

FINAL RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

(Including Social Impact Assessment)

KHURJA-PILKHANI SECTION

OF PROPOSED EASTERN DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR



DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

MARCH 2016



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ABBREVIATIONS

APM	Assistant Project Manager
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSR	Basic Schedule of Rates
CPM	Chief Project Manager
CPR	Common Property Resources
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
CVC	Central Vigilance Commission
CVO	Chief Vigilance Officer
DFCCIL	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd
EA	Executing Agency
EDFC	Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Entitlement Matrix
FLC	Field Level Committee
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	House Hold
HLC	Headquarter Level Committee
INR	Indian Rupees
IR	Income Restoration
MOR	Ministry of Railways
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRRP	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
NTH	Non Title Holder
OP	Operational Policy
OM	Operational Manual
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAH	Project Affected House Hold

PAP	Project Affected Person
PCM	Public Consultation Meeting
PDF	Project Displaced Family
PDP	Project Development Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
SESMRC	Social & Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAA	Railway Amendment Act
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right Of Way
SEMU	Social and Environmental Management Unit
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMF	Social Management Framework
SQM	Square meter
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TH	Title Holder
TOR	Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE PROJECT

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for the Khurja-Pilkhani section covering the length of 220.710 kilometer (km) under the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) section. The RAP for the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) contains the magnitude of Land Acquisition, Resettlement issues and the Mitigation of Impacts. The report also includes the findings of the census surveys and baseline socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) & Project Affected People (PAPs), the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) policy provisions & entitlements, outcome of the consultations held with the communities, implementation and monitoring mechanisms. It also contains budget for the implementing the R&R provisions. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India has planned Implementation of Dedicated Freight Corridors connecting Delhi with Mumbai on the Western side and Ludhiana with Kolkata on the Eastern side. DFCCIL has sought World Bank Loan assistance for Implementation of part of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) including Khurja-Pilkhani section. As part of the project preparation, RAP has been prepared to address the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (IR) impact of the project. Total length of the Khurja-Pilkhani Corridor is 220.710 kilometer (Km); out of which 110.515 Km are in detour section & balance 110.195 Km are in parallel to the existing Northern Railway track. The proposed Freight Corridor section traverses through 158 villages in 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. Ghaziabad, Bulandsahar, Hapur, Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar and Saharanpur. A social impact assessment (SIA) was conducted to know the IR impacts. As part of the SIA, census surveys of 100% PAFs and sample baseline socio-economic survey (10% to 20% of the PAFs) was carried during the month of June, 2015 to September, 2015. Stakeholders Consultations were also carried in various phases of the study such as (i) During Reconnaissance Survey which is a preliminary consultation meetings to make the people aware about the future plan of surveys etc; and (ii) During the Census Survey which is about various issues and perception of people.

IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Land acquisition process has been initiated prior to 2015 and the first award for 36 villages has been completed which includes 39.27 ha of private land having 1390 PAFs/Khatedars. The R&R schemes for these 36 villages are being paid as per old entitlement matrix. Subsequent to the further development, it is observed that some detours were proposed and therefore, the land for these 36 villages (39.27 ha) will not be required for the current and final 220.710 km of route. Since the award has been made keeping in consideration the earlier route alignment and for the EDFC, therefore, the R&R schemes and assistance is being provided as per the old entitlement matrix for these 36 villages. The land already acquired for these 36 villages is under the possession of DFCCIL. Therefore, the current affected villages are 158 for which land acquisition (666.77 ha of private land) having 11,982 PAFs/Khatedars is under process which will be acquired as per Railway Amendment Act (RAA) 2008 as applicable. The current RAP will deal with the impacts related to 158 villages. Section 20-A and 20-E of RAA have been completed and section 20-F is likely to be completed by March, 2016. Census

survey of PAFs was carried out during June 2015 - September 2015. Summary highlights of impact on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is presented in Table E-1 below.

Table E-1: Summary Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

S.No.	Impacts	Unit of Quantification	Quantity
1	Affected Districts and Villages	Number	6 districts and 158 villages
2	Total Land Requirement	Hectare	732.91
3	Private Land for Acquisition	Hectare	666.7728
4	Government and Community Land	Hectare	66.14
5	Agricultural land (private)	Hectare	661.78
6	Residential-cum-commercial land (Private)	Hectare	4.99
7	Total PAFs	Number	11,982
8	Landless PAFs	Number	80
9	Small PAFs	Number	220
10	Marginal PAFs	Number	416
11	General PAFs	Number	11266
12	Total Structures	Number	951
13	Residential and Commercial	Number	282
14	Government and Community	Number	46
15	Allied Structures	Number	623
16	Total trees	Number	47,931
17	Fruit Trees	Number	7,087
18	Timber Trees	Number	40,844
19	Affected Area under standing crops	Hectare	384
20	Agricultural Labour	Number	21
21	Agricultural Tenant	Number	89
22	Agricultural Sharecropper	Number	35
23	Commercial Tenant	Number	32
24	Employees	Number	10
25	Residential Tenant	Number	26
26	Encroacher	Number	30
27	Squatter	Number	26
28	General Caste PAF	Number	3240
29	SC PAF	Number	1571
30	OBC PAF	Number	7171
31	ST PAF	Number	0
32	Vulnerable PAFs	Number	2784
33	Project Affected People (PAP)	Number	42197
34	Male PAP	Number	22844
35	Female PAP	Number	19353

Source: Census Survey, 2015

POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT

The applicable policies and laws for the DFC project are The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP), Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency In Land Acquisition, Resettlement And Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (RFCT-LARR), World Bank's Operational Policy/Bank Policy-4.12 (OP/BP) on Involuntary Resettlement and the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) of the DFCC Project (as updated in 2015). An entitlement matrix has been approved by the Railway Board. Any other relevant laws if applicable shall be considered. Following core involuntary resettlement principles are applicable:

- Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternative designs;
- Where displacement is unavoidable, prepare time-bound RAP for PAPs so that they are not worse off than the present socio-economic condition after the implementation of the project. In other words, assist affected persons in improving their former living standards and income earning capacity with additional assistance to vulnerable groups;
- Ensure wide range of meaningful consultations with stakeholders including likely PAPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information, participation of PAPs in planning and implementation of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make rehabilitation and resettlement plan more participatory and broad based;
- Facilitate harmonious relationship between the Executing Authority and PAPs through mutual co-operation and interaction.
- Ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs including non-title holders for lost assets at replacement value;
- Ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to taking over the possession of land and commencement of any construction activities;
- Provision of rehabilitation assistance for loss of livelihood/income;
- Establishment of institutional arrangement such as grievance redress mechanism (GRM), Non-Government Organization (NGO) & Social & Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC).

Entitlement Matrix is presented in Table 4.3 of Chapter-4 in the RAP. PAPs will be eligible for a combination of compensation and assistance measures depending upon the nature of ownership rights of lost assets, type of impact and their socio-economic status.

CONSULTATIONS

Consultations with PAFs and PAPs were conducted prior to the start of the census and socio-economic survey in the form of preliminary consultation meetings and again detailed consultations were carried out during social surveys to understand the perception, concern and response from the people regarding the project. Stakeholders workshops as follow-up consultation with the stakeholder's including the PAFs & PAPs will be conducted at the local level. These follow-up sessions provided DFCCIL an opportunity to explain to the community the manner in which the concerns raised during earlier consultations had been incorporated in R&R policy framework of DFCCIL. Suggestions of the

community during these sessions have been incorporated into the project design to the maximum extent possible. However more consultations are planned in the RAP during R&R implementation stage for strengthening participation. These facilitating NGOs will assist Chief Project Manager (CPM) office in these consultations. Finding outcome of these consultations will be discussed and plausible solution to issues raised during preparatory phase will be undertaken. A separate Annexure to this RAP has been added to provide a detailed picture of the consultations and issues discussed therein for reference.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Managing Director, DFCCIL is over all responsible for successful implementation of the RAP as head of the Organization. DFCCIL has already set up Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM office) to act as Project Management Unit (PMU) at Meerut. The project will be implemented by the office of Chief Project Manager (CPM) assisted by NGOs and APMs office. Besides, regular staffs of the office, the CPM will be assisted by APM (Social) – one in each package along with their staff. While SEMU at Head Quarter (HQ) will be providing technical and logistics support to CPM offices, implementation of RAP including disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance will be done by CPM though it's Competent Authority/Administrator. The CPM will be responsible for coordinating completion of land acquisition (LA) and R&R. There shall be a Deputy CPM (Social)/PM (Social) to assist the CPM in overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the LA and R&R activities. The handing over of site will be considered as complete only when compensation at replacement value and R&R assistance as per provision of EM has been given to eligible PAFs. The CPM will certify the site readiness for handing over the stretch to the contractor, which includes date and time of compensation and R&R assistance are given, grievance(if any) are resolved, and Transfer certificate (in the prescribed format) from Competent Authority awarding the land for construction. The Project Level R&R Committee will be constituted comprising the Director, Project and Planning (PP), General Manager, Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU) and Additional General Manager (SEMU), assisted by the Social Specialist with Environmental Specialists. The Committee will be chaired by Director/Project & Planning. The R&R committee will oversee the work done by CPM office. The committee will also redress grievances not resolved at CPM office level. An implementing NGO will also be hired for implementation of RAP.

DFCCIL has maintained close coordination with revenue department of the State Government for speedier acquisition of land under RAA-2008 as amended from time to time. On date, 20A, 20E notices have been issued for the entire length. 20-F notice is likely to be completed by 31 March, 2016.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

There shall be grievance redress/R&R committees to hear and redress the grievances, if any, of the PAFs & PAPs at field and Head Quarter levels. The Field level grievance committee (FLC) shall be convened by CPM where the District Collector shall be the Chairperson, and other members will be the President, Zilla Parishad (District Council) and a representative from a reputed local NGO. The HQ level grievance committee (HLC) shall be convened by GM/SEMU where the Director, Project and Planning shall be the member. Arbitrators will be appointed to hear grievance cases relating to

payment of compensation for land to be acquired under RAA - 2008 who have already been appointed. An Ombudsman has been appointed for hearing cases not resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved PAP/PAF at the levels mentioned above, including cases directly referred by the DFCCIL.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE, MONITORING AND BUDGET

Implementation of RAP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures; Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. It is likely that the overall project will be implemented over a 4 years period and civil works are likely to commence in late 2016. The civil works contract for each sub-project is normally awarded when compensations and R&R disbursed to entitled persons as per EM and minimum 80% of the land taken over by DFCCIL. Specific situations may require an increase in time, allotted to a task. Such situations include, but not limited to local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Completion schedule will involve continuous coordination among the project management units and the various other involved departments and agencies.

Implementation of RAP consists of land Acquisition, payment of compensation by Competent Authority for Land Acquisition, relocation of displaced families and rehabilitation of all PAFs. Consultation will continue throughout the implementation. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the sub project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule shall be further prepared in the design stage of the project. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

The internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, CPM office and implementing NGO which is mandatory. When implementation of RAP starts the independent monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of SESMRC to be hired for the project. This is in addition to report sent by APM (social) to SEMU regarding the progress of R&R implementation. SESMRC consultants and NGOs working for this project will document the good practice and lessons learnt which shall be used in subsequent phases of the project. The performance monitoring of the RAP implementation will be done by internal oversight mechanisms of the SEMU/DFCCIL and CPM office with the help of the PMC and the facilitating NGOs. Quality and impact monitoring will be done by independent Social & Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESRMC) consultants. Relocation of CPRs: Common Properties Resources (CPRs) have been identified and shall be replaced in consultation with the local community.

A consolidated overview of the budget and cost estimates are given below. The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as RAP implementation is underway. Changes are likely to occur due to changes in the project design/alignments, more specific information on the number of PAPs after LA award, etc. Unit cost will be updated after recommendation of the CA. The budget includes item for compensation (land, structure, CPR, trees, assets etc), resettlement assistance and implementation cost and contingency. The total estimated and indicative cost is INR. 3090.47 crores.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared for the Khurja-Pilkhani section covering the length of 220.710 kilometer (km) under the eastern dedicated freight corridor (EDFC) section. Ministry of Railways (Government of India) has entrusted the work of planning, implementation and management of freight corridor networks to Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), a special purpose vehicle, set up by the Government of India. Government of India has approached the World Bank to provide financial assistance for development of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor from Mughal Sarai to Ludhiana in two phases. In order to proceed with the project in a synchronized and systematic manner, DFCCIL has proposed three sections of EDFC to be funded by World Bank in different phases.

“Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)” has been created to undertake planning and development, mobilization of financial resources and construction, maintenance and operation of the Dedicated Freight Corridors. DFCCIL has been registered as a company under the Companies Act, 1956 on 30th October, 2006. Khurja – Pilkhani section (220.710Km) has been identified as section of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) - 3. The Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor with a route length of 1839 km consists of two distinct segments: an electrified double-track segment of 1392 km between Dankuni (West Bengal), Dadri (Uttar Pradesh) & and electrified single-track segment of 447 km between Ludhiana - Khurja in the state of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Figure 1.1 depicts the alignment route of the Eastern DFC and Khurja Pilkhani Section.



Figure 1.1: Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor and Khurja Pilkhani Section

1.2 OBJECTIVE AND BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

The Eastern Corridor of the DFC between Delhi and Kolkata traverses through the state boundaries of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal. The prime objective of the DFC project is to facilitate speedier and smoother transportation of bulk goods without any interruption between the two metropolises namely Delhi and Kolkata - and their respective hinterlands at minimum cost and in the least time. The development objectives of the Project are to: (a) provide additional rail transport capacity, improved service quality and higher freight and (b) develop the institutional capacity of DFCCIL to build and maintain the DFC infrastructure network. The proposed corridors are generally parallel to the existing track while bypassing the major cities having dense built up area along the existing tracks. It is anticipated that the construction of DFC would induce economic development, and above all, improve economic integration of regions in the country with improved links among major economic and trade centers. The project will entail multitude benefits for both, the railways and the local residents of the area it traverses through. Besides overall development of infrastructure, free flow of goods on the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) and passenger traffic on IR network, the project will ensure positive changes in regional economics. The project will have following broad benefits:

- With DFC implemented and shifting of freight trains to DFC tracks, number of passenger trains can be increased on the existing Railway track thus more passenger movement.
- Faster movement of agricultural produce (especially perishable items like potatoes) to the consumption centers in the east and north including export to international market
- Development of floriculture, truck farming (vegetable) near the EDFC tracks for Delhi urban agglomeration which will boost to the local economy of villages, thus improving average income of the farmer
- Establishment of food processing/agricultural based industries in the vicinity of the EDFC
- Growth of new economic hubs in future along the EDFC
- Employment opportunities in the construction, operation and maintenance of EDFC
- With commissioning of DFC and increasing Rail Freight Traffic, movement of trucks for transportation of goods will reduce and this will result substantial reduction of pollution and improvement in the quality of environment.
- Provision of underpasses, foot over bridge and other environmental enhancement measures to improve safety of people and animals
- Accessibility to agricultural fields through underpasses and Road along the EDFC tracks.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The alignment map of Khurja - Pilkhani section is shown in Figures 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. The length of the existing route from Khurja – Pilkhani is approximately 220.710 km and it falls in the 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. (i) Ghaziabad, (ii) Bulandsahar, (iii) Hapur, (iv) Meerut, (v) Muzaffaranagar and (vi) Saharanpur. The existing route (from Khurja – Pilkhani) comprises of two rail tracks interspersed with loop line at important stations. General land width (existing RoW) along the tracks is about 40 meters in open areas and about 60 m near loop line. Sometimes the land width is 150 m especially near stations and at yard. The average additional land width (available with Indian Railways for laying DFC tracks) is about 10 -15 meters on either side. Generally the topography and terrain in this region is flat

with very slight vertical gradients. Horizontal curves are within acceptable limits. The existing rail network passes through the highly congested areas of Ghaziabad, Bulandsahar, Hapur, Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar and Saharanpur.

The proposed freight corridor is to be developed into a single track freight corridor dedicated to movement of goods trains. The proposed land width (proposed ROW or Corridor of Impact) is about 25 meters for parallel portions and 60 m for crossing stations. The distance between the existing Indian Railway (IR) tracks and proposed DFCC tracks has been kept at 13-15 meters. Traction Substation (TSS), Sub Sectioning Post (SSP) and Section Post (SP) have been proposed at appropriate interval as per Indian Railway Traction Manual (IRTM). The new tracks, for most portions are proposed to be parallel to the existing tracks except at locations where laying of such parallel tracks may have severe social, environmental or technical constraints where Detours have been proposed. These locations are Hapur, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar and Saharanpur. The break up the parallel sections and the detours are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Details on the Corridor

S.No.	Description	Chainage		Length (km)	Type of Track	Remarks
		From	To			
1.	DFC (KC)	-3,20	0.00	3.20	Khurja Flyover Detour	Khurja to Talheri Section
2.	IR	3.2	49.695	46.495	Parallel	
3.	DFC (MTC Detour)	0	67.750	67.750	Detour	49.650 – 86.900 km (IR)
4.	IR	86.900	112.000	25.100	Parallel	
5.	DFC (MOZ) Detour	0	42.765	42.765	Detour	112.000 – 152.300 km (IR)
6.	IR	152.300	156.000	3.7000	Parallel	
Total				189.010		
7.	IR	156.000	187.500	31.700	Parallel with one RFO on Tapri	Talheri - Pilkhani
Total				220.710		

Parallel Section = 110.195: Detour = 110.515: Total= 220.710 km

IR – Indian Railway; KC – Khurja Corridor; MTC Detour – Meerut Detour; MOZ Detour – Muzaffarnagar Detour

Earlier it was anticipated before the survey that the project route length would be 226 kilometers and the area required would be approximately 872 hectares. However, based on the current design, the actual line length for the study is 220.710 kilometers. The Project alignment will traverse through six districts in the states of Uttar Pradesh (Bulandsahar, Hapur, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar and Sharanpur) covering 194 villages. Details on the list of districts and villages are described in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Project Area

S.No.	Name of the Districts	Number of villages
1	Bulandsahar	37
2	Hapur	19
3	Ghaziabad	11
4	Meerut	46

S.No.	Name of the Districts	Number of villages
5	Muzaffar Nagar	39
6	Saharanpur	42
Total		194

1.4 CURRENT STATUS ON LAND ACQUISITION

This is also noted that land acquisition process has been initiated prior to 2015 and the first award for 36 villages has been completed which includes 39.27 ha of private land having 1390 PAFs/Khatedars. The RR schemes for these 36 villages are being paid as per old entitlement matrix. Subsequent to the further development, it is observed that some detours were proposed and therefore, the land for these 36 villages (39.27 ha) will not be required for the current and final 220.710 km of route (Please refer to **Annexure 1.1** for list of 36 villages which are not required for the Project). Since the award has been made keeping in consideration the earlier route alignment and for the EDFC, therefore, the RR schemes and assistance is being provided as per the old entitlement matrix for these 36 villages. The land already acquired for these 36 villages is under the possession of DFCCIL. Therefore, the current affected villages as on date are 158 for which land acquisition (666.77 ha of private land) having 11,982 PAFs/Khatedars is under process which will be acquired as per the new Act. The current RAP will deal with the impacts related 158 villages. Section 20-A and 20-E of RAA have been completed and section 20-F is likely to be completed by March, 2016. Details on status of land acquisition is are given in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Current Status on Land Acquisition

Particulars	Number of Villages	Private Land Area (ha)	Number of PAFs/Khatedars
Land for which Award Completed and not required for the Project	36	39.27	1390
Land Acquisition in Process which is required for the Project	158	666.77	11,982

Source: JMS, 2015

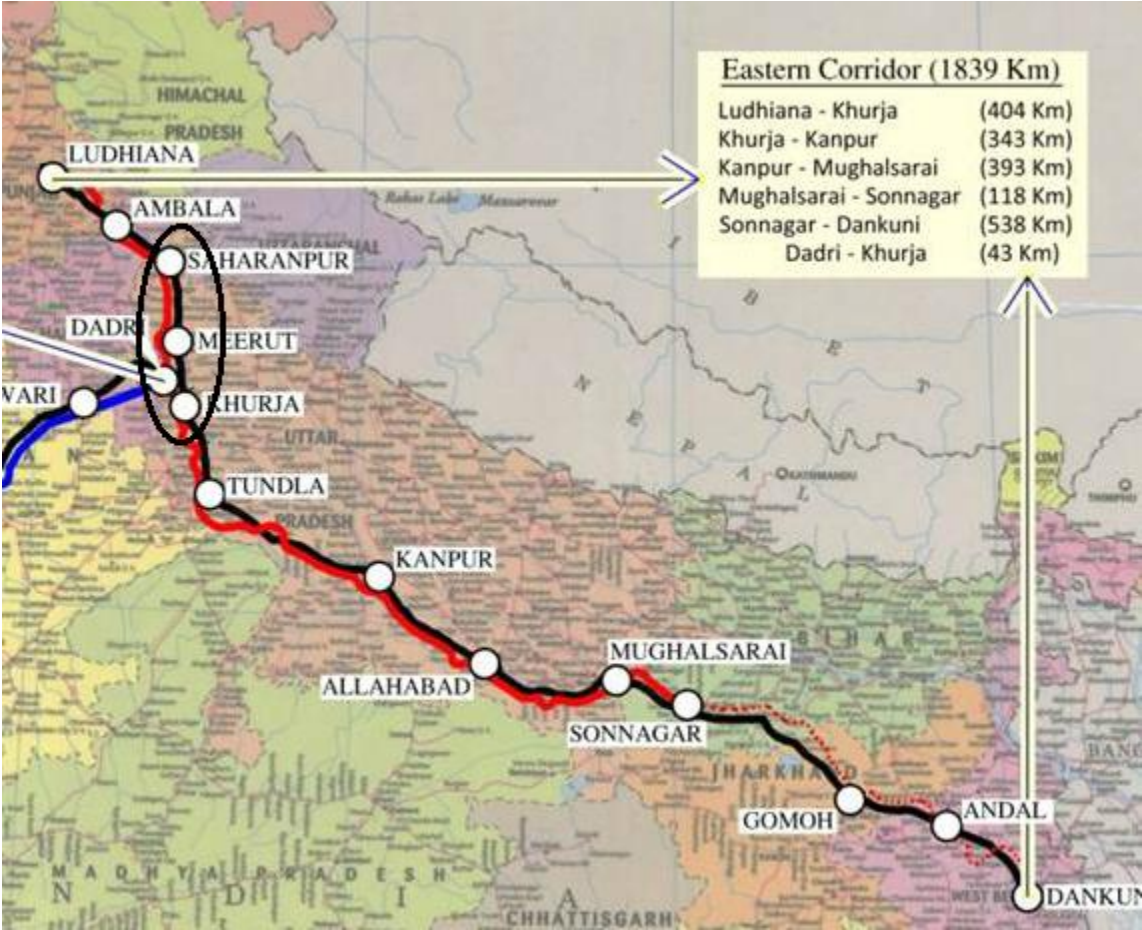


Figure 1.2 EDFC (Khurja – Pilkhani Section) Project Map

DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDORS (EASTERN)

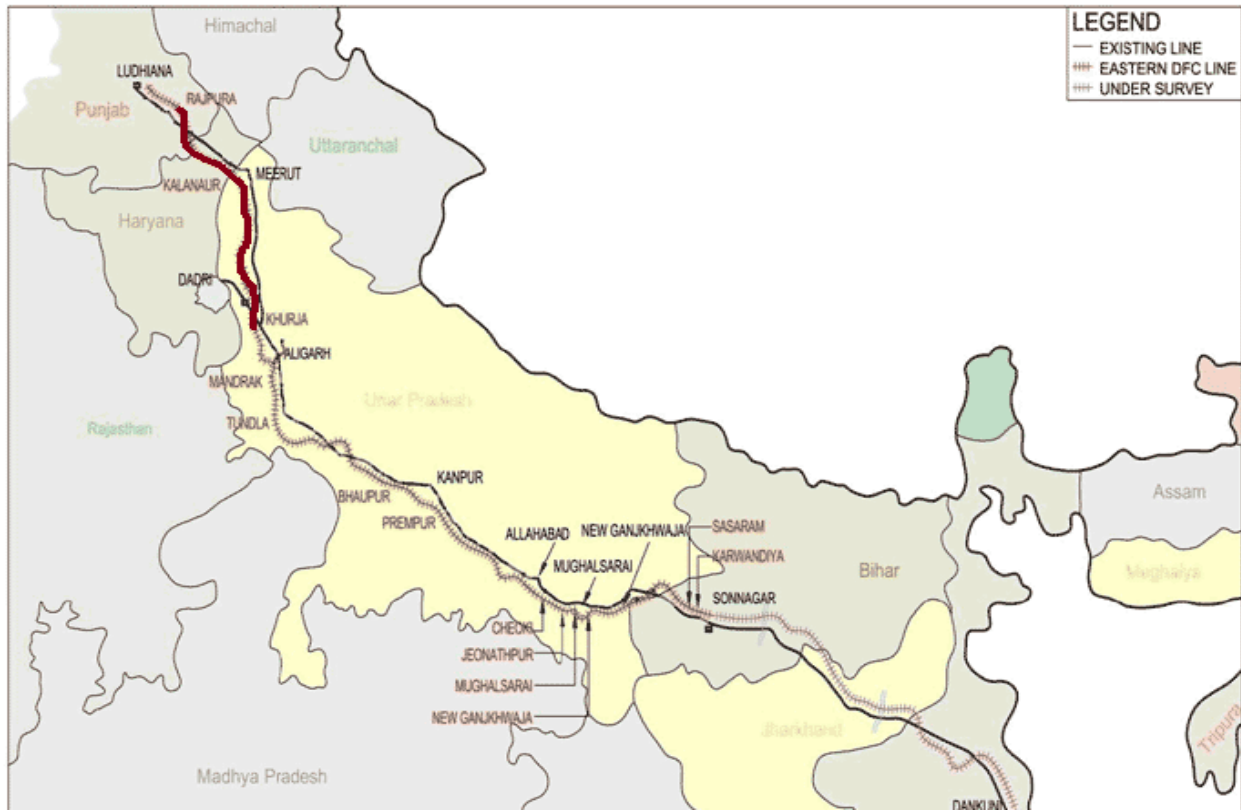


Figure 1.3 Project Route maps

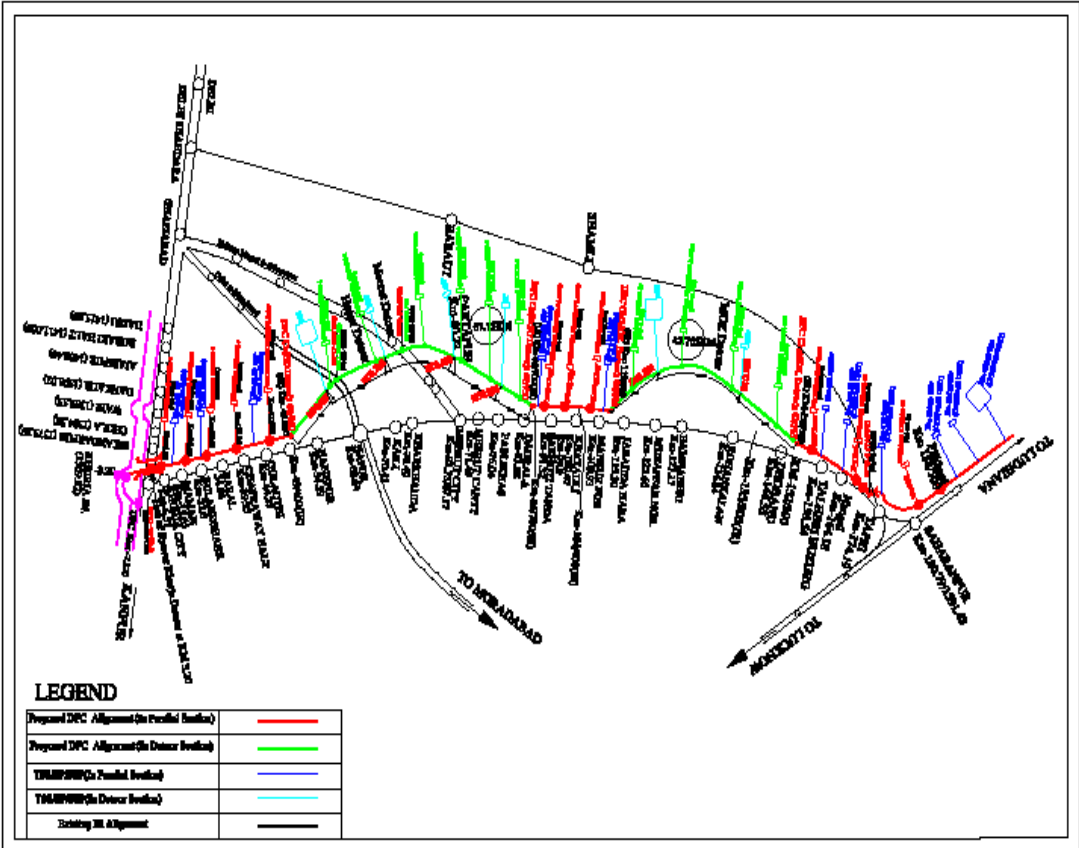


Figure 1.4 Chainage wise Khurja – Pilkhani Section map

1.5 MINIMIZING DISPLACEMENT

To avoid displacement of people, technical steps undertaken by DFCC included consideration of alternative alignments, minimizing track distances at selected locations and reducing embankment heights. Corridor of Impact (COI) has been reduced from 45–25 meters. The steps taken to reduce corridor of impact to minimize displacement include the following:

- Reducing track distance between IR network and DFC network to minimum level in locations like Bulandsahar, Hapur, Muzaffar Nagar and Saharanpur.
- Ruling out service roads in built-up stretches.
- Providing retaining wall/fencing of DFC at suitable distance from last track of DFC, 3 meters extra width (if land is available) from house to retaining wall in order to provide access to local residents, if additional land is not available, with access to residents from other side of their houses, which will be planned during implementation of the project.
- Re-modeling of yard and reducing distance between yard and DFC tracks.

