub- Bhaluk Mari, Pashchim Lanka Gaon, Shambariya, Bordolong and Lalang Dubi) and 156 households (53%) from the notified tribal area covering a total of 12 villages (Diklem Nepali Basti, Diklem Pur, Bakri Phang Haja-3, Raj Nagar, Diklem Tila Basti, Dismao-2, Baro- Wasling, Baraima, Haja Gapher, Majiahadi, Watizar-2 and Baraimah).

#### 3.2 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project in General Area (Affected and Non-Affected)

21. **Demography:** Socioeconomic survey data suggests that the average family size is 6 persons. All the surveyed households reported that they are staying in joint families. The sex ratio of the subproject area is 1,000 males: 899 females. The household composition in the general area reveals that 21 households are women headed households, 7 households are headed by elderly people and 63 households fall under the below poverty line category being tribal household.

22. **Literacy and Education:** The survey data suggests that the overall literacy rate is 85.5%. Male literacy rate (88%) is slightly higher than the literacy rate among females (82.6%). This implies that in terms of literacy females are not much lagging behind the males. Education attainment levels across gender are more or less the same as per the socioeconomic survey. There is no discernible difference found between the male and female on attainment of education at various levels.

23. **Access to basic amenities:** For a large proportion of households (89%), hand pump is the main source of drinking water. A few households (9%) reported that well is the main source of drinking water. About 45% of the surveyed households have toilet facilities. Flush toilets are available with only 3% of the households in the subproject area. Majority (55%) of the households do not have any toilet facility.

24. **Major Economic Activities:** The households in the subproject area depend on two major economic activities. Most important economic activities of the households are agriculture with 78% of surveyed households reporting it. The second most important economic activity is daily wage labour which is reported by 71% of the households. A sizeable proportion of households reported that they are involved in agricultural labour (15%), government service (13%), and small enterprise (21%).

25. **Landholding Status:** All the surveyed households in the subproject area possess land.

The average size of landholding is 7.9 bigha<sup>12</sup> equivalent to 10,569 square meter (1.05 ha). A land size of 5 bigha or less is possessed by majority of the households (76%). Nearly 19% possess land size in the range of 5.1 to 20 bigha. A few proportion of households (5%) possess large size of land i.e. more than 20 bigha (2.67 ha).

26. **Major cropping pattern:** About 95% households reported that they yield crops. For majority (73%) of those households with crop yield, paddy is the major crop. This is followed by sugarcane, as reported by 19.5% households. A very few proportion of households reported vegetables (3.8%), and fruits (2.3%) as their major crop. Almost all the households cultivated or produced the major crop once a year.

27. **Average yield of crops:** The average yield of rice is 36.2 quintal per household, and sugarcane is 164.8 tin per household. Those households who cultivate vegetables, the average yield is 25 quintal per household. For fruits cultivation, the average yield is reported to be 1.5 quintal. Rice is the main yield for majority (73%) of the households and the total earning from this is estimated as 52.5 lakh. On the other hand, though 19.5% households were involved in sugarcane the total earning from it stands as 30 lakh rupees. For 3 households who cultivate fruits, the total earning is 0.23 lakh rupees. Similarly, for 5 households who cultivate vegetables, the total earning is 1.65 lakh rupees. This shows that sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables are high earning crops as compared to that of paddy.

28. **Average Annual Income:** The average household income of surveyed households reported to be INR1,74,114. The economy of the subproject area is predominantly dependent upon agriculture followed by wage labour because for majority of households, agriculture (76%) and wage labour (70%) are main sources of family income. In terms of average annual income, services contribute to the highest average which is INR1,53,350 followed by business which contribute to an average of INR1,09,826. Though the income of most of the households are either from agriculture and wage labour the average annual income from these families found to be lower as compared to other households. Table below shows that the average annual income from wage labour is found to be INR95,398 and from agriculture is INR79,733.

29. **Average Annual Expenditure:** The total annual average expenditure per household is INR1,27,988, out of which the major expenditure is incurred on food (39.6%) followed by expenditure on education (13.2%), and on inputs for agriculture (12.5%). Health and clothing account for 6.8% and 6.5% of the average expenditure respectively. On transportation the household spend about 6.1% of the total household expenditure. The annual expenditure on consumption of fuel is 4.7% of total expenditure while electricity bill accounts for 2.5% of expenditure.

30. **Possession of Durable Goods:** Among the households in the subproject area, the commonly possessed durable good is bicycle (81%). More than half (53%) of the surveyed households have television and 42% of households have LPG gas connection. A two-wheeler for transportation is possessed by 12% of the households while 1% of the households reported having a car. Very few households have luxury items such as refrigerator (5%), washing machine (1%) and air conditioner (1%).

31. **Household Indebtedness:** Among the households in the subproject area, nearly one-fourth (24%) of the households have reported that they have taken loan. The main sources of taking loan are banks and other sources. The average loan amount taken from bank is INR42,625

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<sup>12</sup> Conversion: 1 bigha = 1,338 square meters and 1 ha = 10,000 square meter.

and they take the loan through a subsidised interest rate of 3.5%. The interest rate for loan from other sources are also lower (4%). Though few households (4%) had taken loan from private money lenders, the interest rate is relatively higher and the loan amount is also higher. This can lead to worsening the financial condition of the families.

32. **Benefits from schemes:** Nearly two-fifth (39%) of the households in the project affected area availed benefits from different government schemes. Of those who availed scheme benefits, majority (54%) benefitted from Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).<sup>13</sup> A sizeable proportion of households availed benefits of Kissan Credit Card (KCC)<sup>14</sup> and toilet scheme. A few households (9%) benefitted from government gas connection scheme.

33. **Major Illness:** In the subproject area nearly one-fourth (24%) of the households reported that their family member experienced major or some kind of illness during the last year. The types of illness reported are of various types. Of the total households who reported illness, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, heart problem and blood pressure are reported by 30% households. Most of the households undertook allopathic treatment.

34. **Migration Pattern:** In the project influence zone migration is reported by one-fifth of households (20.7%). Of those migrated, majority (69%) of them are found to have migrated to outside of the state and 31% have migrated to outside the district.

35. **Engagement of Women in Various Activities:** All the surveyed households reported that women are engaged in household work where they spend most of their time. In addition to household activities women are also engaged in either agriculture (67%) or allied activities (76%). A sizeable proportion (13%) of households reported that women are engaged in household-based business/enterprise. Although women are engaged in different economic activities their contribution to the household income is not considered by the households as tangible. Only 7 of the surveyed households reported that women contributed on an average of INR65,714 to the family income. The average annual income of these 7 households is estimated to be INR249,285. This means average earning of women members accounted for 26% of the total household income.

36. **Women's Voice in Decision Making:** Women in the subproject area are actively involved in household decision making. All the households give importance to women in decision making related to family matters. During the socioeconomic survey it was found that women are not only actively involved on important family matters such as health and education but also on financial matters.

37. **Information on Structure of Dwellings:** About 98% of the dwellings in the subproject area are residential. Only 2% are resident cum commercial. About 95% of the houses are permanent in nature and 5% houses have temporary construction. The average age of the structure is 19 years and the average area of the houses in the project influence zone is 80 square meter. The analysis shows that the average number of rooms are in the range of 2 to 3. All the rooms are lighted.

38. **Status on Electricity:** Most of the houses (83%) are electrified in the sub project area. About 17% houses are still not electrified. The main source of electrification is government and electricity is supplied from the government grid. According to the findings of the survey, on an

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<sup>13</sup> Housing schemes for poor people.

<sup>14</sup> To provide timely and adequate credit to farmers to meet their production credit needs.

average the houses have been electrified since 7 years. The availability of electricity is a problem as the average hours of availability of electricity is reported to be 11 hours in a day. The households use electricity for basic purposes such as lighting, heating and for entertainment. Almost all the households use the electricity for lighting purpose. The average hours of consumption of electricity for lighting are 3.39 hours. A very high proportion (85%) of the households use electricity for heating purpose and the average duration of use is 5 hours. About 62% use electricity for running television and music system and the average consumption is 4 hours. A sizeable proportion of the households (23%) use electricity for pumping the water and the average use is 3 hours. Almost all the households use electric lamps in the subproject area. The average number of electric lamps per households is 4. A high proportion (94%) of the households has fans and on an average electricity is used to run 2 fans. About 60% families use electricity to run on an average one television and 24% use electricity for an average one water pump. The survey findings reveal that all the households have electric meter in their households. The average expenditure on electricity by the 111 households reported is INR265 per month. All the households stated that they usually pay the electricity bill at different electricity office. About 47% households pay the bill monthly, 35% pay it bimonthly and 21% pay the bill on a quarterly basis. All the households stated that there is no case of electricity theft and the maintenance lies with the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB).

39. Besides electricity, the surveyed households use other fuels such as kerosene/diesel, wood and gas as an alternate energy. About 82% of the households use kerosene/diesel on an average for 2.4 hours. Wood is reported as an important source by 73% households. Around one-third households use gas and on an average each household use it for 2.1 hours. Most of the households are not satisfied with the current electric flow to their house. The reason for this could be attributed to the non-availability of electricity most of the time (on average 13 hours a day). Almost all the households are dissatisfied with the non-electric energy that they use. All the households perceive that non-electric energy creates inner pollution in the house. All the households are of the view that there is further requirement of electricity to their area.

### 3.3 Socioeconomic Profile of the Project in Tribal Area (Affected and Non-Affected)

#### 3.3.1 Demography

40. Socioeconomic survey finding in the tribal area suggests that the average family size is 5.4. The sex ratio in the tribal area is 1,000 males: 891 females. Most (87.2%) of the surveyed households in the tribal area reported that they are staying in nuclear families. This finding is on expected lines as in the tribal area as it is usually seen that after marriage the adult got separated from the parent family. The household composition reveals that 23 households are women-headed households, 8 households are headed by elderly people and 71 households fall under the below poverty line category. Details are given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Demographic Feature**

SI No	Particulars	Number/%
1	Total Household	156
2	Sex Ratio	891
3	Average Household Size	5.4

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

#### 3.3.2 Type of Settlement

41. The subproject areas belong to the rural area. The survey result shows that all the 156 households from the notified area reside in rural settlements.

### 3.3.3 Literacy and Education

42. The survey data suggests that the overall literacy rate among the tribal is 83.2%. Male literacy rate (85.9%) is slightly higher than the literacy rate among females (80%). This suggests that in terms of literacy females is not much lagging behind the males. Details are mentioned in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Literacy Status**

SI No	Particulars	Subproject area
1	Overall literacy rate	83.2
2	Male literacy rate	85.9
3	Female literacy rate	80.0

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

43. Educational attainment levels across gender are more or less similar as per the socioeconomic survey. As shown in Table 3.3, no discernible difference found between the male and female on attainment of education at various levels.

**Table 3.3: Gender Desegregated Education Achievement**

SI No	Education level	Male		Female		Total	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	School going	41	11	40	12	81	12
2	Primary	217	59	172	53	389	56
3	Secondary	50	14	43	13	93	13
4	Graduate	10	3	5	2	15	2
5	Illiterate	52	14	65	20	117	17
	<b>Total</b>	370	100	325	100	695	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.4 Access to Basic Amenities

44. **Drinking Water:** For majority of households (65%) well is the main source of drinking water. A sizeable proportion of households (29%) reported that hand pump is the main source of drinking water. Details are given in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4: Source of Drinking Water**

SI No	Source of Drinking Water	Frequency	%
1	Piped-water supply	4	3
2	Spring	0	0
3	Well	102	65
4	Stream	5	3
5	Hand pump	45	29
	<b>Total</b>	156	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

45. **Sanitation Facilities:** Majority (58%) of the surveyed households in the notified area have toilet facilities. Flush toilets are available with only 1% of the households. About two-fifth (40%) of the households do not have any toilet facility. Details are given in Table 3.5.



**Table 3.5: Type of Sanitation Facilities**

SI No	Type of Toilet	Number of Households	%
1	Flush Toilet	2	1
2	Latrine	91	58
3	No Toilet	63	40
4	Total	156	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.5 Major Economic Activities

46. The households in the notified area depend on two major economic activities, i.e. agriculture and daily wage labour. Agriculture in some section involves paddy and sugarcane and in remaining cases, it is mostly jhum cultivation. For most of the households (90%) agriculture remains the major economic activity. The second most important economic activity is daily wage labour mostly non-farm which is reported by 77% of the households. A small proportion of households reported that they are involved in agricultural labour (10%), government service (6%), and small enterprise (5%). Detail figures are given in Table 3.6.

**Table 3.6: Major Economic Activities of the Households**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Agriculture	141	90
2	Working for other farmers	15	10
3	Small enterprise	8	5
4	Service in Govt. Sector	9	6
5	Business and trading	2	1
6	Hunting or gathering	2	1
7	Daily Wage	120	77
8	Others	0	0
9	Total HH	156	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey March–May 2018.

### 3.3.6 Landholding Status

47. About 90.4% of the surveyed households in the notified area possess agricultural land. Nearly one-tenth households do not possess any land. Of those households who possess agricultural land, the average size of landholding is 9.6 bigha (1.28 ha). A land size of 5 bigha (0.67 ha) or less is possessed by majority of the households (57.7%). About 24% possess land size in the range of 5.1 to 20 bigha. A few proportion of households (8.9%) possess large size of land i.e. more than 20 bigha (2.67 ha). Details are given in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7: Type of Landholding**

Size of Land Holding	Cultivable		Non-Cultivable		Total Land Area	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nil	15	9.62	145	92.95	15	9.62
up to 5 Bigha	91	58.33	3	1.92	90	57.69
5.1 to 10 bigha	23	14.74	3	1.92	22	14.10
10.1 to 20 bigha	14	8.97	2	1.28	15	9.62
more than 20 bigha	13	8.33	3	1.92	14	8.97
Total	156	100.00	156	100.00	156	100.00
Total Average	8.31 Bigha (1.1 ha)		17.18 Bigha (2.30 ha)		9.65 Bigha (1.28 ha)	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.7 Major Cropping Pattern

48. For majority of the surveyed households in the notified area (73.7%) sugarcane is the major crop. This is followed by paddy, as reported by 41.7% households. A very few proportion of households reported vegetables (1.9%). All the households cultivated or produced the major crop once a year. Details are given in Table 3.8.

**Table 3.8: Major Cropping Pattern**

SI No	Type of Crop	Number of Households	%
1	Dal	1	0.6
2	Rice	65	41.7
3	Vegetables	3	1.9
4	Sugarcane	115	73.7
5	Total households with crop yield	156	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.8 Average Yield of Crops

49. The average yield of rice is 12.2 quintal<sup>15</sup> per household, and sugarcane is 139.6 tin per household. Those households who cultivate vegetables, the average yield is 15 quintal per household. Rice is the main yield for 41.7% of the households and the total earning from this is estimated as 11.8 lakh. On the other hand, majority (73.7%) households were involved in sugarcane and the total earning from it stands as 112.3 lakh rupees. For 3 households who cultivate vegetables, the total earning is 1.1 lakh rupees. Details are given in Table 3.9.

**Table 3.9: Average Yield of Different Crops**

SI No	Type of Crop	Number of Households	%Age	Total Yield (Quintal/Tin)	Average Yield	Price per Quintile/Tin (Rs)	Total Cost in lakhs
2	Dal	1	0.6	10	10	1,500	0.15
3	Rice	65	41.7	793	12.2	1,500	11.895
5	Vegetables	3	1.9	45	15	2,500	1.125
7	Sugarcane	115	73.7	16,050	139.6	700	112.35

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.9 Average Annual Income

50. The average household income of surveyed households in notified area is INR167,455. The economy of the subproject area is predominantly dependent upon agriculture followed by wage labour because for most of households agriculture (90%) and wage labour (76%) are main sources of family income. In terms of average annual income, services contribute to the highest average which is INR267,222 followed by business which contribute to an average of INR95,714. Though the income of most of the households are either from agriculture and wage labour the average annual income from these families found to be lower as compared to other households. Table below shows that the average annual income from wage labour is found to be INR81,689 and from agriculture is INR90,865. As estimate has been made to assess the number of households below the poverty line<sup>16</sup> and found that 110 households (71%) fall below the estimated poverty line and 46 households (29%) are above the estimated poverty line. Details

<sup>15</sup> Conversion: 1 quintal = 100 kg and 1 tin = 25 kg.

<sup>16</sup> The estimate on poverty line is done based on US dollar 1.5 per day per person equivalent to INR527 per person per day. The average family size is 5.4 per household and total threshold for poverty line is INR189,540 (average HH size 5.4 X INR 527 X 30 Days X 12 months = INR189,540).

are given in Table 3.10.

**Table 3.10: Average Annual Income**

SI No	Source of Income	Number of Households	% of Households	Average Annual Income in Rs
1	Agriculture	141	90.4	90,865
2	Service	9	5.8	267,222
3	Business	7	4.5	95,714
4	Labour	119	76.3	81,689
5	Professional	1	0.6	110,000
6	Others	6	3.8	67,500
7	Total households	156		167,455
8	Households below the estimated poverty line (annual income < INR189,540 )	110	71	
9	Households above the estimated poverty line (annual income > INR189,540 )	46	29	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.10 Average Annual Expenditure

51. The total annual average expenditure per household in the notified area is INR108,922 out of which the major expenditure is incurred on food (40%). This is followed by expenditure on inputs for agriculture (16.1%) and education (12.5%). Health and clothing account for 3.4% and 7.2% of the average expenditure respectively. On transportation the household spend about 5.1% of the total household expenditure. The annual expenditure on consumption of fuel is 5.9% of total expenditure while electricity bill accounts for 2.7% of expenditure. Details are given in Table 3.11.

**Table 3.11: Average Annual Expenditure**

SI No	Type of Expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (Rs)	%
1	Food	43,711	40.1
2	Transportation	5,589	5.1
3	Clothing	7,823	7.2
4	Health	3,714	3.4
5	Education	13,639	12.5
6	Communication	2,152	2.0
7	Social functions	2,400	2.2
8	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)	17,532	16.1
9	Consumption of fuel for household	6,372	5.9
10	Electric bill	2,885	2.7
11	Others (specify)	3,100	2.9
	Grand total (1–11)	108,922	100.00

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.11 Possession of Durable Goods

52. Among the households in the notified area the commonly possessed durable good is bicycle (77.5%). A sizable proportion of the surveyed households have television (46%) and LPG gas connection (31%). A two-wheeler for transportation is possessed by 8% of the households. Very few households have luxury items such as refrigerators (1.2%). Details are given in Table 3.12.

**Table 3.12: Possession of Durable Goods**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Radio	3	1.92
2	Bicycle	121	77.56
3	Television	72	46.15
4	L.P.G connection/gas cylinder	49	31.41
5	Computer	5	3.21
6	Refrigerator	2	1.28
7	Motor cycle/scooter	12	7.69
8	Car	1	0.64
9	Other	2	1.28
	Total households	156	100.00

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.12 Household Indebtedness

53. Among the households in the subproject area, about 35% of the households have reported that they have taken loan. The main source of taking loan is banks with almost all of them reported taking the loan from bank. The average loan amount taken from bank is INR30,674 and they take the loan through a subsidised interest rate of 3%. The interest rate for loan from other sources are also lower (4%). There are 3 households who had taken loan from relatives and the interest rate is 5%. Details are given in Table 3.13.

**Table 3.13: Average Amount Taken from Different Sources and Interest Rate**

SI. No	Source	Number of Household	Average Amount Taken	Average Amount Returned	Average Balance to be Returned	Interest Rate
1	Bank	50	30,674.00	9,666.6	28,934.00	3%
2	Relatives	3	27,333.30	0	27,333.30	5%
3	Private money lender	1	10,000.00	0	10,000.00	5%
4	Others	1	5,000.00	0	5,000.00	4%

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.13 Benefits from schemes

54. Nearly two-fifth (39.7%) of the households in the project affected area availed benefits from different government schemes. Of those who availed scheme benefits, majority (76%) benefitted from Kissan Credit Card (KCC).<sup>17</sup> A sizeable proportion (15%) of households availed benefits of toilet scheme.<sup>18</sup> A very few households benefitted from government gas connection (6%) and Indira Awas Yojana<sup>19</sup> (IAY) (3%) scheme. Details are given in Table 3.14.

<sup>17</sup> To provide timely and adequate credit to farmers to meet their production credit needs.

<sup>18</sup> Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

<sup>19</sup> Housing Schemes for the poor.

**Table 3.14: Types of Schemes**

SI No	Government Schemes	Number of Households	%
1	Gas	4	6
2	IAY	2	3
3	KCC	47	76
4	Toilet	9	15
	Total	62	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.14 Major Illness

55. In the notified area about 22% of the households reported that their family member experienced major or some kind of illness during the last one year. The types of illness reported are of various types. Of the total households reported illness, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, heart problem and blood pressure are reported by 17% households. Another 17% households reported joint pain. Most of the households undertook allopathic treatment. Details are given in Table 3.15.

**Table 3.15: Type of Illness**

SI No	Type of Disease/Illness	Number of Households	%
1	Appendicitis	1	3
2	BP	4	11
3	Diabetes	1	3
4	ENT	1	3
5	Gall bladder	1	3
6	Gas	4	11
7	Heart problem	1	3
8	Joint pain	6	17
9	Intellectual disability	2	6
10	Old age	4	11
11	Stomach problem	2	6
12	Liver Problem	2	6
13	Handicapped	1	3
14	Low pressure	1	3
15	Allergy	2	6
16	TB	1	3
17	Cancer	1	3
	Total households	35	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.15 Migration Pattern

56. About 18% of surveyed households reported about migration in the notified area. Of those migrated, a very high proportion of them (93%) are found to be migrated to outside of the state and only 7% have migrated to outside the district. This suggests that no such income opportunities are available in the nearby districts. Details are given in Table 3.16.

**Table 3.16: Migration Pattern**

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	28	18
2	No	128	82
3	Total households	156	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.16 Engagement of Women in Various Activities

57. Almost all the surveyed households, women are engaged in collection and sale of forest products (94%), agriculture (90%), and allied activities (96%) in addition to household chores. A sizeable proportion (29%) of households reported that women are also engaged in household-based business/enterprises.

58. Although women are engaged in different economic activities their contribution to the household income is not recognised as tangible income. Only 14 of the surveyed households reported that women contributed on an average of INR27,500 to the family income. The average annual income of these 14 households is estimated to be INR1,81,000. This means average earning of women members contributed for 15% of the total household income (Table 3.17).

**Table 3.17: Type of Activities for Women**

SI No	Activities	Number of Households	%
1	Agriculture	140	90
2	Allied activities	149	96
3	Collection and sale of forest products	147	94
4	Agricultural labour	6	4
5	Non-agricultural labour	1	1
6	Household industries	45	29
7	Service	2	1
8	Households work	154	99
	Total households	156	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.17 Women's Voice in Decision Making

59. Women in the notified area are actively involved in household decision making. All the households give importance to women in decision making related to family matters. During the socioeconomic survey it was found that women are not only actively involved on important family matters such as health and education but also on financial matters.

### 3.3.18 Information on Structure of Dwellings

60. All the dwellings in the notified area are residential. All the houses in the surveyed households are permanent in nature. The analysis shows that the average number of rooms is in the range of 2 to 3. All the rooms are lighted. Details are mentioned in Table 3.18.

**Table 3.18: Interior Details of Structures**

SI No	Particulars	Total
1	Average number of rooms in house/structure	2.5
2	Average lighted rooms	2.5

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

### 3.3.19 Status on Electricity

61. Most of the houses (75%) are electrified in the sub project area. About one-fourth houses (25%) are still not electrified. Details are given in Table 3.19.

**Table 3.19: Status on Electrification**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Electrified Houses	117	75
2	Non-Electrified Houses	39	25
<b>3</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	156	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

62. The main source of electrification is government grid and electricity is supplied from the government grid. According to the findings of the survey, on an average the households have been electrified since 7.7 years. The availability of electricity is a problem as the average hours of availability of electricity is reported to be only 9.5 hours in a day. Details are given in Table 3.20.

**Table 3.20: Average Usage Pattern of Electricity**

SI No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Average Years of Electrification	7.7
2	Average Hours of availability of electricity per day	9.5

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

63. The households use electricity for basic purposes such as lighting, heating and for entertainment. All the households in the notified area use the electricity for lighting purpose. The average hours of consumption for lighting are 2.6 hours. A very high proportion (82.9%) of the households use electricity for heating purpose and the average duration of use is 4.2 hours. About 62.4% use electricity for running Television and music system and the average consumption is 4 hours. A few households (7.7%) use electricity for pumping the water and the average use is 2.6 hours. Details are given in Table 3.21.

**Table 3.21: Purpose of Electricity Use**

SI No	Purpose	Number of Households	%	Average Hours of Consumption
1	Lighting	117	100	2.6
2	Heating and cooling	97	82.9	4.24
3	Pumping water	9	7.7	2.6
4	TV	73	62.4	4
5	Others	3	2.6	13

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

64. All the households use electricity to light electric lamps. The average number of electric lamps per households is 4. A high proportion (84.6%) of the households use electricity for fans and on an average runs 2 fans. About 62% families use electricity to run on an average one television and 7% use it for an average one water pump. All the houses have meter system. Details are given in Table 3.22.

**Table 3.22: Average Number of Assets for Electric Use**

SI No	Particulars	Number of households	% households	Average Number
1	Lamps	117	100.0	4
3	Fans	99	84.6	2
4	TVs	72	61.5	1

SI No	Particulars	Number of households	% households	Average Number
6	Water pumps	8	6.8	1
7	Others	4	3.4	1
	Total households electrified	117		

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, March–May 2018.

65. The average expenditure on electricity by the 115 households reported is INR211 per month. All the households stated that they usually pay the electricity bill at different electricity office. About 47% households pay the bill monthly, 44.5% pay the bill on a quarterly basis, and 8.5% pay it bimonthly. About 91% households stated that there is no case of electricity theft and 9% reported that there are cases of electric theft. All the households stated that the maintenance lies with the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB). None of the households are satisfied with the current electric flow to their house. The reason for this could be attributed to the non-availability of electricity for most of the time (on average 9.5 hours a day). All the households are of the view that there is further requirement of electricity to their area.

### 3.3.20 Other Alternate Fuel Consumption

66. Besides electricity the surveyed households use other fuels such as kerosene/diesel, wood and gas as alternate energy. About 76% of the households use kerosene/diesel on an average for 2.7 hours. Wood is reported as an important source of fuel by 68% of households. Around 16% households use gas and on an average each household use it for 2.2 hours. Details are given in Table 3.23.

**Table 3.23: Average Expenditure on Non-Electric Energy Sources**

Sl. No	Source of Usage	Number of Households	%	Average Hours of Consumption	Average Quantity of Consumption
1	Kerosene/diesel	119	76.3	2.7	188 ml
2	Wood	106	67.9	3.5	5.1 kg
3	Gas	25	16.0	2.2	214 grams
4	Total households	156			

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## 3.4 Discussion and Conclusion

67. No visible difference found between the sex ratio of non-tribal (899 females) and tribal population (891 females) in the subproject area. The average family size of non-tribal (5.8) and tribal families (5.4) does not show much difference. However, all the households in non-tribal families are staying in joint families while most of the tribal families are nuclear families.

68. The overall literacy rate is more or less same across non-tribal and tribal households. There is not much difference between the male and female literacy rate in both the non-tribal and tribal households. This suggests that tribal households are not lagging behind with regard to education when compared to the education profile of non-tribal families.

69. With regard to source of drinking water non-tribal and tribal households use different sources. For most of the non-tribal households, hand pump is the main source of drinking water while for majority of tribal households well remain the main drinking water source. On availability of household toilet facilities, proportion having toilet facilities is higher among tribal (58%) as compared to non-tribal family (45%).



70. Agriculture and daily wage labour remain the major economic activities of both the non-tribal and tribal households. On landholding status, it is interesting to found that proportion of households having land is higher among tribal (90%) than among non-tribal (79%). Also the average size of landholding is higher for tribal (9.6 bigha) as compared to non-tribal households (7.9 bigha). Paddy is the main crop for majority of households among the non-tribal while sugarcane is the main crop for the tribal families. All the households across non-tribal and tribal cultivated or produced the major crop once a year.

71. The average household income of non-tribal households is INR1,74,114 and for tribal households is INR1,67,455. This shows that there is not much difference on the income status of families across these two categories as major economic activities for earning remains same for both the categories. With regard to annual average household expenditure, non-tribal households expenditure (INR1,27,988) is higher when compared to the expenditure of tribal families (INR1,08,922). Expenses on food items remain the major expenditure for both the non-tribal and tribal households with around 40% of the total expenditure. Regarding the possession of durable goods, the major items found in both the categories are bicycle, television, and gas connection.

72. On indebtedness, significant proportion of households (35%) in tribal areas reported taken loan as compared to the proportion in non-tribal households (24%). The major sources for taking loan are banks and other sources for non-tribal households while for tribal families, bank is the lender. All the lenders except private moneylenders charge an interest in the range of 3%-5% in both the non-tribal and tribal categories. With regard to benefits from government schemes, around two-fifth in both the non-tribal and tribal households availed benefits from different government schemes. Majority of the non-tribal households have received benefit from IAY scheme while majority of tribal households have availed the benefit of KCC.

73. Among the non-tribal household nearly one-fourth (24%) of the households reported that their family member experienced major or some kind of illness during the last one year while around 22% of tribal households reported illness. Most of the non-tribal as well as tribal households undertook allopathic treatment.

74. With regard to migration, it is reported by one-fifth of households among non-tribal and 18% of tribal households. Across the non-tribal and tribal, majority migrated to outside of the state.

75. On engagement of women in various activities, it was found that apart from household activities women are also engaged in other activities. Most of the women from non-tribal families engaged in either agriculture or allied activities while almost all women in tribal families are engaged in collection and sale of forest products, agriculture, and allied activities. Although women are engaged in different economic activities their contribution to the household income is not recognised by the non-tribal as well as tribal households. However, all the households give importance to women in decision-making related to family matters.

76. With regard to electrification status, most of the non-tribal households (83%) are electrified while three-fourths are electrified among tribal households. For both the non-tribal and tribal households the main source of electrification is government and electricity is supplied from the government grid. The average hours of availability of electricity in a day are less among the non-tribal and tribal households. However, average hours of availability among the non-tribal (11 hours) are slightly better than the average in tribal households (9.5 hours).

77. The comparative analysis between the non-tribal and tribal households on most of the parameters shows that the demographic, and education profile of the tribal households are more

or less same with that of non-tribal households. The data on average annual income and expenditure of households and profile of indebtedness indicate that in terms of income status no visible difference found between the tribal households and non-tribal households in the sub-project area.

## 4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 Consultation

78. As an integral part of the safeguards planning process, the affected persons and local communities were consulted during the preparation of the CRIPP of the transmission line. Initial public consultation has been carried out in the subproject areas with the objectives of minimising probable adverse impacts of the project through alternate design solutions and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing awareness among the community on the benefits of the project. The community were also informed about the grievance redress mechanism – its location and who is the person that they should contact.

79. Group discussions were carried out along the transmission line by the project safeguard consultants and the survey team from March 2018 to May 2018. These activities were conducted at 7 locations through informal public meetings and were comprised of 65 total participants (96% male 4% female). Additionally, separate consultations were carried out among the women group in two locations comprising of 23 women. This consultation process includes tribal area where consultations were held at 5 locations that comprised of 43 participants. Details on place, date and number of participants in the consultations are described in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Location of Consultations**

#	Name of Village	Name of the District	Tribal Area or Non-Tribal Area	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants
<b>I. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS</b>					
1	Lakhipur / Pub Bhalukmari	Hojai	Non-Tribal Area	16-04-2018	11
2	Baraima	Dima – Hasao	Tribal Area	07-04-2018	5
3	Jora Pukhari	Hojai	Non-Tribal Area	26-03-2018	11
4	Watizar-2	Karbi Anglong	Tribal Area	26-03-2018	10
5	Diklem, Raj Nagar	Karbi Anglong	Tribal Area	08-04-2018	10
6	Diklem- Tilha Basti	Karbi Anglong	Tribal Area	08-04-2018	8
7	Haja Gapher	Karbi Anglong	Tribal Area	10-04-2018	10
<b>II. GENDER CONSULTATIONS</b>					
	Hajagapher	Karbi Anglong	Tribal Area	27-03-2018	12
	Dismao-2	Dima Hasao	Tribal Area	06-04-2018	11

### 4.2 Objective of Consultations

80. Following are the main objectives of the consultations:

- Make people aware about the project and its potential impacts with proposed mitigation measures.
- Choose the line alignment route in order to minimize adverse impacts.
- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to loss of land, assets and its due compensation.
- Seeking their no-objection and especially in the tribal area for the project.
- Involve the scheduled tribe and indigenous people in the consultation process especially in the scheduled areas and to seek their views on their expectation on compensation and assistance etc.
- Develop a thorough coordination between all stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project.
- Make them aware about the project implementation schedule, compensation

methods grievance redress mechanism etc. and seeking their views on continued participation.

### 4.3 Findings of the Public Consultations

81. Local communities are generally receptive to the transmission line improved electricity supply is expected to improve quality of life. They also expect that employment opportunities will be created. Major concerns of the people emerged during consultations are related to possible degradation of land value, safety measures for the high voltage line, seeking employment of local people during construction, seeking adequate compensation for the losses, requesting for the timely compensation. All the concerns and queries of the local people were clarified and assured that 85% of land value below the tower footings and 15% of land value under the right of way will be paid as compensation and the ownership will remain with the original owners and will be allowed to use their land post construction. It was also clarified that compensation will be paid as per the assessment by the concerned revenue authority for each losses based on the current market rate in a timely manner. It was also communicated to the local people that adequate safety measures are always taken while designing the line which includes safety clearances from habitats and avoiding habitat area while aligning the line and there will be adequate vertical clearances also. Efforts will be made to engage the local people during the construction activities where feasible based on the available skills. Summary findings on public consultations are described in Table 4.2. Details of records on each consultation meetings at various villages are attached in Annexure 4.1.

**Table 4.2: Summary Findings of Public Consultations**

<b>Issues Discussed</b>	<b>People's Views and Perception</b>
General perception about the project	Majority of the villagers reported that they were not aware about the transmission line project before although they are aware about the proposed hydropower project. However, people at Watizar-2 village and Diklem-Tilha Basti mentioned that they got the information from the surveyor team during page marking. People in general felt that the project is required for sufficient power supply to the household as at present power supply is less and infrequent. People in Watizar-2 village were of the view that the increased power supply will generate employment opportunities in the future. In some villages people perceived that the proposed project will ensure more power supply and will meet the power requirement for agriculture and small industries.
Support of local people for the proposed project	People from almost all the villages agreed that they will support the project.
Support and participation during project implementation	People from all the villages expressed that they will extend support to the project and participate during the implementation of the project as and when required.
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the project	Majority of people did not mention about any critical issues related to the project. People of Diklem, Raj Nagar and Haja Gapher villages doubted that the project might reduce the value of land due to tower installation and passing of transmission line.
Criteria to be considered during project design, operation stage and construction	Adequate safety measures are needed during construction and post construction phases. Most of the villagers suggested that the transmission line should avoid the residential area. People of Jora Pukhari and Watizar-2 villages expressed that tower should be installed on the corner of the field and not in the middle.
Employment potential in the project	Most of the villages wanted that employment opportunity should be given to people during implementation of the proposed project.

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
	People of Jora Pukhari and Diklem, Raj Nagar village held the view that during the implementation of the project local people should be given priority for employment.
Ethnic Minorities	People from some villages reported that the villages are inhabited by Karbi/Dima Hasao and Kachhari tribals.
Compensation expected in case of loss of crops	Most of the people during consultation held that they want compensation at market rate for loss of crops. They preferred payment of compensation through check payment.
Occupation and cropping	Almost all the villages during consultation mentioned that agriculture and daily wage labour are the major economic activities. Paddy and sugarcane are the main crops in the area.
Sources of power supply	All the areas covered during consultation admitted of getting power from the government sources. However, they expect reliable power supply.
Sources of electricity	The source of electricity is the government grid for all the areas covered during the consultation.
Status of current electricity supply	Almost all the villages during the consultation reported that current electricity supply is not sufficient and regular. Electricity supply is available only 8-10 hours in a day. No power supply during evening when requirement is peaking.
Source of drinking water	Most of the villages in the general area mentioned that hand pump is the main source of drinking water while villages in the notified area reported that well remained the main source of drinking water.
Perceived benefits from project	People in most of the villages opined that the project will contribute to regular and sufficient power supply in the future. The sufficient power supply will help in the growth and development of agriculture and small industries sector in the area in future.
Perceived loss	Most of the villages expressed the apprehension that due to overhead transmission line and tower installation their farmland will be affected, and the value of land will also be reduced.
Other issues	People in most of the villages wanted timely completion of the project. People in Diklem-Tilha Basti suggested that for safety height of tower should be maximum because sugarcane is the main crop and for farming it is very necessary for sugarcane to maintain the height. People in Baraima village expressed that they need hand pumps for drinking water in the village.
Usefulness of consultation	All the villagers admitted that the consultation is useful, and helpful as they got an opportunity to share their views about the proposed project.
Involvement of people in implementation	People from all the villages expressed that they will extend support to the project and participate during the implementation of the project as and when required.