Alignment has been designed in such a way to avoid physical displacement of large number of people. In this section 111.550 km of the parallel alignment of EDFC project has planned in parallel to existing Indian Railway (IR) alignment. To avoid displacement of large number of people in Hapur, Meerut and

Muzaffar Nagar, two detours of 67.75 km and 42.765 km have been planned at these congested locations. Alternative analysis of the proposed Ghaziabad, Hapur, Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar and Saharnpur detours portions were carried out. The results of analysis of the two (2) alternative alignments (viz. Meerut and Muzaffar Nagar) indicate that that these two detours have be proposed to avoid congestion and large scale displacement of people along with large scale land acquisition. Analysis of these alternatives indicates that displacement and resettlement issues have been minimized at these critical locations under the project.

1.6 OBJECTIVE OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

This RAP is project specific resettlement action plan and has been guided by the, The Railways (Amendment) Act 2008; Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement And Rehabilitation Act-2013 (RFCT-LARR-2013); World Bank's guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement Operational Manual/Bank Policy (OP/BP) 4.12 and the Entitlement Matrix approved by the Ministry of Railways, Railway Board in 2015, The RAP is based on the general findings of the resettlement census survey, sample socio-economic surveys, field visits, and consultations with various project-affected persons in the project area. The primary objective of the RAP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses of the Project while the specific objectives are as follows:

- To describe SIA findings (resettlement impacts of land acquisition (LA) required for the Khurja-Pilkhani section), spell out the legal framework for land acquisition, outlining measures for ensure that the project affected people are able to improve or at least retain their pre-project living standards in the post resettlement period.
- To spell out arrangements for PAP identification, consultation, grievance redress, payment of compensation and R&R benefits, and monitoring and evaluation
- To outline the eligibility and entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods
- To Develop communication mechanism to establish harmonious relationship between DFCCIL and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- To ensure adequate mechanism for budget allocation for implementation of R&R
- To spell out the institutional mechanism including implementation schedule, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP.

1.7 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARATION OF RAP

The approach and methodology adopted for the study includes the following:

- The RAP is based on the detailed technical engineering design
- Collection of information from the 20-E notification and the joint measurement surveys
- A social impact assessment was conducted to know the IR impacts. As part of the SIA, census surveys of 100% Project Affected Families (PAFs) and sample baseline socio-economic survey (10 to 20% of the PAFs) was carried during the month of June, 2015 to September, 2015. The SIA reveals the project impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as well the socio-economic profile of the PAFs. The findings of the SIA provides the base for mitigation

measures in terms of compensation of losses, eligibility, entitlements and other rehabilitation measures as spelled out in the RAP.

- Stakeholders Consultations were also carried in various phases of the study such as (i) During Reconnaissance Survey which is a preliminary consultation meetings to make the people aware about the future plan of surveys etc; and (ii) During the Census Survey which is about various issues and perception of people.
- Additionally, secondary information related to population and other demographic data has been collected at district level to prepare a broad demographic and socio-economic profile of the project affected districts.

1.8 STRUCTURE OF THE RAP

The RAP outlines the details of the project, description of the project location, the magnitude of impacts based on the census and social impact assessment, socio-economic profile of the PAFs spelling out/detailing out the necessary implementation procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation of the entire project affected families including the entitlement matrix as well as the legal framework and policies. The definition of terms used in the RAP is presented in **Annexure 1.2**. The RAP comprises of the following chapters as described in Table 1.4:

Table 1.4: RAP Chapters

Chapter	Chapter Name	Description
1.	Introduction and Project Background	Outlines project background, objectives and methodology adopted for social assessment and preparation of RAP.
2.	Impact on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	Discusses the project area, extent of Land Acquisition (LA), impacts on structures, trees, crops, loss of income and livelihood etc. This chapter is based on the findings of census survey
3	Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Area	This chapter is based on the findings of sample socio-economic survey which deals with broad socio-economic profile of the PAFs and PAPs which will serve as a base line for the evaluation.
4.	Policy, Legal Frame work and Entitlement	This chapter deals with various applicable national laws and regulations and World Bank's policy guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement. This also covers the eligibility and entitlement of various PAFs and consists of an entitlement matrix.
5.	Land Acquisition and Compensation procedure	Outlines Land Acquisition (LA) procedure, methodologies and strengthening of Institutional set-up for LA
6.	Public/Stakeholders Consultations	This chapter deals with the stake holders' consultations carried out at various stages of RAP preparation and spells out the mechanism for future and continued consultation during implementation and monitoring.
7.	Institutional and Implementation Arrangement	Focuses on the roles and responsibilities of important stakeholders in the implementation of RAP, grievance

Chapter	Chapter Name	Description
		redress mechanism, implementation arrangement, Schedule and budget
8.	Monitoring and Evaluation	This chapter deals with the monitoring mechanism for implementation of RAP and post project evaluation

2. IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 GENERAL

This chapter analyses the impacts on land acquisition and other immovable assets based on the detailed measurement survey done after the final designs. This chapter is based on the findings of census Survey (Refer **Annexure-2.1** for Census Survey Questionnaire) and the results of the survey established the impact on land, structures, buildings, community property, income, livelihood, trees, crops etc and types of Project Affected Families (PAFs) including the significance of impacts, vulnerability and socio-economic status. The result of the Census Survey indicates the nature and characteristics of R&R interventions required to mitigate negative impacts of the project.

2.2 TOTAL LAND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

The Project will require a total of 732.91 hectares of land out of which 666.77 ha (91%) is private land and 66.14 ha (9%) is government and community land. Land details of the Project is describe in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Land Requirements

Particulars	Number of Villages	Private Land (ha)	Govt and community Land (ha)	Total Land (ha)	Number of PAFs/Khatedars for private land
Land Details (Khurja-Pilkhani)	158	666.77 (90.98%)	66.14 (9.02%)	732.91 (100%)	11,982

Source: Joint Measurement Survey (JMS)

2.3 IMPACT ON PRIVATE LAND ACQUISITION

The Project will require a total of approximately 667 ha of private land for acquisition which consists of 11,982 number of project affected families (PAFs)/khatedars. The major chunk of land will be acquired from the Meerut district (181 ha) followed by Muzaffar Nagar (159 ha), Saharanpur (129 ha), Hapur (91 ha), Ghaziabad (81ha) and Bulandshahar (27 ha). District wise break up of private land acquisition and number of PAFs is described in Table 2.2. District wise break up is given in Table 2.2

Table 2.2: Impact on Private Acquisition

Name of the Districts	Number of Villages	Private Land (ha)	Number of PAFs/Khatedars
Bulandshahar	37	26.8235	1095
Ghaziabad	11	80.5827	1131
Hapur	13	91.2875	2147
Meerut	33	180.6311	2736
Muzaffar Nagar	28	158.6413	3061
Saharanpur	36	128.8067	1812
Total	158	666.7728	11,982

Source: Joint Measurement Survey (JMS)

2.3.1 Types of Private Land (Agricultural and Res-cum-Commercial)

Out of the total 666.77 ha of private land, 661.78 ha is agricultural land (99.25%) and 4.99 ha of land is residential cum commercial (0.75 ha). District wise figure on type of private land is described in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Type of Private Land

Districts	Agricultural Land (ha)	Residential-cum-Commercial Land (ha)	Total Land (ha)	Percent (Agricultural Land)	Percent (Residential-cum-commercial)	Total Percent
Bulandshahar	25.69	1.13	26.82	95.79	4.21	100
Ghaziabad	80.58	0.00	80.58	100.00	0.00	100
Hapur	91.22	0.07	91.29	99.92	0.08	100
Meerut	177.81	2.82	180.63	98.44	1.56	100
Muzaffar Nagar	158.32	0.32	158.64	99.80	0.20	100
saharanpur	128.15	0.65	128.81	99.49	0.51	100
Total	661.78	4.99	666.77	99.25	0.75	100

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.3.2 Extent of Loss of Land by PAFs

The census survey revealed that most of the PAFs are losing 0 to 0.15 hectare of land (9918 number of PAFs) which is 82.77%. PAFs losing between 0.15 to 0.5 ha of land are 1767 in numbers (14.75%), PAFs losing between 0.5 to 1 ha is 274 numbers (2.29%) and only 23 PAFs (0.19%) are losing more than 1 ha of land. Details are given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Extent of Land Loss

Area in (ha)	Number of PAFs	Percent
0 to 0.15	9918	82.77
0.15 to 0.5	1767	14.75
0.5 to 1	274	2.29
More than 1	23	0.19
Total	11,982	100

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.3.3 Type of Farmers

Census survey has ascertained that about 80 (0.67%) PAFs are landless, 220 (1.84%) are small, 416 (3.47%) are marginal and 11,266 (94.02%) are of general farmers. The landowners, who have been reduced to the status of small /marginal or landless as a result of DFCC land acquisitions, will be assisted as described in the Entitlement Matrix. However; these numbers will be verified by the concern Revenue Department during implementation. Details are given in Table 2.5:

Table 2.5: Landless, Small and Marginal Farmer

Type of Farmer	Number of PAFs	Percent
Landless	80	0.67
Small	220	1.84
Marginal	416	3.47
General	11266	94.02
Total	11,982	100

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.3.4 Village Wise list of Land Area and PAFs

Total of 158 villages are affected due to land acquisition which will have 11,982 numbers of PAFs/Khatedars. Village wise details on land requirements and number of PAFs/Khatedars are given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Village Wise Details of Private Land Acquisition

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatedars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From		
1	Saharanpur /Khurja	Sultanpur	-		1.6721	24
					1.5517	56
2		Ibrahim pur Junaidpur @ mojpur	-		0.0158	6
3		Seekri	4/320-4/420		0.1192	8
4		Nizampur	4/420-5/890		3.2536	48
5		Kareempur Dhakar	5/890-6/050		0.4998	16
					0.3103	1
6		Khurja	6/050-8/860		0.0624	9
7		Hasangarh Jafrabad	8/860-9/640		0.1870	34
8		Maanchipur	9/640-10/348		0.0000	0
9		Agwal	10/348-11-900		0.0000	0
10	Kirra	11/900-11/952		0.0000	0	
11	Dorpa Churpur	11/952-13-690		0.0000	0	
12	Saharanpur /Sadar	Mamankala	14/950-16/550		2.6863	88
13		Emanpur	16/550-16/730		0.5408	8
					0.2414	10
14		Neemkhera	17/570-19/500		1.7483	66
15		Hatmabad	16/730-17/570		1.3308	83
16		Jaalkhera	19/600-20/550		0.0880	17
17		Bahleempura	20/550-21/690		0.0410	4

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatadars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From		
18		Kasba Baran Bahar	21/690-24/500		1.7131	145
19		Bhood	24/500-25/400		0.6016	39
20		Maukhera	25/400-26/650		2.5996	100
					0.2414	13
21		Akbarpur	26/650-27/512		0.0576	2
22		Kudwal Banaras	27/512-29/900		0.0524	9
23		Tajpur	29/900-31/070		0.3722	11
24		Jainpur	31/070-32/580		0.4582	25
					0.0115	3
25		Baral	32/580-34/390		0.1136	14
26		Ginoura Chekh	34/390-35/302		0.1274	14
					0.0460	2
27		Kaithla	35/302-36/090		0.0000	0
28		Asifabad Chandpur	36/090-38/050		0.0000	0
30		Chaprawat	38/050-40/080		0.2520	25
31		Saingda	40/080-41/730		0.3860	6
32		Makhdumnagar Mithepur	41/730-42/875		0.1006	33
33		Hussainpur	42/875-44/000		0.0506	13
34		Rithawali	46/150-46/330		0.0330	6
35		Gulawathi	44/000-46/150		0.5237	55
					1.6901	41
36		Akbarpur Jhojha	46/150-48/170		2.7800	54
37		Khabra	-	-	0.2644	7
38		Hirdaypur	48.170	50.064	5.4055	325
			48.170	50.064	1.6935	98
			Da 0.00	Da/0.560		
39	Hapur / Hapur	Murshadpur	50.064	51.810	1.3610	52
			50.064	51.810	0.5316	
			Da/ 0.560	Da/2.180	5.4014	196
40		Fazilpur urf Morpur	52.684	53.690	0.2523	31
			Da 2.44	4.000	6.8856	79
41		Baharmand Bans urf Brijnathpur	Da 2.18	2.440	0.9880	15
42	Hapur/ Dhaulana	Shahbudeen Nagar	Da 4	4.760	2.7013	50

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatadars (As per JMS)	
			CH Km To	CH Km From			
43	Hapur / Hapur	Hafizpur Ubarpur	Da 4.76	7.595	10.8080	175	
44		Girdharpur Tumrail	Da 7.595	9.905	12.0502	288	
45		Raghunathpur	Da 9.905	11.990	13.4780	195	
46		Kanvi	Da 11.99	12.870	3.1154	53	
47		Anwarpur	Da 12.87	14.100	6.1124	215	
48		Kastla Kasmabad	Da 14.1	15.380	5.8411	60	
49		Badoda Hinduban	Da 15.38	16.905	5.5773	109	
50		Amipur Nagola	Da 16.905	19.470	9.0849	206	
51		Ghaziabad/ Modinagar	Nagola Amipur	Da 19.06	19.470	1.2088	82
52			Kilhoda	Da 19.47	21.760	15.6003	114
53	Yusufpur Isapur		Da 21.76	23.070	4.4677	100	
54	Bhadaula		Da 23.07	23.800	3.4455	46	
55	Bhojpur		Da 23.8	24.415	2.1059	53	
56	Aurangabad Fazalgarh		Da 24.415	26.250	11.3804	159	
57	Palauta		Da 26.25	26.960	5.3382	53	
58	Bhatjan		Da 26.96	28.460	10.7418	65	
59	Muradabad		Da 28.46	29.032	3.7789	40	
60	Shakurpur		Da 29.032	30.560	7.7452	112	
61	Saidpur Husainpur Dilna		Da 30.56	33.540	14.7700	307	

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatadars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From		
62	Meerut/ Sadar	Bahadurpur	Da 33.54	34.495	3.5337	59
63		Mohiuddinpur	Da 34.495	36.170	10.9309	73
64		Chhajmalpur urf Chhajupur	Da 36.17	38.675	10.3831	239
65		Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	ROW only		0.0170	6
66		Uplehda	Da 37.39	37.695	0.9399	16
67		Anjauli	Da 38.675	39.315	4.2450	94
68		Mehroli	Da 39.315	39.820	3.6069	62
69		Soharka	Da 39.82	40.432	3.8465	85
70		Ghat	Da 40.432	42.672	8.7404	178
71		Panchli Khurd	Da 42.672	45.325	13.1091	222
72		Afjalpur Pawti	Da 45.325	45.575	0.8760	11
73		Idrishpur	Da 45.575	45.950	2.0447	59
74		Pepla	Da 45.95	47.690	8.7385	87
75		Singhavli	Da 47.69	48.245	3.0189	45
76		Dilawra	Da 48.245	50.044	8.3159	151
77		Arnawli	Da 50.044	50.385	2.3301	20
78		Govindpur urf Ghasauli	Da 50.385	52.140	11.2194	157
79		Janjokhar	Da 52.14	52.170	0.7245	9
80		Jangethi	Da 52.17	54.410	8.4618	152

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatadars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From		
81	Meerut/ Sardhana	Pohalli	Da 54.41	57.230	12.5401	199
82		Khirvanoabad	Da 57.23	59.015	9.5150	99
83		Khirva Jalalpur	Da 59.015	59.089	0.5543	12
84		Gesupur Bafawat	Da 59.089	60.855	9.4087	63
85		Samaspur Surani	Da 60.855	61.624	6.2315	38
86		Sahipur Daurala	Da 61.624	61.810	1.0690	1
87		Machhri	Da 61.81	62.956	4.2963	92
88			Daurala	80.560	83.652	0.1260
	Da 62.956			64.440	7.3501	80
89	Matour		83.652	85.656	0.2078	1
			Da 64.44	66.540	8.7789	89
90	Validpur		Da 86.9	87.100	0.7348	13
			Da 66.54	67.750	2.6994	30
91	Kanoda		87.100	88.430	6.1667	75
92	Jasratpur		88.430	89.920	3.1393	18
93	Sakoti		89.920	91.775	0.3491	46
					0.0384	6
					0.3172	14
94	Dadri		92.480	94.520	0.0647	20
					1.9615	104
95	Muzaffar Nagar/ Khatoli		Titoda	94.118	95.510	0.0272
		94.520		95.750	0.8060	78

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatadars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From		
96		Bhayangi	95.510	95.602	0.0088	3
			95.750	95.870	0.1254	9
97		Tabita	95.602	97.000	1.1482	37
			95.870	97.300	3.0138	87
98		Madkarimpur	97.242	98.665	2.4450	47
			97.300	98.665	2.1655	57
99		Mubarikpur	98.400	98.715	0.1814	8
			98.400	98.715	0.7051	27
100		Khatoli	98.715	102.312	0.3163	36
			98.715	102.400	0.2334	8
101		Bhainsi	102.312	105.060	0.0136	5
			102.400	104.900	2.6680	185
102		Sherpur	105.060	107.150	1.1569	52
			104.900	107.200	4.0178	96
103		Jahangirpur	107.150	109.505	1.3080	75
			107.200	109.450	4.0408	69
104		Khanupur	109.505	110.200	0.1951	10
			109.450	110.140	0.3683	12
105		Islamabad	110.240	112.000	2.1175	66
106		Husainpur Bopara	110.200	110.300	0.0251	13
			110.140	110.240	1.1651	13
			111.960	112.040		
			D _b 0.00	0.300		
107		Nara	112.650	116.350	1.0096	15
			Db 0.3	1.676	7.8560	61

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatadars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From		
108	M.Nagar / Khatouli	Begraipur	Db 1.676	3.430	8.5655	80
109	Sadar	Jaroda	Db 3.43	6.460	17.8447	418
110		Seemli	Db 6.46	9.432	11.6002	338
111		Meerapur	Db 9.432	11.308	9.3546	101
112		Mandheda	Db 11.308	12.032	3.7975	49
113		Peenana	Db 12.032	13.852	11.9879	145
114		Salempur	Db 13.852	15.356	10.2867	97
115		Mahamoodpur urf Lakarsadha	Db 15.356	17.784	12.1252	166
116		Kalyana	Db 17.784	18.229	1.7007	86
117		Kallarpur	Db 18.229	20.373	5.8664	80
118		Kachholi	Db 20.373	21.090	7.0100	120
119		Kasyara	Db 21.08	21.117	0.0550	4
120		Jatnagla	Db 21.09	22.430	5.1501	104
121		Badhai khurd	Db 22.43	24.281	12.8650	124
122		Akhlaur	Db 24.281	25.215	3.3139	69
123	Saharanpur/Deoband	Aakhlor Khedi	Db 25.215	26.290	3.7346	70
124		Rasulpur Mazra Rankhandi	Db 26.29	27.655	4.8292	87
125		Thamna Mazra Rankhandi	Db 27.655	29.365	6.1262	118
126		Rankhandi	Db 29.365	33.023	18.1482	159

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatadars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From		
127		Gunarsa	Db 33.023	34.808	10.5518	81
128		Bahadurpur	Db 34.808	34.962	1.1586	28
			Db 35.268	35.442		
129		Gunarsi	Db 34.962	35.268	1.1417	8
130		Lakhnauti	Db 35.442	36.923	6.5099	92
131		Isharpur	Db 35.891	36.268	0.7799	19
132		Ibrahimpur Mazra Lakhnauti	Db 36.923	37.208	1.5161	27
133		Deoband	Db 37.208	41.165	17.5040	295
			Db 41.26	41.341		
134		Kharanja Ahmadpur	Db 41.165	41.260	1.4866	57
			Db 41.341	41.616		
			Db 42.72	42.765		
135		Meghrajpur	Da 150.873	151.913	0.6035	36
			Da 41.616	42.652	3.0219	41
136		Sakhan Kalan	Da 152.753	154.957	1.4650	36
			Da 152.753	154.957	0.9385	43
137		Sakhan Khurd	Da 151.913	152.753	0.1636	8
			Da 152.3	152.753	0.2529	5
			Da 42.652	42.765		
138		Shekhupur Maphi	Da 154.957	155.600	2.2195	14
			Da 154.957	155.760	1.5661	15
139	Saharanpur	Manoharpur	155.562	157.118	2.1510	37

S.No.	Distt./Tehsil	Village	Chainage		Land Required in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khatadars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From		
					0.0381	2
140		Muradpur Takipur	157.118	157.462	0.4109	7
141		Sarsina	157.462	159.472	1.5115	26
142		Khatauli	159.472	160.62	1.4867	43
143		Baseda	160.62	163.05	3.2059	49
					0.2668	5
144		Sadharan sir	163.05	163.647	0.6895	12
145		Mirpur Mohanpur	163.647	165.365	1.8667	39
146		Yusufpur	165.365	166.529	1.6212	37
					0.0038	1
147		Bhantkheri	166.529	166.546	0.2550	1
148		Pandauli	166.546	167.993	2.7500	25
					0.1716	8
149		Sobrikhuwaja	167.993	169.393	6.6655	26
					0.0496	3
150		Alipura	169.393	169.593	3.1003	14
					0.0910	3
151		Latifpur Musthakam	169.593	170.443	6.1263	37
					0.5003	5
152		Lakhnaur Mustkam	170.443	171.263	4.5193	39
					0.0279	5
153		Lakhnaur Ahatmal	171.263	171.973	1.8741	19
					0.0376	4
154		Shekhpura Kadim	171.973		2.8211	56
					1.7564	13
155		Dara Ali Swad	0		0.2432	2
156		Megh Chappar	0		0.0170	4
157		Chak Adampur	0		0.2086	22
					0.0546	3
158		Nanehra Bakkal	0		0.5674	26
Total Village		158	Total PAFs/Khatadars		11,982	

Source: JMS Survey, 2015

2.4 IMPACT ON STRUCTURES

There are various structures being affected by the Project which are generally categorized in to three types such (i) residential, commercial and residential-cum commercial, (ii) government and community structures and (iii) allied structures such as tube well, boundary wall, cattle sheds, well, pump etc. A total of 951 structures will be affected out of which 282 belongs to category-1 (residential/commercial/residential cum commercial), 46 belongs to category 2 (government and community property resources) and 623 belongs to category-3 (allied structures). All these structures are affected fully. District wise and break up of summary structures of category-1, 2 and 3 is described in Table No 2.7.

Table 2.7: Types of Affected Structures (Summary-Category Wise)

Type of Structures	Bulandshahar (Numbers)	Ghaziabad (Numbers)	Hapur	Meerut (Numbers)	Muzaffar Nagar (Numbers)	saharanpur (Numbers)	Total	Percent
Residential and Commercial	116	0	31	109	14	12	282	29.65
Government and Community	2	1	29	4	4	6	46	4.84
Allied Structures	43	48	195	129	85	123	623	65.51
Total	161	49	255	242	103	141	951	100.00

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.4.1 Residential and Commercial Structures

There are total of 282 residential and commercial structures. Various types and numbers of affected residential and commercial structures are described in Table 2.8.

Table No 2.8: Details on Category-1 Structures (Res /Com and Res-cum Commercial Structures)

Type of Structures	Details	Bulandshahar	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Meerut	Muzaffar Nagar	Saharanpur	Total
Residential House	Numbers	92	0	30	10	4	8	144
	Affected Area (Sqm)	7682.11	0	665.3	18982.45	1560.92	130	29020.78
Shops	Numbers	16	0	0	83	2	0	101
	Affected Area (Sqm)	1320.3	0	0	6289	10.23	0	7619.53
Small eatery	Numbers	1						1
	Affected Area (Sqm)	32.5						32.5
Residential cum commercial	Numbers	1	0	0	13	8	1	23
	Affected Area (Sqm)	980.8	0	0	1221.6	1598.5	6000	9800.9
Petrol pump	Numbers	3						3

Type of Structures	Details	Bulandshahar	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Meerut	Muzaffar Nagar	Saharanpur	Total
	Affected Area (Sqm)	987						987
Industry	Numbers				1			1
	Affected Area (Sqm)				1500			1500
Hotel	Numbers	2		1	1			4
	Affected Area (Sqm)	168.8		32.05	9.31			210.16
Garage	Numbers				1			1
	Affected Area (Sqm)				24.0			24.0
Farm house	Numbers	1					3	4
	Affected Area (Sqm)	133.76					400	533.76

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.4.2 Government and Community Structures

There are total of 46 government and community structures. Various types and numbers of affected government and community structures are described in Table 2.9.

Table No 2.9: Details on Category-2 Structures (Government and CPR)

Type of Structures	Bulandshahar	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Meerut	Muzaffar Nagar	saharanpur	Total
school	1						1
Mosque						1	1
Haz			15				15
Sacred grave		1			1		2
Temple	1		14	2			17
Memorials				2	3	5	10
Total	2	1	29	4	4	6	46

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.4.3 Allied Structures

There are total of 623 allied structures. Various types and numbers of affected allied structures are described in Table 2.10.

Table No 2.10: Details on Category-3 Structures (Allied Structures)

Type of Structure	Bullandshar	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Meerut	Muzaffar Nagar	Shaharanpur	Total
Borewell			4				4
Boring			2		1		3
Boundary wall	9	3		12	2	5	31
cattle shed	1		2			1	4
Handpump			3				3
Hut	5		8	2			15
Irongate			2				2
Kiosk	25	45	146	115	80	117	528
Pucca well			4				4
Pump			5				5
STD Booth					2		2
Tank	1						1
Tubewell	2		13				15
Well			6				6
Total	43	48	195	129	85	123	623

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.5 IMPACT ON TREES

The Project traverses mostly through the agricultural fields and there are substantial numbers of trees which will be affected due to land acquisition. These are the privately owned trees associated with the affected land. Approximately, 47,931 numbers of trees will be affected out of which 7087 numbers are fruit trees and 40,844 numbers of trees are timber trees. Saharanpur district has the highest number of trees to be affected followed by Muzaffar Nagar. District wise break up of affected trees is given in Table 2.11

Table 2.11: Impact on Trees

Name of the Districts	Number of Fruit Trees	Number of Timber Trees	Total (Numbers)
Bulandshahar	989	508	1,497
Ghaziabad	287	4182	4,469
Hapur	646	1474	2,120
Meerut	4299	472	4,771
Muzaffar Nagar	323	12811	13,134
Saharanpur	545	21395	21,940
Grand Total	7,087	40,844	47,931

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.6 IMPACT ON STANDING CROPS

Census survey revealed that the affected land is found to be with standing crops. The affected area is fertile and the PAFs undertake various seasonal crops. It is found that approximately 384 hectares of affected land is under cultivation during census with various of standing crops. Details are given in Table 2.12

Table 2.12: Impact on Standing Crops

Name of the Crop	Bulland sahar	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Meerut	Muzaffar nagar	Saharan pur	Grand Total in bigha	Total Area (ha)
	Area in bigha	Area in bigha	Area in bigha	Area in bigha	Area in bigha	Area in bigha		
Banana					60		60	4
Bajara				3			3	0
Beet	3						3	0
Cherry					4	29	33	2
Flowers		37	7				44	3
Fodder			1	3	18		22	2
Grapes						6	6	0
Jwar	29	38	255	56	16		393	28
Maize	98		84		3		185	13
Manakmelen			4				4	0
Paddy / Rice	40	34	120	145	25	109	472	33
Potato	12		27	15			54	4
Pulses		2	36	10			48	3
Sugarcane	55	236	197	570	754	479	2,291	160
Vegetables	41	28	19	49	13	8	157	11
Wheat	192	10	463	535	341	170	1,711	120
Grand Total	471	385	1,212	1,384	1,232	800	5,483	384

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.7 LOSS OF INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

The project will have impact on loss of income and livelihood. The loss of income and livelihood will occur both to the owners of land and structure as well as associated PAPs to the land and structure. As far as land is concerned, owners especially landless, small and marginal farmers will be considered in this category of losing loss of livelihood. Similarly, for structure owners, it will be the commercial owners who will be losing the income and livelihood. As far as associated PAPs are concerned, these include agricultural labor, share cropper, agricultural tenants. Similarly, there are commercial tenant and employees. Additionally, residential tenants and commercial tenants are also affected.

2.7.1 Loss of income and Livelihood for Owners (Land and Structures)

This section covers the loss of income and livelihood for owners related to land and structure. For land owners, only landless, small and marginal farmers are considered to be losing livelihood. Similarly for structures owners, all the commercial owners are considered in this list. Details are given in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13: Loss of Income and Livelihood by Owners (land and Structure)

Type of Owners (Land and Structure) losing loss of Livelihood)	Number of Households (PAFs)						
	Bulandshahar	Ghaziabad	Hapur	Meerut	Muzaffar Nagar	Saharanpur	Total
A. Land							
Landless	15	8	17	18	14	8	80
Small	23	36	22	68	59	12	220
Marginal	39	56	33	102	155	31	416
Sub Total Land Owners	77	100	72	188	228	51	716
B. Structure							
Shops	16	0	0	83	2	0	101
Small eatery	1						1
Residential cum commercial	1	0	0	13	8	1	23
Petrol pump	3						3
Industry				1			1
Hotel	2		1	1			4
Garage				1			1
Farm house	1					3	4
Sub Total Structure Owner	24	0	1	99	10	4	138
Grand Total (Owners)	101	100	73	287	238	55	854

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.7.2 Associated People with Agriculture Land

A total of 145 PAFs are recorded during the census survey who are associated with the agricultural land out of which 21 are agricultural labourer, 89 are agricultural tenant and 35 are agricultural share croppers. Details are given in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Associated PAFs in Agricultural Land

Name of the District	Agricultural Labour	Agricultural Tenant	Agricultural Sharecropper	Total
Bulandsahar	3	3	3	9
Ghaziabad	0	8	8	16

Name of the District	Agricultural Labour	Agricultural Tenant	Agricultural Sharecropper	Total
Hapur	1	24	4	29
Meerut	2	33	9	44
Muzzafarnagar	1	11	10	22
Saharanpur	14	10	1	25
Total	21	89	35	145

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.7.3. Associated People with Structure

Total of 68 people are associated with the affected structures out of which 32 are commercial tenant, 10 are employees in the commercial structure and 26 are residential tenants. These people will also be affected and needs to be compensated as per their eligibility and entitlements. Details are given in Table 2.15.