#### 4.4 Findings of the Gender Consultations

82. Women engage in multiple activities including usual household chores. Almost all of them during consultations mentioned that they too are engaged in land cultivation. Women also engaged in small scale business and animal husbandry. Some women during the consultation reported that they also involved in jaggery making from sugarcane. The tribal women engaged in making *khol* (making of traditional dresses)

83. The literacy rate among the older women is not high. Most of them had education up to the primary level. However, literacy rate among the young women is high and the majority of them

have secondary education. Both the government and private schooling facilities are available near the villages. During the consultation it emerged that private schools became the popular choice because the government schools have minimum infrastructure and facilities. People choose between government or private schools depending on the economic conditions of the family as the fees of the private schools are much higher than that of government schools. College facilities are available within the 10 km radius of the village. For them there is no difference between education of boys and girls. They send them to school and invest on education as per their capacity. Among the tribal community also education of male and female child is equally important. Due to the increased importance on education, drop out cases has become rare. Drop out of girls is also hardly seen as people give equal emphasis to girls' education. Most of the parents realised the importance of education in getting jobs and other income generation activities. Both male and female child mainly spent their time in education. During the consultation women members shared that girls help in the household activities like cleanliness, washing utensils, helping in jaggery making, care of younger siblings, and both boys and girls provide help in farming activities as per their choice and capacity. No cases of child labour reported in the area.

84. The adolescent girls and women in the tribal household have the traditional skill of *khol* making. They have inherited the skills from their parents. The selling price of one set of traditional dress ranges between INR7,000 to INR10,000. Women have equal ownership rights over private land and also of the property in the community. There is inequality in wage rates of men and women. They expressed that though the nature and duration of work is same for women and the men, in the pretext of not performing hard work women are paid less.

85. The women have important say in the education of children and other family matters. The women who are working and earning have the equal role to take decision on the use of their money. Women are aware about the panchayati raj institutions at the village level and participate in political processes. Due to the reservation women at the local bodies, there are a few women members elected as ward members. The elected women members are aware about their role and responsibilities.

86. Women in the project area are open to new job opportunities during project implementation and would like to participate in the project activities if given chances. They expect that the project should take proper mitigation during construction so that adequate health safety and social safety is maintained. APGCL and AEGCL will ensure all the measures to keep the women safe and would engage them in the project activities where feasible.

#### **4.5 Consultation with Scheduled Tribe (Indigenous Peoples)**

87. Consultations were carried out at five locations where in the scheduled tribe area where some of the portion of the line will pass through in two ADC such as Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong. AEGCL has consulted with all the land owners informally prior to fixing up of the tower footings and prior to pegging of the towers. Usually, informal consultations are held with the land owners during the surveys and during pegging of the transmission towers and also during collection of land details. During the census surveys of the available land owners, it was also discussed with the affected land owner about the project and asked about the mode of compensation they expect. The key stakeholders in the consultations include village head (Gaon Bura), affected people and other local people in the surrounding area. Issues related to project scope and time line etc were discussed and also the provision of new guidelines issued by Ministry of Power (MoP) related to compensation of tower base and right of way were also discussed. Broad policy principles of the project were also discussed in order to make the affected indigenous peoples aware of their eligibility for entitlement. Major concerns of the indigenous peoples do not

vary from that of the mainstream population. They too raised issues such as fair compensation, avoiding physical structures, prior notice regarding the construction schedule etc to which their concerns were clarified and expect special attention to the tribal population.

#### **4.6 Disclosure**

88. APGCL through AEGCL, will provide relevant resettlement information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language (English and Assamese) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The transmission line will pass through the scheduled area however; the schedule tribes understand Assamese language. Notification as per the Electricity Act, 2003 on project information will be disclosed in the local newspaper. The draft CRIPP will be made available in relevant local government offices and at the project site office of APGCL at Lanka. The summary CRIPP will be made available in Assamese local language. The draft CRIPP will be disclosed in ADB's website and in APGCL's website. Subsequently, final CRIPP will be disclosed in ADB's website and in APGCL's website.

#### **4.7 Continued Consultation and Participation**

89. The consultation process will be on-going as necessary. The following public consultation measures are envisaged for the project:

- APGCL through AEGCL will disclose the construction schedule before the commencement of construction works to ensure that local villages are notified and informed of said activities;
- APGCL through AEGCL will inform the communities about progress made in the implementation of resettlement, social and environmental activities;
- APGCL through AEGCL will inform the affected persons on compensation and assistance to be paid for the permanent and/or temporary loss of crops and trees;
- All monitoring reports will be disclosed in the same manner as the CRIPP;
- APGCL through AEGCL will disclose information and consult with affected persons at the project area, with the object of availing no objection from the community; and
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups, including schedule tribes/indigenous peoples understand the process and that their specific needs are taken into account.

## 5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### 5.1 Need of the GRM

90. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will assist the affected persons in resolving queries and complaints. The GRM proposed in the CRTDP will be followed for the transmission line component. This being a transmission line and having no significant involuntary resettlement impacts and impacts on indigenous peoples, the grievances or complaints could be less serious than in the hydro component of the project. The APGCL will institute a transparent and time-bound GRM to receive and resolve the affected persons' grievances and complaints, if any, on the delivery of their entitlements, in particular, and project impacts on them, in general.

91. GRM is an accessible and trusted platform for all the affected persons to seek solutions and relief for their project-related problems and grievances, without resorting to lengthy and costly judicial process. The GRM will not deal with matters pending in a court of law. Its success and legitimacy will depend on the affected persons' capacity for consultations and desire to resolve grievances through discussion and negotiation. They have already well demonstrated their capabilities on both grounds. APGCL will ensure that the affected persons and the line agencies that participate in project activities understand the role and functions of GRM of the project in resolving problems and grievances pertaining to land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and income and livelihood restoration and improvement.

### 5.2 Grievance Redress Process

92. A three-tier grievance redress mechanism will be established. The first tier is the grass-roots level mechanism. Grievances of the affected persons are first dealt with by *gaon buras* in consultation with field officials, and the contractors of the project. Complaints that cannot be addressed at the level of *gaon buras* will be forwarded to the project-level grievance redress committee (GRC) which is the second tier. The third tier is the appellate GRC at the state level. APGCL will deal with the complaints and grievances as the appellate GRC. The presence of GRM or seeking relief from GRM is not a bar to take grievances and complaints to national courts for arbitration. This includes ADB Accountability Mechanism whereby people adversely affected by ADB-financed projects can express their grievances; seek solutions; and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies.

#### 5.2.1 First Tier GRC

93. Grievances and complaints that need immediate attention can be directed to the *gaon bura* or a project officer who is in the area. These on-site personnel are the accessible first level contacts for an aggrieved party to obtain a prompt resolution to a grievance or a complaint. Contact phone numbers, addresses, and names of the *gaon buras* and field level project officials, and project contractors will be displayed at all construction site offices and public places in the project area. Registers for recording complaints and grievance will be available with *gaon buras* and field officials. They are required to resolve an issue within 7 days from the receipt of a complaint or grievance. Records of grievances received at field level will be sent once a month to PMU enabling the tracking of the progress in grievance redress mechanism.

#### 5.2.2 Second Tier GRC

94. GRC at the project level will address the affected persons' complaints and grievances promptly, using a transparent process which is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and



readily accessible to all segments of the affected persons, at no costs and without retribution. It will be chaired by the Project Director or his/her representative. The safeguard consultants of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Project Management Consultant (PMC), an administrative officer, concerned engineers, contractors, representative from project affected people's association (PAPA) of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts, at least one woman representative, and district officials will also take part in GRC meetings. GRC will have a secretary. It could call land surveyors, *gaon buras* of the project area, and representatives of project-related agencies to participate in GRC meetings. The Secretary will receive complaints and grievances. A record of each complaint or grievance will be kept at the Project Office. At this level, each grievance or complaint will be resolved within 15 days from the date of its registration. The decisions of the GRC will be conveyed in writing to the affected persons who sought relief through *gaon buras*.

### **5.2.3 Third Tier GRC**

95. If the GRC at the project-level considers the grievance or complaint is beyond its jurisdiction, or it cannot resolve the complaint, PMU will refer it to APGCL, the third tier GRC located in Guwahati for resolution or relief. APGCL will attempt to resolve grievances within 30 days from date of receipt of a complaint or grievance. The Appellate GRC at APGCL will be chaired by the Deputy General Manager (Hydro). The other members of GRC are the representatives of the Revenue Department, ADCs, Survey Department, and PAPAs and *gaon buras*. GRC hears the complaint or the grievance and provides its decision to the aggrieved party in 30 days from the registration of the complaint. The decision of the GRC is communicated in writing through *gaon buras*.

### **5.3 GRC Record Keeping**

96. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of the complainants, dates the complaints received, nature of grievances, agreed corrective actions and when they were implemented, and the final outcome are recorded and kept in the project office. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed at the project office, APGCL office in Guwahati, and on APGCL website. A summary of this information will be included in the monthly progress report of NGOs and semiannual safeguard monitoring reports submitted to ADB. All GRC meeting deliberations and decisions will be recorded and will be available for public reference. If ADB involves in grievance resolution, it will maintain records of its proceedings and disclose them to all parties engaged in the hearings.

97. All costs incurred in GRC meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination will be borne by PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates. ADB will bear the cost of its own involvement in grievance resolution. The complainants are not charged any fee for the service. It is a good practice to provide the affected persons with transport facilities to the project offices or cash payment for such expenses by the project, if feasible.

## **6. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **6.1 Overview**

98. The CRIPP is based on local policies and laws, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009. In India, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement assistance for project affected persons/families is directed by the National law - "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013". There will be no land acquisition for the transmission line. Therefore, the relevant national laws applicable to this project are (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 (ii) The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and (iii) Ministry of Power's (MoP) guideline related to compensation for transmission line. The compensation principles adopted for this project shall comply with applicable laws and regulations of the Government of India/ State Govt, as well as with the involuntary resettlement safeguard policy principles of the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

### **6.2 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)**

99. ADB has adopted the SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. The objective of the involuntary resettlement policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

100. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover 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 them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB SPS, 2009:

- Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning;
- Carrying out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations;
- Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons;
- Ensuring physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance;
- Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement;
- Ensuring 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;
- Preparation of a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
- Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders;
- Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program;

- Payment of compensation and provision of other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement; and
- Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons

101. The project will recognize three types of displaced/affected persons: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced/affected persons.

### 6.3 Statutory Requirements

102. Transmission lines are constructed under the ambit of Electricity Act, 2003. The provisions stipulated in section 67–68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with section 10 & 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 governs the compensation. As per the provision of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 Section 10 b, AEGCL is not authorized to acquire any land hence land under tower is not acquired. However, compensation for all damages are paid to the individual land owner as per the provision of Section-10 d of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 regarding compensation for laying of transmission lines are as follows:

#### 6.3.1 The Electricity Act, 2003, Part-VIII, Section 67 & 68

Quote:

##### **Section 67 (3-5):**

- (3) *A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this section and the rules made thereunder, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by him or by any one employed by him.*
- (4) *Where any difference or dispute [including amount of compensation under sub-section (3)] arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by the Appropriate Commission.*
- (5) *The Appropriate Commission, while determining any difference or dispute arising under this section in addition to any compensation under sub-section (3), may impose a penalty not exceeding the amount of compensation payable under that sub-section.*

##### **Section 68 (5 & 6):**

- (5) *Where any **tree standing or lying near an overhead line or where any structure or other object which has been placed or has fallen near an overhead line** subsequent to the placing of such line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of electricity or to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of electricity or the accessibility of any works, an Executive Magistrate or authority specified by the Appropriate Government may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree, structure or object to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he or it thinks fit.*
- (6) *When disposing of an application under sub-section (5), an Executive Magistrate or authority specified under that sub-section shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing*

of the overhead line, **award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee.**

*Explanation. - For purposes of this section, the expression "tree" shall be deemed to include any shrub, hedge, jungle growth or other plant.*

**Unquote.**

### **6.3.2 The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Part-III, Section 10**

**Quote:**

**Section 10** – *The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along, or across, and posts in or upon any immovable property, Provided that*

- a) *the telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the [Central Government], or to be so established or maintained;*
- b) **the [Central Government] shall not acquire any right other than that of user only** in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post; and
- c) *except as hereinafter provided, the telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority; and*
- d) *in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, the telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to in clause (c), shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers.*

**Unquote.**

**Section 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 which stipulates as under:**

**16. Exercise of powers conferred by section 10, and disputes as to compensation, in case of property other than that of a local authority:**

- (1) *If the exercise of the powers mentioned in Section 10 in respect of property referred to in clause (d) of that section is resisted or obstructed, the District Magistrate may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.*
- (2) *If, after the making of an order under sub section (1), any person resists the exercise of those powers, or, having control over the property, does not give all facilities for this being exercised, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).*

### **6.3.3 MoP Guidelines**

103. Ministry of Power (MoP) vide its order No. 3/7/2015-Trans dated 15 April 2015 constituted a committee comprising of representatives of various State Govt., MoP, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) & POWERGRID under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, MoP to analyze the issues relating to RoW for laying of transmission lines in the country and to suggest a uniform methodology for payment of compensation on this account. Based on recommendation of the

Committee, Ministry of Power, Govt. of India vide its notification dated 15<sup>th</sup> Oct'15 has issued guidelines for payment of compensation for damages in regard to RoW (Annexure-6.1) The said guideline was adopted by Government of Assam vide order PEL. 219/2015/91 dated 10.03.2017 for implementation (Annexure-6.2). Government of Assam shall pay compensation towards diminution of land value to all affected farmers/land owners. Thus, the following compensation shall be paid in addition to normal tree and crop damage compensation:

- i) **Tower base:** Compensation @ 85% of land value as determined by Deputy Commissioner/ BTC or any other competent authority based on circle rate/guideline value/Stamp Act for tower base area (between four legs at ground level impacted severely due to installation of tower/pylon structure).
- ii) **Line corridor:** Compensation towards diminution of land value in the width of RoW corridor, which is 35 meters in this case due to laying of transmission line and imposing certain restriction, at 15% of land value determined by as determined by Deputy Commissioner or any other competent authority based on circle rate/guideline value/Stamp Act rates.

104. The above guidelines shall be effective from the date of issuance of the above-mentioned Government of India guidelines and shall be applicable for only those new transmission line/projects where construction have started after the date, i.e., 15-10-2015. This guideline shall not be applicable for existing transmission line which are already in service or under construction before the aforesaid date or for maintenance of any existing line.

#### **6.4 Policy on Indigenous Peoples**

105. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) ensures equality of opportunity for indigenous peoples. It aims to ensure that any bank-assisted development interventions which will have any impact on indigenous peoples will be consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous peoples and compatible in substance and structure with affected indigenous peoples' culture and social and economic institutions. The IPPF recognizes the vulnerability of indigenous peoples and it specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse will be addressed by the implementing agencies. Moreover, the implementing agencies will ensure that affected indigenous peoples will have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from such project interventions.

106. Article 366(25) of the Indian Constitution refers to scheduled tribes as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the constitution. According to Article 342 of the constitution, scheduled tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. Identification of tribes is a state subject. Thus, classification of a tribe would depend on the status of that tribe in the respective state. The Schedule VI of the Constitution of India established several autonomous district councils (ADCs) in northeast India. An ADC is an administrative entity with a structure to safeguard tribal peoples' rights and interests and their traditional ways of living. It also provides a political framework, guaranteed by the Constitution of India, for tribal peoples to self-govern their affairs. The transmission line passes through Dima Hasao and the Karbi Anglong autonomous districts of the Assam State in India. The lands that fall within the jurisdiction of the two districts are 'scheduled' or listed tribal land and those who belong to the listed tribes are 'scheduled tribes.'

107. In order to deal with the indigenous peoples issues, an indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF) has been prepared for the entire MFF with due analysis of applicable national laws and ADB's SPS. The objectives of the IPPF are to ensure that if tribal populations are

affected by a subproject that they: (i) are adequately and fully consulted, (ii) receive benefits and compensation equal to that of the mainstream population, (iii) are provided with special assistance as per laws and policies because of their vulnerabilities vis-à-vis the mainstream population, and (iv) receive adequate protection against project adverse impacts on their culture identities. Due to the low intensity of impacts in indigenous peoples, separate IPP was not required and the indigenous peoples issue has been covered in the resettlement plan, therefore a combined CRIPP has been prepared to deal with the indigenous peoples issues.

## **6.5 Basic Principles for the Project**

108. The basic principles adopted for the project are:

- Avoid negative impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement on persons affected by the project to the extent possible;
- Where negative impacts cannot be avoided, assist affected persons, in improving or at least regaining their standard of living and income;
- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons and inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project;
- Disclose all information related to, and ensure affected persons' participation in, resettlement planning and implementation;
- Provide compensation for acquired assets at replacement/market value in accordance with the CRIPP;
- Ensure that affected 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;
- Provide for affected persons not present during enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after will not be entitled to assistance;
- Provide compensation and resettlement assistance prior to or during construction of transmission lines;
- Establish grievance redress mechanisms to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
- Ensure adequate budgetary support to cover implementation costs for CRIPP; and
- Monitor implementation of CRIPP.

109. Additionally, the issues related to the RoW for the transmission lines will be dealt with proper care especially for the temporary loss. For the loss of crops and trees due to construction of overhead lines, cash compensation payable by cheque/through online transfer will be provided during construction works. Further, cash compensation (by cheque/ online transfer) will be paid to the affected persons for the loss of crop and loss of trees, if any, during times of maintenance and repair.