Table 2.15: Associated People in Structure

Name of the District	Commercial Tenant	Employees	Residential Tenant	Total
Bulandsahar	5	1	26	32
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0
Hapur	0	0	0	0
Meerut	27	9	0	36
Muzzafarnagar	0	0	0	0
Saharanpur	0	0	0	0
Total	32	10	26	68

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.8 ENCROACHERS AND SQUATTERS

As per the census survey, 56 numbers of encroachers and squatters have been reported. These are mostly small shops and kiosks. There are no agricultural encroachers or squatters. These encroachers and squatters are operating their small shops/kiosks on the government land. The number mentioned in the table related to encroachers and squatters are individual unit eligible for entitlement as single PAF. Each encroacher and squatter is considered as one PAF and is eligible for entitlement. The affected encroachers and squatters will be provided with assistance as mentioned in the entitlement matrix. Details are given in Table 2.16.

Table 2.16: Details on Encroachers and Squatters

Name	Encroacher	Squatter	Total
Bulandsahar	8	10	18
Ghaziabad	0	0	0

Name	Encroacher	Squatter	Total
Hapur	21	0	21
Meerut	0	15	15
Muzzafarnagar	0	0	0
Saharanpur	1	1	2
Total	30	26	56

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.9 SOCIAL DETAILS OF PAFs AND PAPs

This section describes the details about the social condition of project affected families (PAFs) and project affected people (PAPs)

2.9.1 Religious Category of PAFs

Majority of the PAFs are Hindu by religion (83.20%) and the remaining are Muslim by religion (16.80%). District wise break up of religious composition of PAFs are described in Table 2.17.

Table 2.17: Religious Composition of PAFs

Name of District	Hindu		Muslim		Total PAFs	Total %
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent		
Bulandsahar	630	57.54%	465	42.46%	1095	100%
Ghaziabad	1,061	93.78%	70	6.22%	1131	100%
Hapur	1,528	71.18%	619	28.82%	2147	100%
Meerut	2,495	91.19%	241	8.81%	2736	100%
Muzzafarnagar	2,852	93.18%	209	6.82%	3061	100%
Saharanpur	1,352	74.61%	460	25.39%	1812	100%
Total	9,969	83.20%	2013	16.80%	11982	100%

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.9.2 Social Category of PAFs

Most of the PAFs belong to OBC (60.11%) followed by general caste (26.47%) and SC (13.37%). There will be no ST households to be affected by the project. Details on the caste social composition of PAFs are given in Table 2.18.

Table 2.18: Social Composition of PAFs

Name of District	General		SC		OBC		Total	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total PAFs	Total %
Bulandsahar	218	19.93%	183	16.75%	693	63.32%	1095	100%
Ghaziabad	132	11.70%	136	12.01%	863	76.29%	1131	100%

Name of District	General		SC		OBC		Total	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total PAFs	Total %
Hapur	1014	47.25%	52	2.44%	1080	50.31%	2147	100%
Meerut	594	21.73%	445	16.25%	1698	62.07%	2736	100%
Muzzafarnagar	658	21.50%	455	14.85%	1948	63.65%	3061	100%
Saharanpur	623	34.37%	300	16.55%	889	49.07%	1812	100%
Total	3240	26.47%	1571	13.37%	7171	60.11%	11982	100%

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.9.3. Vulnerability of PAFs

The total vulnerable PAFs are 2784 which includes women headed family, below poverty line family, family headed by physically challenged person and family headed by elderly person. Details are given in Table 2.19.

Table 2.19: Vulnerable PAFs

District	Women Headed Family	BPL Family	Physically Challenged	Headed by Elderly	Total
Bulandsahar	66	12	28	74	180
Ghaziabad	76	14	27	196	313
Hapur	102	8	33	238	381
Meerut	170	14	76	490	750
Muzzafarnagar	190	13	49	394	646
Saharanpur	101	35	35	343	514
Total	705	96	248	1735	2784

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.9.4 Project Affected People

The census survey findings reveal that approximately 42,197 numbers of people will be affected due to the project out of which 22,844 are male and 19,353 are female. Details on PAPs are given in Table 2.20.

Table 2.20: Details on Project Affected People

Name of the District	Age category						Total			Sex ratio	Family size
	Up to 18 years			Above 18 years			Male	Female	Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
Bullandsahar	850	673	1523	1234	1054	2288	2084	1727	3811	829	6.69
Ghaziabad	827	648	1475	1525	1291	2816	2352	1939	4291	824	6.5
Hapur	1178	887	2065	2114	1805	3919	3292	2692	5984	818	6.1
Meerut	2159	1648	3807	3644	3284	6928	5803	4932	10735	850	6.77

Name of the District	Age category						Total			Sex ratio	Family size
	Up to 18 years			Above 18 years							
Muzaffar Nagar	1993	1510	3503	3370	3120	6490	5363	4630	9993	863	5.93
Saharanpur	1477	1197	2674	2473	2236	4709	3950	3433	7383	869	7.19
Total	8484	6563	15047	14360	12790	27150	22844	19353	42197	847	6.31

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.9.4 Literacy and Education Status of PAPs

The census survey findings reveal that 15,775 numbers of PAPs are illiterate out of the total 42,197 PAPs. Female illiteracy is more compared to the male. Details on male and female literacy and education level of PAPs are given in Table 2.21.

Table 2.21: Literacy and Education Level of PAPs

Literacy and Education Level	Male (Number)	Female (Number)	Total (Number)
Illiterate	5711	10064	15775
Primary	7995.4	4838	12834
Secondary	5711	2903	8614
College	2284.4	968	3252
University	1142.2	581	1723
Total	22844	19353	42197

Source: Census Survey, 2015

2.10 OTHER IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION

Construction related impacts are of various nature which will be mitigated by the construction contractor and DFCCIL through proper consultation process and measures as spelled in the environment management plan. Some of the general impacts as foreseen during construction in the Project are as below:

- Short-term impact in terms of minor increase in temperature may happen in the immediate vicinity of the alignment, construction camp area due to construction activities and cutting of trees falling in the RoW.
- During construction phase, changes in topography are envisaged due to the clearing of land, felling of trees, cutting and filling, and due to the construction of structures.
- Construction of railway embankment is also likely to cause aesthetic changes in the landscape. However, suitable landscaping and plantation activities, slope protection activities are envisaged to minimize the aesthetic impacts.
- Drainage and flooding problem during construction due to stockpiling of materials, debris and construction of temporary approach road and yards would have impact of temporary nature.

- Local drainage may be affected during construction phase due to formation of embankments. The slope of project alignment is towards east. During the construction phase the embankment should be designed in such a way that the natural drainage pattern is not disturbed in order to avoid any water logging in the low lying area.
- Sensitive receptors include school, hospitals and religious structures will be impacted. Some of the sensitive receptors need to be completely shifted and some are impacted due to noise and vibration at the time of railway operation. Appropriate mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

3.1 GENERAL

Socio economic details of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) were collected based on a sample socio-economic survey. This is part of the social impact assessment in general. In addition to the relevant social data collected during census survey, this socio economic detail was collected from PAFs through a structured socio-economic questionnaire (**Annexure-3.1**). This socio-economic questionnaire was administered in the project area covering a total of 2172 project affected families on a random sample basis. The information collected during the sample socio economic survey was analyzed and a base line is prepared to describe about the general socio-economic condition of project affected area. A district level demographic profile has also been prepared and presented in **Annexure 3.2**. Following section deals with various socio-economic profiles of the households.

3.2 DETAILS ON THE SAMPLING

Out of the total 2172 number of sample households (HH), 642 HH are taken from the parallel section and 1530 HH are from the detour section. Number of male headed households are 1986 and female headed households are 186. Most of the households are from rural area (2040 HH) followed by 111 HH from semi urban area and 21 HH from the urban area. Details are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Details on the Households

Particulars	Number of HH	Percent
Parallel Section	642	29.56
De Tour Section	1530	70.44
Male Headed Households	1986	91.44
Female Headed Households	186	8.56
Rural Area	2040	93.92
Semi Urban Area	111	5.11
Urban Area	21	0.97

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.3 TYPE OF FAMILY

Out of the total 2172 sampled households 53.19% (1155 nos.) are joint families and 46.81% (1017 nos.) are nuclear families. Details are given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Family Structure

Family Type	Number of HH	Percent
Joint Family	1155	53.19
Nuclear Family	1017	46.81
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.4 CASTE COMPOSITION OF HH

As far as the distribution of families according to the various castes are concerned, out of the total 2172 households maximum number of population belong to the Other Backward Caste (OBC) i.e. 56.75% (1233 nos.) , followed by General category i.e. (567 nos.) and the Scheduled Castes (SC) i.e. (372 nos.). There is no scheduled tribe HH in the project area. Details are given in Table 3.3.

Table No: 3.3 Distribution of families as per the Caste System

Caste	Number of HH	Percent
General Caste	567	26.15
Scheduled Caste	372	17.11
Other Backward Caste	1233	56.75
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.5 RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF HH

Of the total sampled households (2172 nos.) which are falling within the parallel and detour section, 85.91% i. e. (1866 nos.) of the HHs are Hindu and 14.09% i.e. (306 nos) Muslim. Details are given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Distribution of families as per Religion

Religion	Number of HH	Percent
Hindu	1866	85.91
Muslim	306	14.09
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.6 TYPES OF DWELLING

This section describes the general condition of the dwelling which is not necessarily affected by the land acquisition or by the project. Of the total surveyed households (2172 nos.), 73.02% i.e. (1587 nos.) structures are cemented, followed by 21.84% i.e. (474 nos.) brick made, 4.31% i.e. (93 nos.) mud made, 0.42% i.e. (9 nos.) others, 0.28% i.e. (6 nos.) made of mud and cement and 0.145 i.e. (3 nos.) of wooden households respectively. Details are given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Type of Construction

Type of Construction	Number of HH	Percent
Mud Made	93	4.31
Brick Made	474	21.84
Cemented	1587	73.02
Wooden	3	0.14
Combination of Mud and Cement	6	0.28
Others	9	0.42
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.7 NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE HH

Of the total sampled households (2172 nos.), majority of the households have an average of 3 rooms with majority of 29.27 % i.e. 627 nos.) having 2 rooms, followed by 21.29 % i.e. (456 nos.) having 3 rooms, 20.17% i.e. (432 nos.) having 4 rooms, 9.52% i.e. (204 nos.) having 5 rooms, 5.32% i.e. (114 nos.) having 6 rooms, 1.82 % i.e. (39 nos.) having 7 rooms, 0.98% i.e. (21 nos.) having 8 rooms, 0.56 % i.e. (12 nos.) having 9 and 10 rooms each, and 0.28 % i.e. (6 nos.) having 20 rooms. Out of the total number of 2172 households 30 households did not report the number of rooms. Details are given in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Rooms per affected household

Number of Rooms	Number of HH	Percent
1	219	10.22
2	627	29.27
3	456	21.29
4	432	20.17
5	204	9.52
6	114	5.32
7	39	1.82
8	21	0.98
9	12	0.56
10	12	0.56
20	6	0.28
Total	2142	100.00
Average rooms per HH	3.29	
Total	2172	

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.8 STATUS ON ELECTRIFICATION

As far as the electrification is concerned, the survey revealed that most of the households are electrified which is 89.64% i.e. (1947 nos.) households have electricity and 10.22% i.e. (222nos.) reported to not having any electricity in their households. Details on electrification are given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Status on Electrification

Electricity	Number of HH	Percent
Available	1947	89.64
Not Available	222	10.22
Total	2172	300.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.9 AVAILABILITY OF TOILET FACILITIES

Of the total sampled household (2172 nos.), 65.51% i.e. (1423 nos.) households have flush toilets, followed by 16.13% i.e. (350 nos.) households having water seal toilets and 0.97% households i.e. (21 nos.) having pit latrine type of toilet. 378 households (17.39%) do not have any kind of toilet facility. Details are given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Availability of Toilet Facilities

Toilet facility	Number of HH	Percent
Flush Toilet	1423	65.51
Water seal	350	16.13
Pit Latrine	21	0.97
Not Available	378	17.39
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.10 DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

Of the total affected household (2172 nos.), 94.75% households i.e. (2058 nos.) have hand pumps as source of drinking water followed by 5.80% households i.e. (42 nos.) having piped water sources, followed by 7.46% households i.e. (54 nos.) Having other sources, 1.66% households i.e. (12 nos.) having wells and only 0.83% households i.e. (6 nos.) having Tank/Pond as source of drinking water. Details are given in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Drinking Water Facilities

Drinking water source	Number of HH	Percent
Well	12	1.66
Tank / Pond	6	0.83
Piped Supply	42	5.80
Hand Pump	2058	84.25
Others	54	7.46
Total	2172	300.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.11 SOURCE OF COOKING FUEL

The 3 major primary sources of cooking fuel used by the affected households in this region are Cow dung cakes, LPG gas and fuel wood. Of the total affected household (2172 nos.) falling within the parallel and detour section more than half i.e. 58.43% (1269 nos.) use cow dung cakes as source of cooking fuel, followed by 26.10 % (567 nos.) use gas; 13.81% (300 nos.) use wood; 0.83% (18 nos.) use coal; 0.55% (12) use kerosene and 0.002% (6 nos.) use other sources of fuel for their cooking. Details are given in Table 3.10:

Table 3.10: Sources of Cooking Fuel

Source of cooking fuel	Number of HH	Percent
Wood	300	13.81
Cow Dung cakes	1269	58.43
Kerosene	12	0.55
Coal	18	0.83
Gas	567	26.10
Others	6	0.28
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.12 SOURCE OF LIGHTING

The 3 major sources of lighting in this region used by the affected households are Electricity, kerosene and other oil. Of the total affected household (2172 nos.) falling within the parallel and detour section more than 61.01% (1890 nos.) use electricity for lighting, 29.40% (213 nos.) use kerosene, followed by 4.56% (33 nos.) use other oil, 1.66% (12 nos.) use candle and 1.24% (9 nos.) use gas as source of lighting. 15 households (2.07%) do not have any source of lighting. Details are given in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Sources of Lighting

Source of Lighting	Number of HH	Percent
Kerosene	213	29.42
Other oil	33	4.56
Gas	9	1.24
Candle	12	1.66
Electricity	1890	61.05
None	15	2.07
Total	2172	100

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.13 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

As far as the usage of electronic gadgets and equipments are concerned, of the total sampled household (2172 nos.), 97.93% (2127 nos.) have mobile; 81.22% (1764 nos.) have bicycle, 77.90% (1692 nos.) have television, 68.92% (1497 nos.) have LPG Connection /Gas Cylinders; 52.90% (1149 nos.) have motor cycle/scooters; 47.93% (1041 nos.) have refrigerators. More than 50% of the affected households have the essential instruments and gadgets for daily activities. More than 25 % of the affected households have agricultural and related equipments i.e. 30.39% (660 nos.) have pump set with generators and 25.14% (546 nos.) have Tractors. Average 6.65 % of the households own Car 8.15% (177 nos.), computer/laptop 9.39 % (204), Radio 6.22% (135 nos.) and Air Conditioner 2.90% (63 nos.). This is a multiple response. Details are given in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Household Assets

Items	Number HH	Percent
Radio	135	6.22
Mobile	2127	97.93
Bicycle	1764	81.22
Tractor	546	25.14
Pump set with generator	660	30.39
Television	1692	77.90
L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder	1497	68.92
Computer/laptop	204	9.39
Refrigerator	1041	47.93
Washing Machine	804	37.02
Motor cycle/Scooter	1149	52.90
Car	177	8.15
Air Conditioner	63	2.90
Total	2172	

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.14 OCCUPATION PATTERN AND AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME

There are various types of occupation as revealed by the respondents. The responses are multiple which means one household may practice more than one occupation. Agriculture is the main source of income in the project area contributing to 84 % of sampled households with an average income of Rs.1, 11,448/- per annum, followed by income from livestock accounting for 26.10 % of the households with an average income of Rs.47, 540/- per annum and income from service in private sector accounting for 17.31% of households with an average annual income of Rs.1.21,927/- per annum. Others to follow are service in govt. sector which accounts for 8.56% contributing to Rs. 2, 74,419/- average income per month; business and trading which accounts for 5.52% for an average income of Rs.1,43,500/- per month; other source of income accounting for 2.62% accounting for Rs.87.347/ average income annually; other self-employed accounting for 1.51% for an average annual income of Rs.1,19,545; Lease cultivation (Lease in) accounting for 1.1% accounting for Rs. 97,500/- average income annually; Lease cultivation (Lease out) accounting for 0.69% accounting for Rs.

74,800/- average income annually and small enterprise/ contractor accounting for 0.41% accounting for Rs. 56,667/- average income annually. Details are given in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Occupation Pattern with Average Annual income

Type of Activities	Percent of Households	Average Annual Income
Agriculture/Cultivation	84	111448
Wage labour (Agriculture)	8.14	51559
Wage labour (Non-agriculture)	11.05	54038
Income from Livestock	26.10	47540
Lease cultivation (Lease out)	0.69	74800
Lease cultivation (Lease in)	1.1	97500
Small enterprise/Contractor	0.41	56667
Service in Govt. Sector	8.56	274419
Service in Private Sector	17.13	121927
Business and trading	5.52	143500
Other self-employed activity	1.51	119545
Others	2.62	87347
Total HH	1956	193513
Not Reported	216	

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.15 CROPPING PATTERN

Wheat followed by Sugarcane, Rice, Maize and vegetables are the main crops grown in this project area. Of the total sampled households (2172 nos.), Sugarcane is the major cash crop cultivated by 59.81% of households (1299 nos.) account for 15262.4 bigha of land, with an average land holding area of 11.75 bigha producing 1,015,791 total quintiles with an average quintiles of 789.27 per household. It is followed by wheat which is cultivated by 71.27% of households (1548 nos.) account for 11031 bigha of land, with an average land holding area of 7.12 bigha producing 35658 total quintiles with average quintiles of 23 per household. Rice is cultivated by 18.92% (411 nos.) of households which account for 2759.7 bigha of land, with an average land holding area of 6.71 bigha producing 9384 total quintiles with average quintiles of 23 per household. Vegetables is cultivated by 3.04% (66 nos.) of households which account for 340.5 bigha of land, with an average land holding area of 5.16 bigha producing 3318 quintiles with an average quintiles of 92.16 per household. Maize is cultivated by 5.66% (123 nos.) of households which account for 816.6 bigha of land, with an average land holding area of 6.64 bigha producing 2851.5 total quintiles with an average quintiles of 23.18 per household. Bajra is cultivated by 0.55% (12 nos.) of households account for 60 bighas of land, with an average land holding area of 5 bigha producing 63 total quintile with an average quintile of 5.25 per household. Sunflower is cultivated by 0.14% (3 nos.) of households account for 9 bighas of land, with an average land holding area of 3 bigha producing 45 total quintile with an average quintile of 15 per household. Onion is cultivated by 0.14% (3 nos.) of households account for 6 bighas of land, with an average land holding area of 2 bigha producing 6 total quintile with an average quintile of 2 per household. Lastly Ground nut is cultivated by 0.14% (3 nos.) of households account for 153 bighas of

land, with an average land holding area of 51 bigha producing 870 total quintiles. Details are given in Table 3.14:

Table 3.14: Cropping Pattern

Type of Crops	Total HH	Percent of HH	Total Area (Bigha)	Average Area	Total Yield in Quintile (average per HH)	Price per Quintile (Rs)
Wheat	1548	71.27	11031	7.12	35658 (23)	1200 - 1500
Dal	33	1.52	150	4.54	315 (9.54)	3000-8000
Rice	411	18.92	2759.7	6.71	9384 (23)	1100 - 5000
Maize	123	5.66	816.6	6.64	2851.5 (23.18)	1000 - 1500
Vegetables	66	3.04	340.5	5.16	3318 (92.16)	1000 - 6000
Sun flower	3	0.14	9	3	45 (15)	15000
Onion	3	0.14	6	2	6 (2)	20000
Bajra	12	0.55	60	5	63 (5.25)	900 - 1100
Ground Nut	3	0.14	153	51	870	290
Sugar cane	1299	59.81	15262.4	11.75	1015791 (789.27)	280-300
Others	2172	100.00	0			

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.16 AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Of the total affected household (2172 nos.), maximum average expenditure of the households are for food for Rs.44232 (23.37%), followed by Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.) for Rs. 34,495/- (18.07%), education for Rs. 26,174/- (13.71%), animal husbandry for Rs. 19,057/- (9.98%), interest payment on loans for Rs. 11,664/- (6.11%), Transportation for Rs. 10,705 (5.61%); Health for Rs. 9,166/- (4.80%), Social functions and festivals for Rs.6,717/- (3.52%); Mini consumer items (toiletries) for Rs. 6,204/- (3.25%), Electric Bill for Rs. 5,452/- (2.86%); House Maintenance for Rs. 4,752/- (2.49%) and Others for Rs. 340/- (0.18%). Details are given in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15: Expenditures Pattern

Items	Average Annual Expenditure	%age to total expenditure
Food	44632	23.37
Transportation/Conveyance	10705	5.61
Clothing/shoes	11590	6.07
Health	9166	4.80
Education	26174	13.71
Interest payment on loans	11664	6.11
Social functions/festival	6717	3.52
Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)	34495	18.07

Items	Average Annual Expenditure	%age to total expenditure
Minor consumer items(Soap, powder)	6204	3.25
Electric Bill	5452	2.86
House Maintenance	4752	2.49
Animal Husbandry	19057	9.98
Others	340	0.18
Grand total (Average)	190947	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.17 STATUS ON DEBT AND LIABILITY

Of the total sampled households, 49.31% (1071 nos.) have reported to have taken loan from private money lenders, bank, cooperatives etc. for some household related work or the other. I.e. 50.69% (1101 nos.) have not taken any loans from private money lenders, banks, cooperatives etc. Details are given in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16: Loan and Debt

Have taken Loan	Number of HH	Percent
Yes	1071	49.31
No	1101	50.69
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

Out of the total 1071 number of households who have taken loans, maximum i.e. 73.67 % (789 nos.) have reported that they have taken loan from banks, followed by 11.48% (123 nos.) from NGOs, 6.16% (66 nos.) from others, 5.60 % (60 nos.) from relatives, 2.8 % (30 nos.) from private money lenders and 0.28 % (3 nos.) from Self Help Groups (SHG) for some household and personal work. Details are given in Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: Source of Loan

Source of loan	Number of HH	Percent	Average Amount
Bank (Name)	789	73.67	207910
NGO (Name)	123	11.48	175450
Relatives	60	5.60	156000
Private money lender	30	2.80	106000
SHG Group	3	0.28	120000
Others	66	6.16	75454
Total	1071	100.00	190010.6

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.18 HOUSEHOLD AVAILING RATION CARD

As far as the socio-economic condition of the people who hold different categories of ration card are concerned, of the total sampled household, maximum 94.61% (2055 nos.) are well off and are Above Poverty Level (APL) hold ration cards. 3.59% (78 nos.) of the households who are holding ration cards are below Poverty Level (BPL), followed by 1.38% (30 nos.) who do not possess any ration card, 0.28 % (6 nos.) households falling in Antodaya hold ration card and 0.14% (3 nos.) falling in Anapoorna category hold ration card. Details are given in Table 3.18.

Table 3.18: Types of Ration Card

Types of Ration Card	Number of HH	Percent
BPL	78	3.59
APL	2055	94.61
Antodaya	6	0.28
Anapoorna	3	0.14
Do not possess	30	1.38
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.19 HEALTH STATUS AND MAJOR ILLNESS

The survey revealed that the project area does not seem to have major health hazards as 27.62% (600 nos) households reported to have some major illness. 72.38% (1572 nos.) HH reported that they did not have any major illness in the last one year. Details are given in Table 3.19.

Table 3.19: Major illness in the last one year

Whether any illness reported	Number of HH	Percent
Yes	600	27.62
No	1572	72.38
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

It is revealed from the survey findings that households reported to having illness vary as far as type of diseases are concerned. 12% (72 nos.) of household reported to have suffering from heart diseases, 9% (54 nos.) suffering from diabetes, 5% (30 nos.) suffering from blood pressure, 4.5 % (27 nos.) suffering from liver and same number suffering from reproductive health related problems, followed by 2% (24 nos.) suffering from orthopedic (fracture) and same number of people suffering from brain problem/hemorrhage. 3.5% (21 nos.) are suffering from stone and the same number are also suffering from TB. 5.5 % (33 nos.) are suffering from other diseases. Some of the other diseases prominent among the affected households are appendicitis, cancer, dengue, ENT problem followed by anemia, body infection, brain fever, piles, fever, gastric etc.

The source of treatment also varies from each household as majority i.e. 40% (240 nos.) are carrying out allopathic treatment, followed by 19.5 % (117 nos.) taking traditional treatment, 3% (18 nos.) taking Homeopathic treatment and 1.5 % (9 nos.) taking herbal /naturopathic treatment. 2 % (12 nos.) are

not taking any kind of treatment. The average annual cost of treatment for these households is approximately Rs. 73,293/-. Various source of treatment is described in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20: Types of Treatment taken

Type of treatment taken	Number of HH	Percent
Allopathic	444	74
Homeopathic	18	3
Herbal	9	1.5
Traditional	117	19.5
No treatment	12	2
Total	600	100

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.20 FINANCIAL SECURITY AND INSURANCE SCHEME

It is found that only 402 households have some insurance scheme or the other either from government or private sectors. Maximum 88.06% (354 nos.) have LIC, followed by 1.49% (6 nos.) from Bajaj and Max.), 0.75% (3 nos.) each from Money Back policy, Reliance, Sai Prasad and 6.72% (27 nos.) from others. The households are paying average premium of Rs. 6,957/- per year. Details are given in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21: Families covered under Insurance Schemes

Type of Insurance	Frequency	Percent
LIC	354	88.06
Max	6	1.49
Money Back	3	0.75
Reliance	3	0.75
Sai Prasad	3	0.75
Bajaj	6	1.49
Others	27	6.72
Total	402	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.21 MIGRATION PATTERN

Of the total sampled households (2172 nos.), 11.19% (243 nos.) household have reported that some member or the other have migrated outside the village. in search of employment, employment, income, better education or better standard of living. Details are given in Table 3.22.

Table 3.22: Households having outward migration

Whether Migrated	Number of HH	Percent
Yes	243	11.19
No	1929	88.81
Total	2172	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

Of the total households reported to have family members being migrated, majority of them i.e. 56.79% (138 nos.) have migrated out of the state, followed by 38.27% (93 nos.) outside district, 17.18% (42 nos.) within district and 2.47% (6 nos.) outside the country. Details on the place of migration are given in Table 3.22.

Table 3.22: Place of Migration

Place of migration	Number of HH	Percent
within district	42	17.28
outside district	93	38.27
outside state	138	56.79
Outside of the country	6	2.47
Total	243	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

Out of which 243 households from where people have migrated out, majority of the members i.e. 72.84% (177 nos.) have migrated out alone and only 41.98% (102 nos.) have migrated out with their families. Type of Migration is given in Table 3.23.

Table 3.23: Type of Migration

Type of Migration	Number of HH	Percent
Alone	177	72.84
With Family	102	41.98
Total	243	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.22 STATUS ON WOMEN AND THEIR ACTIVITY

Of the total surveyed household (2172 nos.), women in majority of the households are engaged in major occupation of animal husbandry, dairy /poultry/sheep rearing and cultivation. Out of this, i.e. 74.31% (1614nos.)are engaged in Animal Husbandry, followed by 30.25% (657 nos.) in Dairy, poultry and sheep rearing and 20.72 % (450 nos.) in Cultivation. The other major occupations of the affected household are household activities i.e. 93.37% (20128 nos.) followed by Agricultural Labour 7.04% (153 nos.); Service 4.28% (93 nos.), Non-agricultural Labour 2.62% (57 nos.), Trade and Business 0.97% (21 nos.) and House-hold Industries 0.83% (18 nos.). These are multiple responses as women are involved in multiple activities. Details are given in Table 3.24.

Table 3.24: Role of the Women in Economic/Non-economic Activities

Economic/Non-economic Activities of women	Frequency	Percent
Cultivation	450	20.72
Trade & Business	21	0.97
Agricultural Labour	153	7.04
Non Agricultural Labour	57	2.62

HH Industries	18	0.83
Service	93	4.28
Households Work	2028	93.37
Animal Husbandry/	1614	74.31
Diary/Poultry/Sheep rearing	657	30.25

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2015

3.23 SUMMARY FINDINGS

Most of the sample households are from rural areas. Joint family system is more prominent. In terms of social category, majority are from other backward castes, followed by general caste. Schedule tribe are not present the project area. Majority of the households belong to Hindu religion followed by Muslims. More than two third of the houses/buildings are cemented and the rest are of brick made. In terms of rooms very few households have less number of rooms to stay. Majority of the households have three or more rooms to live in. Majority of the households are electrified and only 10 % are not electrified. In terms of access to toilet, majority of the households have access at the household but larger percentages (17%) of the households do not have a toilet. For the purpose of drinking water, majority are depended on hand pumps. For cooking majority of the households use cow dung followed by LPG gas. The use of woods as cooking fuel is also reported by some of the households. Electricity and Kerosene are major sources of lighting. Mobile phones, bicycles, television, are the commonly possessed items. Refrigerator and washing machines are also presented moderately with households. High end items like computers, Air conditioners are possessed by very less percentage of the households. Wheat Sugarcane, Rice, Maize and vegetables are the main crops grown in this project area. The average annual expenditure is INR 190,947. Nearly half of the households reported indebtedness, and bank is the major source of getting a loan. For accessing the public distribution system, majority of the households are possessing APL cards and very few possess BPL cards. More than one fourth of the households reported that a household member was affected by ill health. Migration is there in the project area as one in every ten household reported that a member has migrated for work. Most the migration is outside of the state. Women in majority of the households are engaged in major occupation of animal husbandry, dairy /poultry/sheep rearing and cultivation

4. POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT

4.1 GENERAL

The applicable policies and laws for the DFC project are The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency In Land Acquisition, Resettlement And Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (RFCT-LARR), World Bank's Operational Policy/Bank Policy-4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and the Resettlement Planning Framework of the DFCC Project (effective from January 1'2015). An entitlement matrix has been approved by the Railway Board. Any other relevant laws if applicable shall be considered. Following section describes about various Acts and Policies.

4.2 RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

The Railways Act, 1989, which consolidated and amends the law relating to Railways, was further amended in 2008. This Act is called the Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 (RAA 2008). The RAA 2008 has been prepared for execution of a special railway project, notified as such by the Central Government from to time, to provide national infrastructure for a public purpose in a specified time-frame, covering one or more States or Union Territories. The main section of RAA – 2008 are shown in Table 4.1:

Table 4.1: Section of RAA

Sections		Description
20 A	Power to acquire land, etc.	Declaration of intention to acquire land required for execution of a special railway project. This is the first notifications and empowers the competent authority to cause the substance of the notification.
20 D	Hearing of objections	Objections must be made by interested persons within 30 days from date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A.
20 E	Declaration of acquisition	On publication of the declaration under sub-section (1), the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.
20 F	Determination of amount payable as compensation	Amount to be as compensation shall be determined by an order of the competent authority. The competent authority shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of publication of the declaration.
20 F (6)	Arbitration	If the amount determined is not acceptable to either of the parties they can ask for arbitrator and it shall be appointed for this purpose by central Govt.

Sections		Description
20 G	Criterion for determination of market value of land	(i) The minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or (ii) The average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years, where higher price has been paid, whichever is higher.
20 I	Power to take possession	To surrender or deliver possession there of the competent authority or any person duly authorized by it in this behalf within a period of 60 days of the service of the notice.
20 N	Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 not to apply	Nothing in the LA Act, 1894 shall apply to an acquisition under this Act.
20 O	Application of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 to persons affected due to land acquisition	The Provisions of the NRRP, 2007 for the project affected families, notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Development vide number F.26011/4/2007 – LRD, dated the 31 st October, 2007, shall apply with regard to land acquisition by the Central Government under this Act.

4.3 NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY (NRRP – 2007)

As per Section 20 – O of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP 2007) is adopted for the DFC Project. The National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 for the Project affected Families (PAFs) have been prepared by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development and Government of India. The policy stipulates the minimum benefits to be ensured for persons displaced due to acquisition of land for public purposes. The objectives of the Policy are:

- to minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least displacing alternatives;
- to plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs), or Project Affected Households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- to facilitate a harmonious relationship between DFCCIL/CA and PAFs

The Policy is applicable to projects displacing 400 or more families en masse in plain areas, or 200 or more families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, and areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. However, the basic principles of policy can be applied to rehabilitation and resettlement of PAFs regardless of the number of PAFs. The policy provides specific measures for vulnerable and poor groups. The salient feature and the statements of the NRPP policy are as follows:

- (SIA shall be mandatory for all projects involving displacement of four hundred or more families 'en masses in plain areas, or two hundred or more families' en masses in tribal or hilly areas etc. Co-ordination with EIA in the context of the public hearing done in the project affected area for EIA shall also cover issues related to SIA.
- Consultations with project affected people and disclosure of relevant information to them at various stages of resettlement planning;
- Affected people without legal rights also need to be assisted (affected people categorized landless agricultural workers, forest dwellers, tenants and artisans who are critically dependent on the acquired assets for their subsistence/ livelihoods);
- Prepare resettlement plans that are disclosed to the project affected people in draft form, and reviewed and approved by competent authorities;
- Collection of socio economic base line data for project affected households;
- Vulnerable project affected people will get extra cash/kind assistance;
- A monitoring cell should be constituted under the project.
- Each project affected family comprising of rural artisan/small trader and self-employed person shall be granted one-time financial assistance for construction of working shed/shop for livelihood support.

4.4 RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, AND RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ACT, 2013 (RFCT-LARR2013)

This RFCT-LARR, 2013 repeals the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and is applicable to all States in India (except the state of Jammu and Kashmir). RFCT-LARR 2013 is a first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement. This new act provides an enhanced framework for providing compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistances through a participative and transparent process for land acquisition in the public interest. The act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the affected families (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. The objectives of Act are as follows:

- to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- to ensure that special care is taken especially for protecting the rights of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;

- to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- Where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

The RFCT-LARR Act provisions on land compensation are likely to have a significant implication as in the Khurja-Pilkhani section land acquisition is still to be carried out. All land compensation awards made with effect from January 1, 2015 shall be compliant with the RFCT- LARRA, 2013. Wherever awards have been made after 1st Jan 2015 at old rates, the difference will be paid to farmers as supplementary award in accordance with the new RFCT-LARR Act. DFCCIL will take the following steps to deal with any confusion emerging out of the application of RFCT-LARR, 2013 for LA Awards declared w.e.f. January 1, 2015, which may be more than what has been awarded under RAA, 2008 prior to January 1, 2015.

- a) DFCCIL will establish a communication strategy to educate the PAFs regarding the applicability of RFCT-LARR for LA and R&R entitlements provided under RAP with explaining the eligibility criteria, entitlements, and implementation procedures.
- b) DFCCIL will strengthen the Grievance Redress Mechanism with holding special grievance hearing camps in the affected villages as may be required to resolve grievances relating to the application of the RFCT-LARR to the LA process carried out under RAA, 2008 w.e.f. January 1, 2015.
- c) DFCCIL and MoR will establish an apex level Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee to monitor the LA and R&R process as also address any major obstacles affecting the LA and R&R award and disbursement process.

Note ***The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 has been overruled by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LAAR) Act dated 27th September 2013; with amendment in December 31st 2013 and with amendment ordinance of the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition , Rehabilitation And Resettlement dated December 31st, 2014, passed by President of Indian Sovereign Republic. The Land Acquisition will be carried out as per the latest LARR Act of 31st December 2014.*

4.5 WORLD BANK GUIDELINES FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement: The key objective of the Bank's safeguard Policy 4.12 is to "ensure that displaced persons are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher". The important clauses of the World Bank Policy in preparation of resettlement plan and policy framework includes the following:

- Ensure that the displaced persons are informed about their options and pertaining to resettlement;
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- Prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets;

- Provide assistance and allowances;
- Provide equivalent productive assets for the loss of residential house, agricultural land etc.;
- Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration);
- Provide land related development assistance (credit facilities, training and job opportunities);
- Preferences should be given to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land – based;
- Cash compensation level should be sufficient to replace the lost land and assets at full replacement cost in local markets;
- Depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted from the compensation value.
- Eligibility of Benefits should include the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying;
- Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless , elderly, women and children , ethnic minorities etc.
- The displaced persons and their communities will be provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms will be established for these groups;
- A Grievance Redressal Mechanism will be made functional to resolve all complaints and grievances of PAPs.

In addition to the above core measures, the bank's policy also emphasizes the need for a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; a project specific resettlement plan; an institutional framework for implementation, well developed monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, a time schedule for implementation, and a detailed financial plan.

4.6 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FOR DFC PROJECT AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

The RFCT-LARR Act, 2013, represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address land acquisition and resettlement issues in India and closes significantly the gap between Indian national policies and operational policy of the World Bank (Refer to **Annexure 4.1** for a comparative analysis of RFCT-LARRA and WB policy on IR). The Railway Amendment Act, 2008 gives directives for the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. The RAA also does not provide replacement cost for the loss of land and assets but it gives 60 percent solatium above the present market price of land calculated as per provision of Sec 20G, RAA, 2008. To minimize the gap between National and International Policy, DFCCIL/MOR have formulated the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy including entitlements. Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles are applicable:

- Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternative designs;
- Where displacement is unavoidable, prepare time-bound RAP for PAPs so that they are not worse off than the present socio-economic condition after the implementation of the project. In other words, assist affected persons in improving their former living standards and income earning capacity with additional assistance to vulnerable groups;

- Ensure wide range of meaningful consultations with stakeholders including likely PAPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information , participation of PAPs in planning and implementation of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make rehabilitation and resettlement plan more participatory and broad based;
- Facilitate harmonious relationship between the Executing Authority and PAPs through mutual co-operation and interaction.
- Ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs including non-title holders for lost assets at replacement value;
- Ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to taking over the possession of land and commencement of any construction activities;
- Provision of rehabilitation assistance for loss of livelihood/income;
- Establishment of institutional arrangement such as grievance redress mechanism, NGO & SESMRC

4.7 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION /ASSISTANCE/REHABILITATION

Eligibility for compensation, assistance, and rehabilitation is shown in Table 4.2:

Table 4.2: Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance and Rehabilitation

Sl.No.	Eligibility
1.	The Cut-off date for identifying the affected families including land owners, those having title claims recognized under other state and central laws, squatters and other non-title holders shall be the date of first land acquisition (LA) notification issued under 20A of Railway Amendment Act of 2008. It is provided that the "PAP census survey" shall be the basis for finalizing the eligibility for extending R&R benefits including assistance towards the replacement of affected structures of non-title holder PAPs. The wage linked R&R benefits and house building allowances shall be at current rates in order to meet the NRRP requirements. The cash based allowances shall be updated from time to time.
2.	Eligibility of different categories of PAFs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix shown in section below:
3.	The unit of entitlement will be the family
4.	Titleholder PAPs will be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them-
5.	Non-titleholder PAPs will not eligible for compensation of land occupied by them, however, they will receive compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as replacement value of structures and other assets. Therefore, they will be eligible for compensation for non-land assets. They will also be eligible for R&R assistance as per Resettlement Policy and entitlement Matrix.
6.	In case a PAFs could not be enumerated during census, but they have reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut –off date in the affected zone shall be included in the list of PAPs after proper verification by the grievance redress committee.
7.	PAFs from vulnerable group will be entitled for additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix

8.	PAFs belonging to BPL category will be identified at time of disbursal of compensation. They will get benefits as detailed in Entitlement Matrix.
9.	PAFs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities. In case of non-fruit bearing trees, if the losers of tree wants to take down the tree on his own to use the timber for own purposes and is not interested in receiving compensation, s/he shall have a Right to cut his/her trees.
10.	If a notice for eviction has been served on a person /family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAP will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and PAP will be eligible for compensation /assistance in accordance with the RAP provisions.
11.	Identification of vulnerable individuals will be done during implementation of RAP by NGOs through community consultation in the open meeting of Respective Gram Sabha. NGO will verify the details of vulnerable persons such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women and persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood and who are not otherwise covered as a Part of family. In determining vulnerability, their poverty and social Vulnerability shall be a key consideration. Further people below poverty line will also be supported as per provision of entitlement matrix (E1).
12.	As per note B of Entitlement Matrix, DFCCIL would also hire an independent Evaluator registered with the Government, who can assist the replacement cost of land and provide inputs to the competent authority.
13.	The land losers shall be reimbursed stamp duty towards purchase of alternate land/assets with the compensation received within one year of the disbursement as per the EM. Compensation award letter addressed to land losers shall contain an advice that refund of stamp duty and registration charges shall be done only for replacement land bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation in the name of land owner or in the name of land owner and spouse.
14.	In providing Livelihood allowance under Para 8 of the Entitlement Matrix, the following shall be taken into consideration:- a) Landless and marginal farmers irrespective of change of status. b) Those losing income due to shop/business.

4.8 NEW ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Entitlement Matrix is presented in Table 4.3. PAPs will be eligible for a combination of compensation and assistance measures depending upon the nature of ownership rights of lost assets, type of impact and their socio-economic status.

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

(Effective from January 1, 2015)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE:

Compensation for Land and Value of Assets Attached to Land or Building

S.N.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Market value of land	To be determined as provided u/s 26 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and spelled out in Note A and B.	a. Land Owners whose names are recorded in the revenue records, or who have verifiable claims to ownership, compensation u/s 3 c (i) of RFCT-LARR, 2013	A. Compensation for Structure (a) Cash compensation for the building and assets at market value determined u/s 29 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and Note D. In case of partial impact making unimpaired use of the structure difficult, such as where more than 25% of the structure area is affected, full compensation shall be paid u/s 94 of RFCT-LARR, 2013. (b) In case of partial impact, 25% additional amount to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier is of his/her own will interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided that unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards. (c) Right to salvage material from the affected structures. (d) Three months' advance notice to vacate structures.
2.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas	1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government.	b. Registered "lessees", "tenants" or 'share croppers' will get an apportionment of the compensation as determined by the Appropriate Government payable under law.	
3.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas	1 (One)	c. In case of land occupiers (such as occupiers of abadi lands, assigned lands, or tribes occupying forest lands) with claims/ rights recognized under state/ Central laws) covered u/s 3 c (iii), (v) of RFCT-LARR, 2013 will get compensation	
4.	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided u/s 29 of RFCT-LARR, 2013		
5.	Solatium	Equivalent to one hundred per cent of the market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2).		

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6.	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	with solatium at par with titleholders.	<p>B. Partial impact on Land: In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired on the grounds that the plot has been rendered uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (u/s94 RFCT-LARR 2013 and Note C), the competent authority can award compensation for the remaining part of the plot; or award 25% of actual value of remaining land holding as additional compensation allowing the owner to retain the remaining land plot, if agreeable to the land loser.</p> <p>C. Compensation for trees/crops etc.</p> <p>a. Cash compensation as estimated u/s 29(3), RFCT-LARR, 2013 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Forest Department for timber trees ii. State Agriculture Extension Department for crops iii. Horticulture Department for horticulture, perennial trees iv. Cash assistance to title holders and non-title holders including informal settlers/squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value <p>b. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, crops In case of standing crops, the affected parties shall receive three months' advance notice to salvage crops, or compensation in lieu thereof as determined above.</p> <p>D. Alternative Compensation packages. In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as</p>
7.	Final award in urban areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).		

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				approved by any authority of State Government(duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of package available under the First Schedule.
8.	Other component if any to be included	Interest on compensation payable to the affected families as notified by the concerned State Government or at the rate of 12% per annum from the date of LA notification u/s 20A of RAA, 2008 applicable as per Section 30 (3) of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and explained in Note A (6).		

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**THE SECOND SCHEDULE:
Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assurances for Project Affected People**

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<p>a. All affected families defined u/s 3 C of RPCT-LARR 2013 required to relocate due to the Project for which land is being acquired including land owners, customary dwellers and occupiers whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the affected land</p> <p>b. This benefits shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area u/s 1 (2) of Second Schedule of RPCT-LARR, 2013</p>	<p>a. Rural Areas: A constructed house as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications, or Cash assistance in lieu thereof as determined by the concerned State Government under its own resettlement policy or rules, provided that such cash assistance shall not be less than Rs. 60,000.</p> <p>b. Urban Areas: A constructed house of minimum 50 sqmts in plinth area or cash assistance in lieu thereof as determined by the concerned State Government under its own resettlement policy or rules, provided that such cash assistance shall not be less than Rs. 1,50,000.</p>	<p>a) This cash assistance in lieu of the provision of alternative house shall be provided to all displaced families without discrimination, including resident owners, occupant land assignees, long-term lessees.</p> <p>b) This assistance shall be extendable to mixed-use structures fulfilling residential and commercial purposes in owner as well as un-titled categories</p> <p>c) Displaced squatters losing their structure will be entitled to an alternative house or cash assistance as per Column-5, or compensation for structure as per Column 4, Para-D in the First Schedule, whichever is higher.</p>
2.	Land for Land	In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to		This provision is not applicable to DFCCIL rail corridor projects which are linear in nature.

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		<p>the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired: Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower (item 2, Sch. 2, RFCT-LARR, 2013).</p>		
3.	Offer for Developed Land	<p>In case the land is acquired for urbanisation purposes, twenty percent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development: Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it. (item 2, Sch. 2, RFCT-LARR, 2013).</p>		<p>This provision is not applicable to the DFCCIL rail corridor projects. However, this provision may apply in case if projects involving land development are undertaken by DFCCIL in future.</p>
4.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	<p>Affected families defined u/s 3(c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013</p>	<p>DFCCIL shall provide Affected families with: (a) Employment opportunity where jobs are created through the project, after providing them suitable training and skill development in the required field, at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or</p>	<p>a) Suitable provisions will be made and disclosed in line with the extant Law/Rules as obtaining in the concerned State at the time of acquisition. b) The affected family will have the option to opt for annuity or onetime financial assistance in lieu of the above.</p>

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			(b) Onetime payment of 500,000 rupees per affected family; or c) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural Labourers.	
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	Each affected family (losing residential, or/ and commercial structures) defined u/s 3 of RFCT-LARR, 2013, displaced by the Project	a. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3000 per month for one year b. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount Rs. 50,000/-	a. The affected family will have the option to opt for onetime payment of subsistence allowance payable over a year. b. The additional subsistence allowance of 50,000 rupees payable to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be on onetime basis. c. The subsistence allowance will be provided to the displaced squatters, provided they are below poverty line or without an assured source of income, or if their livelihood is lost due to displacement.
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each displaced family in owner and non-title holder categories defined u/s 3 of RFCT-LARR, 2013	One-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	a. Transportation allowance will be provided to resident owners, lessees, protected/long term tenants, squatters b. All displaced families will receive three months advance notice to vacate
7.	Cattle shed/small shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a smallshop	One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- for construction of cattle shed or small shop as the case may be	a. Small shops will include commercial kiosks and shanties where business is carried out b. Cattle shed shall mean any permanent, semi permanent structure or makeshift shed erected on long term basis for keeping cattle

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				c. Kiosks and vendors receiving this cash assistance under the 'small shop' category shall not be entitled to any other rehabilitation assistance under Second Schedule.
8.	One-time grant artisan, small traders and certain others	Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the project affected area due to land acquisition	One-time financial assistance of amounts, notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs 25,000/-	a. The affected families eligible for this assistance may be from title holder or non-titleholder categories as defined u/s 3 (c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013. b. The actual person losing income in this category shall be eligible for this financial assistance without discrimination on the basis of gender
9.	Fishing rights	In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.		This provision is not applicable in case of DFCCIL projects.
10.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family	One time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000/-.	a. The affected families eligible for this assistance may be from title holder or non-titleholder categories as defined u/s 3 (c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013. b. This will be extended to also to the physically challenged persons and women headed households.
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	Each affected family	Reimbursement of stamp duty and fees for purchase and registration of alternative property	Purchase of alternative property including land, residence, or shop to replace the lost land and assets in the name of self, or/and in the name of the spouse within one year from receipt of compensation.
12.	Provision of Resettlement Sites	Groups of affected families relocated by the Project in block in resettlement sites established for the purpose	Appropriate permanent housing with minimum specified floor area at resettlement sites with providing basic services and other provisions as spelt out in the Third Schedule	a) This may not be applicable in most cases; however, wherever, such an option is planned, DFCCIL shall include these in the Resettlement

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			of RFCT-LARR, 2013 where resettlement sites are established for the displaced families	Action Plan (RAP) and implement the same b) The RAP shall spell out services to be provided, key conditions for allowing occupancy, and indicators for withdrawal of post-resettlement support once the people are adequately settled.
13.	Loss of Community Infrastructure and Common Property Resources	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources	The reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources shall be done in consultation with the community.
14.	Mitigation of Temporary Impacts on Lands and Assets	Affected owners of land & assets	Compensation for temporary impact during Construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to the movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with DFCCIL.

Notes to Entitlement Matrix

Note A

1. Compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions in LARR 2013, Section 26, which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land:

(a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area where the land is situated: or

(b) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years.

Whichever is higher.

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The date for determination of market value shall be the date on which 20A notification has been issued.

Explanation 1. – The average sale price referred to in clause (b) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area during immediately preceding three years of the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

Explanation 2. – For determining the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1, one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreements to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

Explanation 3. – While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

Explanation 4. – While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid, which in the opinion of the Collector is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.

(2) The market value calculated as per (1) above shall be multiplied by a factor of one or two based on the distance from urban area as may be notified by the appropriate Government.

(3) Where the market value as per (1) or (2) above cannot be determined for the reason that-

- (a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or
- (b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or
- (c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 by the appropriate authority.

The State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the Price calculated in the manner specified in sub-section (1) irrespective of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas:

4. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under LARR Act 2013, the provision under Section 28 of the Act shall be taken into consideration..

5. Those occupying village common lands/abadi lands prior to 1961 shall be eligible to be treated as "regularized land holders" as permitted by law and shall be provided with alternative land or site allowance equivalent to land compensation

6. In addition to the market value of the land awarded, in every case the competent authority will award an amount at the rate of 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the publication of the notification u/s 20A till the date of award or the date of taking possession, whichever is earlier.

Note B

DFCCIL would also hire an Independent Evaluator registered with Government, who can assist to assess the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the competent authority:

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- (i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity
- (ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district
- (iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield.

The Competent Authority may take inputs from the independent evaluator before deciding the compensation for the land.

Note C

In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired, the competent authority may make additional award as per Section 94 of LARR 2-13 for the remaining part of land without initiating the land acquisition process afresh.

Note D

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of current market value by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While evaluating structure value, services of competent engineer, or any other specialist shall be hired. While considering the B.S.R, an independent evaluator registered with the Government) hired for the purpose will use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region, and in consultation with the owners.

Note E

Definitions:

Family: it includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brother and sisters dependent on him.

Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;

Explanation – An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.

Affected family includes-

- (i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;
- (ii) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;
- (iii) the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dweller who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land
- (iv) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;
- (v) a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;

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(vi) a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.

Displaced family: A family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area.

Land: it includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

Land owner:- includes any person-

- i. whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or
- ii. any person who is granted forest right under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or
- iii. who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or
- iv. any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority.

Encroacher: A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut of date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.

Squatter: A person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.

Cut-off Date: The Cut-off date for identifying the affected families including land owners, those having tile claims recognized under other state and central laws, and squatters shall be the date of first land acquisition (LA) notification issued under 20A of Railway Amendment Act of 2008 for the Project for which Resettlement Action Plan is proposed to be prepared.

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4.9 FURTHER GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

All land compensation awards made with effect from January 1, 2015 shall be compliant with the New Entitlement Matrix based on RFCT- LARR Act, 2013. However awards made before 1st Jan 2015 will be compensated under Old Entitlement Matrix.

In case of LA award declaration made after January 1, 2015, the provisions of RFCT-LARR 2013 (New EM) shall apply with regard to payment of compensation. Where award is already declared by CA and there is difference in compensation, in such cases PAPs can approach to Arbitrator through Grievance Redressal Mechanism provided in the RAP. In case the land compensation has been made as per the RAA, 2008 after January 1, 2015 without taking into consideration applicable provisions of RFCT-LARR 2013, the difference in award shall be paid as per the RFCT-LARR, 2013.

In implementing the RAP, special attention will be given to the vulnerable groups small, marginal, and landless farmers, families living below poverty lines, physically challenged, women and children, the elderly, SC families, in extending the R&R assistance as per the EM.

With regard to enlisting the physically disabled people, the level of disability shall be decided as per the medical certificate issued by the CMO of the concerned district. The vulnerability of the disabled person shall be declared in the open meeting of Gram Sabha and a person having more than 50% disability certificate may be considered for this benefit.

In case of Common Property Resources, if the land and structure is privately owned the compensation for land shall be paid to the Title holder as per the RAA-2008. The reconstruction/replacement of the CPR shall be implemented in consultation with the community as appropriate.

In case of Abadi Deh land, compensation shall be paid to the abadi land holders at par with the land owners; in case of occupiers of village common lands, alternative sites or site allowance will be provided to the displaced families in coordination with the concerned Panchayats that receive compensation towards acquisition of the village common lands.

R&R assistance may be provided in the joint names of wife and husband from the affected families wherever possible.

In providing Livelihood allowance under Para 8 of the Entitlement Matrix, the following shall be taken into consideration:-

- Landless and marginal farmers irrespective of change of status.
- Those losing income due to shop/business.

5. LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION PROCEDURE

5.1 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS IN EDFC PROJECT

The proposed EDFC project has been declared as ‘Special Railways Project’ as per The Railways Amendment Act, (RAA) 2008 (section 2 of the Railways Act 1989). In EDFC Project, land acquisition process is going as per RAA, 2008. A flowchart of the land acquisition process is shown Fig. 5.1:

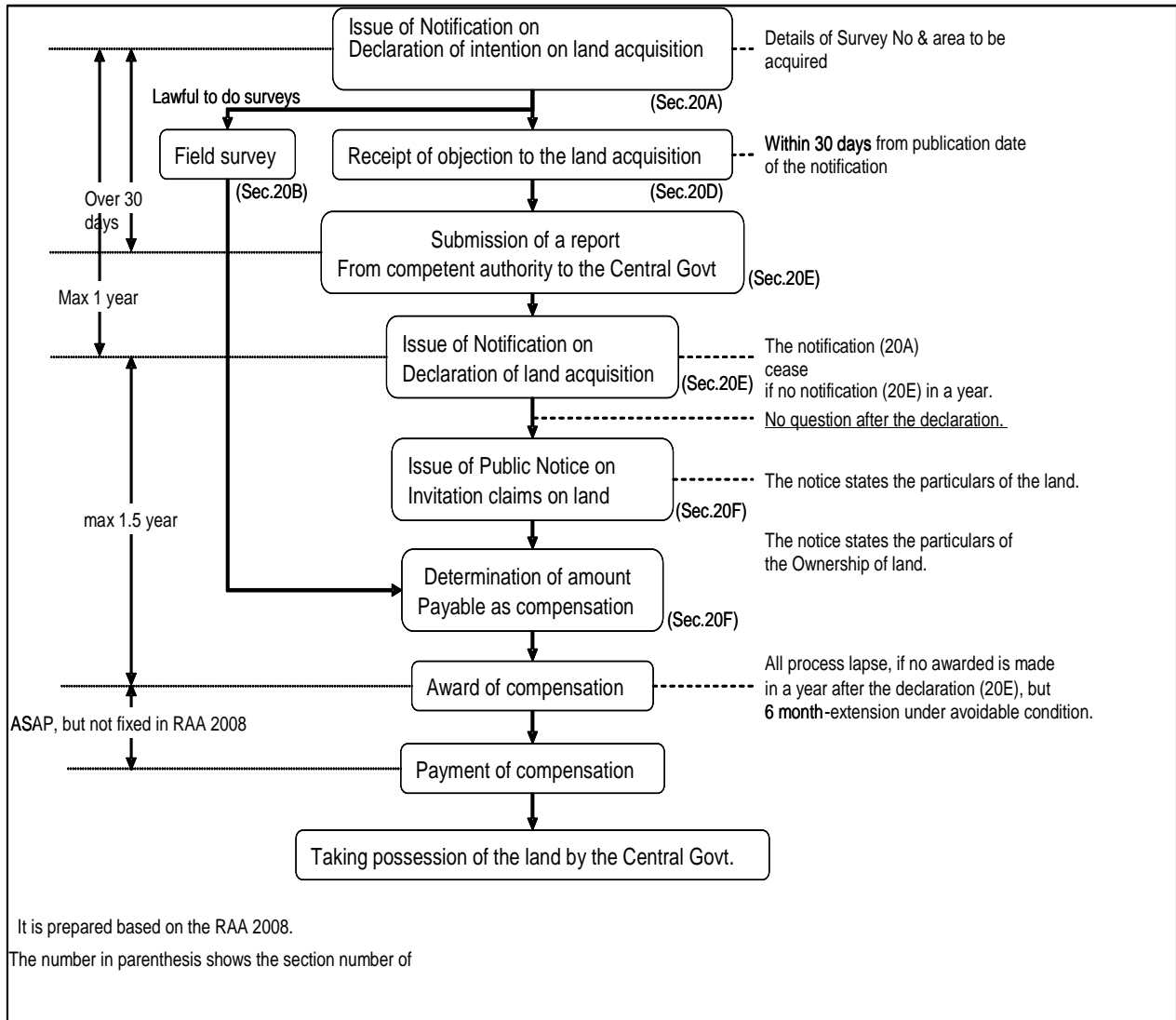


Fig. 5.1: Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008

5.2 PRESENT STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION OF EASTERN CORRIDOR

DFCCIL has maintained close coordination with revenue department of the State Government for speedier acquisition of land under RAA 2008. On date, 20A, 20E notices have been issued for the entire length. 20-F notice is likely to be completed by 31 March, 2016.