## **6.6 Cut Off Date**

110. A prior notice will be served after the detailed/check survey and finalization of tower location during the construction to the land owners informing that the proposed transmission line is being routed through the property of the individual. The notice shall contain the particulars of the land, ownership details and the details of the trees/crops inevitability to be damaged during the course of the construction of the proposed transmission line and acknowledgement received from land owner. This serves as a record for identifying the actual affected persons and the date of issuance of this notice can be treated as cut-off-date for identification and assessment of

damages.

## **6.7 Valuation of Compensation**

111. Compensation for land for tower footings and RoW will be determined in consideration of the latest circle rate and the market rate as base. Valuation of compensation for loss of trees is done by the horticulture department. Compensation for non-fruit trees will be based on timber value at market price. Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees will be based on annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years. Assessment of compensation for loss of crop is done by the APGCL with the help from revenue department/horticulture.

112. APGCL will be responsible for assessing the final impact, valuation and payment of compensation with the required assistance from AEGCL, revenue authority, and horticulture department. Additionally, APGCL will coordinate with the autonomous district council of Dima Hasao and Karbi Angolung while assessing and disbursing the compensation in these tribal districts. All the valuation will be based on market value to be finalized with due consultations with all concerned departments.

## 7. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### 7.1 Entitlement

113. Affected households will be entitled for compensation for loss of any assets such as trees, crops and restriction etc. Lack of legal documents of their customary rights of occupancy or land titles shall not affect their eligibility for compensation, however people having no land record or informal settlers will be eligible and entitled for non-land assets. In the instant case, there is no involuntary land acquisition involved; mostly temporary damage will occur during construction of transmission line for which compensation will be paid. Compensation towards temporary damages to all eligible affected persons including non-titleholders is paid as per the entitlement matrix. The land occupied by towers is also compensated. All affected households are paid compensation for actual damages. As an additional assistance, construction contractors are encouraged to hire local labour where feasible that has the necessary skills. One-time lump sum assistance to vulnerable households will be provided on recommendation of state authority.

### 7.2 Entitlement Matrix

114. An entitlement matrix for the subprojects is given in Table 7.1. This entitlement matrix will be updated if required to address any unforeseen impacts such as structures etc. based on the final design and during the updating of this draft CRIPP.

**Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix**

#	Type of Losses/Impacts	Definition of Affected Persons/Households (Entitled Persons/Households)	Entitlement	Details
1	Loss of crops (tower base/RoW/ construction related impacts if beyond RoW)	All affected households (titled holders, share-croppers, lease holders and non-titled households)	Compensation at market value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at market value to be computed with assistance of agriculture department.</li> <li>• Advance notice to APs to harvest crops.</li> <li>• In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.</li> </ul>
2	Loss of trees (tower base/RoW/ construction related impacts if beyond RoW)	All affected households (titled holders and non-titled holders)	Compensation at market value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at market value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department.</li> <li>• For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next productive years to be computed at current market value.</li> <li>• For timber trees compensation at market cost based on type of trees.</li> <li>• Timber will be retained by the owner.</li> </ul>
3	Other damages (if applicable) during	All affected households	Compensation at market value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at market value as assessed by the concerned authority.</li> </ul>



#	Type of Losses/Impacts	Definition of Affected Persons/Households (Entitled Persons/Households)	Entitlement	Details
	construction which may go beyond the tower base or RoW			
4	Impacts on vulnerable households (households affected by tower base)	Vulnerable affected households (scheduled tribes, households headed by women, physically handicapped/disabled family, below poverty line household, as certified by local authority)	One-time lump sum assistance equivalent to three months of minimum wage to vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The minimum wage is INR250 per day for 30 days for 3 months (equivalent to INR22,500 per vulnerable household).</li> <li>On recommendation of State Authority. This will be paid over and above the compensation.</li> <li>Multiple vulnerability will be considered as one unit for vulnerable assistance).</li> </ul>
5	Land area affected below tower base	Titled owner	Compensation up to 85% of land value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation based on market value with to be computed in assistance with the revenue authority.</li> <li>Up to 85% of the compensation value will be paid as per the MoP guidelines.</li> </ul>
6	Land area affected in corridor of width of RoW	Titled owner	Compensation up to 15% of land value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation based on market value with to be computed in assistance with the revenue authority.</li> <li>Up to 15% of the compensation value will be paid as per the MoP guidelines.</li> </ul>
7	Unanticipated impacts	All affected persons	Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in the CRIPP	

APs = affected persons, CRIPP = combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan, INR = Indian rupees, MoP = Ministry of Power, RoW = right-of-way.

## **8. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION**

115. The subproject will not require physical displacement. Impacts are limited to the temporary loss/damage to crops during the construction phase of development for which adequate compensation will be provided as per the entitlement matrix which will be as per the current market value. Additionally, vulnerable households will be paid an additional assistance equivalent to three months of minimum wage. APGCL will ensure that advance notice is issued to the affected persons prior to the start of construction works and that compensation is also completed before then. In case of future maintenance work, APGCL will pay affected persons for loss of crop due to work activities. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income for the period of disruption will be provided. Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in project construction employment.

## 9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### 9.1 Overview

116. The CRIPP implementation cost estimate for the project includes eligible compensation for loss of crops, trees, and support cost for implementation of CRIPP. A budget provision has been made for compensation for tower base (85% of the land cost) and RoW corridor (15% of the land cost) as per MoP guidelines on payment of compensation and as adopted by the Government of Assam. Accordingly, the cost has been estimated in the budget by including these provisions. However, this is a tentative budget which may change during the original course of implementation. The unit cost for the loss of crop has been derived through rapid field appraisal and old experience of similar project implementation and is based on market value. Contingency provision equivalent to 10% of the total cost has also been made to accommodate any variations from this estimate and also to include any cost to be incurred for the distribution line. Adequate budget has been provided to cover all compensation towards crops losses, trees losses, land value for tower base and RoW and other damages etc.

### 9.2 Resettlement Cost

117. The total indicative cost is estimated to be INR100 million. Details are given in Table 9.1. The following estimated budget is part of complete project cost as on date including the counterpart financing to be met by APGCL sources. However, actual cost shall be updated during execution.

**Table 9.1: Tentative Resettlement Budget**

Item	Unit	Unit Cost (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)	Amount in million (INR)
<b>A. Compensation</b>					
A-1: Loss of crops and trees	kilometre	500,000	52	26,000,000	26
A-2: Land value compensation for tower base (85% of land cost)	hectare	2,000,000	4	6,800,000	7
A-3: Land value compensation for right-of-way (15% of land cost)	hectare	2,000,000	173	51,900,000	52
<b>Subtotal A</b>				<b>84,700,000</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>B. Assistance</b>					
B-1: Assistance for vulnerable households	@ 3 months of minimum wage	22,500	242	5,445,000	5
<b>Subtotal B</b>				<b>5,445,000</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>C: Implementation Support Cost</b>					
C-1: Manpower and Admin Cost for CRIPP Implementation including monitoring and GRC	Lump sum			1,000,000	1
<b>Subtotal C</b>					<b>1</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C)</b>					<b>91</b>
<b>Contingency (10%)</b>					<b>9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>100</b>

## 10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

118. APGCL will be the executing agency as well as the implementing agency for the project. APGCL will get the implementation done by the AEGCL, the transmission utility corporation, as depository work. APGCL has already constituted a project management unit (PMU) for implementing the ADB loan at the corporate level and project implementing units at the subproject level. The PMU is headed by the Director and shall be responsible for coordinating all external functions with ADB, Government of India, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of Assam as well as the internal functions such as environment and social/R&R reporting, legal, finance and accounts, field project offices, procurement and contracts etc. and other functions from within APGCL. Social and environmental safeguard cell with one environment and one social officer (ESO) have been established in the PMU to look after the implementation of environment, R&R and social safeguards. The PMU is being supported by a project management consultant having dedicated social and environment safeguard consultant who will be working till the completion of the project implementation. The same PMC will be asked to assist in implementing the CRIPP as and when required.

119. The duties of the ESO will include at a minimum: (i) oversight implementing the CRIPP with timely payment of compensation and assistance to the affected persons; (ii) solve any grievance and related issues of project implementation; and (iii) preparation of monitoring reports every 6 months (as required by ADB). APGCL will do the overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing of all activities for the transmission line component. APGCL through its PMU will ensure that key institutions including local governments and especially the ADCs are involved in CRIPP preparation, updation and implementation. Further details on agencies responsible for CRIPP activities are in **Table 10.1**

**Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for CRIPP**

Activity	Responsible Agency
<b>Subproject Initiation Stage</b>	
Establishing PMU	APGCL (already completed)
Designating safeguard specialist in PMU	APGCL (already completed)
Engagement of PMC	APGCL (already completed)
Meetings at community level	APGC/PMU
<b>CRIPP Preparation Stage (Draft)</b>	
Route surveys and tower marking	APGCL through AEGCL by a survey contractor
Inventory of losses and affected person census	APGCL/ PMU
Conducting consultation/FGDs/meetings	APGCL/PMU
Computation of replacement values of land/properties	APGCL/PMU/Relevant Authority
Preparation of Draft CRIPP	APGCL/PMU/
Approval of CRIPP	APGCL/ADB
<b>CRIPP Implementation Stage</b>	
Updating the Draft CRIPP	APGCL/PMU/PMC/Contractor
Computation of Final replacement cost	APGCL/PMU/PMC/Relevant Line Departments
Disbursement of Compensation	APGCL/PMU
Taking possession of land	APGCL/PMU
Grievance redress	PMU/GRC
Monitoring (internal)	APGCL/PMU/PMC

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AP = affected person, AEGCL = Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited, APGCL = Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited, CRIPP = combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan, FGD = focus group discussion, GRC = grievance redress committee, , PMC = project management consultants, PMU = project management unit.

## 11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

120. This draft CRIPP has been prepared based on the available information which is not complete. The final survey is in progress and pegging of all towers is not complete during the preparation of draft CRIPP. Census of the affected households due to the tower footing in this CRIPP has been carried out partially and the impact on the right of way is estimated. This needs to be further updated after completion of final design and collection of all land details. This will be done by the PMU with assistance from PMC. Consultations were carried out during the preparation of draft CRIPP and the same will be continued. This draft CRIPP needs to be updated with the final impact assessment and valuation of assets during the implementation of project

121. All the compensation will be completed before/during the start of civil works. All land required for tower footings will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of project sites and the start of civil works. Right-of-way will be cleared and compensation will be paid for the losses along the transmission line during the stringing in phased manner. Public consultation and monitoring will be continued in an intermittent basis as needed during the entire duration of the project. For the construction of transmission line, a phase wise approach can be adopted for payment of compensation and assistance. APGCL will ensure that compensation is being paid simultaneously during the construction of transmission for the stretch which is ready for construction. Therefore, all compensation and assistance will be completed preferably prior to the start of civil work activities at each specific stretch or simultaneously during construction. It is noted that the requirement of transmission line is for power evacuation and the priority to finalize the construction of transmission line is towards the completion of hydro components. Therefore, the schedule may change in order to match between the generation and transmission. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 11.1.

**Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule**

CRIPP Component/Activities	Quarter											
	2018				2019				2020			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>I. Project Initiation and Draft CRIPP Stage</b>												
Identification of subproject and route alignment survey	★											
Community consultation during draft CRIPP	★	★										
Inventory of losses and affected person census during draft CRIPP (partial)		★										
Preparation of draft CRIPP			★									
Submission of draft CRIPP for ADB approval			★									
Disclosure of draft CRIPP			★									
Establishment of PMU	★											
Establishment of PMC	★											
Establishment of GRC				★								
<b>II. CRIPP Updating and Implementation Stage</b>												
Detailed and final engineering Surveys				★								
Pegging of all towers and collection of ownership details based on final design				★	★							
Collection of land owners' details along the RoW based on final design					★	★	★	★	★	★		
Compilation of land record, ownership					★	★	★	★	★	★		
Finalization of list of affected persons, fixing rate by DC					★	★	★	★	★	★		
Serving of notice to affected persons					★	★	★	★	★	★		

CRIPP Component/Activities	Quarter											
	2018				2019				2020			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Joint assessment & acknowledgement by affected persons					★	★	★	★	★	★		
Validation of compensation amount					★	★	★	★	★	★		
Updating the draft CRIPP								★	★	★	★	
Approval on the final CRIPP and disclosure											★	
Payment of all eligible compensation assistance								★	★	★	★	★
Start for civil work												★
Monitoring								★	★	★	★	★

CRIPP = combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan, DC = Deputy Commissioner, GRC = grievance redress committee, PMC = project management consultants, PMU = project management unit, RoW = right-of-way.

## **12. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

122. Monitoring will be the responsibility of APGCL through its PMU and PMC. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by PMU/PMC. CRIPP implementation will be closely monitored by the APGCL through its PMU and PMC to provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will ensure that implementation and disbursement of compensation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis. APGCL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit semiannual monitoring reports on their implementation performance. APGCL will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit semiannual monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

123. Monitoring will include various issues such as progress of final design, update of AP census, update of CRIPP, valuation of compensation, disbursement of compensation, number of grievance raised and redressed, number of consultations and progress of construction etc. APGCL through its PMU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Semiannual monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and CRIPP completion reports will be provided by APGCL through its PMU to ADB for review, approval and disclosure.

## ANNEXURE 1.1: GPS COORDINATE OF TOWER

**PROPOSED 220 KV LANKA (SANKARDEV NAGAR) SS TO  
LANKU LOWER KOPILI HEP LINE GPS CO-ORDINATE**

**Route: 1**

**Total Line Length: 50.93 K.M.**

**User Login ID: lankuproject@gmail.com**

**Password: lankuline**

AP NO.	NORTHING (in Degree)	EASTING(in Degree)	Location Name
1	25.9864	92.92555	Sankardev Nagar
2	25.981116	92.9259	Pam Gaon
3	25.98061	92.9255816	
4	25.975326	92.928894	Near Hojai-Andi Rd.
5	25.974783	92.9298	
6	25.967516	92.93646	Lakshipur
7	25.95703	92.943983	Ampukhuri
8	25.9407	92.932216	Paschim Bhalukmarl
9	25.93836	92.92925	
10	25.93185	92.92863	
11	25.92745	92.92388	Paschim Lanka
12	25.91235	92.924916	Dablong Gaon
13	25.901483	92.9229	Bordolong
14	25.90073	92.92315	
15	25.89288	92.919883	Lalongdubi
16	25.88206	92.91741	Irabari
17	25.87135	92.92147	Krishnanagar
18	25.86919	92.92448	
19	25.86535	92.92388	Watirjor
20	25.85981	92.93624	Matikhola
21	25.8512	92.9465	
22	25.849816	92.9463	
23	25.83875	92.94993	Baphriphangaja
24	25.82616	92.952283	Diklempur
25	25.82008	92.95145	
26	25.81918	92.95203	
27	25.81178	92.95108	Diklempur
28	25.80448	92.94718	
29	25.80086	92.94713	Baraima
30	25.7898	92.9455	
31	25.78005	92.9402	Kamla Basti
32	25.77008	92.94131	
33	25.76011	92.9406	Phanglangsu
34	25.74128	92.93728	Digandu III
35	25.73723	92.92915	
36	25.73683	92.92551	Boro Longfer
37	25.73428	92.92273	





AP NO.	NORTHING (in Degree)	EASTING(in Degree)	Location Name
38	25.7331	92.92243	
39	25.7304	92.92023	
40	25.72813	92.91915	Choto Longfer
41	25.72533	92.91547	
42	25.72465	92.91332	
43	25.72348	92.91095	Wasubil
44	25.72291	92.90148	
45	25.73146	92.88798	
46	25.73223	92.88446	
47	25.73053	92.8793	langphermukh
48	25.72795	92.87673	
49	25.72386	92.87275	Choto washing I
50	25.72406	92.86743	
51	25.71993	92.86021	
52	25.70501	92.8433	
53	25.69335	92.83428	
54	25.6936	92.83165	
55	25.69488	92.82923	Choto Langpher
56	25.69243	92.8231	
57	25.69283	92.81316	
58	25.69206	92.81225	
59	25.68915	92.8057	
60	25.68553	92.8036	
61	25.67973	92.80195	
62	25.669283	92.799171	Choto Langku
63	25.668831	92.797333	



**PROPOSED 220 KV LANKA (SANKARDEV NAGAR) SS TO  
LANKU LOWER KOPILI HEP LINE GPS CO-ORDINATE**

**Route: 2**

**Total Line Length: 51.88 K.M.**

**User Login ID: lankalunkuroute2@gmail.com**

**Password: lankaline2**

AP NO.	NORTHING (in Degree)	EASTING(in Degree)	Location Name
1	25.9864	92.92555	Sankardev Nagar
2	25.981116	92.9259	Pam Gaon
3	25.98061	92.9255816	
4	25.975326	92.928894	Near Hojai-Andi Rd.
5	25.974783	92.9298	
6	25.967516	92.93646	Lakshipur
7	25.95703	92.943983	Ampukhuri
8	25.9407	92.932216	Paschim Bhalukmari
9	25.93836	92.92925	
10	25.93185	92.92863	
11A	25.92561	92.933796	
12A	25.922681	92.933186	Lanka gaon
13A	25.917442	92.931998	
14A	25.911315	92.936963	
15A	25.90639	92.946085	Sambari
16A	25.896922	92.949862	Panjabi Basti
17A	25.887804	92.958615	Pach Bhandar
18A	25.88087	92.96023	
19A	25.864997	92.96614	Giringaon
20A	25.85923	92.96412	
21A	25.851988	92.964526	Belbari
22A	25.845078	92.964945	Rajpur
23A	25.841154	92.96018	
24A	25.836566	92.960135	
25A	25.833191	92.960929	
26A	25.830331	92.96131	Diklempur
27A	25.824025	92.961053	
28A	25.81911	92.961649	
29A	25.81641	92.96001	Diklempur
30A	25.810907	92.959145	
31A	25.80788	92.961544	
32A	25.803712	92.960751	Baraima
33A	25.795797	92.960587	
34A	25.790474	92.960436	Indrakong
35A	25.786897	92.95535	
36A	25.783075	92.949537	
37A	25.781574	92.94392	
38A	25.776513	92.940526	