5.3 APPOINTMENT OF COMPETENT AUTHORITY

As per Section 7A, RAA 2008, Ministry of Railways has already nominated Competent Authority to act as land Acquisition Officer all along the corridor. Competent Authority has been empowered to declare the award along with other benefits as per Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board. The Competent Authority for all districts has been notified. The Competent Authority in addition to discharging his duty for land acquisition as under RAA, 2008 shall also be designated as the Administrator for R&R and shall be responsible for payment of all applicable R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix.

5.4 APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATOR

As per Clause 20F (6) of RAA 2008, the Commissioners of Saharanpur, and Meerut Revenue Divisions have been appointed as Arbitrators for the districts of through the official Gazette.

5.5 PREPARATION OF LAND PLANS

After issue of 20 A notifications, land surveys along the DFC's intended ROW are conducted to produce a "Land Plan" for respective sections at scale of 1:2,000 ~ 4,000. It identifies village names/Sub district (Block) names together with their boundaries traversed /bisected by ROW on both sides. A Land Acquisition Plan is also produced at the same scale to indicate respective land plot (Khasra) revenue survey map boundaries and numbers referring to the land registration maps maintained by Village level administration, together with detail acreage measured in hectares. It also includes collecting details such as owner of property, type of structure, number of floors and land use patterns, such as agriculture, commercial, barren, forest etc. Land acquisition proposal is prepared in the format prescribed by the revenue department of respective states including collection of property records, Khasra and Khatauni including super imposition of revenue record on proposed alignment & calculation of area to be acquired, preparation of statement of area to be acquired along with Land Owners details etc. This proposal is then submitted to the Competent Authority and after his approval, published under section 20A & 20E of Railway Amendment Act, 2008.

5.6 ACQUISITION PROCESS FOR GOVERNMENT LAND

After the publication of mandatory notification i.e. 20A as per RAA, 2008 the proposal for resumption of land is submitted to the Collector of concerned district. The Collector then decides the amount which will have to be deposited in the Revenue head of Government treasury by the DFCCIL. This amount is worked out at the Tehsil level and the report

submitted to the collector who compiles it and gives the demand. After deposit of money by the acquiring agency, land is transferred by an order of collector.

5.7 INPUTS FROM INDEPENDENT EVALUATOR FOR DETERMINATION OF LAND PRICE

DFCCIL will hire an Independent Evaluator registered with Government, to assist the CA in assessing the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the Competent Authority as given in Entitlement Matrix; (i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity; (ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district; (iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield. The Competent Authority may take inputs from the independent evaluator before deciding the compensation for the land. This is likely in cases especially where (a) more than “One Acre” of land is to be acquired; (b) where a wide variance between the local market rate and the circle rate, or (c) higher unit rates for similar land parcels offered by other projects in the impacted locality is reported. This power rests with the Competent Authority as per EM.

5.8 VALUATION FOR RESIDUAL PLOTS

If the residual plot (s) is (are) not economically viable, the Executing Agency (EA) will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available regarding residual land being less than average land holding of the district after EA purchase, the Executing Agency in agreement with the Affected Party, will follow one of the following:

The DFCCIL will buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix; or it will pay the affected party 25% of the land compensation payable for that portion of land without its purchase as hardship allowance. Land hardship is determined based on severity of impact on land. DFCCIL has proposed to assist such PAFs in case left out land is not viable.

5.9 REPLACEMENT COST OF LAND

The following explain how the replacement cost of land is provided

- Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as provided u/s26 of RFCT-LARR-2013 and spelled out in Note A and B of the entitlement matrix
- Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in case of rural areas will be one to two times and in case of urban area one time.
- 100% solatium on the compensation determined
- 12% annual interest on compensation
- Ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000/- for those losing land up to 1,500 Sqm; Plus additional ex-gratia @ Rs.15 per Sqm for area acquired above 1,500 Sqm
- If as a result of land acquisition, the land holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a “small” or “marginal” farmer, rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages would also be given to the affected family.

- In order to ensure payment of compensation at replacement cost, the Competent Authority may in case of doubt/conflicting claims of compensation of market value may take inputs from an independent evaluator also before deciding the award.
- Policy for acquisition/ compensation for residual land, if required.
- Compensation award letter addressed to land losers shall contained an advice that refund of stamp duty and registration charges shall be done only for replacement land bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation in the name of land
- Owner or in the joint name of land owner and spouse.

5.10 VALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While considering the B.S.R, the independent evaluator registered with the Government will use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region.

5.11 COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCESS

The following are the key features:

- Since the project will be implemented through respective CPM offices. DFCCIL will adopt following fund flow mechanism for the timely implementation of RAP.
- DFCCIL will get approval of required funds for both LA and implementation of RAP from Ministry of Railways and will maintain a separate account for LA including R&R under the project.
- As per section 20F (I) of RAA 2008, where any land is acquired under this act, there shall be paid an amount which shall be determined by an order of competent authority.
- The money shall be deposited in a separate joint saving bank account in a nationalized bank preferably in a State Bank of India in the name of competent authority, who are all State Government officers and the officials nominated by DFCCIL preferably Assistant Manager (Finance). All the payments released towards compensation will be released into the Joint Accounts.
- Any amount, if likely undisturbed for more than a year from the date of last transaction in the Joint Bank Account of Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance), DFCCIL along with any amount of interest lying in the said account, shall be remitted back to account of DFCC after closing the joint account. The claims of compensation and arbitration award if any, after closing of joint account shall be recommended by competent authority to concerned CPMs who shall in turn refer it to the head quarter for release of payment.
- Disbursement of compensation will be done by cheques/RTGS jointly signed by the account holders, DFCC will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land will be taken by Railway official immediately and handed over to DFCCIL officials and land handing over documents will be signed by Railways as well as DFCCIL official. Subsequently, lease agreement would be signed based on these Documents.

- The payment of R&R assistances will also be done in a similar fashion as per Entitlement Matrix by the Administrator-R&R/ Competent Authority.
- There are no registered agricultural tenants and sharecroppers eligible for R&R assistance in Khurja-Pilkhani section. Registered tenants are generally not found in UP, since this EM will also be applicable to other parts of country where registered Tenants may be found, therefore this provision has been included in the EM). Any claimants in this category will be identified and provided with assistance as per the entitlement matrix, where applicable.
- However, under the Khurja-Pilkhani section, SIA has identified no tenants who are residing or running shops on rent (unregistered).

5.12 FACILITATING THE COMPUTATION AND DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Assistance will be provided to CA for preparation and distribution of compensation, for opening of bank accounts for affected families in the nearby or schedule /regional rural bank and subsequent deposition of cheques in the said account while also keeping the acknowledgment of receipt of compensation cheques for record. The disbursement of compensation will be organized by making a suitable camp including arrangement of tents etc where required and with video /photography of the Event. This information will be made to the concerned PAFs at least a week in advance.

5.13 PROVIDING LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR LAND ACQUISITION

All necessary arrangements for transferring the land title to IR/DFCCIL with all legal formalities like purchase of stamp papers, typing work involved, handing/taking over land, attending the Revenue Department, all charges payable to Govt. such as stamp duty etc shall be paid by DFCCIL. The facilitating NGOs under the guidance of APM (Social) shall provide facilitative support to PAFs enabling them to receive the LA compensation and other rehabilitation assistance as per their eligibility.

5.14 POSSESSION OF LAND

Section 20J of RAA 2008 empowers Central Government to enter and do other act on the land after publication of 20E. However, in compliance of the social safeguard requirements of the World Bank policy, the process of payment for compensation of the award of the land owners, and disbursement of applicable rehabilitation assistance to the concerned PAFs (especially for all the structure losers) shall be completed before taking the land into possession for carrying out any activity on the land. For government land, physical activity on the land shall be started after depositing the required amount as per the resumption order by the State Government or on getting a no objection certificate from the State Govt. Adequate notice will be given to PAFs prior to start civil work. No structures shall be disturbed till PAFs receives their Entitlements. MOR shall take possession of land with the DFCCIL acting as the facilitator. In both the cases the Competent Authority/Administrator-R&R and the Chief Project manager shall jointly certify that the land acquisition and R&R process have been completed.

6. STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATIONS

6.1 GENERAL

Consultative procedures have always been a critical but important front in the entire social assessment process. In this project as per the direction of World Bank, sample Stakeholders Consultation was carried out in the very initial stage of the project as part of the Reconnaissance Survey of the corridor alignment in 21 villages. This was carried out for initially assessing the perception of the people who are either directly or indirectly affected by the upcoming project. Further this consultation framework has been continued during preparation of RAP, which in turn, has developed strategies for community dialogues and involvement in the project during implementation stage. While social assessment ensured involvement of local communities through participatory planning, structured consultations and FGDs have been conducted at strategic locations during RAP finalization stage to endorse and integrate important resettlement issues in the project design. The follow-up consultations also intended to disclose R&R policy framework and have inputs/comments of people to integrate them in final RAP.

6.2 CONSULTATION DURING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY STAGE

Stakeholder consultations were carried out during Baseline and socio-economic survey stage (refer to **Annexure 6.1** for village wise consultation details). These consultations were held at village level. Major focus of these consultations was information dissemination about the project and entitlement matrix of the project. Besides these consultations during survey, there have been continuous dialogues with the villagers during finalization of alignment and land acquisition process. The information dissemination and consultations were also done during 20 A notifications, hearing of objections under 20 E notifications and declaration of award stage. However, detailed Public Consultations Meetings has been planned in further project preparation stage. Table 6.1 presents summary of the consultations.

Table 6.1: Summary Findings of Consultations

Issues	Perception/opinion and suggestion of the people
Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated freight Corridor Project of Railways which the government is planning in near future)	Most of the people are partially aware of the proposed (Dedicated freight Corridor Project). Some of heard about it through notice published in newspaper and DFC did measurement in the land of the farmers. In Rankhandi and Shekhapura/ Yusufpur, people don't want to give their land for any project.
What is the Perception about the Project	Most of the village people believe it is good for the country but it is against the farmers and they will lose precious land and compensation is not equals to the market value, new generation also depends into this land.

Issues	Perception/opinion and suggestion of the people
Is there any major Concern, Criteria and Issues for the Proposed Project Design	People want employment for those families who is going to lose land, Needs skill development scheme for new generation, Rate of land should also be equals to the current market value, needs to think about the future of farmers and new generation who is depending on land, Compensation amount should be paid in single installment, Vocational training and employment oriented program for new generation, Part of land should also acquired by the government if it is in very small portion, in Hatamabad, Galawati and Walidpur people believe this acquisition is totally against the farmers
What is the major occupation of the people of in this area?	Almost 70-80% People involve in agriculture and agriculture based activities and small portion of people doing labour, construction and services in and around the village. In Uttar Pradesh, Khurja is Famous for pottery work.
Does everybody Possess Land	In majority of the villages, most of the people possess land
Are there any landless People in the Village	Landless people are very few.
What are the other occupations of the locals in the area, after agriculture?	In majority of the village people are involve in small business, daily wages, construction labour agriculture labour, jari work, Rickshaw pooling, animal husbandry, jobs in sugar mill and distil bottle plant
What are the major crops grown by the farmers in that area?	In majority of the village major crops grown by the farmers are Wheat, Paddy, Sugarcane, Jawar, Bazara, Mustard, Maize, Vegetables and also do horticulture (Mango)
Whether they do single cropping, dual cropping and mixed farming?	Major trend in majority of the village is mixed farming like they produce wheat, paddy, sugarcane, vegetables and horticulture (Mango)
What are the harvesting seasons (Crop Wise)	In most of the village harvesting crop wise seasons like sugarcane in March to May, paddy in July to September and November to April wheat
Is the land Irrigated	Maximum land of the village is irrigated through Bore well, Private Tube well, Engine and water come from Gang Nahar, Chapsalva Ghat, Rajwah Nahar
What is the Source of Irrigation	Majority of the village having Bore well, Private Tube well , Engine and water come from Gang Nahar, Chapsalva Ghat, Rajwah Nahar, only few villages like Nizampur, Fazilpur urf Morpur not getting water supply from Gang Nahar
What is the average distance of their field from their homes?	Majority of the village having average distance between zero Kilometers to two kilometers from their homes
What are the other occupations of the locals apart from agriculture?	During consultation most of the people said that apart from agriculture, they do construction labour, agriculture labour and small portion of people do jari work in an around the village.
What are the educational Facilities available in and around the village	Most of the village having basic educational facilities like primary, middle and senior secondary school in and around the village for further studies like collage, polytechnic, ITI etc.

Issues	Perception/opinion and suggestion of the people
	they use to visit in the nearest cities
What are the basic amenities Facilities available in and around the village (toilets/hospitals/transportation/water supply and local market	Almost 70-80% village having own toilet facilities, medical facilities available to the nearest cities, in few villages hospital and private clinic available, government transport facility available in few villages , private transport like gamin auto and personal vehicles in practice, hand pump and tube well is the major source of water supply and quality of water is not good
Do they have enough employment scope in their area or they are generally migrate to other city centers or metros in search of employment and good career	In majority of the village people don't have employment scope, so they visit to the nearest cities like Delhi, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Hapur, Pilikhuwa, Modinagar to do construction labour work
Whether animal husbandry is also prevalent in the local areas	Almost 60-70% people in most of the village involve in animal husbandry and it is the second source of income for most of them, only very few people do animal husbandry for family purpose
If yes, what are the details	In very few villages milk collection centre option is available like in Khiloura Milk factory, Amul collection centre in Saidpur Hussainpur Dilhana
Do they have any land for grazing of their livestock or they farm/home feed the animals?	Majority of the villages do not have the land for grazing of their livestock, in few villages land was available but people used that land for other purposes and they home feed all animals
What are the major types of industries in the area?	Majority of industries in and around the village is like sugar mill, crockery industry, poultry farm, small industries, bottling plant, Paper mill, wine factory and railway yard
Are the Scheduled Caste People	In most the village percentage of scheduled caste people is very less, only in Saidpur Hussainpur Dilana majority of scheduled caste people is 50%
Are there Scheduled Tribes People (If Yes what are the STs)	No
What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	Most of the village people believe that it is good for the country and might be possible that, they do get jobs and commercial activities might increase with the proposed project
What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	Most the village people believe that loss of commercial and residential land, for few lands is the only source of income that will hamper their future, pollution level might increases during construction, compensation also not given up to the current market rate
Is the Consultation Useful	All the people appreciated the consultation and sharing information on prospective DFCC project. Sharing information is important so that people can support the implementing agencies to minimize adverse effects of the projects.
What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Consultation	Most of the people are ready to involve, but also believe that farmers land would not be taken without discussion in the future

As mentioned above, opinion and preference gathered during SIA were analyzing during RAP preparation stage. Technical team after due considerations of the key outcomes of consultation has modified design alternatives to reduce social impacts and provide additional facilities to the community. However some of the expectations of people could not be fulfilled like provision of job, completely avoiding LA etc. Summary findings of outcome and its integration project have been presented in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Key Outcomes of Consultation and its integration into the Project

Category	Key Outcomes	Integration in Action Plan
Project Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cracks in houses because of vibration caused due to high speed loaded goods train • Project officials should provide correct information • Loss of source of livelihood because of loss of fertile agricultural land • Loss of access to the agriculture field especially in detour sections • Loss of religious and other common properties, • Division of habitation and cultural properties because of DFC tracks. • Increase in accidents and suicide because of construction of tracks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibration will be minimized by providing buffer zones viz. by using plantations and construction of sound & vibration barriers in form of boundary wall or strong noise and vibration barrier sheets as agreed in EMP. • Communication will be done with the help of NGOs and community based organizations • Loss of livelihood is addressed in RAP • Underpasses/RUB is proposed at suitable locations • Religious properties will be replaced and relocated in consultation with communities. • This type of community properties have been connected through underpass • Accidents hot spots/ accident prone areas will be identified and remedial measures taken
Expectations from the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Job in lieu of compensation • Compensation as the replacement value of lost assets • Gram sabha land should be given as resettlement site • Jobs to landless families • Compensation on norms of private acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of job in lieu of compensation has not been decided upon as yet • Compensation at replacement value under revised EM • Since Land Acquisition for DFC project is a linear acquisition, there is no mass displacement. Moreover, the surplus land is not available with Ministry of Railways. Therefore, resettlement site has not been planned for DFC Project.

Category	Key Outcomes	Integration in Action Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlement Matrix has been revised to offer latest rates for Compensation as per the new EM
Design and Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipeline and underground pipes i.e. water supply; sewer pipelines should be relocated & constructed, Width of land for DFCC Track should be reduced to minimize land acquisition Underpasses should be constructed near important crossings especially near school, hospitals, government offices and courts. Foot over bridges should be provided at important locations Remodeling of yard and platform to minimize ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic amenities in the form of water supply and sewer lines should be relocated & constructed Width of land is reduced to 17 meters at many locations to minimize the impact Underpasses/RUB are planned (mainly in detour sections) to compensate loss of connectivity Location of FOB will be finalized after another PCM held during project implementation where facilitation NGOs are involved. Locations of FOBs will finalized with close coordination with MOR officials as it will cross existing IR Track.

6.3 FUTURE CONSULTATION:

Follow up consultations will also be held to explain about provisions of compensation to each affected PAPs and its implementation framework under the project. DFCCIL will conduct more such consultations during the implementation process so as to ensure that the LA and R&R process is carried out in a participative manner taking into consideration PAP views and concerns, and in order to expedite the process. DFCCIL will take following action

- In response to the Consultations, the Entitlement Matrix has been revised to offer latest rates of compensation, and steps have been taken to strengthen the institutional arrangements for LA and R&R.
- FOBs will be provided or extended over the DFC tracks where the DFC tracks pass within the Railway Boundary between the station and the settlements or the township to prevent accidents. Location of FoB will be finalized after another round of PCMs by facilitating NGO during the course of implementation. These Fobs will be finalized with close coordination with MoR official as at will also cross existing IR Track.
- Suitable noise barriers will be provided near schools to mitigate the noise levels.
- RUBs will be provided on all roads in detours to ensure that movement across the DFC tracks is not restricted.
- Boundary wall will be provided where the tracks are near the habitats to prevent accidents.

- The above actions are not exhaustive and further actions as needed and suggestions arising out of the above consultations shall be considered and suitable measures will be taken.

7. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

7.1 GENERAL

DFCCIL is responsible for the technical aspects and overall execution of the Project. Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM office) have already been established at Meerut. CPM Offices are headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. At the Head Office, Social & Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) has been established, which is headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. SEMU looks after Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement process under the project. DFCCIL as project implementation agency is responsible for monitoring the use of loan funds and overall implementation process. DFCCIL, headed by Managing Director, will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting of the Project. SEMU facilitates land acquisition and compensation, relocation and resettlement, and the distribution of assistance for the PAPs. The main responsibility of SEMU is monitoring and implementing all Resettlement and Rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition. The responsibilities of this unit include:

- Responsible for monitoring and approving all land acquisition activities;
- Liaison with respective CPM office to facilitate PAP access and take advantage of services and programs already in place;
- Evolve mechanisms for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance to entitled persons;
- Review and provide social development perspectives and inputs to on-going project design and implementation by working closely with project planners, contractors, and construction supervision consultants;
- Oversee a grievance redress process, actively monitor RAP implementation, and Cooperate with planned project evaluations.

7.2 R&R INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL AT THE HEADQUARTER LEVEL

Presently, DFCCIL institutional structures include a) Managing Director being responsible for the successful implementation of the project and b) Director, (Project and Planning) is the Chief Executive of the project and is responsible for successful implementation of the various project components including RAP. In respect of RAP, specific responsibilities include the following

- Coordination with the Railway Board and relevant state government authorities on
- Land acquisition, R&R entitlements and other social components.
- Report the progress in RAP implementation to MD/DFCCIL
- Report to Railway Board (ED/LA) about progress in LA and R&R,
- Interact regularly with SEMU staff,
- Monitor progress of R&R with SEMU Staff and field CPMs
- Ensure timely release of money to CA offices required for RAP implementation and
- Take up issues with MD for issues to be resolved at the Railway Board (MOR).
- Framing corporate policy including Entitlement Matrix, etc.

7.3 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT (SEMU)

Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) Presently the SEMU has a General Manager, Additional General Manager, SEMU & Additional General Manager (LA). SEMU has also hired an Environmental Expert and one Social Expert. The SEMU unit has been strengthened with DGM (Grievances). The entire SEMU unit is responsible for the smooth implementation of RAP. During the course of the project implementation, SEMU will be responsible for the following. The Unit is not responsible for direct implementation of LA and R&R, but for documenting and monitoring the process and ensures overall coordination.

- Report to Dir. /PP about the progress in LA and R&R,
- Coordinate with the CPM office, on the implementation of RAP,
- Prepare formats and agree on criteria for the verification of PAFs,
- Review individual micro plan (including R&R entitlements) prepared by the CPM office,
- Develop training modules for project staff and other functionaries on managing Social aspects of the project.
- Guide CPM offices in matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation
- Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RAP.

7.4 CAPACITY AUGMENTATION OF DFCCIL (SEMU) UNIT AT CORPORATE OFFICE

Institutional arrangement at DFCCIL Head Office will include augmenting the capacity of the Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU). The Environment Expert & Social Experts have already been appointed. DGM (Public Grievances) has also been appointed at Corporate Office. The Consultant (Social) will look after the resettlement and rehabilitation components of the Project and ensure that all rehabilitation and resettlement issues are complied with as per the resettlement policy. S/He will be assisted by Assistant Project Manager (Social) in the CPM office.

7.5 ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF HEAD QUARTER OFFICIALS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The administrative roles and responsibilities are given below in Table 7.1. Organizational Structures for Head Office is given Fig 7.1.

Table 7.1: Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of SEMU Unit for RAP Implementation

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
General Manager (SEMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for all work related to Environmental and Social Considerations of the project. • Responsible for coordinating with World Bank for all environmental and social consideration of the Project.

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for monitoring the Process of Land acquisition and RAP implementation. Assistance given by AGM/land acquisition. • Grievance redress related to Land Acquisition / social and environmental considerations. The GM is assisted by DGM/E for disposal of all grievances related to LA and implementation of RAP for the project. • Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs and relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of common property resources (CPR). • Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RAP.
AGM/SEMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting GM SEMU in all social and environmental issues and reports to GM (SEMU), • Assisting in finalization of Environmental and Social reports prepared by the consultants, • Public disclosure of EIA, EMP, SIA, SMF, RAP etc. • To provide assistance for devising suitable institutional mechanism to monitor and supervise effective implementation of EMP and RAP, • To provide information for any parliament questions / RTI query on environmental aspects of the project, • To furnish information to PR/ADM department of DFCCIL for any environment impact related News item appearing in the print or electronic media.
AGM/LA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing of proposals for land acquisition for notification of 20 A and 20E at Corporate Office, • Coordinating the land acquisition cases in Ministry of Railways, Ministry of law, Official language section and publication department for notification of 20A and 20E.
DGM/Grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge of complaint receipt section, • To process for redressing any complaint or grievance received directly in DFCCIL corporate office, • To assist GM/SEMU in getting remarks on complaints/grievances on R&R issues from concerned officers. To give replies to the complaints based on decision taken in corporate office, • To maintain data base of complaint received and replies given to the complainants, • To assist GM/SEMU in monitoring the grievance redress process pertaining to R&R issues, • To process any RTI case / query related to land acquisition.
Social Safeguards Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist CPM office in the implementation of RAP, • Provide on an on-going basis technical assistance to facilitating NGOs, build their capacities and ensure R&R program is implemented, • To prepare, manage and retrieve the database of LA and R&R of EDFC, • Prepare reporting formats for NGOs,

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with NGOs towards implementation of RAP, • Review and prepare progress report on LA and R&R, • Report to GM (SEMU) about the progress, • Develop innovative implementation strategies within the framework of RAP. This essentially involves close collaboration and working with the CPM office, Project Beneficiary Groups (PBGs), and facilitating NGOs, • Monitor the implementation of RAP and to prepare required monitoring reports, • Interact with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agencies in developing monitoring formats, • Organize training and capacity building modules for officials of DFCCIL, LAFC and RRFC.

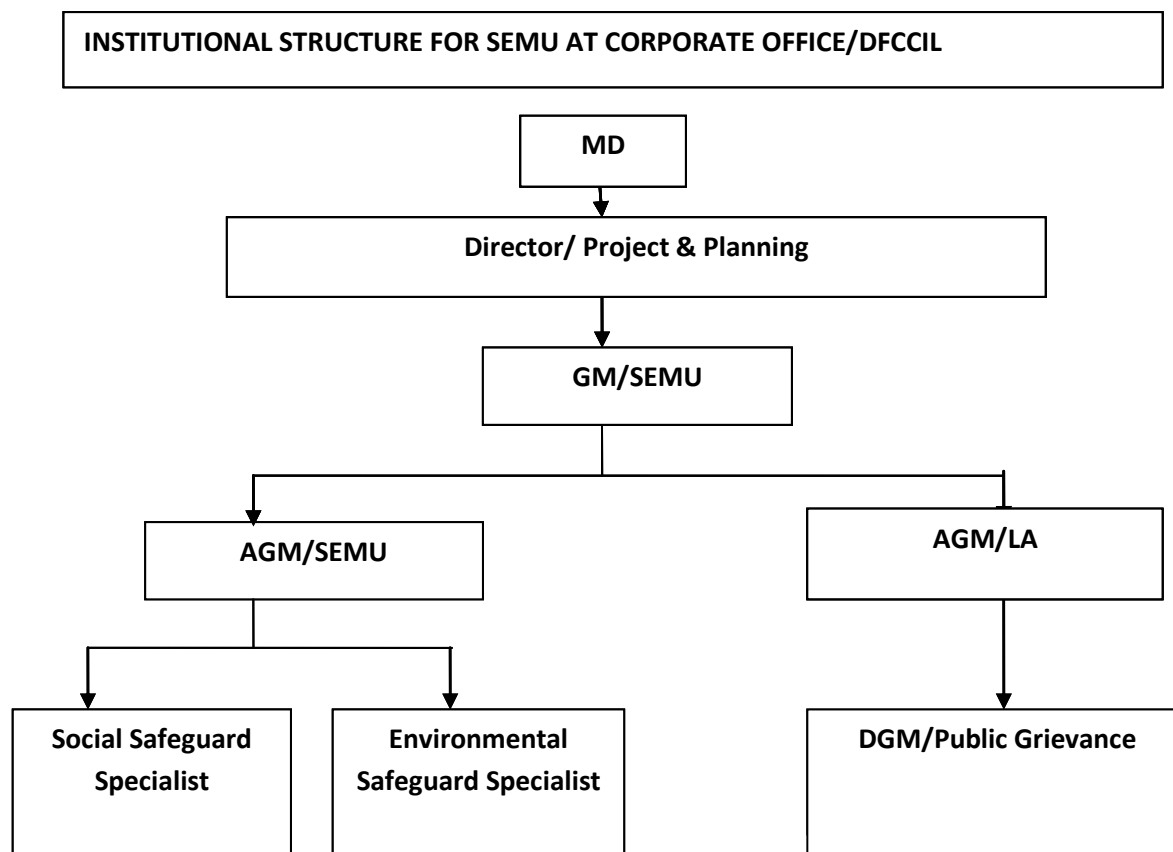


Fig. 7.1: Organizational Structures for Corporate Office

7.6 R&R INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIELD LEVEL

Presently, in the field, Office of Chief Project Manager (CPM) is in Meerut is headed by CPM, who is looking after the overall land acquisition work for their respective stretches. They are assisted by a Deputy Chief Project Manager (Dy.CPM), and Assistant Project Managers (APMs). The CPM is assisted by Land Acquisition Facilitation Consultant (LAFC). Roles and responsibilities are presented in Table 6.2. Furthermore, retired revenue officers, computer specialists have been provided to each Competent Authority to help in Land Acquisition. Training on R&R issues is envisaged to be given to the APMs so that they have a better understanding of the R&R situation under the project. This system is expected to continue till the work starts.

Chief Project Manager is the Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO), and is responsible for implementing the RAP under the overall guidance of the SEMU and the Director (PP). The CRO will be assisted Assistant Project Manager (APM/Social) one for each package and Assistant Project Manager (APM/Environment) to look after the implementation of RAP. The CPM will take guidance and directions from GM SEMU at DFCCIL Head Office in policy matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Under APM/Social, one social management/cell will be established. One retired revenue officer and one office assistant cum computer Operator will be under this cell to look after of RAP implementation and social issues. For every contract an APM (Social) post will be filled up on deputation from eligible Railway Staff or a suitable person taken on contract basis. This team will be detailed to look after all the pending R&R issues including compensation, R&R disbursement and reimbursement of stamp duty etc. Similarly, Project Management Consultant and Executing Contractor will be available once construction work starts to oversee R&R work. The Organizational Structures for Field Office is given Fig 7.2. Broad roles and responsibilities of field units in their respective stretches will be as follows:

- Co-ordinate with the District Administration, on Land Acquisition and R&R activities,
- Close liaison with PAPs like Titleholder and as well as non-titleholders,
- To have a regular interaction with the Local Communities to develop good working relationship,
- Disclosure of information in field offices,
- Facilitating NGOs will assist in implementation of RAP
- Ensure meetings on resettlement and rehabilitation policy and RAP and intensive information dissemination,
- Ensure inclusion PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs,
- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization,
- Ensure that the R&R assistance is used for the purpose it is meant for,
- Ensure preparation of identity cards and distribution of the same to PAPs,
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner.
- Participate in meetings related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues,
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs,
- Monitor physical and financial progress on LA, R&R,
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RAP,

- Ensure release of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land prior to start of construction work,
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism.

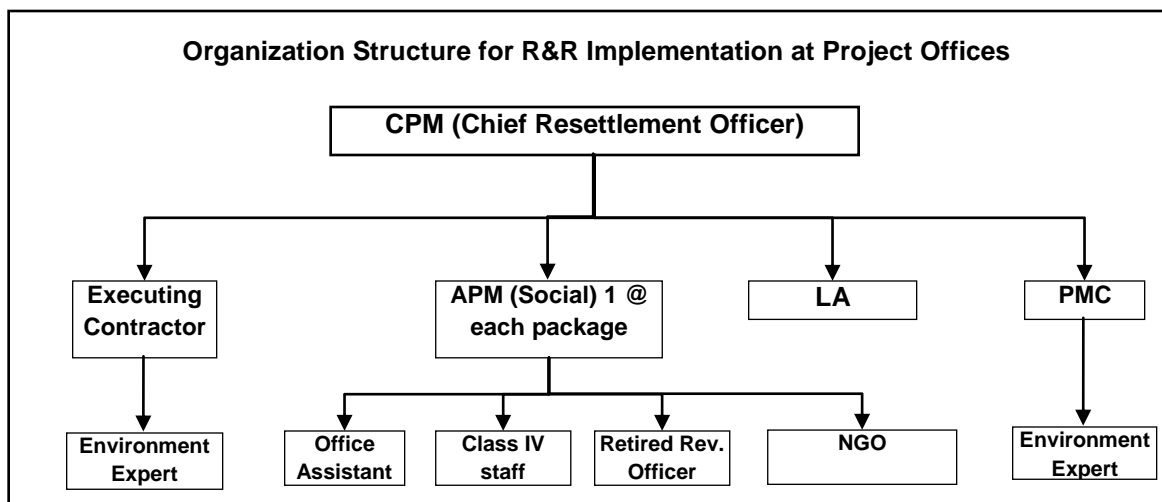


Fig. 7.2: Organizational Structures for Each CPM Units

7.7 ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES & FINANCIAL POWERS

The administrative roles and responsibilities are given below in Table 6.2 and financial powers are as mentioned in Schedule of Powers (SOP) of DFCCIL.

Table 6.2: Main Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of Field Unit for RAP Implementation

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
CPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall in charge of LA and R&R. • Participate in State and District level meetings to facilitate LA and R&R activities. • Responsible for executing the work from NGOs and M&E consultants. • Periodic appraisal of progress and reporting to the World Bank and the DFCCIL HQ on monthly basis
Administration for R&R /Competent Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Award for compensation of land and structures as per RAA 2008 and EM. • Award for R&R benefits as per Entitlement Matrix.
APM (Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for R&R Implementation and Land Acquisition in the field and in charge of day to day activities, • Prepare progress report on physical and financial monitoring of R&R and submit to CPM, • Oversee the process of land acquisition, shifting of CPRs and other assets in the field, • Scrutinize and certify the structures valuation report submitted by the Evaluators,

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct periodic review with staff, • Submit monthly progress reports to CPM on R&R activities. • Directly interact with PAFs and record their views and grievances and transmit the same to the CPM/RR Committees • Monitor the community level activities of the NGOs
<p style="text-align: center;">NGO (Refer to Annexure 7.1 for Terms of Reference for NGO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop rapport with PAPs, • Constitute Project beneficiary Groups (PBGs)/SHGs • Develop communication strategies (on regular basis through formal information centres) to address grievances of PAPs, • Assist PAPs in updating land record (Distribution of shareowner etc.) • Assists PAPs in addressing their grievances through established procedures as per RAP. • Liaison with Revenue Department, • Coordinate with LAFC to facilitate DFCCIL in the implementation and management of LA&R&R. • Put into practice the innovative implementation strategies developed by the SEMU (HQ). • Liaise with the District Administration and other development agencies to dovetail their development programs for the socio-economic improvement of affected communities and vulnerable groups. • Develop innovative mechanism/methodologies to ensure active involvement of various project stakeholders in the implementation of RAP like Formation of project beneficiary group (PBG)/SHGs for rehabilitation of PAPs, • Help in the monitoring and evaluation of RAP, • Attend to any other relevant responsibilities assigned by the CPM,
<p style="text-align: center;">LAFC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Notice to Khatedar after notifications • Collection of Sale deeds (Registry Rate) of each Villages • Preparation of entitlement matrix & compensation package • Survey & Valuation of structure tube wells & other properties. • Preparation of reply of objection against notification for compensation claims and coordinating with C.A. • Preparation approval & agreement for distribution of compensation • Joint measurement with revenue staff & and DFCCIL • Making proposal for acquisition of Govt. land & other follow up with revenue official.
<p style="text-align: center;">PMC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in internal monitoring and supervision of the LA/R&R • Assist in coordinating the LA R&R and the civil work process
<p style="text-align: center;">Social and Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC) (Refer to Annexure 7.2 for the scope of the consultant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out periodic quality audit of the LA and R&R implementation focusing on timeframe, PAP communication and consultation, distribution of entitlements, grievance redress, coordination with civil work, PAP satisfaction especially with regard to rehabilitation of the displaced and livelihood restoration of the poor land losers, intermediate outcomes of the LA and R&R; and recommend improvements, if any.

7.8 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

DFCCIL will take social responsibility for reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources like Temple, Schools, Colleges, Roads, and Hospitals in consultation with the community. The facilitating NGOs will organize PCM with concern stakeholder's to decide the CSR work to be done by DFCCIL. However, the DFCCIL will follow GOI guidelines to plan and carry out CSR.

7.9 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental Assessment has been conducted and environmental impacts are observed and subsequently EMP had been formulated. Accordingly the project falls under 'A' category as per World Bank classification. Most mitigation measures have already been adopted by DFCC, such as detours proposed at busy and dense locations and utilizing existing Railway Land. Environmental issues will be mitigated with the implementation of EMP. Based on feedback from consultation and as per the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), health and safety issues will be addressed including with regard to minimizing sound impacts, accident risks, and management of work camps. The contract documents will include a clause which will prevent any involvement of child labour and ensure equal wages for both men and women as per and health and safety measures as per the applicable laws of the country. The details of such contract clauses are included in EMP which is part of bid document also.

7.10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

It cannot be ruled out that during the implementation of LA and R&R, some PAFs may not be satisfied with the compensation/benefits offered and may have some grievances. There is a provision for redress of grievances of PAFs relating to the application of the Entitlement Matrix in respect of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation. There shall be GRC at the field and headquarter levels to hear and redress grievances made by PAP/PAFs and any other local residents having a stake in the DFC project implementation process. The complainant shall be allowed himself or with the help of legal adviser (advocate) to present at the hearing of his/her case.

7.10.1 Grievance Redress at the Field Level

There shall be a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the Chief Project Manager, which will comprise the following:

- District Collector of the concerned District, or his nominee (Chair);
- Concerned Competent Authority/Administrator (R&R) (invitee);
- Concerned Assistant Project Manager/Social (only to provide for secretarial service);
- Zillah Parishad Chair person/his or her nominee and
- Representative from civil society/ a reputed local NGO.

7.10.2 Grievance Redress at Project Level

There shall be a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the General Manager (SEMU), which will comprise the following:

- Director (Project Planning)
- Deputy General Manager/ Public Grievance
- Social Specialist
- Representative of the MOR

7.10.3 Role of Arbitrator

The Arbitrator, who in this case is the Commissioner of the concerned revenue division have been duly appointed vide gazette dated July 15, 2010 to hear and redress grievances related to compensation payable under the RAA, 2008 to the PAFs. An Ombudsman has already been appointed by the MOR to hear and resolve grievances not addressed by the R&R Committees established by DFCCIL to the satisfaction of the concerned project affected person/ family upon receipt of request from him/her.

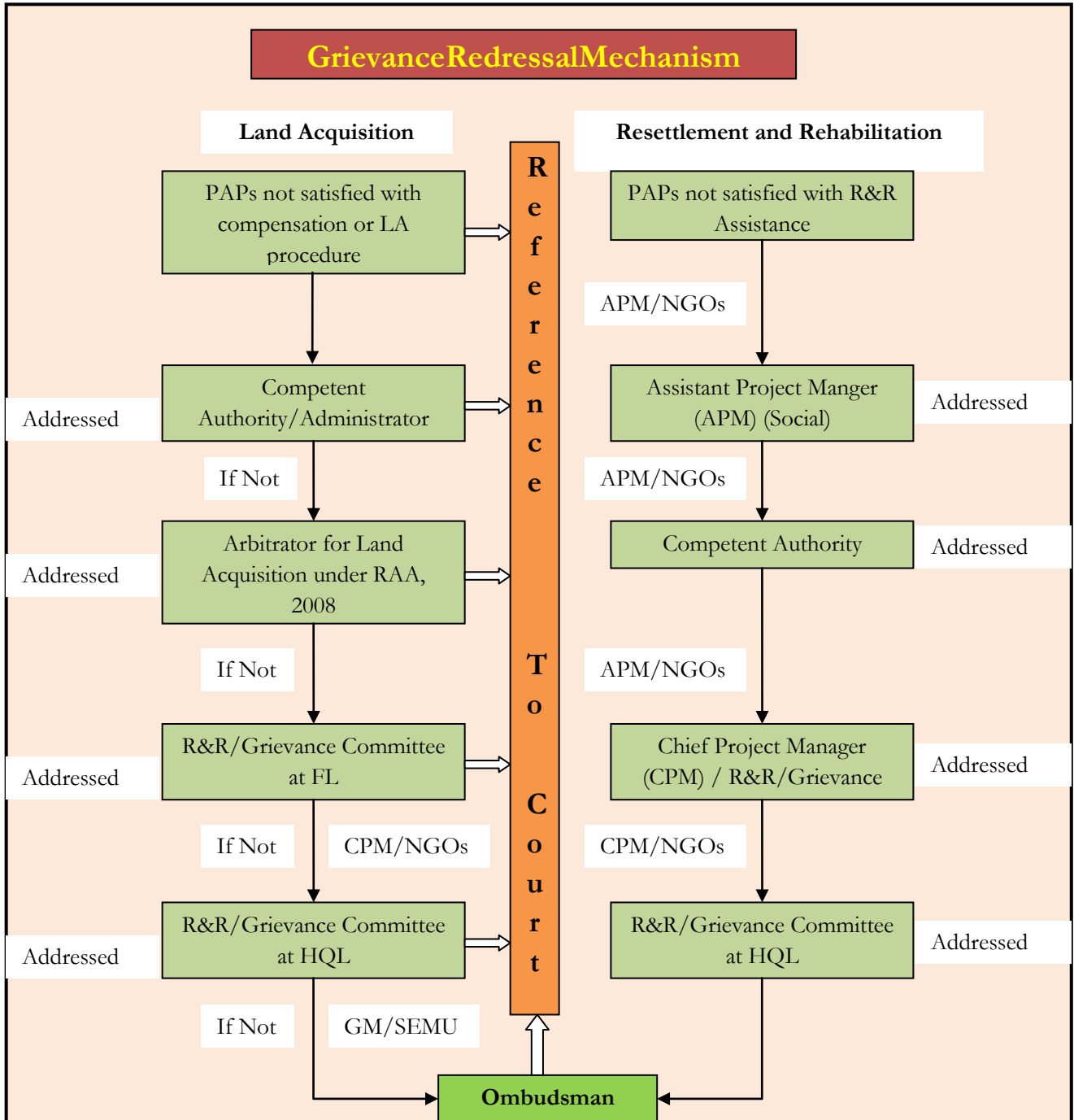


Fig. 7.3: Grievance Mechanism

7.10.4 Meeting and Decision Making Process of the Committee

Representations shall be received either by CPM who is the Convener of Field Level Committee (FLC) or directly by CA or SEMU unit as well who is the convener of Head Quarter Level Committee (HLC). Grievance may be either regarding land or R&R benefits. For the grievance pertains to compensation for land and homestead land property, the Arbitrator shall be the apex authority and for the grievance pertains to R&R benefits, the Ombudsman shall be the apex authority. If the representation is found to be genuine, then the FLC level will try to resolve the case with support by Competent Authority. If the

representation is incorrect or found to be lacking in documentary evidence, the case would be rejected and the decision would be conveyed to the HLC. If it will not be solved by FLC level, then it would be conveyed to the HLC for resolution. The PAPs not satisfied with the grievance redress process can seek legal remedy in the court of law.

The Grievance redress process does not indicate that any application or administrative fees shall be levied from the aggrieved parties. This grievance redress process is different from the formal litigation process. It is suggested that R&R/Grievance Committee at Field Level Cell and Competent Authority from State Government shall meet regularly (at least once in a month) on a prefixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will fix responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee member. This will not only help proper assessment of the situation but also in suggestive corrective measures at the field level itself. The committee shall deliver its decision within 30 days of the case registration. At the Head Quarter Level, Land acquisition and R&R related complaint will be handled by DGM Public grievances under GM/SEMU and AGM/Land. If any grievances are not solved, the case will be submitted to higher authority

7.10.5 Complaint Handling System in DFC Field Level And Corporate Level

1. Field Level Complaint Handling System

The complaints/grievances regarding compensation for agricultural, residential & commercial and others properties, will be handled by the CPM offices initially. After verification of documents if it is found genuine it will be solved CPM level only. If it is not solved at the field level, it will be referred to HQ.

2. Corporate Level Complaint Handling System

A centralized complaint handling system, which includes maintaining a project log and filing to monitor status of follow up of each received complaints, will be established by the DFCCIL.

Complaint handling system has been established in terms of MOR & CVC guidelines. Complaint registers have been opened at each regional office and with each GGM/GM at Corporate office. All complaints received by the concerned office shall be entered into this register. Complaints having vigilance angle shall be marked to CVO by the concerned officer. GM/IT has been nominated as the Chief Complaint Handling officer to monitor the disposal of complaints received and put up the status to the Board of Directors on monthly basis.

Recording and appropriate referral of all incoming grievances or complaints will be undertaken by the DFCCIL with each case generating an automatic, standard format report. DFC will respond to all complaints, received from any source, normally within fifteen days of receipt.

Comments, Suggestions and Grievances Handling component will be included on the web site (<http://www.dfccil.org>). This will be updated on a monthly basis. The site will also enable online tracking of complaints by the complainants.

Tracking of the status of investigations and measures taken will be reported in monthly reports to management.

For the complaint mechanism to function efficiently, the information concerning the alternative conduits for complaint shall be widely publicized on the website and on information boards at work sites and regional offices. Strengthening Preventive Vigilance to Deter Fraud and Corruption

7.10.6. Strengthening Preventive Vigilance to Deter Fraud and Corruption

As the first step, CVO (Chief Vigilance Officer) has already been appointed for DFCC. Contact details of CVO shall be publicized widely through the DFCC website and also on bulletin boards at appropriate locations in the corporate and regional offices. An exclusive vigilance cell has been set up which, under the direction of CVO, acts as a watchdog to handle fraud and corruption complaints/cases in coordination with Vigilance Directorate, Ministry of Railways, CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) and CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation). In this context, posts have already been filled by -(i) Dy. CVO/Engg., (ii) 3 DGM/Vigilance and (iii) 3 AM/Vigilance to assist CVO in conducting preventive check & complaint investigation in addition to their current duties.

7.11 RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

The project will adopt self relocation policy by the PAPs. There is no provision for land for land compensation or structure for structure compensation. The strategy will be based on cash based compensation.. Households losing either a house or a business will be compensated in cash at replacement cost. Various assistances/allowances will also be provided to PAPs in addition to the replacement cost. APs will be given advance notice to dismantle their structures and they will have right to the salvaged materials. Loss of business income will be compensated based on income loss. Self relocation is one kind of relocation system that occur when project affected people take individual or group initiatives to relocate to a place of their choice due to economic factors like availability of work, or cheaper land, and kinship ties near the existing location.

One of the objectives of the RAP is to restore livelihood conditions of the PAPs at pre-project level; if not enhanced. In other words; under the project; the main focus of restoration and enhancement of livelihood will be to ensure that the PAPs are able to "regain their previous living standards". The EM has adequate provisions to address the issues relating to loss of economic livelihood of the people due to project. The broad entitlement which will assists PAPs in income restoration includes:

- Additional ex-gratia @ Rs 15/Sqm for LA more than 1500 Sqm,
- Rehabilitation assistance to landless, marginal and small farmers @750 days of minimum wage allowance,
- Transitional allowance to PAFs,
- One time financial assistance to rural artisans, traders and self-employed @ INR 25000,
- Subsistence allowance to the affected BPL households @ 300 days of minimum wage allowance,
- Rehabilitation assistance (750 days of minimum wage) to those losing livelihood,
- Special rehabilitation assistance @ 300 days of minimum wage to the vulnerable persons including the poor, widows, women headed women families, physically
- Challenged, and the aged.
- Training assistance for income generation through NGOs and

- Temporary employment in construction (if available for civil work and opted by the PAPs).

The PAFs awarded LA compensation w.e.f. January 1, 2015 will receive the following entitlements as livelihood support measures as per the RFCT-LARR Act, 2013:

- Compensation for land payable at market value multiplied by a factor of 1-2 in rural areas and 1 in urban areas with 100% solatium plus interest @ 12% per annum from the date of LA notification,
- One time resettlement grant of Rupees 50,000 to affected families,
- Employment opportunity to at least one member of the affected family, or annuity @ minimum Rupees 2000 per month for 20 years suitably indexed to the consumer price index or onetime payment of Rupees 500,000 to the affected family,
- Subsistence allowance @ Rupees 3000/month for one year with additional Rupees 50,000 for the affected Dalit (SC) families,
- Onetime grant of rupees 25000 to the artisans, small shops, vendors, self-employed people.

Other than provisions in EM, support available for Income Generation Scheme (IGS) includes initiatives to promote financial literacy for enabling gainful utilization of R&R benefits, skill training to the poor eligible and interested youth from the affected families to enhance their employability and technical support to those ready to undertake entrepreneurial activities utilizing their LA and R&R benefits.

DFCCIL has experimented with providing job skill training to a limited number of affected youth along Eastern and Western Corridors. It has committed to prepare and implement a Skill Building Plan as a part of RAP implementation in order to strengthen income generation amongst the poor, eligible and affected youth as agreed with the Bank. This income generating initiative will focus on financial literacy, skill building and entrepreneurship development for the PAPs, in collaboration with potential partners.

One of the key challenges of implementation to facilitating NGOs is to motivate PAPs in capitalizing these Income Restoration activities. For this purpose, the CPM office along with facilitating NGOs will help PAPs on opting and making feasible income generation activities for rehabilitation. This will require undertaking detailed market feasibility study to choose the most viable and promising income restoration programs for PAFs.

In addition to the project-sponsored programs, the facilitating NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to PAPs, particularly BPL, WHH and other vulnerable groups by making self-help groups/project beneficiary groups (PBGs).

These governmental program aims at creating sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure through employment guarantee to rural poor for at least 100 days in a year. NGOs are assigned key roles for assisting and supporting PAPs for restoration of Income and Livelihood. The NGO will work with the PAPs and line department of the concern Districts to dovetail these programs to benefit PAPs. (Detailed livelihood program/training for skill upgradation is attached in ToR of NGOs).

To achieve this goal, the Entitlement Matrix offers adequate resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the displaced families as well land and structure losers which will enable

them to restore their livelihoods and incomes. During this implementation, the NGOs will assist the PAFs in their efforts to prepare and implement income restoration activities with hand holding and facilitation support. IR scheme should be designed in consultation with affected persons and they should explicitly approve the programme.

Since Land Acquisition for DFC project is a linear acquisition, there is no mass displacement, 76 people have been displaced in a stretch of approximately 47 km in scattered way. Therefore, self-relocation is encouraged though various provisions like compensation, construction grant etc. sufficient to enable them to find alternative house of their choice.

7.12 DATA BASE MANAGEMENT

A census Database will be created by the SIA consultants by using user-friendly software for database management. This database will be transferred to the DFCCIL, for upgrade and further use. The main purpose of the data base and use will be

- Monitoring the progress of R&R implementation
- Determining the entitlements to be paid
- Tracking pending entitlements and amounts
- Organizing outputs for periodical reports and other project requirements, and
- Establishing input formats.

As a part of database management key social economic profile of PAPs relating to income, occupation, housing, access to basic amenities, ownership of livestock, household and commercial assets; indebtedness, etc will be collected and updated, which will become the basis for measuring the impact of resettlement and rehabilitation. The MIS so developed would help NGOs and DFCCIL to manage, transmit, exchange, and network the data. In this connection software will be prepared by the MIS experts of the consultant. The software data base management will be having three parts.

- Census Survey Data including data of baseline socioeconomic survey
- Data of all PCMs
- Reports (SIA, SMFs, RAP)
- Implementation progress of LA and RR assistance and grievance redress status, and
- relevant implementation data.

The database for R&R prepared by SIA Consultants shall be re-confirmed by the DFCCIL field team and the NGOs. All data collected during baseline socioeconomic survey and land acquisition process will be fed in the database software and the database will be maintained by APM/Social in CPM's office in the field. In the HQ office, Social Safeguards Specialist will be responsible for maintaining R&R data. Data will be updated based on the information sent by the CPM office in assistance with NGOs continuously for requirements of R&R implementation and monitoring payments. APM (Social) will independently report the progress to corporate office working directly under the control of GM (SEMUR) to avoid fraudulent practice of NGO. SESMRC will also submit independent quarterly report to SEMUR.

7.13 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of PCMs with all stakeholders have been carried out in the field informally to make the people aware about the Project. The same will be continued for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework. The salient features of RAP and the R&R policy will be translated in Vernacular languages (Hindi) and will be disclosed through public consultations. It will also be disclosed through the DFCCIL Website. The documents available in public domain will include (i) RAP and entitlements; (ii) Monitoring report. All documents will be kept in: (i) CPM offices (ii) - District Administration offices of the 6 districts of the project; and major stations. The RAP document will also be available at the World Bank website. The implementing NGOs will assist in community level disclosure and information dissemination work, which will include community display, meetings and consultations, The items for mandatory disclosure include: Entitlement Matrix and RAP (in local language) and the list of eligible PAFs for various R&R benefits, performance monitoring (progress reports on LA and R&R), quality audit, and impact evaluation reports. These will be disclosed on the DFCCIL website, PCM office and eligibility lists will be disclosed at the Panchayat offices.

7.14 IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP

Implementation of RAP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for land, affected structures; Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. It is likely that the overall project will be implemented over a 4 years period and civil works are likely to commence late 2016. The civil works contract for each sub-project will only be awarded when compensations and R&R disbursed to entitled persons as per EM and minimum 80% of the land taken over by DFCCIL. Specific situations may require an increase in time, allotted to a task. Such situations include, but not limited to local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Completion schedule will involve continuous coordination among the project management units and the various other involved departments and agencies.

7.15 CAPACITY BUILDING

The implementation of the RAP will require capacity building and orientation of the officers in charge of LA and R&R at the CPM office level. Therefore, it is planned that these officers will be imparted training and orientation on social safeguards and various aspects of LA and R&R for effectively implementing the RAP. This training and orientation will be conducted with the help of consultants and experts. The following components will be covered in the training:

- Understanding of the RAA 2008, and WB guidelines and requirements;
- Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted under the Project;
- Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step;
- Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism; and
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation schemes

7.16 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

The proposed R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases, i.e. Project Preparation Phase, RAP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

7.17 PROJECT PREPARATION PHASE

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and CPM office at sub-project and project level respectively; submission of RAP for WB approval; appointment of consultants and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

7.18 RAP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RAP which includes

- Identification of Cut-off date and notification for land acquisition as per Railway amendment act, 2008 regarding land acquisition;
- Verification of Properties of affected persons and estimation of their type and level of losses;
- Issues regarding payment of compensation/award by DFCCIL; payment of all eligible assistance as per EM;
- Preparations of affected persons for relocation and rehabilitation of affected persons,
- Initiation of economic rehabilitation measures and Relocation and rehabilitation of the affected persons;
- Site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work
- Identity Card shall be issued to all title - holders and non-title holders PAPs within one month of declaration of eligibility list.

7.19 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PHASE

The internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, CPM office and implementing NGO which is mandatory. When implementation of RAP starts the independent monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of SESMRC to be hired for the project. This is in addition to report sent by APM (social) to SEMU regarding the progress of R&R implementation. SESMRC consultants and NGOs working for this project will document the good practice and lessons learnt which shall be used in subsequent phases of the project.

7.20 R&R IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Implementation of RAP consists of land Acquisition, payment of compensation by Competent Authority for Land Acquisition, relocation of displaced families and rehabilitation of all PAFs. Consultation will continue throughout the implementation. As per the conditions

in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the sub project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule shall be further prepared in the design stage of the project. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

7.21 IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The RAP will be implemented by each CPM offices after its approval from DFCCIL (HQ) and Railway Board (MOR). LA & R&R activities as per the approved Entitlement Matrix such as disbursement of compensation for acquisition of land and assets, resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons will be done through the CA and CPM.

7.22 SOCIAL AUDIT:

Annual Social Audit will be done by SESMRC/ NGO Consultant. Audit team will verify implementation of R&R. The Social Audit team will verify implementation of R&R as per RAP and will submit the report to the SEMU who will plan and implement corrective action, if required within defined time frame.

7.23 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Civil works will be started after minimum 80% of the land taken over by DFCCIL. By this time encumbrance free land should be made available to contractors. According to the plan, the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will be available once the land costs are given to eligible PAPs. Disbursement of R&R assistance will follow later. The RAP activities have been scheduled and summarized with the project implementation. Micro planning, verification of census survey data, assessing losses, institution identification, affected person participation, relocation and income restoration are typical RAP implementation related activities, which have been considered during implementation. However, sometimes sequence may change or delays witnessed due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project. The tentative RAP Implementation schedule is presented in Table 7.3:

Table 7.3: Tentative RAP Implementation Schedule

SN	Activity	Completion Timeline (Tentative)
1.	LA Process (20A notification)	Completed
2.	Joint measurements as per 20E of RAA	Completed
3	Listing out Land Losers as per 20F	Partially completed and to be completed by 1st quarter of 2016
4.	Award as per 20F of RAA	Partially disbursed and to be completed by 2nd quarter of 2016
5	Disbursement of LA Award	Partially disbursed and to be completed by 4th quarter of 2016
6.	Preparation of List of eligible PAPs for R&R benefits	2nd quarter of 2016

7.	Disbursement of R&R benefits	4th quarter of 2016
8.	Stakeholder consultations	Continuous till the end of project implementation
9.	Grievance Redress	Continuous
10.	Capacity building of DFCCIL field staff	Continuous till the end of project implementation
11.	Livelihood Skill Building Support	Continuous till the end of project implementation
12.	Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	Monitoring intermittently during the implementation of RAP and evaluation after 6 months from the date of completion of RAP
13.	Site handover	4th quarter of 2016

Additionally, a list of urgent action and advance action is proposed in Table 7.4 for the RAP finalization and implementation.

Table 7.4: List of Urgent Action proposed

#S.N	Action	Responsibility	Target date
1.	Disclosure of R&R Eligibility List	DFCCIL(CPM)	March-2016
2.	List of chainage-wise encumbrances	DFCCIL(CPM)	Being Prepared on a monthly basis.
3.	Constitution of RR/Grievance Committees	DFCCIL/IR	March-2016
4.	Execution of Contract for SESMRC and Implementing NGO	DFCCIL (PMU)	EOI will be floated in December-2015
5.	Functioning Database	DFCCIL (SEM.U./CPM)	March-2016
6.	Appointment of all staff or implementation of RAP	DFCCIL/IR	March-2016
7.	Confirmation and disclosure of the list of Special category of PAFs including: BPL families, vulnerable families, cattle shed owners, share croppers, residual landowners, small, marginal and landless farmers; livelihood losers, squatter and titleholder displaced families.	DFCCIL	March-2016

7.24 COORDINATION WITH CIVIL WORK AND CERTIFICATION

The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared Conflict of Interest (COI) sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. The RAP implementation schedule is provided in above chart (Fig.6.4).

This provides the key benchmarks of implementing the RAP. All other activities related to implementation and land acquisition will be undertaken simultaneously. Actions to be completed prior to award of contract include:

- 80% of the total stretch of the entire section of the contract package made available free of encumbrances, which should be available in contiguous stretches of 20 kilometers. In order to achieve this, the following actions should have been completed satisfactorily: The Government land should have been transferred or payment for the same made or no objection certificate should have been obtained from the land owning agency
- All compensation and resettlement assistance shall be provided prior to taking over the land. Additional facilities like income restoration, rehabilitation, training etc. will continue during implementation period;
- The community assets should have been relocated/ re-established;
- Similar actions for the remaining 20% of the contract package will be completed within 12 months from the date of the award of contract.

The completion of the above actions will be duly certified by the CPM prior to the award of contract and the time line for handing over of the remaining stretch of the land for civil work. It will be the responsibility of the CPM to ensure that the RAP is successfully implemented in a timely manner. The implementation schedule needs to be updated periodically and monitored judiciously. Resettlement and Rehabilitation is complete only when the following criteria are met:

- Compensation have been disbursed,
- R&R disbursement is done and utilization of R&R assistance is done in up gradation of skills,
- Income restoration activities like training for skill up gradation is completed
- A follow-up survey of PAPs document income improvements, or at least income restoration, for all PAPs, or that for those not restored, PAPs have all agreed to enhanced mechanisms for restoring their livelihoods.

7.25 COST ESTIMATE

Statement of Financial Responsibility and Authority and Source of Funds and the Flow of Funds

- The money for the compensation shall be kept in joint account in the name of the Competent Authority and Assistant Manager Project /Finance to take the personal approval of CPM in each case. All the payments of the compensation shall be released out of such account.
- Any amount, if likely undistributed for more than a year from the date of last transaction in the Joint Bank Account of Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and Assistant Manager/Manager(Finance), DFCCIL along with any amount of interest lying in the said account, shall be remitted back to account of DFCC after closing the joint account. The claims of compensation and arbitration award if any, after closing of joint account shall be recommended by Competent Authority to concerned CPMs who shall in turn refer it to the Head Quarter for release of payment.