AP NO.	NORTHING (in Degree)	EASTING(In Degree)	Location Name
32	25.77008	92.94131	
33	25.76011	92.9406	Phanglangsu
34	25.74128	92.93728	Digandu III
35	25.73723	92.92915	
36	25.73683	92.92551	Boro Longfer
37	25.73428	92.92273	
38	25.7331	92.92243	
39	25.7304	92.92023	
40	25.72813	92.91915	Choto Longfer
41	25.72533	92.91547	
42	25.72465	92.91332	
43	25.72348	92.91095	Wasubil
44	25.72291	92.90148	
45	25.73146	92.88798	
46	25.73223	92.88446	
47	25.73053	92.8793	langphermukh
48	25.72795	92.87673	
49	25.72386	92.87275	Choto washiling I
50	25.72406	92.86743	
51	25.71993	92.86021	
52	25.70501	92.8433	
53	25.69335	92.83428	
54	25.6936	92.83165	
55	25.69488	92.82923	Choto Langpher
56	25.69243	92.8231	
57	25.69283	92.81316	
58	25.69206	92.81225	
59	25.68915	92.8057	
60	25.68553	92.8036	
61	25.67973	92.80195	
62	25.669283	92.799171	Choto Langku
63	25.668831	92.797333	



**PROPOSED 220 KV LANKA (SANKARDEV NAGAR) SS TO  
LANKU LOWER KOPILI HEP LINE GPS CO-ORDINATE**

**Route: 3**

**Total Line Length: 51.54 K.M.**

**User Login ID: lankuproject1@gmail.com**

**Password: lankuline1**

AP NO.	NORTHING (in Degree)	EASTING(in Degree)	Location Name
1	25.9864	92.92555	Sankardev Nagar
2	25.981116	92.9259	Pam Gaon
3	25.98061	92.9255816	
4	25.975326	92.928894	Near Hojai-Andi Rd.
5	25.974783	92.9298	
6	25.967516	92.93646	Lakshipur
7	25.95703	92.943983	Ampukhuri
8	25.9407	92.932216	Paschim Bhalukmari
9	25.93836	92.92925	
10	25.93185	92.92863	
11	25.92745	92.92388	Paschim Lanka
12	25.91235	92.924916	Dablong Gaon
13B	25.9039	92.91763	
14B	25.902906	92.913371	Simlapathar
15B	25.90231	92.90903	
16B	25.89803	92.90773	
17B	25.89323	92.90635	Khari Khana Bazar
18B	25.89176	92.9068	
19B	25.89042	92.906781	
20B	25.882484	92.899673	
21B	25.87628	92.89916	Khari Khana Gaon
22B	25.87148	92.89771	Kharikongbil
23B	25.8697	92.89748	
24B	25.8659	92.89886	Kharikongbil
25B	25.8616	92.90171	Rani Bil
26B	25.85538	92.90296	
27B	25.8453	92.90255	Dikhreng
28B	25.82183	92.91568	
29B	25.81438	92.91498	
30B	25.812	92.91516	
31B	25.80911	92.91721	
32B	25.80468	92.93211	
33B	25.80261	92.93343	
34B	25.79921	92.93383	
35B	25.7954	92.93165	
36B	25.78966	92.93016	
37B	25.78396	92.93188	
38B	25.7765	92.92898	Near Kopili River
39B	25.77151	92.92773	
40B	25.77045	92.92846	
41B	25.76337	92.92607	





AP NO.	NORTHING (in Degree)	EASTING(in Degree)	Location Name
42B	25.7598	92.92228	
43B	25.7493	92.9189	
44B	25.74435	92.919816	
45B	25.7365	92.92098	
38	25.7331	92.92243	
39	25.7304	92.92023	
40	25.72813	92.91915	Choto Longfer
41	25.72533	92.91547	
42	25.72465	92.91332	
43	25.72348	92.91095	Wasubil
44	25.72291	92.90148	
45	25.73146	92.88798	
46	25.73223	92.88446	
47	25.73053	92.8793	langphermukh
48	25.72795	92.87673	
49	25.72386	92.87275	Choto washing I
50	25.72406	92.86743	
51	25.71993	92.86021	
52	25.70501	92.8433	
53	25.69335	92.83428	
54	25.6936	92.83165	
55	25.69488	92.82923	Choto Langpher
56	25.69243	92.8231	
57	25.69283	92.81316	
58	25.69206	92.81225	
59	25.68915	92.8057	
60	25.68553	92.8036	
61	25.67973	92.80195	
62	25.669283	92.799171	Choto Langku
63	25.668831	92.797333	



### ANNEXURE 2.1: INVENTORY OF TRANSMISSION TOWER

#	Tower No or Ap no	Type of tower (Angle Point or Normal Tower)	Name of village	Name of Circle/Block	Name of District	Is it a Tribal area	Ownership of land (Private/ Government)	Use of land	Any Building and Structure	Distance of tower from the nearby houses or buildings (meters)	Loss of Trees	Physical features within 10 meters of radius of the tower
1	1	C+3	Shanker Dev Nagar	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Government	Not in use	No	50		Empty land
2	2	C+3	Jora Phukhari	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Paddy land
3	3	D+3	Jora Phukhari	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Paddy land
4	4	C+3	Aam Phukhari	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Paddy land
5	5	D+3	Aam Phukhari	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Paddy land
6	6	C+3	Lakhipur	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Paddy land
7	7	D+0	Lakhipur	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	50		Vegetable field
8	8	D+3	Pub-Bhalukmari	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Paddy land
9	9	D+6	Pachim Bhalukmari	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Paddy land
10	10	B+3	Pachim Bhalukmari	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Paddy land
11	11	C+6	Pachim Bhalukmari	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Paddy land
12	12	C+6	Kashipur	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	50		Paddy land
13	13	D+0	Kashipur	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	60		Paddy land
14	14	D+3	Kashipur	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	30		Paddy land
15	15	B+0	Kashipur	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	100	Sonari-1-10 year old	Paddy land
16	16	B+0	Kashipur	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Paddy land
17	17	B+3	Uttar Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Paddy land
18	18	D+3	Uttar Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Paddy land
19	19	D+6	Uttar Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Paddy land
20	20	D+3	Uttar Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Paddy land
21	21	D+3	Uttar Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	25		Paddy land
22	22	C+3	Uttar Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Government			200		Barren Land
23	23	B+3	Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	250		Paddy land
24	24	C+6	Pub-Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	50		Paddy land
25	25	B+6	Pub-Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	20		Paddy land
26	26	B+3	Pub-Dablang	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Paddy land
27	27	B+3	Boradlong	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	500		Paddy land
28	28	B+3	Lalang Dubbi	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Paddy land

#	Tower No or Ap no	Type of tower (Angle Point or Normal Tower)	Name of village	Name of Circle/Block	Name of District	Is it a Tribal area	Ownership of land (Private/ Government)	Use of land	Any Building and Structure	Distance of tower from the nearby houses or buildings (meters)	Loss of Trees	Physical features within 10 meters of radius of the tower
29	29	C+3	Krishna nagar(Sinjuri)	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Paddy land
30	30	D+0	Krishna nagar	Dhal-Pukhari	Hojai	No	Private	Cultivation	No	50	Shris-10, Gamhar-5, Bamboo-10	Barren Land
31	31	D+0	Watizor-2	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	60		Sugarcane Field
32	32	C+0	Watizor-2	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane Field
33	33	D+0	Watizor-2	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Government	Not in use	No	200		Not in use
34	34	B+0	Hajagapher	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	200	Forest tree-1	Sugarcane Field
35	35	B+0	Hajagapher	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	80		Paddy land
36	36	D+6	Hajagapher	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	250		Paddy land
37	37	D+3	Majhiahadi	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Not in use	No	50	Sris-4	Barren Land
38	38	B+3	Bakari Phong Haza	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Paddy land
39	39	C+3	Bakari Phong Haza	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Paddy land
40	40	C+0	Bakari Phong Haza	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100	Sris-10	Paddy land
41	41	D+0	Bakari Phong Haza	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane Field
42	42	C+6	Deklem Nepali Basti	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Not in use	No	20	Jamun-1	Land reserved for residential purpose
43	43	C+3	Deklem Tilha Basti	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane Field
44	44	C+3	Deklem Tilha Basti	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	30		Sugarcane Field
45	45	D+3	Deklem Tilha Basti	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	30	Semal-1	Sugarcane Field

#	Tower No or Ap no	Type of tower (Angle Point or Normal Tower)	Name of village	Name of Circle/Block	Name of District	Is it a Tribal area	Ownership of land (Private/ Government)	Use of land	Any Building and Structure	Distance of tower from the nearby houses or buildings (meters)	Loss of Trees	Physical features within 10 meters of radius of the tower
46	46	D+3	Deplem Pur	Rang khang/ Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane Field
47	47	B+3	Deplem Pur	Rang khang/ Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	30	Neem-1	Sugarcane Field
48	48	D+3	Deplem Pur	Rang khang/ Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	20		Kitchen Garden
			Baraima	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	500		Sugarcane Field
49	49	D+3	Baraima	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	50	Forest tree-1	Sugarcane Field
50	50	B+3	Baraima	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Sugarcane Field
51	51	C+0	Baraima	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Sugarcane Field
52	52	B+3	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Sugarcane Field
53	53	B+3	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane Field
54	54	C+3	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane Field
55	55	B+3	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Sugarcane Field
56	56	D+0	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Sugarcane Field
57	57	D+0	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Sugarcane Field
58	58	SPL+0	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane Field
59	59	C+0	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private					
60	60	C+6	Baro-wasliing	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private					
61	61	D+0	Choto-wasling	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private					
62	62	C+3	Choto-wasling	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Government					
63	63	B+3	Choto-wasling	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Government					
64	64	D+3	Choto-wasling	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes						
65	65	B+3	Choto-wasling	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes						
66	66	C+3	Choto-wasling	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	500	Rubber and Chestnut garden	Garden
67	67	B+0	Ningthelangso	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	50	Mango tree-2	Sugarcane
68	68	B+3	Ningthelangso	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	50	Mango tree-2	Sugarcane
69	69	B+0	Ningthelangso	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	200		Sugarcane field
70	70	D+3	Wasibul	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field
71	71	C+3	Panchas Thila Basti	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field
72	72	B+3	Panchas Thila Basti	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field



#	Tower No or Ap no	Type of tower (Angle Point or Normal Tower)	Name of village	Name of Circle/Block	Name of District	Is it a Tribal area	Ownership of land (Private/ Government)	Use of land	Any Building and Structure	Distance of tower from the nearby houses or buildings (meters)	Loss of Trees	Physical features within 10 meters of radius of the tower
73	73	D+6	Panchas Thila Basti	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	150		Sugarcane field
74	74	D+3	Panchas Thila Basti	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field
75	75	B+6	Arda	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field
76	76	C+3	Kalampo	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field
77	77	C+3	Kalampo	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field
78	78	C+3	Langari-1	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	60	Banyan tree-1	Sugarcane field
79	79	C+6	Langari-1	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	50		Sugarcane field
80	80	D+3	Langari-1	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field
81	81	C+3	Langari-1	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	20		Sugarcane field
82	82	D+0	Langari-1	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	50		Sugarcane field
83	83	D+0	Lanpher Mukh	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	50		Sugarcane field
84	84	C+3	Lanpher Mukh	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	100		Sugarcane field
85	85	D+0	Lanpher Mukh	Diyongbra	Dimahasao	Yes	Private	Cultivation	No	50	Forest tree-2	Vegetable Filed

**ANNEXURE 2.2: INVENTORY OF TRANSMISSION LINE**

#	AP Tower No= ----- to APTower No= -----	Name of Villages	Name of Circle/Block	Name of District	Is it a Tribal Area	Approximate Distance of transmission line from nearby habitation (meters)	Type of Area	Ownership of land	General Land Use Pattern along the Corridor	Is the Line passing over houses or buildings	Approximate Number of Trees to be cut
1	AP-1 -AP2	Jor Pokhuri	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
2	AP-2-AP-3	Jor Pokhuri	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
3	AP-3-AP-4	Aam Pukhuri	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
4	AP-4-AP-5	Aam Pukhuri	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
5	AP-5-AP-6	Lakhipur	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
6	AP-6-AP-7	Lakhipur	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
7	AP-7-AP-8	Pub-Bhalukmari	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
8	AP-8-AP-9	Pachim-Bhalukmari	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
9	AP-9-AP-10	Pachim-Bhalukmari	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
10	AP-10-AP-11	Pachim-Bhalukmari	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
11	AP-11-AP-12	Kashipur	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
12	AP-12-AP-13	Kashipur	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	60	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
13	AP-13-AP-14	Kashipur	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	20	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
14	AP-14-AP-15	Kashipur	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	1
15	AP-15-AP-16	Kashipur	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
16	AP-16-AP-17	Uttar Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
17	AP-17-AP-18	Uttar Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
18	AP-18-AP-19	Uttar Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
19	AP-19-AP-20	Uttar Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
20	AP-20-AP-21	Uttar Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	25	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
21	AP-21-AP-22	Uttar Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	200	Barren land	Government			
22	AP-22-AP-23	Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	250	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
23	AP-23-AP-24	Pub-Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
24	AP-24-AP-25	Pub-Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	20	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
25	AP-25-AP-26	Pub-Dablang	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
26	AP-26-AP-27	Barodlong	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	500	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
27	AP-27-AP-28	Lalang Dubbi	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
28	AP-28-AP-29	Krishna Nagar	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	5
29	AP-29-AP-30	Krishna Nagar	Dhal Pukhari	Hojai	No	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	10
											5
											10

#	AP Tower No= ----- to AP Tower No= -----	Name of Villages	Name of Circle/Block	Name of District	Is it a Tribal Area	Approximate Distance of transmission line from nearby habitation (meters)	Type of Area	Ownership of land	General Land Use Pattern along the Corridor	Is the Line passing over houses or buildings	Approximate Number of Trees to be cut
30	AP-30-AP-31	Watizor-2	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	60	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
31	AP-31-AP-32	Watizor-2	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
32	AP-32-AP-33	Watizor-2	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
33	AP-33-AP-34	Hajagapher	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	1
34	AP-34-AP-35	Hajagapher	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	80	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
35	AP-35-AP-36	Hajagapher	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	250	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
36	AP-36-AP-37	Majhiahadi	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	4
37	AP-37-AP-38	Bakari Phang Haza	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
38	AP-38-AP-39	Bakari Phang Haza	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
39	AP-39-AP-40	Bakari Phang Haza	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	10
40	AP-40-AP-41	Bakari Phang Haza	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
41	AP-41-AP-42	Deklem Nepali Basti	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	20	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
42	AP-42-AP-43	Diklem Thila basti	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
43	AP-43-AP-44	Diklem Thila basti	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	30	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
44	AP-44-AP-45	Diklem Thila basti	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	30	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	1
45	AP-45-AP-46	Diplempur	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
46	AP-46-AP-47	Diplempur	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	30	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	1
47	AP-47-AP-48	Diplempur	Rang khang/Danka	Karbi Anglong	Yes	20	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	10

#	AP Tower No= ----- to AP Tower No= -----	Name of Villages	Name of Circle/Block	Name of District	Is it a Tribal Area	Approximate Distance of transmission line from nearby habitation (meters)	Type of Area	Ownership of land	General Land Use Pattern along the Corridor	Is the Line passing over houses or buildings	Approximate Number of Trees to be cut
48	AP-48-AP-49	Baraima	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	1
49	AP-49-AP-50	Baraima	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
50	AP-50-AP-51	Baraima	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
51	AP-51-AP-52	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
52	AP-52-AP-53	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
53	AP-53-AP-54	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
54	AP-54-AP-55	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
55	AP-55-AP-56	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
56	AP-56-AP-57	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
57	AP-57-AP-58	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
58	AP-58-AP-59	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes						
59	AP-59-AP-60	Barowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes						
60	AP-60-AP-61	Chotowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes						
61	AP-61-AP-62	Chotowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes			Government Land			
62	AP-62-AP-63	Chotowashling	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes			Government Land			
63	AP-63-AP-64										
64	AP-64-AP-65										
65	AP-65-AP-66										
66	AP-66-AP-67	Ningthelangso	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	2
67	AP-67-AP-68	Ningthelangso	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
68	AP-68-AP-69	Ningthelangso	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	200	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
69	AP-69-AP-70	Wasibul	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
70	AP-70-AP-71	Panchas Thila Basti	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
71	AP-71-AP-72	Panchas Thila Basti	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
72	AP-72-AP-73	Panchas Thila Basti	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	150	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
73	AP-73-AP-74	Panchas Thila Basti	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
74	AP-74-AP-75	Arda	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
75	AP-75-AP-76	Kalampo	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
76	AP-76-AP-77	Kalampo	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
77	AP-77-AP-78	Langari-1	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	60	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	1

#	AP Tower No= ----- to AP Tower No= -----	Name of Villages	Name of Circle/Block	Name of District	Is it a Tribal Area	Approximate Distance of transmission line from nearby habitation (meters)	Type of Area	Ownership of land	General Land Use Pattern along the Corridor	Is the Line passing over houses or buildings	Approximate Number of Trees to be cut
78	AP-78-AP-79	Langari-1	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
79	AP-79-AP-80	Langari-1	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
80	AP-80-AP-81	Langari-1	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	20	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
81	AP-81-AP-82	Langari-1	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
82	AP-82-AP-83	Langphermukh	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
83	AP-83-AP-84	Langphermukh	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	100	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	
84	AP-84-AP-85	Langphermukh	Diyungbra	Dimahasao	Yes	50	Agricultural	Private	Cultivation	No	2

### ANNEXURE 3.1: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF GENERAL AREA

**Demography:** Socioeconomic survey data suggests that the average family size is 6 persons. All the surveyed households reported that they are staying in joint families. The sex ratio of the subproject area is 1,000 males: 899 females. Details are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Demographic Feature**

SI No	Particulars	Number/%
1	Total household	140
2	Sex ratio	899
3	Average household size	5.8

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

**Type of Settlement:** The subproject areas belong to the rural area. The survey result shows that all the 140 households reside in rural areas. Details are given in Table 2.

**Table 2: Type of Settlement**

SI No	Type of Settlement	Total No. of Households	%
1	Rural	140	100
2	Semi-urban	0	0
3	Urban	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	140	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

**Literacy and Education:** The survey data suggests that the overall literacy rate is 85.5%. Male literacy rate (88%) is slightly higher than the literacy rate among females (82.6%). This implies that in terms of literacy females are not much lagging behind the males. Details are mentioned in Table 3.