- CPMs however, will ensure that payment, in all cases released to the genuine claimant, proper records are maintained and records including books of accounts are proper reconciled on a periodical basis. Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance) will advise and assist CPMs in discharging these functions.
- Disbursement of compensation will be done by cheques jointly signed by the account holders, DFCC will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land. The possession of the land will be taken by Railway official immediately and handed over to DFCCIL official and land handing over documents will be signed by CA as well as DFCCIL officials. Subsequently lease agreement would be signed based on these documents.
- Once the compensation money has been disbursed DFCC will start submitting monthly account of the money released by the Railways as compensation with the various joint account and those actually disbursed as compensation.
- The land rate fixed by the Competent Authority will be approved in house by DFCCIL. Whenever the award for Competent Authority is not found to be reasonable / acceptable, DFCCIL may while depositing the amount in the joint account, refer the matter for arbitration.

7.26 INDICATIVE RESETTLEMENT COST

A consolidated overview of the budget and cost estimates are given below. The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as RAP implementation is underway. Changes are likely to occur due to changes in the project design/alignments, more specific information on the number of PAPs after LA award, etc. Unit cost will be updated after recommendation of the CA. The budget includes item for compensation (land, structure, CPR, trees, assets etc), resettlement assistance and implementation cost and contingency. The total estimated and indicative cost is INR. 3090.47 crores (Refer Table 7.5)

Cost of Land & Assets (Khurja - Pilkhani Section)

Sl. No.	Category of land	Area in Ha./Nos.	Rate including 100% solatium (In Crs.)	Cost of land including solatium 100% (Crores)	Additional award @ 12% from the date of the 20A notification	Total Cost of land + Additional Award (In Crores) (5)+(6)	LA Charges 10% of Col. (7)	Stamp Duty, Lagan etc. @ 1% of Col. (7)	Total Amount (in Crores) (7+8+9)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(A) Land										
1	Agriculture (Private)	661.78	2.56	1694.16	203.3	1897.46	189.75	18.97	2106.18	

2	Residential & Commercial (Private)	4.99	2.56	12.77	1.53	14.3	1.43	0.14	15.87	
3	Government	66.14	0.66	43.65	0	43.65	0	0.44	44.09	No Solatium is being paid
Total (A)									2166.14	
(B) Assets										
1	Structures Residential & Commercial (Private)	282	0.08	22.56	2.71	25.2672	2.53	0.00	27.79	
2	Allied Structure	623	0.04	24.92	2.99	27.9104	2.79	0.00	30.70	
3	Community & Govt. Structure	46	0.05	2.3	0.28	2.576	0.26	0.00	2.83	
4	Fruit Trees	7087	0.001	7.087	0.85	7.93744	0.79	0.00	8.73	
5	Timber Trees	47931	0.0006	28.7586	3.45	32.209632	3.22	0.00	35.43	
Total (B)									105.49	
G/Total (A+B)									2271.63	

Table 7.5: Cost of Land and R&R Assistance in Crores (INR)

C) R&R Assistance for Khurja - Pilkhani Section

Sl. No.	Categories of Loss	Type of Assistance	Quantity	Rate (in Lakhs)	Amount (in Cr.)	Remarks
1	Loss of Land	One Time Payment as a choice of Annuity or Employment @ Rs. 5,00,000 per PAF	11982	5.00	599.10	The R&R assistance has been worked out based on Entitlement Matrix
2	Subsistence Grant for displaced family	Subsistence allowance @ of Rs. 3000 per month for a one year.	11982	0.36	43.14	
3		Additional Amount for SC/ST @ 50,000 per PAF	1571	0.50	7.86	

4	Transportation Cost for displaced family	One time Financial assistance of Rs. 50000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	282	0.50	1.41	issued by DFCCIL in May 2015 however the actual amount will depend on the decision of DFCCIL on applicability of Entitlement Matrix
5	Cattle Shed/Small Shop	One time Financial assistance of Rs. 25000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	89	0.25	0.22	
6	One time grant artisan, small traders and certain others	One time Financial assistance of Rs. 25000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	159	0.25	0.40	
7	One time Resettlement Allowance	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	11982	0.50	59.91	
Total					712.03	
			Contingency @ 15%		106.80	
			Total (C)		818.83	
			G/Total (A+B+C)		3090.47	

8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 NEED FOR MONITORING

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will focus on effectiveness of RAP implementation, including the physical progress of land acquisition and R&R activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities. The objective of monitoring is to provide the project authorities with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. For these reasons, monitoring and evaluation of LA and R&R activities have been delineated in the RAP and will be integrated into the overall project management process. This section provides a coherent monitoring plan, which identifies organizational responsibilities, methodology, and schedule for monitoring and reporting. The three components of this monitoring plan include: (a) performance monitoring, impact monitoring; and end term evaluation or completion audit.

8.2 PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Performance Monitoring—Performance monitoring will be an internal management function allowing the SEMU/DFCCIL to measure physical progress in LA and R&R activities against milestones set out in the RAP implementation plan. Progress will be reported by field unit to corporate office (SEMU Unit) against the time schedule with dated list of targeted actions (displayed in this RAP as annexure 6.3). Performance milestones will include:

Public consultations held: Confirmation of the census survey of PAPs in various categories for disbursing R&R benefits including especially for cattle shed owners; vulnerable families requiring subsistence allowance; families requiring livelihood assistance; land tenants and share croppers;

- Completion of additional assessments in case of design changes
- Functioning of the grievance redress mechanisms in place;
- Compensation payments;
- Relocation of displaced families with R&R benefits disbursed;
- Provision of facilities to replace damaged/affected CPR;
- Rehabilitation of small/marginal and landless farmers losing land/livelihoods
- Income restoration and development activities initiated;
- Periodic progress reports submitted

The SEMU will be responsible for performance monitoring at the project level and the CPM offices will be responsible for performance monitoring at the field level; Performance Monitoring will involve periodic field visits by SEMU and continuous implementation monitoring by the CPM and his staff including the Deputy CPM, APM/Social and the facilitating NGOs. This process of performance monitoring will be supported by the Social and Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC) appointed by DFCCIL, who will prepare monitoring reports and suggest operational remedies in the LA & RR implementation process if required.

Process and Impact Monitoring: The Social and Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC) consultant/agency will quarterly provide independent quality audit of the RAP implementation and assist in monitoring impacts in order to verify the effectiveness of internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment in policies, delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The external monitor will submit quarterly report to determine the quality and effectiveness of RAP implementation. Quality and Impact Monitoring will help gauge the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. The effects of RAP implementation will be tracked against the baseline conditions of the population prior to project implementation. This baseline has already been established through the census and baseline socio-economic survey during SIA. Some key objectively verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of land acquisition and physical relocation include health and welfare of affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, including livelihood restoration and development initiatives. Some key impact indicators will include: size of land holding, economic well being including annual income, employment/livelihoods, and indebtedness; educational status of the school going population; living conditions including type and size of housing, fixed and movable assets; problems arising among the affected population (declining crop yields, high incidence of disease, and decline in family income) requiring remedial action. In addition to the above quantitative indicators, impact monitoring will also involve the use of qualitative indicators to assess the satisfaction of PAFs with LA and R&R process and, the adequacy of these initiatives, especially with functioning of the grievance redress mechanism; consultation and people's participation; transparency and accountability in the LA and R&R process; information dissemination and communication with the affected population. The quality monitoring method will involve direct consultation with the PAFs through meetings, focus group discussions, or similar forums established by the project management for participation as part of the consultation framework.

8.3 COMPLETION AUDIT/END EVALUATION

DFCCIL will undertake an end-term evaluation by an independent third party to assess whether the outcome of the RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy. The key objective of this external evaluation, or completion audit, will be to determine whether the efforts made to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit will verify how far the physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and the services have been provided. In addition, the audit will evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, established through the census and socio-economic studies. This evaluation will be undertaken after all RAP inputs including payment of compensation and R&R assistance have been paid and other supplementary development initiatives have been completed prior to Project closure. This evaluation will enable DFCCIL to undertake corrective actions, if any, as recommended by the evaluation authority before the project is complete. The third party impact assessment will be carried out at least twice during the project cycle including the end term evaluation.

ANNEXURE 1.1: LIST OF 36 VILLAGES NOT REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

Sr · N O.	Distt./Teh sil	Village	Chainage		Award detailed	Land Require d in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khata dars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From			
1	HAPUR/G ZB	Mahmudpur	51.810	52.684	Ist Award	0.7810	14
2		Nawada	53.690	55.070	Ist Award	0.0160	4
3		Sadakpur	55.980	57.152	Ist Award	0.0870	3
4		Gaundi	57.152	57.456	Ist Award	0.0160	3
5		Hapur Khas	58.700	59.550	Ist Award	1.2341	153
			59.602	61.750	Ist Award	0.4869	
6	Mansurpur	59.170	59.410	Ist Award	0.4214	2	
Total						3.0424	179
7	Meerut/ Sadar	Kaili	68.980	70.904	Ist Award	5.2183	110
8		Panchi	70.904	72.984	Ist Award	2.3378	36
9		Setkuan	72.984	74.064	Ist Award	1.1698	50
10		Kharkhoda	74.064	77.520	Ist Award	0.7906	32
11		Khandwali	77.520	77.610	Ist Award	2.1010	36
			78.550	79.610	Ist Award		
12		Dhanota	77.610	78.550	Ist Award	0.9600	43
13		Baral Partapur	58.820	60.620	Ist Award	0.9676	19
14		Kunda	60.620	62.070	Ist Award	1.2666	40
15		Sundara urf Putha	62.070	63.820	Ist Award	4.6080	68
16		Mohkampur	63.820	64.900	Ist Award	2.7050	114
17		Maliyana	64.900	66.620	Ist Award	1.5952	28
18	Meerut/ Sardhana	Sivaya	78.250	80.560	Ist Award	2.6088	88
19		Madaripur	91.775	92.480	Ist Award	0.0655	17
Total						26.3942	681
20	Muzaffar Nagar/ Sadar	Sandhawali	116.350	118.120	Ist Award	1.5674	15
21		Bajhedi	126.070	126.870	Ist Award	0.0256	2
22		Bamanheri	126.870	128.150	Ist Award	0.2749	10
23		Ban Nagar	129.750	130.470	Ist Award	0.7791	72
24		Malira	130.470	132.150	Ist Award	0.0720	11
25		Badkali	132.150	132.940	Ist Award	0.0436	29
26		Bahedi	132.940	134.940	Ist Award	0.0590	25
27		Begampur	134.940	136.500	Ist Award	1.8828	42
28		Rohana Khurd	136.550	137.522	Ist Award	0.1599	45
29		Rohana Kalan	137.522	138.072	Ist Award	0.0384	5

Sr · N O.	Distt./Teh sil	Village	Chainage		Award detailed	Land Require d in hect(As per JMS)	No. of PAFs/Khata dars (As per JMS)
			CH Km To	CH Km From			
30		Rampur	128.150	129.750	Ist Award	1.1912	108
Total						6.0939	364
31	SRE	Jalkheddi	Da 138.72	140.459	Ist Award	0.1375	8
32		Bishanpur Majra Gunarshi	Da 142.878	143.680	Ist Award	0.2146	11
33		Akbarpur Majra Gunarshi	Da 143.68	144.256	Ist Award	0.1790	4
34		Sahjadpur	Da 144.261	144.800	Ist Award	1.7560	6
35		Noorpur Barun Hadud	Da 145.11	146.500	Ist Award	1.4317	134
36		Deoband Kasba	Da 147.465	150.873	Ist Award	0.0240	3
Total						3.7428	166
G/Total						39.2733	1390

ANNEXURE 1.2: DEFINITION OF TERMS

"Agricultural labourer" means a person primarily resident in the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;

"Agricultural land" includes lands being used for the purpose of - i) Agriculture or horticulture; ii) Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; iii) Raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only

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

"Competent Authority": means any person authorized by the Central Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the Competent Authority for such area as may be specified in the notification.

"Census": is a data collection technique of completing enumeration of all Project Affected Families and their assets through household questionnaire.

"Compensation": means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project.

"Cut-off date": This refers to the date prior to which the project affected family was in possession of the immovable or movable property within the affected zone. The Cut-off date for identifying the affected families including land owners, those having title claims recognized under other state and central laws, squatters and other non-title holders shall be the date of first land acquisition (LA) notification issued under 20A of Railway Amendment Act of 2008. It is provided that the "PAP census survey" shall be the basis for finalizing the eligibility for extending R&R benefits including assistance towards the replacement of affected structures of non-title holder PAPs.

"Encroacher"- A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut of date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.

"Entitlement": is defined as the right of project affected persons (PAPs) to receive various types of compensation, relocation assistance, and support for income restoration in accordance with the policy provisions.

"Entitlement Matrix" is a table to define different nature of PAPs losses and compensation packages and other relocation assistance.

"Family" includes a. person, his' or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "*nuclear family*" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children

"Independent Evaluator": means an evaluator registered with government, hired by DFCCIL, to provide inputs to the competent authority in arriving at the replacement cost of land

"Holding" means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both

"Khatedar" means a person whose name is included in the revenue records of the parcel of land under reference

"Marginal farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare

"non-agricultural labourer" means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

"Non-title holder": Affected persons/families with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.

"Notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State

"Occupiers" means a member of the Scheduled Tribes in possession of forest land prior to the 13th day of December, 2005

"Project": Refers to the Dedicated Freight Corridor project (DFC project).

"Project Affected Persons (PAPs)": indicates any person being as it may an individual, a household, a firm or a private or public who, on account of the execution of the project, or any of its components or sub-projects or parts thereof would have their right, title or interest in any house, land or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part; or business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or standard of living adversely affected, including the follows.

Rehabilitation (Income restoration/Livelihood restoration): means the process to restore income earning capacity, production levels and living standards in a longer term.

Replacement cost/value: Replacement cost is the cost of purchasing comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person in lieu of the acquired land, buildings, structures, and other immovable assets, etc.

Socio-economic survey: is carried out in order to prepare profile of PAPs and to prepare for Resettlement Action Plan. The survey result is used (i) to assess incomes, identify productive activities, and plan for income restoration, (ii) to develop relocation options, and (iii) to develop social preparation phase for vulnerable groups.

Small farmer – A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 2 hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare, but more than a marginal farmer.

Squatter – A person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is

depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.

"Tenants": are those persons having *bonafide* tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes. They are eligible for certain compensation or assistance as per the existing norms and practice

"Title holder": A PAP/PAF who has legal title to land, structures and other assets in the affected zone.

"Vulnerable Group": NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerable Persons as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family (para 6.4 (v) NRRP 2007)

"Wage Earner": Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer.

ANNEXURE 2.1: CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

A. GENERAL

A-1	Questionnaire No:	
A-2	Type of Section: 1- Parallel Section, 2- De Tour Section	
A-3	Name of the Place/Location/Village/town:	
A-4	Name of the Tehsil	
A-5	Name of the Police Station	
A-6	Name of the District	
A-7.	Project Chainage/Km:	
A-8	Household Identification No. (if any)	
A-9	Type of Area 1- Rural, 2- Semi-Urban, 3- Urban	
A-10	Name of the Head of the household	
A-11	Name of the Respondent	
A-12	Relationship of Respondent with Head of Household: 1- Self, 2- Wife, 3- Son, 4 -Daughter, 5- Brother, 6- Sister, 7- Mother, 8- Other	
A-13	Has your land been already acquired (in case of some Parallel Section) 1- Yes, 2- No	
A-14	Have you already received Compensation(in case of some Parallel Section) 1- Yes, 2- No	

B. IMPACT ON LAND

B-1	Gata No/ Plot No (As per revenue record and joint measurement survey for legal owner):	
B-2.	Total Area of the Land/Parcel(Hectare):	
B-3	Affected area of the Land/Plot (Hectare) as per 20 E Notification	
B-4	Actual Affected Area of the Land/Plot (Hectare) as per Joint Measurement Survey	
B-4	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in Hectare(affected + other land holding inside and outside project area)	
B-5	Ownership of the Land 1. Private, 2-Government, 3- Religious, 4- Community, 5- Others	
B-6	Type of Land 1- Irrigated, 2- Un irrigated, 3, Barren,	
B-7	Use of Land 1- Agricultural, 2- Residential, 3- Commercial, 4- Other (Specify).....	
B-8	Status of Ownership 1- Titleholder, 2- Customary Right, 3- License from Local Authority, 4- Encroacher, 5- Squatter 6- Other (specify):	
B-9	Type of Private Ownership 1-Individual/Single 2-Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (Specify):	
B-10	Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): 1. 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.	
B-11	Rate of the Land (Per Acre) 1. Market Rate :(Rs).....2. Revenue Rate (Rs).....	

C. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS ON THE LAND

C-1	Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No	
C-1.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)-	Total
C-1.2		Men
C-1.3		Women
C-1.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural Labourer 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2	Agricultural Tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers) Total	
C-2.2		Men
C-2.3		Women
C-2.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
C-3	Agricultural Share Cropper 1. Yes 2. No	
C-3.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	Total
C-3.2		Men
C-3.3		Women
C-3.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural share cropper 1. Yes 2. No	

D. IMPACT ON TREES ON AFFECTED LAND

Sl No	Name of Plant/Trees	Quantity (Numbers)	Age in years (Approximate)	Type of Trees 1. Fruit Trees 2. Non-Fruit/Timber Trees	Yield (kg/tree) in case of fruit trees per season	Market price as per Affected Person's Estimate
D-1						
D-2						
D-3						
D-4						
D-5						
D-6						
D-7						
D-8						
D-9						
D-10						

E. IMPACT ON CROPS

SL No	Name of Area	Cultivated Area (Acre)	Average Yield (kg/From cultivated area)	Market price per kg
E-1				
E-2				
E-3				
E-4				
E-5				

F. IMPACT ON BUILDING/STRUCTURES

F-1	Is there any building/structure in the Affected Land, 1-Yes; 2-No								
F-2	If yes, How many								
F-3	Structure	Use of the Structure (Refer to the Code Sheet Below)	Ownership of Structure 1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter	Type of Construction 1. Temporary 2. Semi-Permanent 3. Permanent	Scale of Impact on structure (%) 1- 25% 2- 50% 3- 75% 4- 100%	Age of the Structure (in years)	Floor Area of the Structure (sqm)	Number of Storey	Market Value of the Structure (Rs.)
F-3-1	Structure1								
F-3-2	Structure2								
F-3-3	Structure3								
F-3-4	Structure4								
F-3-5	Structure5								

Use of the Structure

1- Residential House, 2 -Hut, 3- Shops, 4- Hotel, 5- Small Eatery, 6- Kiosk, 7- Farm House, 8- Petrol Pump, 9- Clinic, 10- STD Booth, 11- Workshop/Garage, 12-. Vendors, 13- Com. Complex, 14- Industry 15- Pvt. Office, 16- Residential-cum-Commercial Structure, 17- Community Center, 18- Club, 19- Trust, 20- Memorials, 21-. Temple,22-. Church, 23- Mosque, 24- Gurudwara, 25. Shrines, 26- Sacred Grove, 27- Government Office, 28- Hospital, 29- School, 30- College, 31- Bus Stop, 32-. Boundary Wall, 33- Foundation, 34- Cattle Shed
35- Other (specify).....

G. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS IN THE STRUCTURE/BUILDING

	Case of Residential Structure	
G-1	Residential Tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
G-1.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers) Total	
G-1.2	Men	
G-1.3	Women	
G-1.4	How much rent do you receive per month (Rupees)	
G-1-5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
	Case of Commercial Structure	
G-2	Commercial tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
G-2.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers) Total	
G-2.2	Men	
G-2.3	Women	
G-2.4	How much rent do you receive per month (Rupees)	
G-2.5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
	Case of Commercial Structure	
G-3	Employees/Wage Earner 1. Yes 2. No	
G-3.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers) Total	
G-3-2	Men	
G-3.3	Women	
G-3.4	How much average salary do you pay per month per employee	

H. HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

H-1	Name of the Head of Household	
H-2	Age	
H-3	Sex 1. - Male 2- Female	
H-4	Religious Category 1- Hindu, 2- Muslim, 3-Christian, 4- Buddhist , 5- Jain, 6. Other (specify).....	
H-5	Social Category of AP 1- General, 2- Scheduled Caste (SC), 3-Scheduled Tribe (ST), 4- Other Backward Caste (OBC)	

H-5	Number of family Members	Total	
J-5.1.		Male	
J-5.2.		Female	
H-6	Is it a woman headed household?	1. Yes 2. No	
H-7	Is it headed by Below Poverty Line Households	1. Yes 2. No	
H-8	Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person?	1. Yes 2. No	
H-9	Is it a households headed by Elderly Person	1. Yes 2. No	
H-10	Major Source of Income		
H-11.	Total Monthly Income of the Household/Family (Rs)		
H-12	Resettlement/ Relocation Option 1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Resettlement		
H-13	Compensation Option for Land loser 1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss		
H-14	Compensation Options for Structure loser 1. Structure for Structure 2. Cash for Structure		
H-15	Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option) 1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work 2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme 3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify		
H-16	In case of loss of land are you aware of availability of similar alternate land 1- Yes ; 2- No		
H-17	If yes then how far is it from the existing land (km)		
H-18	In case of loss of structure are you aware of availability of similar alternate land for relocation and reconstruction of houses 1- Yes ; 2- No		
J-19	If yes then how far is it from the existing land (km)		

I. FAMILY DETAILS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

	Name of the Family Member	Relation with Head of the Household	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
	Affected People	1. Self	(in years)	1. Male	1. Married	1. Illiterate	1. Service (Govt)
		2. Son		2. Female	2. Unmarried	2. Literate	2. Business
		3. Daughter		3. Widow	3. primary	3. Agriculture	
		4. Wife		4. Widower	4. Secondary	4. Study	
		5. Father		5. Others	5. College	5. Housewife	
		6. Mother		6. University	6. Labour		
		7. Un married Brother		7. Above	7. Unemployed		
		8. Un married sister		8. NA	8. Professional/self employed		
					9. No occupation		
I-1							
I-2							
I-3							
I-4							
I-5							
I-6							
I-7							
I-8							
I-9							
I-10							
I-11							
I-12							
I-13							

ANNEXURE 3.1: BASE LINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**A. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION**

A-1	Questionnaire No:	
A-2	Type of Section: 1- Parallel Section, 2- De Tour Section	
A-3	Name of the Place/Location/Village/town:	
A-4	Name of the Tehsil	
A-5	Name of the Police Station	
A-6	Name of the District	
A-7.	Is the Household Affected by the Project 1- Yes, 2- No	
A-8	Type of Area 1- Rural, 2- Semi-Urban, 3- Urban	
A-9	Name of the Head of the household/Land Owner	
A-10	Name of the Respondent	

B. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

B-1	Head of the Household: 1. Male headed 2. Female headed	
B-2	Family Type: 1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended 4. Other	
B-3	Caste: 1. General 2. SC 3.ST 4. OBC	
B-4	Religion: 1. Hinduism 2. Islamism 3.Sikhism 4.Christ 5.Others (Specify)	
B-5	Type of Construction 1. Mud made 2. Brick made 3. Cemented 4. Thatched 5.Wooden 6.Combination of Mud and Cement 7.Others.....	
B-6	Number of Rooms	
B-7.	Electricity 1. Available; 2. Not available	
B-8	Toilet facility 1. Pour flush 2. Water seal 3.Pit latrine 04. Not available	
B-9	Drinking water source 01. Well; 02. Tank/Pond; 03. Piped supply; 04. Hand pump; 05. Others (specify).....	
B-10	Source of cooking fuel 1- Wood; 02. Cow dung cakes; 03. Kerosene; 04. Coal; 05-	

	Gas; 06- Others.....	
B-11	Source of lighting 1. Kerosene; 2. Other oil; 3. Gas; 4-Candle; 5-Electricity; 6-None	

C. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLDS

	Type of Activities	1. Yes	2. No	Annual income (Rs)
C-1	Agriculture/Cultivation			
C-2	Wage labour (Agriculture)			
C-3	Wage labour (Non-agriculture)			
C-4	Income from Livestock			
C-5	Lease cultivation (Lease out)			
C-6	Lease cultivation (Lease in)			
C-7	Small enterprise/Contractor			
C-8	Service in Govt. Sector			
C-9	Service in Private Sector			
C-10	Business and trading			
C-11	Other self-employed activity			
C12	Others (Specify).....			

D. LANDHOLDING AT PRESENT (HECTARE)

	Ownership	Cultivable	Non-Cultivable	Total Land Area
D-1	With land title			
D-2	Without land title			
D-3	Total			

E. CROPPING PATTERN

	Type of Crops	Total Area (Acre)	Total Yield in Quintile	Price per Quintile (Rs)
E-1	Wheat			
E-2	Dal			
E-3	Rice			
E-4	Maize			
E-5	Vegetables			
E-6	Sun flower			
E-7	Onion			

E-8	Bajra			
E-9	Ground Nut			
E-10	Sugar cane			
E-11	Others			

F. CONSUMPTION PATTERN

	Particulars / Source	Expenditure (Rs)	
		Monthly	Annual
F-1	Food		
F-2	Transportation/Conveyance		
F-3	Clothing/shoes		
F-4	Health		
F-5	Education		
F-6	Interest payment on loans		
F-7	Social functions/festival		
F-8	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)		
F-9	Minor consumer items(Soap, powder)		
F-10	Electric Bill		
F-11	House Maintenance		
F-12	Animal Husbandry		
F-13	Others (Specify)		
F-14	Grand total (1-14)		

G. POSSESSION OF DURABLE CONSUMER ITEMS:

	Items	1. Yes	2. No
G-1	Radio		
G-2	Mobile		
G-3	Bicycle		
G-4	Tractor		
G-5	Pump set with generator		
G-6	Television		
G-7	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder		
G-8	Computer/laptop		
G-9	Refrigerator		
G-10	Washing Machine		
G-11	Motor cycle/Scooter		
G-12	Car		
G-13	Air Conditioner		
G-14	Any other (specify)		

H. INDEBTEDNESS (Rs)

H-1	Do you have an active debt or loan? 1. Yes 2. No					
H-2	If yes, please indicate your borrowings (in Rs):					
	Source	Year/month of loan received	Amount taken	Amount returned	Balance	Interest Rate
H-2-1	Bank (Name)					
H-2-2	NGO (Name)					
H-2-3	Relatives					
H-2-4	Private money lender					
H-2-5	SHG Group					
H-2-6	Others (Specify)					
H-2-7	Total					

I. COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

I-1	Which ration card do you possess? 1- BPL 2- APL 3- Antodaya 4-Anapurna 5-Do not possess		
I-2	Have you availed any benefit from any scheme (Job guarantee scheme/other scheme)? 1. Yes 2. No		
I-3	If 'Yes', kindly give us the following details		
	Source	Name of the scheme	Kind of Help received 1 Loan, 2 Training, 3 Employments, 4. Grant, 5. Other
I-3-1	Government		
I-3-2	NGO		
I-3-3	Funding Agencies		
I-3-4	Others		

J. HEALTH STATUS

J-1	Was any member of your family affected by any major illness in last one year? 1=Yes 2=No				
J-2	If 'Yes', please indicate the details				
	Cases	Type of disease/ illness	Treatment Taken 1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Herbal 4. Traditional 5. No treatment	Treatment cost in Rs.	Source of meeting the cost 1. HH income 2. Loan from friends/relatives 3. Loan from SHG 4. Loan from moneylender

					5. Others (Specify)
J-2-1					
J-2-2					
J-2-3					
J-2-4					

K. INSURANCE STATUS

K-1	Is your family covered under any social/health insurance scheme? 1=Yes 2=No				
K-2	If 'Yes', please indicate the details				
	Name of scheme	Premium per year	Who pay the premium		Amount insured
K-2-1					
K-2-2					
K-2-3					

L. MIGRATION

L-1	During the last one year, did anyone from your household migrate (even for few days) due to lack of availability of work opportunity within the village? 1=Yes, 2=No				
L-2	If yes, then please give details for all such family members				
	Destination 1-within district; 2-outside district; 3-outside state	Type of Migration 1. Alone 2. With Family	Number of times of Migration	Number of Days	Kind of job in place of migration
L-2-1					
L-2-2					
L-2-3					

M. STATUS OF WOMEN

Kindly indicate what kind of economic/ non-economic activities female members of your family are engaged in?		
	Economic/Non-economic Activities	1. Yes 2. No
M-1	Cultivation	
M-2	Trade & Business	
M-3	Agricultural Labour	
M-4	Non Agricultural Labour	
M-5	HH Industries	
M-6	Service	
M-7	Households Work	
M-8	Animal Husbandry/	

M-9	Diary/Poultry/Sheep rearing	
M-10	Others (Specify):	
M-11	If, engaged in economic activities what is the monthly contribution? Rs	

N. SKILL MATRIX

	Name (Start with self)	Existing Skill 1 = Kashida, 2 = Weaving 3=Carpet making, 4= Tailoring, 5 = Pot Making, 6= Statue making, 7= cycle repairing, 8= motor mechanic, 9= electrician, 10 mobile repairing, 11= Masons, 12= Driver, 13=Painting, 14=Computer skills, 15= Others(Specify)	Proficiency Scale (1-10)	Willingness to acquire new skill (1. Yes, 2. No)	If yes what	Expected benefits
N-1						
N-2						
N-3						

O. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Kindly give your opinion on the following livelihood restoration strategies after your land loss/business Loss

	livelihood restoration strategy	Opinion
O-1	Taking skilled training courses for the family members to get employment	
O-2	More employment opportunity in the area	
O-3	Buying land in other location for cultivation	
O-4	Rain fed land to be irrigated	
O-5	Livestock production (Dairy production facility)	
O-6	Sound investment of money for better return	
O-7	Taking health/crop insurance against the perils	
O-8	More investment in education of children	
O-9	Investment for transportation/allied business	

ANNEXURE-3.2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

A. General

The socio-economic profile of the project areas is based on general information collected from various secondary sources. The Compensation Plan for Temporary Damages (CPTD) is based on a preliminary assessment, therefore no socio-economic survey of affected households are conducted. This chapter provides broad socio-economic profile in terms of demography, literacy, employment and other infrastructure etc. in the state of Uttar Pradesh and the districts through which the lines will traverse. Following section briefly discuss socio-economic profile.