**Table 3: Literacy Status**

SI No	Particulars	Subproject area
1	Overall literacy rate	85.5
2	Male literacy rate	88.0
3	Female literacy rate	82.6

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

Education attainment levels across gender are more or less the same as per the socioeconomic survey. As shown in Table 4, no discernible difference found between the male and female on attainment of education at various levels.

**Table 4: Gender Desegregated Education Achievement**

SI No	Education level	Male		Female		Total	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	School going	41	10	36	10	77	10
2	Primary	252	63	217	61	469	62
3	Secondary	46	11	31	9	77	10
4	Graduate	14	3	10	3	24	3
5	Illiterate	48	12	62	17	110	15
	<b>Total</b>	401	100	356	100	757	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Access to basic amenities

**Drinking water:** For a large proportion of households (89%) hand pump is the main source of drinking water. A few households (9%) reported that well is the main source of drinking water. Details are given in Table 5.

**Table 5: Source of Drinking Water**

SI No	Source of Drinking Water	Frequency	Percent
1	Piped-water supply	2	1
2	Spring	0	0
3	Well	13	9
4	Stream	0	0
5	Hand pump	125	89
	Total	140	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

**Sanitation Facilities:** About 45% of the surveyed households have toilet facilities. Flush toilets are available with only 3% of the households in the subproject area. Majority (55%) of the households do not have any toilet facility. Details are given in Table 6.

**Table 6: Type of Sanitation Facilities**

SI No	Type of Toilet	Number of Households	%
1	Flush toilet	4	3
2	Latrine	59	42
3	No toilet	77	55
4	Total	140	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

**Usage Pattern of Fuel for Heating.** Wood is the major source of fuel being used by the households for heating purpose for almost all the surveyed households. Details are given in Table 7.

**Table 7: Type of Fuel Use for Heating**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%
1	Electricity	2	1
2	Wood	138	99
3	Gas	0	0
4	Diesel/kerosene	0	0
5	Solar	0	0
6	Total	140	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Major Economic Activities.

The households in the subproject area are depended on two major economic activities. Most important economic activities of the households are agriculture with 78% of surveyed households reported it. The second most important economic activity is daily wage labour which is reported by 71% of the households. A sizeable proportion of households reported that they are involved in agricultural labour (15%), government service (13%), and small enterprise (21%). Detail figures are given in Table 8.

**Table 8: Major Economic Activities of the Households**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Agriculture	109	78
2	Working for other farmers	21	15
3	Small enterprise	29	21
4	Service in government sector	18	13
5	Business and trading	2	1
6	Hunting or gathering	0	0
7	Daily wage	100	71
8	Others	1	1
9	Total households	140	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Landholding Status

**Type of Landholding:** Of those households who possess agricultural land, the average size of landholding is 7.9 bigha. A land size of 5 bigha or less is possessed by majority of the households (75%). Nearly 19% possess land size in the range of 5.1 to 20 bigha. A few proportion of households (5.7%) possess large size of land i.e. more than 20 bigha. Details are given in Table 9.

**Table 9: Type of Landholding**

Size of land holding	Cultivable		Non-Cultivable		Total Land Area	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
up to 5 Bigha	106	75.71	4	98.57	106	75.71
5.1 to 10 bigha	17	12.14	0	0.00	17	12.14
10.1 to 20 bigha	9	6.43	1	0.71	9	6.43
more than 20 bigha	8	5.71	1	0.71	8	5.71
Total	140	100.00	140	100.00	140	100.00
<b>Total area</b>	<b>766.2 Bigha</b>		<b>117 Bigha</b>		<b>883.2 Bigha</b>	
<b>Total Average</b>	<b>7.2 Bigha</b>		<b>19.5 Bigha</b>		<b>7.9 Bigha</b>	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

**Major cropping pattern:** About 95% households reported that they yield crops. Of those households with crop yield, for majority (73%) paddy is the major crop. This is followed by sugarcane, as reported by 19.5% households. A very few proportion of households reported vegetables (3.8%), and fruits (2.3%) as their major crop. Almost all the households cultivated or produced the major crop once a year. Details are given in Table 10.

**Table 10: Major Cropping Pattern**

SI No	Type of Crop	Number of Households	%Age
1	Wheat	1	0.8
2	Paddy	97	72.9
3	Maize	1	0.8
4	Vegetables	5	3.8
5	Fruits	3	2.3
6	Sugarcane	26	19.5
7	Total household with crop yield	133	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.



**Average yield of crops:** The average yield of rice is 36.2 quintal per household, and sugarcane is 164.8 tin per household. Those households who cultivate vegetables, the average yield is 25 quintal per household. For fruits cultivation, the average yield is reported to be 1.5 quintal. Rice is the main yield for majority (73%) of the households and the total earning from this is estimated as 52.5 lakh. On the other hand, though 19.5% households were involved in sugarcane the total earning from it stands as 30 lakh rupees. For 3 households who cultivate fruits, the total earning is 0.23 lakh rupees. Similarly, for 5 households who cultivate vegetables, the total earning is 1.65 lakh rupees. This shows that sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables are high earning crops as compared to that of paddy. Details are given in Table 11.

**Table 11: Average Yield of Different Crops**

SI No	Type of Crop	Number of Households	%Age	Total Yield (Quintal/Tin)	Average Yield	Price per Quintile/Tin (Rs)	Total cost in lakhs
1	Wheat	1	0.8	10	10	2,000	0.2
2	Rice	97	72.9	3,507	36.2	1,497.4	52.5
3	Maize	1	0.8	10	10	1,500	0.2
4	Vegetables	5	3.8	125	25	1,320	1.7
5	Fruits	3	2.3	4.5	1.5	5,000	0.2
6	Sugarcane	26	19.5	4,285 tin	164.8	700	30
7	Total households with crops	133	100.00				84.8

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Average Annual Income

The average household income of surveyed households reported to be INR1,74,114. The economy of the subproject area is predominantly dependent upon agriculture followed by wage labour because for majority of households agriculture (76%) and wage labour (70%) are main sources of family income. In terms of average annual income, services contribute to the highest average which is INR1,53,350 followed by business which contribute to an average of INR1,09,826. Though the income of most of the households are either from agriculture and wage labour the average annual income from these families found to be lower as compared to other households. Table below shows that the average annual income from wage labour is found to be INR95,398 and from agriculture is INR79,733. Details are given in Table 12.

**Table 12: Average Annual Income**

SI No	Source of Income	No. of Households	% of HH	Average Annual Income in Rs
1	Agriculture	107	76	79,733.6
2	Service	20	14	153,350
3	Business	23	16	109,826
4	Labour	98	70	95,398
5	Professional	1	1	200,000
6	Others	9	6	71,667
7	Total households	140		174,114

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Average Annual Expenditure

The total annual average expenditure per household is INR1,27,988, out of which the major expenditure is incurred on food (39.6 %) followed by expenditure on education (13.2%), and on inputs for agriculture (12.5%). Health and clothing account for 6.8% and 6.5% of the average

expenditure respectively. On transportation the household spend about 6.1% of the total household expenditure. The annual expenditure on consumption of fuel is 4.7 % of total expenditure while electricity bill accounts for 2.5% of expenditure. Details are given in Table 13.

**Table 13: Average Annual Expenditure**

SI No	Type of Expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (Rs.)	% Age
1	Food	50,714	39.6
2	Transportation	7,866	6.1
3	Clothing	8,379	6.5
4	Health	8,732	6.8
5	Education	16,862	13.2
6	Communication	3,418	2.7
7	Social functions	2,982	2.3
8	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)	15,971	12.5
9	Consumption of fuel for household	6,048	4.7
10	Electric bill	3,234	2.5
11	Others (specify)	3,782	3.0
	Grand total (1–11)	127,988	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Possession of Durable Goods

Among the households in the subproject area the commonly possessed durable good is bicycle (81%). More than half (53%) of the surveyed households have television and 42% of households have LPG gas connection. A two-wheeler for transportation is possessed by 12% of the households while 1% households reported having car. Very few households have luxury items such as refrigerators (5%), washing machine (1%) and air conditioner (1%). Details are given in Table 14.

**Table 14: Possession of Durable Goods**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Radio	3	2
2	Bicycle	113	81
3	Television	74	53
4	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder	59	42
5	Computer	2	1
6	Refrigerator	7	5
7	Washing Machine	1	1
8	Motor cycle/Scooter	17	12
9	Car	2	1
10	Air Conditioner	1	1
11	Other	1	1
	Total Households	140	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Household Indebtedness

Among the households in the subproject area, nearly one-fourth (24%) of the households have reported that they have taken loan. The main sources of taking loan are banks and other sources. The average loan amount taken from bank is INR42,625 and they take the loan through a subsidised interest rate of 3.5%. The interest rate for loan from other sources are also lower (4%).

Though few households (4%) had taken loan from private money lenders, the interest rate is relatively higher and the loan amount is also higher. This can lead to worsening the financial condition of the families. Details are given in Table 15.

**Table 15: Average Amount Taken from Different Sources and Interest Rate**

SI.No	Source	Number of Households	Average Amount Taken	Average Amount Returned	Average Balance to be Returned	Interest Rate
1	Bank	16 (11%)	42,625	28,143	29,563	3.5%
2	NGO/Funding Agencies	0	0	0	0	0
3	Relatives	3 (2%)	85,000	0	85,000	5%
4	Private money lender	5 (4%)	250,600	14,000	236,600	5.4% (3–10%)
5	Others	20 (14%)	61,750	27,166	37,132	4%

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Benefits from schemes

Nearly two-fifth (39%) of the households in the project affected area availed benefits from different government schemes. Of those who availed scheme benefits, majority (54%) benefitted from IAY. A sizeable proportion of households availed benefits of KCC and toilet scheme. A few households (9%) benefitted from government gas connection scheme. Details are given in Table 16.

**Table 16: Types of Schemes**

SI No	Government schemes	Number of Households	Percent
1	Gas	5	9
2	IAY	29	54
3	KCC	10	19
4	Toilet	10	19
	Total	54	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Major Illness

In the subproject area nearly one-fourth (24%) of the households reported that their family member experienced major or some kind of illness during the last one year.

The types of illness reported are of various types. Of the total households reported illness, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, heart problem and blood pressure are reported by 30% households. Most of the households undertook allopathic treatment. Details are given in Table 17.

**Table 17: Type of Illness**

SI No	Type of Disease/Illness	Number of Households	%
1	Appendicitis	3	9
2	BP	4	12
3	Diabetes	1	3
4	ENT	1	3
5	Gall bladder	1	3
6	Gas	4	12
7	Gathia	1	3
8	Heart problem	5	15
9	Joint Pain	1	3
10	Paralysis	3	9

SI No	Type of Disease/Illness	Number of Households	%
11	Intellectual disability	2	6
12	Old age	6	18
13	Stone	1	3
14	Ulcer	1	3
	Total	34	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Migration Pattern

In the project influence zone migration is reported by one-fifth of households (20.7%). Of those migrated, majority (69%) of them are found to be migrated to outside of the state and 31% have migrated to outside the district. Details are given in Table 18.

**Table 18: Migration Pattern**

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%
1	Yes	29	20.7
2	No	111	79.3
3	Total	109	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Engagement of Women in Various Activities

All the surveyed households reported that women are engaged in household work where they spend most of their time. In addition to household activities women are also engaged in either agriculture (67%) or allied activities (76%). A sizeable proportion (13%) of households reported that women are engaged in household-based business/enterprise.

Although women are engaged in different economic activities their contribution to the household income is not considered by the households as tangible. Only 7 of the surveyed households reported that women contributed on an average of INR65714 to the family income. The average annual income of these 7 households is estimated to be INR2,49,285. This means average earning of women members accounted for 26% of the total household income. Details are given in Table 19.

**Table 19: Type of Activities for Women**

SI No	Activities	Number of Households	%
1	Agriculture	94	67
2	Allied activities	106	76
3	Collection and sale of forest products	17	12
4	Trade & Business	2	1
5	Agricultural labour	2	1
6	Non-agricultural labour	2	1
7	Household industries	18	13
8	Service	3	2
9	Households work	140	100
10	Others	0	0
	Total Households	140	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Women's Say in Decision Making

Women in the subproject area are actively involved in household decision making. All the households give importance to women in decision making related to family matters. During the socioeconomic survey it was found that women are not only actively involved on important family matters such as health and education but also on financial matters. Details are given in Table 20.

**Table 20: Women's Participation in Decision Making**

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	%
1	Financial matters	140	100
2	Education of child	140	100
3	Health care of child	140	100
4	Purchase of assets	140	100
5	Day to day activities	140	100
6	On social functions and marriages	140	100
7	Other	140	100
8	Total Households	140	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Information on Structure of Dwellings

**Use of Structure:** About 98% of the dwellings in the subproject area are residential. Only 2% are resident cum commercial. Details are given in Table 21.

**Table 21: Use of Structure**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%
1	Residential	137	98
2	Commercial	0	0
3	Resident cum commercial	3	2
4	<b>Total</b>	140	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

**Type of Structure:** About 95% of the houses are permanent in nature and 5% houses have temporary construction. Details are given in Table 22.

**Table 22: Type of Structure**

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%
1	Temporary	7	5
2	Semipermanent	0	0
3	Permanent	133	95
4	<b>Total</b>	140	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

**Interior details of structure:** The houses in the project influence zone are medium in size. The analysis shows that the average number of rooms are in the range of 2 to 3. All the rooms are lighted. Details are mentioned in Table 23.

**Table 23: Interior Details of Structures**

SI No	Particulars	Total
1	Average Number of rooms in House/Structure	2.5
2	Average Lighted Rooms	2.5

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Status on Electrification

Most of the households (83%) are electrified in the sub project area. About 17% households are still not electrified. Details are given in Table 24.

**Table 24: Status on Electrification**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Electrified Houses	116	83
2	Non-electrified Houses	24	17
3	<b>Total</b>	140	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Source of Electrification

The main source of electrification is government and electricity is supplied from the government grid. Details are given in Table 25.

**Table 25: Source of Electrification**

SI No	Source of Electrification	Number of Households	%
1	Government grid	116	100
2	Micro hydropower	0	0
3	Generator	0	0
4	Solar	0	0
5	Bio-gas	0	0
	<b>Total Households electrified</b>	116	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Electricity Usage Pattern

According to the findings of the survey, on an average the households has been electrified for 7 years. The availability of electricity is a problem as the average hours of availability of electricity is reported to be 11 hours in a day. Details are given in Table 26.

**Table 26: Average Usage Pattern of Electricity**

SI No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Average Years of Electrification	7
2	Average Hours of availability of electricity per day	11

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## Purpose of Electricity Use

The households use electricity for basic purposes such as lighting, heating and for entertainment. Almost all the households use the electricity for lighting purpose. The average hours of consumption of electricity for lighting are 3.39 hours. A very high proportion (85%) of the households use electricity for heating purpose and the average duration of use is 5 hours. About 62% use electricity for running television and music system and the average consumption is 4 hours. A sizeable proportion of the households (23%) use electricity for pumping the water and the average use is 3 hours. Details are given in Table 27.

**Table 27: Purpose of Electricity Use**

SI No	Purpose	Number of Households	%	Average Hours of Consumption
1	Lighting	115	99	3.39
2	Cooking	1	1	8
3	Heating and cooling	99	85	5
4	Pumping water	27	23	3
5	TV and type recorder	72	62	4
6	Computer	2	2	4.5
7	Business	1	1	8
8	Others	1	1	24
9	Total households electrified	116		

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Average Number of Assets for Electricity Use

Almost all the households use electric lamps in the subproject area. The average number of electric lamps per households is 4. A high proportion (94%) of the households have fans and on an average electricity is used to run 2 fans. About 60% families use electricity to run on an average one television and 24% use electricity for an average one water pump. Details are given in Table 28.

**Table 28: Average Number of Assets for Electric Use**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	% Households	Average Number
1	Lamps	115	99.1	3.9
2	Heater	2	1.7	3.5
3	Fans	109	94.0	1.9
4	TVs	70	60.3	1.02
5	Washing machines	2	1.7	1.5
6	Water pumps	28	24.1	1.07
7	Others	3	2.6	1.0
	Total households electrified	116		

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Status on Meter System

The survey findings reveal that all the households have electric meter in their households. Details are given in Table 29.

**Table 29: Status on Meter System**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Yes	116	100
2	No	0	0
3	<b>Total</b>	116	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Monthly consumption

The average expenditure on electricity by the 111 households reported is INR265 per month. All the households stated that they usually pay the electricity bill at different electricity office. About 47% households pay the bill monthly, 35% pay it bimonthly and 21% pay the bill on a quarterly

basis. All the households stated that there is no case of electricity theft and the maintenance lies with the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB). Details are given in Table 30.

**Table 30: Average Expenditure on Electricity**

SI No	Particulars	In Rupees
1	Unit rate of electricity	Unable to report
2	Average expenditure on electricity bill	INR265 per month

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Other Alternate Fuel Consumption

Besides electricity the surveyed households use other fuels such as kerosene/diesel, wood and gas as an alternate energy. About 82% of the households use kerosene/diesel on an average for 2.4 hours. Wood is reported as an important source by 73% households. Around one-third households use gas and on an average each household use it for 2.1 hours. Details are given in Table 31.

**Table 31: Average Expenditure on Non-Electric Energy Sources**

SI.No	Source of Usage	No. of Households	%	Average Hours of Consumption	Average Quantity of Consumption
1	Kerosene/diesel	115	82.14	2.4	147 ml
2	Wood	102	72.8	3.12	4.5 kg
3	Gas	46	32.8	2.1	215.2 gram
4	Total households	140		7.62	

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Satisfaction on Electricity usage

None of the households are satisfied with the current electric flow to their house. The reason for this could be attributed to the non-availability of electricity most of the time (on average 13 hours a day). Details are given in Table 32.

**Table 32: Perceived Satisfaction on Electricity**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%
1	Satisfied	0	0
2	Not satisfied	116	100
3	<b>Total households electrified</b>	116	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

### Views on Non-Electricity Energy

Almost all the households are dissatisfied with the non-electric energy that they use. All the households perceive that non-electric energy creates inner pollution in the house. Details are given in Table 33.

**Table 33: Perceive Satisfaction on Non-Electric Energy**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Satisfied	1	0.7
2	Not Satisfied	139	99.3
3	<b>Total households</b>	140	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.



## On Requirement of Electric Power Supply to the Area

All the households are of the view that there is further requirement of electricity to their area. Details are given in Table 34.

**Table 34: Opinion on Further Requirement of Electricity**

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	139	99.3
2	No	1	0.7
3	Total households	140	100

Source: Socioeconomic Survey, 2018.

## ANNEXURE 4.1: DETAILS ON CONSULTATIONS

### Consultation: 01

Village	Lakhipur/Pub Bhalukmari
Tehasil/Mandal	Dhal Pukhari
District	Hojai
Tribal or Non-Tribal area	Non-Tribal Area
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project	No, nobody informed about the proposed project of transmission line.
What is your opinion about this project	Proposed project is beneficial for the power availability and supply in the future. Power is not sufficient and proper. No electricity for agriculture and other small-scale industries.
Do you support this project	Yes, we will support the proposed project.
How do you think the project will affect you	Farming land will get affected due to transmission line and value of land will become zero.
Do you face any problem regarding current electricity supply	At present current electricity supply is not sufficient and proper. Only 8–10 hrs of power supply available. No power during evening time that affect the evening day to day activity and study. Urgently required solution for less power supply.
Do you think that the project is necessary	Off course the project is necessary, to get sufficient power supply.
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Only concern is land, on which tower and transmission line will install, land is very limited, only source of income for livelihood, and cannot build house in near future.
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Government should acquire only waste land of agriculture land and at least 0.5 km distance should maintain from the village.
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project with respect to the following 1. Community health and safety, 2. Land, 3. Agriculture Production, 4. Cultural Heritage, 5. Displacement, 6. Loss of income and Business, 7. Other specify	
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	
How safe do you think or consider the electric transmission line?	
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	
How long have you been living in this area	
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	
What kind of compensation will you be expecting in case of land acquisition or loss of crops	
Is the consultation useful	
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the project	

Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	
What is the rate of land per bigha in this area	
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 11 (Male- 9 and Female-2)**

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation
1	Nityalal Das	30	M	Literate	Mechanic
2	Gautam Das	32	M	Literate	Mason
3	Abnti Das	39	F	Literate	Housewife
4	Parimal Das	23	M	BA	Private Job
5	Nirmal Das	26	M	Literate	Mason
6	Biswajeet Das	26	M	Middle	Cook
7	Arup Das	35	M	Literate	Labour
8	Shushil Das	59	M	Middle	Agriculture
9	Purnima Das	35	F	Middle	Housewife
10	Ranjit Das	49	M	Middle	Mason
11	Dilip Das	43	M	Middle	Carpenter

**Photographs**



**Consulation-02**

Site/Location	
Village	Baraima
Tehasil/Mandal	Diyung Bra
District	Dima – Hasao
Tribal or Non-Tribal area	Tribal Area
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project	No, nobody contacted regarding the proposed project.
What is your opinion about this project	Not aware about the project/ Honourable Chief Minister of Assam visited panimare/Kuka. They said about the project.
Do you support this project	Yes, from development point of view will support
How do you think the project will affect you	Not much, but to an extent farming will get disturbed, nobody able to build house in future.
Do you face any problem regarding current electricity supply	No regular power supply in this area only 6–8 hrs electricity provided that not to for agriculture or small commercial purposes, low voltages and power cut is major problem especially during study period.

Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	1. Compensation 2. Land is on the road side should be given good compensation 3. Regular power supply for house in the future
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Should avoid on road side land
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project with respect to the following 1. Community health and safety, 2. Land, 3. Agriculture Production, 4. Cultural Heritage, 5. Displacement, 6. Loss of income and Business, 7. Other Specify	1. Heard about the impact on health by others 2. Farming will get affected
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Regular power supply in future
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No
how safe do you think or consider the electric transmission line?	Not much, many negative thoughts about transmission line
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Should avoid residential area
How long have you been living in this area	1960
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	Yes, Dima/Kachhari
What kind of compensation will you be expecting in case of land acquisition or loss of crops	1. Want market rate 2. Regular power supply
Is the consultation useful	Yes consultation is very useful, people aware about the proposed project
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the project	Yes local people would like to get regular information regarding the project time to time.
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes local people would like to support the project and participate during the implementation of the project as when required
What is the rate of land per bigha in this area	Agriculture land - 5 Lakh Per Bigha, on road side for house - 10 Lakh per Bigha
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	1. Want the project on time completion 2. No public harassment regarding compensation 3. One-time payment as per public demand 4. Kutcha patta should consider as pucca patta 5. Want few fund for construction of boundary wall of kali mandir 6. Arrangement of hand pumps for drinking water in the village

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 5 (Male-5 and Female-0)**

District - Dima Hasao, Village - Baraima						
S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	
1	Maidon Johari	58	M	Middle	Agriculture	
2	Dilip Jorasa	55	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	
3	Prahlad Ardao	65	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	

District - Dima Hasao, Village - Baraima						
S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	
4	Inderjeet Hasnu	33	M	Middle	Agriculture	
5	Pankaj Bodo	28	M	Middle	Agriculture	

### Photographs



### Consulation-03

Site/Location	
Village	Jora Pukhari
Tehasil/Mandal	Dhal Pukhari
District	Hojai
Tribal or Non-Tribal area	Non-Tribal Area
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project	No, first time informed by us, nobody contacted and informed before.
What is your opinion about this project	For sufficient power supply, project is required, At present power is not available properly, proposed project is for public and national interest.
Do you support this project	Yes, but have to solve the public issues local people have not much land, marginal farmer mostly.
How do you think the project will affect you	The project will affect directly, no future after installation of tower and line, cannot develop under the tower and near the transmission line.
Do you face any problem regarding current electricity supply	No problem regarding electricity for domestic purpose but for agriculture no sufficient power supply.
Do you think that the project is necessary	Yes very necessary for public interest. Power is required for domestic and others purposes in the future.
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Should avoid habitat area, road side area, market rate as compensation, compensation for tree with land, tower should be installed on the corner of the filed not in the middle.
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Proper and sufficient compensation required.

Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project with respect to the following 1. Community health and safety, 2. Land, 3. Agriculture Production, 4. Cultural Heritage, 5. Displacement, 6. Loss of income and Business, 7. Other Specify	Due to spark and sound health and safety affected, for farming always disturbed.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	In the future sufficient power for all, sufficient and regular power supply in the future, development after proper supply in the area
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	No development around the tower in the future, transmission line impact badly on the value of land. No value as compared with other land.
How safe do you think or consider the electric transmission line?	Not at all safe, always fear for current, sound also create problem
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Line should be followed NHA road or along with the main road
How long have you been living in this area	70 years
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	No
What kind of compensation will you be expecting in case of land acquisition or loss of crops	Employment opportunity Market rate of compensation Pension for affected family
Is the consultation useful	Yes very useful, after aware about the proposed project in detail
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the project	Yes local people would like to get regular information regarding the project time to time.
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes local people would like to support the project and participate during the implementation of the project as when required
What is the rate of land per bigha in this area	Road side-30-40 Lakh Per Bigha inside- 15-20 Lakh Per Bigha
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	1. Tower should install in government land. 2. Should follow NH road or main road 3. During implementation of the project local people should be given priority for work. 4. Though district head quarter is very near so people proposed this line should be underground in minimum three-kilometre area.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 11 (Male-11 and Female-0)**

District- Hojai, Village- Jora-Pukhari						
S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	
1	Arvind Kumar Das	61	M	Literate	Retired	
2	Putul Das	80	M	Middle	Farmer	
3	Nishindra Das	66	M	Middle	Farmer	
4	Shankar Malakar	40	M	Senior Secondary	Business	
5	Gopendra Chandra Das	45	M	Higher Secondary	Agent	
6	Sapan Malakar	60	M	Higher Secondary	Ward Member	
7	Anu Das	39	M	Senior Secondary	Agriculture	
8	Maniram Das	48	M	Senior Secondary	Agriculture	
9	Akash Das	17	M	Higher Secondary	Student	
10	Vijan Malakar	39	M	Middle	Agriculture	
11	Mitu Das	25	M	Senior Secondary	Agriculture	

**Photographs**



**Consulation-04**

Site/Location	
Village	Watizar-2
Tehasil/Mandal	Danka
District	West Karbi Along
Tribal or Non-Tribal area	Tribal Area
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes heard about the proposed project by surveyor team, during page marking. No consultation with local people or land owners
What is your opinion about this project	No direct benefits for land owners, but benefits for power supply, will generate employment opportunity in the future
Do you support this project	Yes
How do you think the project will affect you	Due to installation of tower, land will get affected during the farming, won't be able to do any construction work under the transmission line and near the tower.
Do you face any problem regarding current electricity supply	1. Do not get regular electricity 2. During summer no power supply, low voltage is a major problem, Jaggery making a major business at present depend on filter which is very costly.
Do you think that the project is necessary	The project is necessary for better power supply
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	1. Want market rate for compensation. 2. Installation of tower should not be in the middle of the field, so that farming not disturbed.
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Tower should not install in the middle of the agricultural land. It should be installed on the corners of the land; transmission line should cross at least 1 km distance from the village.
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project with respect to the following 1. Community health and safety, 2. Land, 3. Agriculture Production, 4. Cultural Heritage, 5. Displacement, 6. Loss of income and Business, 7. Other Specify	

What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	In the future sufficient power supply may available in the area, small scale industries and agriculture sector may developed by the power
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	Land value will decreased, cannot build house near and under the tower.
how safe do you think or consider the electric transmission line?	Not safe always fear of current and by the sound
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	No any criteria, but line should avoid the village/ habitant area, at least one kilometre distance.
How long have you been living in this area	50 years
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	Yes 18 Household living in this area
What kind of compensation will you be expecting in case of land acquisition or loss of crops	With single cheque compensation, at least 5 times more compensation of local market rate
Is the consultation useful	Very useful, never official came and try to inform or share information about the proposed project.
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the project	Yes local people would like to get regular information regarding the project time to time.
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes local people would like to support the project and participate during the implementation of the project as when required.
What is the rate of land per bigha in this area	On road- 4-5 Lakh Per Bigha irrigated-4-5 Lakh Per Bigha
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation of land should be at least 5 times of local market rate.</li> <li>2. Height of the line and tower should be maximum, so no danger for villagers or animals.</li> <li>3. Local area people should given priority for supply of power in the future.</li> <li>4. Tower should be installed on the corner of the land not in the middle of the land.</li> <li>5. Compensation for the land should be maximum not minimum.</li> </ol>

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 10 (Male-10 and Female-0)**

District-West Karbi Along, Village- Watizor-2						
S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	
1	Ram Bali Chouhan	65	M	Middle	Agriculture	
2	Deepchand Chouhan	71	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	
3	Ramanand Napesna	30	M	Middle	Agriculture	
4	Komal Chouhan	65	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	
5	Chunni Lal Chouhan	48	M	Literate	Agriculture	
6	Swaraj Kant Maharaya	32	M	Senior Secondary	Agriculture	
7	Bhanu Chouhan	30	M	Middle	Agriculture	
8	Ram Prasad Chouhan	32	M	Higher Secondary	Agriculture	
9	Srilal Chouhan	35	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	
10	Shekhar Chouhan	25	M	Middle	Agriculture	



## Photographs



## Consultation-05

Site/Location	
Village	Diklem, Raj nagar
Tehasil/Mandal	Danka
District	West Karbi Along
Tribal or Non-Tribal area	Tribal Area
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project	Not heard before about the project, no information shared by the government officials
What is your opinion about this project	More power required for agriculture purpose and small industry. After the proposed project sufficient power supply could be possible in the near future.
Do you support this project	Yes
How do you think the project will affect you	The project will not affect directly but due to transmission line and tower installation farming may disturbed.
Do you face any problem regarding current electricity supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access Bill</li> <li>2. At present only 8–10 hrs power supply in this area Low voltage a major problem, no regular power supply.</li> <li>3. Power cut a major problem.</li> </ol>
Do you think that the project is necessary	The project is necessary for better power supply
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Main concern about the project is value of land, nobody even buy these land under the line and tower
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation should be good for land owner.</li> <li>2. Height of tower and transmission line should be maximum.</li> <li>3. Tower should not installed near the residential area.</li> </ol>
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project with respect to the following 1. Community health and safety, 2. Land, 3. Agriculture Production, 4. Cultural Heritage, 5. Displacement, 6. Loss of income and Business, 7. Other Specify	
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Could have sufficient electricity supply, especially for agriculture purpose, at present no regular power available.</li> <li>2. With the proposed project condition of electricity supply may be better.</li> </ol>
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	Only negative impact by this project is value of land may decrease under and near the transmission line and tower.

How safe do you think or consider the electric transmission line?	Not safe at all, always fear of current
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Transmission line should be cover by cable.
How long have you been living in this area	70 years
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	Yes - Karbi/ Dima hasao
What kind of compensation will you be expecting in case of land acquisition or loss of crops	Market rate of compensation Employment opportunity Single cheque payment
Is the consultation useful	Very useful after the consultation people aware and get information.
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the project	Yes local people would like to get regular information regarding the project time to time.
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes local people would like to support the project and participate during the implementation of the project as when required
What is the rate of land per bigha in this area	4-5 Lakh Per Bigha for agriculture land on road side- 8-10 lakh per bigha
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	1. Compensation should be paid one time. 2. If crops will be losses during construction should be paid compensation. 3. Maximum compensation demanded 4. Opportunity of employment during and after the implementation of project.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 10 (Male-10 and Female-0)**

District- West Karbi Anglong, Village- Diklem Raj nagar						
S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	
1	Abhi Biswas	90	M	Illiterate	Old age	
2	Anant Biswas	51	M	Primary	Agriculture	
3	Ajeet Biswas	40	M	Middle	Tent House	
4	Kul Ranjan Biswas	75	M	Primary	Agriculture	
5	Sanjeet Biswas	32	M	Primary	Agriculture	
6	Sunil Biswas	65	M	Middle	Agriculture	
7	Anil Biswas	28	M	Senior Secondary	Unemployed	
8	Ravinder Biswas	48	M	Middle	Agriculture	
9	Rinku Biswas	20	M	Higher Secondary	Unemployed	
10	Mantoo Biswas	71	M	Middle	Handicraft	

## Photographs



### Consultation-06

Site/Location	
Village	Diklem- Tilha Basti
Tehasil/Mandal	Rang Khang
District	West Karbi Along
Tribal or Non-Tribal area	Tribal Area
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project	Yes heard during survey and pillar installation by survey team. This line is for power grid from Lankhu to Shankar Dev Nagar
What is your opinion about this project	This proposed project is very beneficial to get sufficient power supply in the future. At present no regular and sufficient power supplied in the area
Do you support this project	Yes
How do you think the project will affect you	Crossing High power line near the residential area and from the field, somehow affect day to day life, specially farming in that particular land will affect
Do you face any problem regarding current electricity supply	At present only 8-10 hours power supply, but regular fault and power cut a major problem, meaningless power supply, evening time people need power, specially for the student to study and unable to get proper electricity supply.
Do you think that the project is necessary	For better life and livelihood the proposed project is very necessary.
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Transmission line crossing near the residential area.
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Should cross the line at the 200 meter distance from the residential area.
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project with respect to the following 1. Community health and safety, 2. Land, 3. Agriculture Production, 4. Cultural Heritage, 5. Displacement, 6. Loss of income and Business, 7. Other Specify	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No issues.</li> <li>2. After installation of tower farming may disturbed. Specially sugar cane field.</li> <li>3. No.</li> <li>4. No.</li> <li>5. Not much but somewhat income may loss in the tower area.</li> <li>6. No any.</li> </ol>

What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	No any direct positive impact or benefits visible at present. But in the future may possible, if power supply system and timing modify.
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	Only negative is we cannot build house in that particular field. Land became valueless.
how safe do you think or consider the electric transmission line?	If tower and line is not in proper height then problem in day to day life. Sound and fear of current always, not safe at all.
Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Should be maximum Height of tower and line.
How long have you been living in this area	70 years
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	Yes this area known for Dim-Hasao tribal
What kind of compensation will you be expecting in case of land acquisition or loss of crops	Want maximum as per local market rate of compensation, at least 5 times more amount should pay as compensation. People fully depends on agriculture land.
Is the consultation useful	Yes consultation is very useful, first time from the concern department came and discussed about the proposed project in details.
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the project	Yes local people would like to get regular information regarding the project time to time.
Would you support and participate during the implementation of project	Yes local people would like to support the project and participate during the implementation of the project as when required
What is the rate of land per bigha in this area	Rate is different it depend on land for agriculture land not on road side 2–3 lakh per bigha and for road side 5 lakh per bigha.
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tower should install in the corner of the field not in the middle.</li> <li>2. For safety height of people tower should be in the maximum height because in this area sugarcane is the main crop. For farming in sugarcane filed it is very necessary to maintain the height.</li> <li>3. Local people demand at least 5 times of local market rate of the land.</li> <li>4. Proper assessment of loss of tress and crops.</li> <li>5. Compensation should be provided on priority basis without any harassment, because patta of the land mostly have kuccha patta.</li> <li>6. Also taken special care of any specific concern and condition by the local people regarding the proposed transmission line project.</li> </ol>

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 8 (Male-8 and Female-0)**

<b>District- West Karbi Anglong, Village- Diklem-Tilha Basti</b>						
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	
1	Parmesh Biswas	62	M	Middle	Agriculture	
2	Bishnu Biswas	37	M	Senior Secondary	Agriculture	
3	Suranjay Biswas	30	M	Senior Secondary	Mason	
4	Gobinda Biswas	30	M	Middle	Agriculture	
5	Pinku Biswas	25	M	Middle	Agriculture	
6	Niresh Biswas	74	M	Primary		
7	Sapan Biswas	28	M	Illiterate	Helper	
8	Sanjay Biswas	32	M	Middle	Machanic	

**Photographs**



**Consultation-07**

Site/Location	
Village	Haja Gapher
Tehasil/Mandal	Rang Khang
District	West Karbi Along
Tribal or Non-Tribal area	Tribal Area
Type of Area	Rural
Have you heard about the project or Do you have any information about the project	Not heard about the proposed project have not any information about project
What is your opinion about this project	Proposed project is very good for power supply and requirement of power is at high today
Do you support this project	Yes
How do you think the project will affect you	Through transmission line and installation of tower in the agriculture field and near the habitant area a matter of concern for us
Do you face any problem regarding current electricity supply	Only 8-10 hours power supply, not regular and proper power available. No power for other use like agriculture and others
Do you think that the project is necessary	The project is necessary for domestic and other purposes
What are your main concerns/issues about the project	Crossing line through the field and tower is a main issue about the project value of land decrease by the project
Can you suggest how best to address your concerns/issues	Tower should be installed at least 500 meters away from the residential area for safety and security point of view.
Specifically, what concerns/issues do you have on the implementation of the project with respect to the following 1. Community health and safety, 2. Land, 3. Agriculture Production, 4. Cultural Heritage, 5. Displacement, 6. Loss of income and Business, 7. Other Specify	Safety and health both are big concern and issue, it is said that health may affect by the transmission line, farming disturbed by installation of tower.
What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have	Only positive impacts or benefits from the proposed project, may be in near future electricity supply demand may be solved, else no any direct benefits noticed.
What negative impacts do you think the project will have	Transmission line will affect the farming land and its land value. No future construction could be possible under the tower and transmission line.
how safe do you think or consider the electric transmission line?	No safety by the transmission line, always fear by the line especially during the rainy season.



Any criteria you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	Transmission line and tower should be installed outside the village at least One kilometre from the village.
How long have you been living in this area	80 years
Are there any indigenous people/ tribal people or ethnic minority living in this area	Yes
What kind of compensation will you be expecting in case of land acquisition or loss of crops	Want cash compensation, at least as per local market rate 5 times more. Work opportunity during implementation of the proposed project.
Is the consultation useful	Consultation is very useful, regarding the project good discussion and information shared and doubt are cleared
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding the project	Yes local people would like to get regular information regarding the project time to time.
Would you support and participate during the implementation of Project	Yes local people would like to support the project and participate during the implementation of the project as when required
What is the rate of land per bigha in this area	5 Lakh Per Bigha on road side 2-3 Lakh Per Bigha agriculture land
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation should be maximum as per local market rate.</li> <li>2. Lifetime free power connection for those who is going to lose their land for tower installation.</li> <li>3. More Power with regularity of supply in the area.</li> </ol>

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS = Total 10 (Male-7 and Female-3)

District- West Karbi Anglong, Village- Haja Gapher						
S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	
1	Dipam Girisa	35	M	Middle	Agriculture	
2	Loyadi Hasno	60	F	Illiterate	Housewife	
3	Goven Girisa	50	M	Middle	Agriculture	
4	Somandi Dibra	45	F	Illiterate	Housewife	
5	Mohima Hasno	70	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	
6	Gautam Thousen	47	M	Middle	Carpenter	
7	Pati Sarang	50	F	Middle	Housewife	
8	Amrit Thousen	32	M	Illiterate	Labour	
9	Indrashan Chouhan	40	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	
10	Tej Narayan Singh	70	M	Illiterate	Agriculture	

#### Photographs



## ANNEXURE 5.1: DETAILS ON GENDER CONSULTATIONS

### Consultations-01

Location/ place of FGD	Haja Gapher
Open the discussion with an 'ice-breaker', a question which is easy to answer and begins to put people at ease. Ask each person: "Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	Living in this area from more than 50 year. Now their third and fourth generation. Basically all from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, They migrated for work then started cultivation gradually
Ask a further question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	They like most about earning opportunity for better livelihood, mostly like peace and pollution free environment in the area. Basic facility easily available like power, water and work of running the house.
Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Primary Occupation is cultivation then care of family members. Men and women are equally participate in cultivation and other activities
Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	They have no time to sleep till morning to night fully engage in the farming and jaggery making. Even no priority of cooking for family. It is secondary. Child care is the third priority never gets leisure time. Very hard working women.
Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	Education is very important today for both boys and girls. Sending school and investing on education as per their capacity. No any difference between boys and girls, Both are equal.
Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	There is very less education level among old but among new generation education level is good not less than high school.
Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Primary school is near the village, for high school 3 km from the village facility available and for collage within 7 km, no problem regarding availability of facilities.
Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	No any major issues for non-enrolment and dropout now with new generation for both male and female due to economic and family problem a few cases only now.
Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	No differences between girls and boys especially for education. Sending the children to school equally.
Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	After school both boys and girls engage in the household activities like cleanliness, washing utensils, helping in jaggery making, child care, small farming activities as per their choice and capacity. People thing both are equally important
Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	No any type of skills exist among these community only they know farming a special skill observed

What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	No any vocational training institute in or near the village. Due to lack of time these women have no interest regarding vocational training.
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO or government scheme running any vocational courses for the adolescent and women.
Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Women have equal ownership of the property in the community like houses, land etc.
Please tell us what are the natures of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Cultivation is the main job performed by the women. No any kind of engagement in government and private sectors, but small-scale business and animal husbandry performed by the women.
Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	In the receipt of wages for the work there is inequality observed on the name of not performing hard work, observed and high scale.
Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	The women who are working and earning have the equal role to take decision on the use of their money. They take decision after understanding and consulting with other.
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	They have equal role not partiality in any form observed. It all depends on need and requirement, no difference between earning and non-earning women.
Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	No male domination in any form observed in the decision-making process at the household level.
Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	No any NGO in the area. But SHG group functioning but not at large scale, no any major activities found by the SHG. But fully controlled by women
Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like Pradeshia Sabhas, Provincial Councils etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Yes in all political bodies have female cell, and in the pahchyat their role and responsibility are equal, now women are well aware about the politics, gradually working and participating as per their interest and capability.



General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	No any major health problem in the area. Sub centre and private clinic facilities available near the village. In case of emergency people used to visit Lanka government PHC.
Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	Seasonal Disease, no any critical disease among the community noticed, But poor health due to hard work and lack of time noticed.
Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighbourhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	Emergency health care and ambulance facility available by the government. Especially for pregnant women, ASHA worker working for the betterment of the women related issues.
Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	Women are 100% safe in going outside in the neighbourhood and in the farm day and late evening without fear, no crime against women in any formed noticed.
Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	No domestic violence at large scale due to equally in work.
Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community? Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	Somewhat dowry is prevalent among these community but not large scale. In case of job holder people have to pay otherwise no dowry system. No feeling of insecurity for getting their girls married due to the reason of dowry.
General Remarks if any	Women are hardworking and full of cultivation skills equally as men, roles and responsibilities are equal. Have interest to send their children to school without any difference. Gradually well aware about the education of their children for better life and livelihood.

**List of Gender Participants= Total 12 (Male-0 and Female-12)**

<b>District- West Karbi Anglong Village- Haja Gapher</b>			
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the Participant</b>	<b>Relation to the Head of the Households</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
1	Asha Chouhan	Wife	Agriculture
2	Sonamati Devi	Wife	Agriculture
3	Phul Kumari Devi	Wife	Agriculture
4	Pushpa Devi	Wife	Housewife
5	Ramwati Devi	Mother	Agriculture
6	Rumi Das	Daughter	Student
7	Geeta Devi	Wife	Agriculture
8	Mati Ran Devi	Wife	Agriculture
9	Chanda Devi	Daughter in law	Agriculture
10	Saraswati Devi	Wife	Agriculture
11	Basmati Devi	Wife	Agriculture
12	Reema Devi	Wife	Housewife

## Photographs



## Consultation-02

Location/ place of FGD	Dismao-2
Open the discussion with an 'ice-breaker', a question which is easy to answer and begins to put people at ease. Ask each person: "Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	All living in the area and this village from fore father. They are well aware about the area and have no any negative concern or issues about living condition in the area.
Ask a further question to warm up: "What do you like most about living in this area?"	Living with nature, living in clean atmosphere, where no pollution, availability of water and land for better livelihood. Life is very easy, all day to day needs for better life is available.
Initiate the discussion by asking the group on their primary occupation?	Primary occupation of most of the women is cultivation. Always busy and hard working in different condition is a beauty of the local women.
Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	Daily routine start from early morning duty cooking for their children and send their children to school, then clean house, have breakfast, then visit to field, again return at around 2 pm, having bath then lunch with family after having lunch again finished rest work of field. if there is no field work then among the tribal women, they start khol making tradition dress they use own made clothes only.
Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	Among the tribal community education for male/female is equally important, no difference between boys and girls. Education rate is almost 100% and level of education is higher secondary.
Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Education level of the community is at least 12th among boys and girls of new generation. At least primary level found among old.
Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	Although government school is available and infrastructure is good but private school at no distance became popular in the area. It all depend on economic condition and availability. Primary in the village, upper primary and high school is 5 km, collage is also available at 10 km. Parents are happy with the quality of education

	available for their children only worry regarding the high fee.
Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	
Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	Education of girls is equally important in this area. For better lifestyle and livelihood education is very important. Mostly new generation try to get opportunity of job. Availability of school, collage and demand for job education is very necessary said these women.
Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Children are engaged in household activities as per requirement and their choice, nobody forced to do anything. But schooling specially girl self involved in household activities to learn. No child labour in any form observed specially among ST.
Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	Khol making a traditional skill amongst the adolescent girls and women found. They have to know this skill necessary. This skill is economically productive for the women one set of traditional dress sale at 7-0 thousand.
What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	There is no any vocational training institute in the area, transportation is a major issues, bad road connectivity is a big issue, no any form of the barriers from the family side observed.
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No any NGO organization running any vocational courses for the adolescent and women in the area.
Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	Equal ownership of the property in the community, no any difference between male or female.
Please tell us what are the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Mostly engage in household activities and farming activities women also take interest in allied activities for their extra income.
Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Form of inequality in the receipt of wage observed, they paid less than men, in the name of not working hard.
Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Earning women have the ultimate decision on the use of their money. They can use as per their needs. But they took any decision with their husband and other family members.
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	All kind of decision taken after consultation with all family members. All have equal share in the decision-making process of the household.

Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level? Please try to probe for the different household decisions and the role of the women (Decisions may be financial matters, education & health care of the child, purchase of assets, day to day activities, on social functions and marriages).	No such inequality observed, the role of the women in all matters are equal not vary in any form.
Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, SHGs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	NO any NGO working in the area. SHG Functioning but not in proper shape. No any economic activities undertaken by the SHG.
Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like Pradeshiya Sabhas, Provincial Councils etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	As per government reservation women are members of panchyat and other provincial councils. They are playing equally as men. Women are not interested and engaging in political process at large.
General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	No any health or medical facility available in around the village. In case of any emergency people have to visit Lanka. Not satisfied on the quality of services at health centre.
Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment.	No any commonly prevalent disease among the community.
Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighbourhood? Probe for the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced and the perception on the quality of care.	
Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	100% safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day and night time, only fear of elephant.
Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	No any kind of domestic violence observed.
Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community? Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	No system of dowry among the community, no insecurity for getting their girls married due to the reason of dowry. New generation get married on their own choice.
General Remarks if any	Traditionally these women are peace loving. The women of these communities are self-dependent, performing their duties equally. Very hard working nature, loving of cleanliness and their lifestyle is very simple. Well educated, education level is minimum high and higher secondary. Only problem we observed that after fail in high school they left schooling at large scale, need to focus for better education.

**List of Gender Participants= Total 11 (Male- 0 and Female-11)**

<b>District-Dima-Hasao Village- Dismao-2</b>			
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the Participant</b>	<b>Relation to the Head of the Households</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
1	Lalita Phanglo	Wife	Agriculture
2	Marmi Phanglo	Wife	Agriculture
3	Pondila Srong Phang	Wife	Agriculture
4	Dina Srong Phang	Wife	Agriculture
5	Mamuni Srong Phang	Daughter	
6	Dimita Srong Phang	Daughter	
7	Asha Hagjer	Wife	Housewife
8	Milotha Johari	Wife	Agriculture
9	Probita Thousen	Daughter in law	Housewife
10	Joygala Johari	Wife	Agriculture
11	Khimita Khemprai	Wife	Housewife

**Photographs**



## ANNEXURE 6.1: MOP GUIDELINES

No.3/7/2015-Trans  
Government of India  
Ministry of Power  
Shram Shakti Bhawan  
Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 110001

Dated, 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2015

To

1. Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/UTs  
(As per list attached)
2. Chairperson, CEA, New Delhi with the request to disseminate the above guidelines to all the stakeholders.
3. CMD, PGCIL, Gurgaon.
4. CEO, POSOCO, New Delhi.
5. Secretary, CERC, New Delhi.
6. CMD of State Power Utilities/SEBs

Subject: Guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines.

During the Power Ministers Conference held on April 9-10, 2015 at Guwahati with States/UTs, it has, *inter alia*, been decided to constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, Ministry of Power to analyse the issues related to Right of Way for laying of transmission lines in the country and to suggest a uniform methodology for payment of compensation on this count. Subsequently, this Ministry had constituted a Committee with representatives from various State Governments and others. The Committee held several meetings to obtain the views of State Governments on the issue and submitted its Report along with the recommendations (copy of the Report is at **Annex-1**).

2. The Recommendations made by the Committee are hereby formulated in the form of following guidelines for determining the compensation towards "damages" as stipulated in section 67 and 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Section 10 and 16 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 which will be in addition to the compensation towards normal crop and tree damages. This amount will be payable only for transmission lines supported by a tower base of 66 KV and above, and not for sub-transmission and distribution lines below 66 KV:-

- (i) Compensation @ 85% of land value as determined by District Magistrate or any other authority based on Circle rate/ Guideline value/ Stamp Act rates for tower base area (between four legs) impacted severely due to installation of tower/pylon structure;

- / -



- (ii) Compensation towards diminution of land value in the width of Right of Way (RoW) Corridor due to laying of transmission line and imposing certain restriction would be decided by the States as per categorization/type of land in different places of States, subject to a maximum of 15% of land value as determined based on Circle rate/ Guideline value/ Stamp Act rates;
- (iii) In areas where land owner/owners have been offered/ accepted alternate mode of compensation by concerned corporation/ Municipality under Transfer Development Rights (TDR) policy of State, the licensee /Utility shall deposit compensation amount as per (i) & (ii) above with the concerned Corporation/ Municipality/ Local Body or the State Government.
- (iv) For this purpose, the width of RoW corridor shall not be more than that prescribed in the table at **Annex-2** and shall not be less than the width directly below the conductors.
3. Necessary action may kindly be taken accordingly. These guidelines may not only facilitate an early resolution of RoW issues and also facilitate completion of the vital transmission lines through active support of State/ UT administration.
4. All the States/UTs etc. are requested to take suitable decision regarding adoption of the guidelines considering that acquisition of land is a State subject.

Yours faithfully,

  
(Jyoti Arora)  
Joint Secretary (Trans.)  
Tele: 011-2371 0389

Copy, along with enclosure, forwarded to the following:

1. Secretaries of Government of India (Infrastructure Ministries/Deptt including MoEF - As per attached list)
2. Prime Minister's Office (Kind Attn: Shri Nripendra Mishra, Principal Secretary to PM).
3. Technical Director, NIC, Ministry of Power with the request to host on the website of Ministry of Power.

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Copy to PS to Hon'ble MoSP (IC) / Secretary (Power) / AS (BNS) / AS (BPP) / All Joint Secretaries/EA/ All Directors/DSs, Ministry of Power.

## ANNEXURE 6.2: GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM NOTIFICATION

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM  
POWER (ELECTRICITY) DEPARTMENT  
DISPUR, GUWAHATI - 6

NOTIFICATION

Dated Dispur the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2017

No. PEL.219/2015/91 The Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the following rates for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines. In accordance with the Guidelines of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, vide Ret. No. 85-07/2015-Trans, dttd. 15.10.2015 for maintaining uniformity in compensation payment to the affected land owners during construction of transmission lines, it has been decided that a similar payment methodology towards compensation shall also be adopted in the State of Assam. These guidelines of payment methodology of compensation towards "damages" as stipulated in Section 67 & 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Section 10 and 16 of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 shall be in addition to the compensation towards normal crop and tree damages. This amount will be payable only for transmission lines supported by tower base of 66 KV and above, and not for sub-transmission and distribution lines below 66KV.

- Compensation @85% of land value as determined by Deputy Commissioner / BTC or any other competent authority based on Circle rate / Guideline value / Stamp Act rates for tower base area (between four legs at ground level) impacted severely due to installation of tower / pylon structure.
- Compensation towards diminution of land value in the width of Right of Way (ROW) corridor due to laying of transmission line and imposing certain restriction at a maximum rate of 15% of land value as determined by Deputy Commissioner or any other competent authority based on Circle rate / Guideline value / Stamp Act rates.  

For this purpose, the width of ROW corridor shall not be more than that prescribed in table at Annexure-I and shall not be less than the width directly below the conductors.
- In areas where land owner / owners have been offered / accepted alternate mode of compensation by concerned corporation / Municipality under Transfer Development Rights (TDR) policy of State, the licensee/utility shall deposit compensation amount as per (i) & (ii) above with the concerned Corporation / Municipality / Local Body or the State Government.

The above guidelines shall be effective from the date of issuance of the above mentioned Government of India guidelines and shall be applicable for only those new transmission line / projects where construction have started after this date, i.e. 15.10.2015. This guideline shall not be applicable for existing transmission lines which are already in service or under construction before the aforesaid date, or for maintenance of any existing transmission line.



Annexure -1

ROW width for different voltage line\*

Transmission Voltage	Width of Right of Way (in Meters)
66KV	18
110 KV	22
132KV	27
220 KV	35
400KV S/C	46
400KV D/C	46
+/-500KV HVDC	52
765 KV S/C (with delta configuration)	64
765 KV D/C	67
+/-800KV HVDC	69
1200 KV	89

\* Width of Right of Way is as per Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) guidelines dtd. 05.05.2014.

This issues with the concurrence of Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Assam, as well as the Finance Department, Govt. of Assam

-Sd/-

(Sri Rajiv Kr. Bora, I.A.S.)  
Additional Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,  
Power (Electricity), etc. Department

Memo No.PEL.219/2015/91-A

Dated Dispur the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2017

Copy-16:

- (1) The Managing Director, Assam Electricity Grid Corp. Ltd. (AEGCL), Bijulee Bhawan, Guwahati - 1
- (2) The Executive Director, Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd. (PGCIL), Monal Tower, Dispur, Guwahati - 6
- (3) P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam, Dispur, Guwahati - 5
- (4) P.S. to Hon'ble Minister of State, Assam, Power, etc., Dispur, Guwahati - 6
- (5) P.S. to the Addl. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Dispur, Guwahati - 5
- (6) P.S. to the Chairman, APDCL, AEGCL, APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan, Guwahati - 1
- (7) P.S. to Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Power (Elect.), etc. Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6
- (8) The Director, Assam Government Press, Baranainioidam, Guwahati-21, Assam, for necessary action.

By order etc.,

*[Signature]*  
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,  
Power (Elect.) Deptt.