B. Socio -economic Profile of Uttar Pradesh

1. Overview

Present state of Uttar Pradesh comprises of 71 Districts, 312 Sub-Districts, 915 Towns, 106773 villages and 823 Community Development Blocks. Uttar Pradesh (UP) is rich in human and natural resources. Most of State's farm land is well watered and naturally fertile U.P is the largest producer of food grains and oil seeds in the country. It leads all the states in India in the production of wheat, maize, barley, gram, sugarcane and potatoes. Wheat, rice, sugar cane, pulses, oil seeds and potatoes are its main products. Sugar cane is an important cash crop almost throughout the state and sugar mills and other cane crushers who produce Gur and Khandsari are common throughout the state. Uttar Pradesh is an important state as far as horticulture is concerned.

There are different types of minerals and several industries have come up based on the minerals. There are cement plants in the Mirzapur area in the Vindhya region, a bauxite based aluminium plant in the Banda area, Coal deposits are found in the Singrauli area. The industries include a large printing establishment units engaged in manufacturing of scales, locks, letter boxes, furniture, badges and belts, leather goods, scissors etc. Handloom, carpet, glass, electrical goods, electro-plating, building material industries are also found in this State.

UP leads all the states in India in the production of wheat, maize, barley, gram, sugarcane and potatoes. The state (India's sugar bowl) produces about one half of the total sugarcane output in the country. The western region of the state is more advanced in terms of agriculture. Majority of the population depends upon farming as its main occupation. Wheat, rice, sugar cane, pulses, oil seeds and potatoes are its main products. Sugar cane is an important cash crop almost throughout the state.

2. Climate

The climate in Uttar Pradesh varies substantially. The Gangetic plain, which covers three-quarters of the state, is dry and dusty in summer. But, during the monsoons between June and September, it is transformed into carpets of lush green fields. The monsoons also spell disaster for some regions, when the Ganga and its tributaries overflow their banks and flood large tracts of land. Winter is severe, the Gangetic plains are fairly cold with temperatures coming down as low as 3°C though average temperatures remain around a pleasant 18°C.

Summers are extremely hot in the plains with maximum temperature reaching as high as 45°C. The intensity of the summer months is magnified by the hot winds called 'loo' that blows across the plains in May and June, the hottest months of the year.

3. Water resources

The main rivers of the state from west to east are the Yamuna, Ganga, Ramganga, Gomati and Ghaghara. All the rivers, except the Gomati, emerge from the Himalayas. The Yamuna and the Ganga flow from north-east to south-west in their upper mountainous courses, from north to the south in western parts of the state and thereafter from north-west to south-east joining at Allahabad.

4. Power Scenario

Power is one of the most important infrastructure ingredients for the development of an economy 88.9% rural households in the state are electrified. At present, about 10856 villages in the state remain to be electrified. The per capita energy consumption in the state is also extremely low at about 348.37 kWh as against the national average of about 779 kWh. Even in the electrified villages, the quality of supply and the supply hours need to improve significantly to help the consumer, existing and potential, to benefit from the multipliers that electricity access affords. This necessitates specific and sustained actions for expanding access to electricity.

5. Communication /Railway Network

Communication links Rail, Road and Waterway network are life lines of a countries economy. The Indian Railways is operated and owned by the Government of India, Ministry of Railways. It is considered as one of the world's largest railway networks containing 115000 km of track over a route of 65000 km with 7500 railway stations. More than 20 million passengers travel daily in Indian Railways and around 2.8 million tons of freight is transported daily. The Northern Railways is one of the 16 zones and the northernmost zone of the Indian Railways. Its headquarter is at Baroda House, New Delhi near New Delhi Railway Station.

Northern Railways is one of nine old zones of Indian Railways and also the biggest in terms of network having 6807 kilometer route. It covers the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and the Union territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.

Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor or Eastern DFC (EDFC) is proposed freight corridor in India by Indian Railways. It is going to be a broad gauge corridor. This will have double line and will be electrified. Due to lack of space the section from Ludhiana in Punjab to Khurja in Uttar Pradesh will be single line electrified. This corridor will cover total distance of 1839 km. This corridor will also pass through Dadri (The origin point of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor) which will serve as a junction.

This corridor will cover first 447 km of Ludhiana - Dadri -Khurja section with single electrified track. After this the remaining line will be double track electrified up to Dankuni in West Bengal. This will cover important stations of Sahnewal, Doraha, Ludhiana, Sirhind, Rajpura, Ambala, Saharanpur, Meerut, Hapur, Aligarh, Hathras, Barhan, Tundla, Firozabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad and Mughalsarai. To reduce load over main line this line will have many junctions. The proposed junctions on this line are Dhandhari kalan, Sirhind, Rajpura, Khalanaur, Khurja, Daudkhan, Tundla, Bhaupur, Prempur, Cheoki / Naini, Jeonathpur, Mughalsarai, Ganj khwaja, Son Nagar railway station, Gomoh, Andal and Dankuni. The EDFC corridor which passes through the state of Uttar Pradesh covers a distance of 1049 km of the total length of 1839 km (57.04%) of the corridor length. This study is related to the proposed stretch (approx. 222.07 km) of Khurja – Pilkhani Section of EDFC passing through the 6 (six) Districts of Ghazaiabad, Hapur, Bulandsahar, Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar and Saharanpur.

C. Project Districts

1. Ghaziabad District

Present Ghaziabad city was established by Ghaziuddin, a minister of emperor Muhammad Shah in the year 1740. On his name it was named Ghaziuddin Nagar, which later on changed into Ghaziabad. The district of Ghaziabad came into existence on 14th November 1976. It was formed out of the areas of the old undivided districts, Meerut and Bulandshahr. The district of Ghaziabad lies in the doab of famous rivers of northern India, the Ganga and the Yamuna in the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh. The district is administratively divided into four tehsils namely Modinagar, Garhmukteshwar, Ghaziabad and Hapur. Ghaziabad district is bounded on the northwest by Baghpat District, on the north by Meerut District, on the east by Hapur District, on the southeast by Bulandshahr District, on the southwest by Gautam Buddha Nagar District, and on the west by Delhi state across the Yamuna River. The main crops grown in this district are Sugarcane, Wheat, Paddy Mustard, Sorghum (Fodder). Major farming enterprise comprises of Crop, Dairy Farming, Horticulture (flower cultivation) and Bee keeping. In some areas Poultry Farming, Fisheries and Mushroom cultivation in green houses and Vermi compost is also carried out.

2. Bulandshahr District

The district is named after the headquarters town of Bulandshahr. The place is said to have been founded by Parmal, a Tomar Chief of Ahar and was originally called 'Banchchati' (land reclaimed from forest). According to an unsupported local tradition, it subsequently received the name of Ahibaran, either from its being a stronghold of the Nagar tribe or else from the name of the Tomar king Ahibaran. Later the district came to be known variously as Baran and Uchchainagar or Uncha nagar (high town) because it rises high above the surrounding country. The name was Persianised into Bulandshahr in medieval times. The history of Bulandshahr begins even before 1200 B.C. The early history of the region, comprising bulk of the present districts of Bulandshahr and adjoining Meerut in the north, finds mention in such epics as the Mahabharata and in the Puranas, begins with the famous Paurava Kings Dushyanta and Bharat.

District Bulandshahr lies in western region of the State. The district is administratively divided into seven tahsils namely Sikandrabad, Bulandshahr, Siana, Anupshahr, Debai, Shikarpur and Khurja. Total area of the district is 4512.0 Sq. Km. The rural area covers 4338.5 Sq. Km. and urban recorded 173.5 Sq. Km. Bulandshahr District is in Meerut Division of Uttar Pradesh located between Ganges and Yamuna rivers. The district is bounded on the south by Aligarh District, on the west by Gautam Budh Nagar, on the south west by Khair Tehsil and on the north by Ghaziabad District. The main crops grown in this district are Rice, Wheat, Maize, Wheat, Sugarcane, Mustard, Sorghum(Fodder) Pulses (Moong) Ratoon and vegetable (Toria) cultivation. Major farming enterprise comprises of Crop, Dairy Farming, Bee keeping and Goatery.

3. Meerut District

District Meerut is said to be associated with the earlier tradition of the Hindus according to which Maya, the father-in-law of Ravana, founded this place which has, therefore, been called Maidant-Ka-Khera. According to another version Maya a distinguished architect, got land from king Yudhishthira on which the city of Meerut now stands and he called this place Mayarashtra, a name which in course of time became shortened to Meerut. The creation of Meerut may go even as far back as 6000 years before the classical age of Vedas. As mythology would put it Meerut was the hometown of the classical king Ravana's wife called Mandodari.

The Muslim Sultanate made its first inroads in this area after the defeat of King Prithviraj Chauhan in 1192. After the first Sultan Qutub-ud-din Aibak's rule Meerut district was under Sultan Babbar who constructed a mosque in Garh Mukteshwar in 1283. Meerut area was under Syed rule upto 1451 when the sultan of Jaunpur, Hussain Sharif, attacked Meerut and Bahlol Lodi made a compromise with him. After the battle of Panipat, Meerut came under the first Mughal Babar, in 1526 with a brief gap of Shershah Suri's regime from 1540 to 1556 after which Humayun regained this area, followed by the illustrious period of Akbar the great, which was an era of reformation, reconstruction, and also of the evolution of the composite Hindu-Muslim culture. Akbar even had established one of his mints in Meerut. The last Mughal emperor Aurangzeb even named a few towns after him. In 1739 Nadir Shah's invasion again shook the peace and freedom loving people of Meerut down to their heels. Nadir and his army looted Meerut and committed enormous atrocities here. The district was established under British rule in 1818 and on establishment constituted the then tehsils of Meerut, Ghaziabad, Mawana, Baghpat, Sardhana and Hapur.

It is the second largest city in the National Capital Region of India (the largest being Delhi), and as of 2011 the 33rd most populous urban agglomeration. It is also divisional headquarters Meerut Mandal (Commissionary). The city lies 70 km northeast of the national capital New Delhi, and 453 km northwest of the state capital, Lucknow. The city is one of the largest producers of sports goods, and the largest producer of musical instruments in India. The city is also an education hub in western Uttar Pradesh.

Administrative point of view the district is divided into 03 tahsils namely Sardhana, Mawana and Meerut. There are 12 Development Blocks in the district namely Sarurpur Khurd, Sardhana, Daurala, Mawana Kalan, Hastinapur, Parikshitgarh, Machra, Rohta, Meerut, Rajpura,

Kharkhoda and Janikhurd. There are 459 Gram Sabhas and 663 Revenue villages with 604 inhabited villages and 59 uninhabited villages in the district. In Census 2011 the district covered 14 statutory Towns and 4 census towns. Statutory Towns comprises 01 Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation), 2 Nagar Palika Parishad, 10 Nagar Panchayats and 01 Cantonment Board.

Meerut District lies in Indo-Gangetic plains. It is bound on the north by Muzaffar Nagar district, in the south by Bulandshahar district while Ghaziabad and Baghpat districts form the southern and western limits. The river Ganges forms the eastern boundary and separates the district from Moradabad district and Bijnor district. The Hindon forms the western boundary and separates the district from Baghpat. The soil is composed of pleistocene and sub-recent alluvial sediments transported and deposited by river action from the Himalayan region comprising of Loam, Sandy Loam, Loamy sand, Silty loam and Clay loam. These alluvial deposits are unconsolidated. Lithologically, sediments consist of clay, silt and fine to coarse sand. Land is very fertile for growing crops, especially wheat, sugarcane, rice, ratoon, and vegetables (potatoes, cucurbits). Crop production, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture (Flower) and Apiculture are among the major enterprises of the farming system prevailing in the district. Poultry and piggery has also emerged as new enterprises.

4. Hapur District

Hapur is said to have been founded in the 10th century. It was granted by Daulat Scindia to his French general Pierre Cuillier-Perron at the end of the 18th century. Under the British Raj, Hapur was within Meerut District, was surrounded by several fine groves, and carried on considerable trade in sugar, grain, cotton, timber, bamboo, and brass utensils. The important cavalry remount depot and farm of Babugarh adjoined the town.

Hapur (known earlier as Haripur) is a city in, as well as the headquarters of, Hapur district, in western Uttar Pradesh, India. Located about 60 kilometres (37 mi) east of New Delhi, the city is part of the Delhi National Capital Region (NCR). National Highway 24, connecting Delhi-Lucknow, passes through the city. Hapur is known as a manufacturing center for stainless steel pipes, sewing machines, and wood and paper products.

Hapur District has an average elevation of 213 meters (699 feet). It is bound on the north by Meerut, in the south by Bulandshahr, while Ghaziabad forms the southern and western limits. Amroha District (formerly Jyotiba Phule Agar) lies to the east. The river Ganges forms the eastern boundary and home to the sacred place known as 'Garhmukteshwar' where lakhs of people come every year for pilgrimage. The ground is not rocky and there are no mountains. Hapur is part of the Indus-Gangetic Plain, the soil composed of pleistocene and more recent alluvial sediments transported and deposited by river action from the Himalayan region. These alluvial deposits are unconsolidated. Lithologically, sediments consist of clay, silt and fine to coarse sand comprising of sandy loam soil, loam soil and clay loam soils. Land is very fertile for growing crops, especially wheat, sugarcane (Ratoon), rice, bajra, blackgram, greengram, maize, sorghum (fodder), pigeon peas, and vegetables (potato, cucurbits). Also, the river 'Kali Nadi' issues from the outskirts of the city.

5. Muzaffar Nagar

The district is named after its headquarters town, Muzaffarnagar, which was founded in the reign of Shahjahan at the site of an old town known as Sarot or Sarwat. Abdul Muzaffar Khan, a minister of the emperor Shahjahan, received from him in jagir forty villages in Parganas Khatauli and Sarwat, along with the title Khan-i-Jahan Shah-Jahani. He founded the city of Muzaffarnagar in 1633 with lands of KHERA & SUJRU. It was, however, completed by his son, Abdul Mansur Khan and named Muzaffar Nagar after his late father Abdul Muzaffar Khan. The name did not remain restricted to the town only and in course of time the district also came to be called Muzaffar Nagar. The early history of the district is associated with Rigveda when the entire region of doab of Ganga and Yamuna was called Madhyadesha. The coins and archaeological findings conjecture that the district was dominated by Mauryan rulers, Shungas and Kushanas. In the middle of the seventh century A.D. it was included in the principalities under the king Harsha. Towards the latter half of the 14th century Saiyeds of Bahra influenced the local history of the district. In the Mughal period, Babar in his fifth expedition passed down the doab through this district.

After the capture of Meerut and execution of Ghulam Qadir in 1788 by the Marathas marched northwards through doab and annexed the northern districts of which Ghani Bahadur of Banda became the first Governor. After the conquest in 1803 by the British, the district was attached to Moradabad. In August 1804 the area comprising the present district of Muzaffar Nagar was assigned to Saharanpur. For the first two years the part of the district was administered by resident of Delhi. It was in 1824 when the district was formed by creating a sub-collectorship at Muzaffar Nagar. Soon the British established themselves in India and 1826 Muzaffarnagar became a revenue district of East India Company regime. In 1826 sub-collectorship was converted into regular district and further changes took place. Consequent upon the settlement of 1838-40 the next great series of change took place in 1841. In 1853 settlement villages from Meerut transferred to Muzaffar Nagar district and the process continued to the next successive settlements of 1860-68.

The district has a history of active participation in freedom struggle during twentieth century. The people of the district took part in all the movements initiated by the great national leaders. During the first struggle for freedom in 1857 a lot of action was done in the District. During that period British property was destroyed and treasury was looted. British officers and soldiers were killed. But this reprisal against British rule was ruthlessly crushed.

Liyakat Ali Khan the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was from Muzaffarnagar. Thus we have tried to scan through the historical outlines of the district. From the period of Harappan culture to present day Muzaffarnagar has been full of activities and always in the news.

Presently the district has 06 tahsils namely Kairana, Shamli, Muzaffar Nagar, Budhana, Jansath and Khatauli (newly created tahsil after 2001 Census). There are 14 Development Blocks in the district namely Un, Kairana, Thana Bhawan, Shamli, Kandhla, Charthawal, Purkazi, Muzaffarnagar, Baghara, Budhana, Shahpur, Morna, Jansath and Khatauli. There are 687 Gram Sabhas and 1019 Revenue villages with 880 inhabited villages and 139 uninhabited villages in the district. In urban area there are 20 statutory Towns and 07 Census Towns. Statutory Towns comprises of 05 Nagar Palika Parishad and 12 Nagar Panchayats.

Muzaffar Nagar District of Uttar Pradesh state in northern India. It is well known for its agricultural prosperity (Highest agricultural GDP in UP) and is one of the most prosperous districts of Uttar Pradesh. This district, being one of the highest producer of sugarcane in the country, is also known as "Sugar Bowl of India". Apart from sugarcane, wheat, paddy, Black gram, Lentil, Gram, Pea, Pigeon Pea and Mustard, Sunflower, Potato and Cotton are some of the crops grown in this district. It is part of Saharanpur division. The town of Muzaffar Nagar is the district headquarters. Muzaffar Nagar district, situated in the fertile Doab region of Yamuna and Ganges rivers, was suitable for human habitation in ancient times. Its total area is 3008 Sq.m. The greatest length of district, from east to west, is 97.6 km, and its greatest breadth, from north to south, 57.6 km; the average length and breadth are about 85 km and 50 km respectively. It has an average elevation of 232 metres. The district is covered by two major holy rivers from two sides; in the east there is the Ganges and in the west there is the Yamuna. The neighbouring districts, Shamli district to its west and (Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh) to the east, respectively; Saharanpur and Meerut districts are to its north and south. Muzaffar Nagar is an important industrial district with sugar, steel and paper being the major products. Apart from agriculture Horticulture (Flower) and Fisheries are among the major enterprises of the farming system prevailing in the district.

6. Saharanpur District

The district is named after its headquarters town Saharanpur which was founded during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq. It was named by him after Shah Haran Chisti, a celebrated saint, whose shrine is still venerated in the town. The district lies in the north-west part of the newly created Saharanpur Division in the northern most portions of the Ganga and Yamuna doab, bounded on the north by the Siwalik range.

During the reign of Bahlol Lodi (1451-1489) a Muslim colony was founded at Behat (pargana Ghaziabad, tahsil Saharanpur) by Shah Abdullah. The town of Sultanpur (in tahsil Nakur) is also said to have been founded by this sultan and probably a mosque and a fort, the ruins of which lie to the south-east of the main site were built by him.

In the following year (1527 AD), the famous Saint Shah Abdul Ruddus, a disciple of Shaikh Muhammad, a descendant of Abu Hanifah and son of Shaikh Arif founded the Sarai, or new town of Gangoh and died there in 1536/37 AD. His mission was followed by the conversion of many of the Rajputs, Gujar and Taga inhabitants of the district and it materially strengthened the Muslim element in the population. Saharanpur was then under the governor of Delhi and the district remained in the possession of Babar and after him, his son Humayun who succeeded Babar in 1530 AD. In the 17th Century the Pirzada family of the Saiyads of Ambahta gained

prominence under their leader Shah Abdul Maali. In 1774, the Sikhs put in an appearance and ravaged the entire upper doab, plundering nearly every considerable town from Saharanpur to Meerut.

There is practically nothing of note in the political history of the district till the outbreak of the freedom struggle in 1857. The district saw lot of disturbances and the people rose against the British. There was revolt in the British troops especially as the Indian sepoys had also revolted.

By the end of 1857 order had began to be gradually restored in the district, revenue began to be collected; garrison was strengthened by the arrival of Punjab irregular cavalry. In 1864, the railway line from Saharanpur to Delhi was opened.

On 11th April, 1997 before the creation of Saharanpur Division this district was part of Meerut Division. In the north of the district lie district Dehradun of Uttarakhand, Yamuna Nagar and Karhal of Haryana in the west and district Muzaffarnagar and district Hardwar of Uttarakhand in the south. District Hardwar was also a part of this district before 28th December, 1998.

Presently the district has 05 tahsils namely Saharanpur, Behat, Nakur, Deoband and Rampur Maniharan (newly created tahsil after 2001 census). There are 11 Development Blocks in the district viz., Puwarka, Ballia Kheri, Sadauli Kadeem, Muzaffarabad, Sarsawan, Nakur, Gangoh, Nanauta, Rampur Maniharan, Nagal and Deoband. There are 766 Gram Sabhas and 1572 Revenue villages with 1243 inhabited villages and 329 uninhabited villages in the district. In Census 2011 the district covered 11 statutory Towns and 5 census towns. Statutory Towns comprises of 01 Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation), 4 Nagar Palika Parishad and 6 Nagar Panchayats

Saharanpur district is the northern most of the districts of Uttar Pradesh state, India. Bordering the states of Haryana and Uttarakhand, and close to the foothills of Shivalik range, it lies in the northern part of the Doab region. It is primarily an agricultural area. The soil in this District comprises of a mix of Sandy, Sandy loam & loam and clay loam soil. Some of the main crops grown in the district are Paddy, Wheat, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Urad, Maize, Gram, Lentil, Mustard and Pea. Apart from Agriculture major enterprises systems comprises of Horticultural and Animal Husbandry.

Saharanpur is located at about 130 kilometres (81 mi) south-southeast from Chandigarh and 170 kilometres (110 mi) north-northeast from Delhi. It has an average elevation of 284 metres (932 ft). The river Yamuna forms its boundary in the west, separating it from the Karnal and Yamunanagar districts of Haryana. In the east lies the district of Haridwar which was part of the district of Saharanpur until 1989, and in the south lies the district of Muzaffarnagar. At the time of the British Rule District Muzaffarnagar was also a part of the district of Saharanpur. The district is rectangular in shape and lies between 29 degrees 34 minutes 45 seconds and 30 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds north latitude and 77 degrees 9 minutes and 78 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds east longitude. Its total area is 3860 square kilometers. The main characteristics of the district can be divided into four parts.

1. The Shivalik Hill Tract
2. The Bhabar Land
3. Bangar Land
4. Khadar Land (Yamuna, Hindon)
5. Chilkana sarsawa highway

Important Rivers

- The Yamuna
- The Solani
- The Hindon
- The Ratmau
- The Nagdev

All the rivers of the district flow into either the Yamuna or the Ganges.

The district is part of a fertile belt. A well-developed irrigation system of Gangetic-canal and tube-wells supports a thriving agricultural economy of multiple crops and bumper yields. In addition to farming of major food grain crops like wheat, rice etc., cash crops like sugar cane and potatoes etc. are cultivated on a wide scale. Fruit orchards and horticulture are also important for local and export markets. Even though Dehradun is more famous for basmati rice, a lot of it is grown in the Saharanpur area.

From the view point of industries and trade the region has great importance. The district has several agro-based industries: paper, tobacco, wood-work etc. A multinational cigarette manufacturing company, the Indian Tobacco Company (ITC Limited), is located in Saharanpur. The region produces agro-based and industrial goods which are sent to the various parts of the country. The trade flourishes and can be divided into three categories: A). Food - Grains, Vegetables and Fruits. Milk and milk products. B). Agro Based Industries - The most important industries are Sugar, Gur, (Cotton) Textile and Cigarettes. C). Industrial Goods- Paper, Sugarcane, Hosiery Material & Wood Carving.

Besides exporting goods from here the region also imports Coal, Iron-ore, Cement, Salt, Petroleum Products, Fertilizers, Oil-Seeds and Leather from Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi and Bihar.

D. Other Features

1. Households Details

Households details of Uttar Pradesh and project districts are given in Table 3.1 which shows that most of the households are in rural areas compared to the urban areas.

Table3.1: Details on Households

Name/Particulars	Total Households	Total (Rural)	Total(Urban)	Percentage(Rural)	Percentage (Urban)
Uttar Pradesh	33448035	25685942	7762093	76.79	23.21

Ghaziabad	850676	248050	602626	29.16	70.84
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	587529	440668	146861	75.00	25.00
Meerut	579110	271679	307431	46.91	53.09
Muzaffarnagar	676642	475749	200893	70.31	29.69
Saharanpur	597656	408198	189458	68.30	31.70

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and re-named in 2012

2. Demography

Details on population of Uttar Pradesh and project districts are given in Table 3.2. About 77.33% of Uttar Pradesh's population is rural and 22.27% population is urban.

Table 3.2: Details on Total Population

Name/Particulars	Total Population	Total Rural	Total Urban	Percentage (Rural)	Percentage (Urban)
Uttar Pradesh	199812341	155317278	44495063	77.73	22.27
Ghaziabad	4681645	1519098	3162547	32.45	67.55
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	3499171	2631742	867429	75.21	24.79
Meerut	3443689	1684507	1759182	48.92	51.08
Muzaffarnagar	4143512	2952200	1191312	71.25	28.75
Saharanpur	3466382	2399856	1066526	69.23	30.77

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and re-named in 2012

3. Male and Female Population

In Uttar Pradesh, 52.29% of the total population is male and 47.71% population is female. The sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh is 912 (Females per thousand males). Details are given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Details on Male/ Female Population

Name/Particulars	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female	Percentage (Male)	Percentage (Female)	Sex Ratio
Uttar Pradesh	199812341	104480510	95331831	52.29	47.71	912.44
Ghaziabad	4681645	2488834	2192811	53.16	46.84	
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	
Bulandsahar	3499171	1845260	1653911	52.73	47.27	
Meerut	3443689	1825743	1617946	53.02	46.98	
Muzaffarnagar	4143512	2193434	1950078	52.94	47.06	
Saharanpur	3466382	1834106	1632276	52.91	47.09	

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and renamed in 2012

4. Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population

Out of the total population of Uttar Pradesh, 20.70% of population belongs to Scheduled Caste and 0.57% of the population belongs to Scheduled Tribe. Scheduled Tribe population is very less in the project districts also. Details are given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Details on SC and ST Population

Name/Particulars	Total Population	Total SC Population	Percentage of SC Population	Total ST Population	Percentage of ST Population
Uttar Pradesh	199812341	41357608	20.70	1134273	0.57
Ghaziabad	4681645	773463	16.52	3968	0.08
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	3499171	725600	20.74	198	0.0057
Meerut	3443689	624149	18.12	3390	0.10
Muzaffarnagar	4143512	561250	13.54	317	0.008
Saharanpur	3466382	764450	22.05	980	0.028

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and re-named in 2012

5. Male and Female Population among the Scheduled Caste

Details on male and female percentage of scheduled caste population are given in Table 3.5. Male population among the SC is more compared to the female population among the SC.

Table 3.5: Male and Female Population among SC

Name/Particulars	Total Population (SC)	Total Male (SC)	Total Female (SC)	Percentage SC (Male)	Percentage SC (Female)
Uttar Pradesh	41357608	21676975	19680633	52.41	47.59
Ghaziabad	4681645	412750	360713	8.82	7.70
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	3499171	384743	340857	11.00	9.74
Meerut	3443689	334198	289951	9.70	8.42
Muzaffarnagar	4143512	298587	262663	7.21	6.34
Saharanpur	3466382	407029	357421	11.74	11.74

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and renamed in 2012

6. Male and Female Population among the Scheduled Tribe

Details on male and female percentage of scheduled tribe population are given in Table 3.6. Male population among the ST is more compared to the female population among the ST. Among the total ST population in Uttar Pradesh, 51.23% are male and 48.77% are female.

Table 3.6: Male and Female Population among ST

Name/Particulars	Total Population (ST)	Total Male (ST)	Total Female (ST)	Percentage ST (Male)	Percentage ST (Female)
Uttar Pradesh	1134273	581083	553190	51.23	48.77
Ghaziabad	4681645	2104	1864	0.045	0.040
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do- 2104
Bulandsahar	3499171	118	80	0.003	0.002

Meerut	3443689	1828	1562	0.053	0.045
Muzaffarnagar	4143512	176	141	0.004	0.003
Saharanpur	3466382	517	463	0.015	0.013

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and renamed in 2012

7. Literacy

The total literate population in Uttar Pradesh is 57.25% compared to the total population and 42.75% of the total population is illiterate. The magnitude of illiteracy in Uttar Pradesh and the project districts are high. Details are given in Table 3.7

Table 3.7: Literate and Illiterate Population

Name/Particulars	Total Population	Total Literate	Percentage of Literate	Total illiterate	Percentage of illiterate
Uttar Pradesh	199812341	114397555	57.25	85414786	42.75
Ghaziabad	4681645	3123264	66.71	1558381	33.29
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	3499171	2031656	58.06	1467515	41.94
Meerut	3443689	2141488	62.19	1302201	37.81
Muzaffarnagar	4143512	2417339	58.34	1726173	41.66
Saharanpur	3466382	2077108	59.92	1389274	40.08

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and renamed in 2012

8. Literacy among Male and Female

Among the literate population, male literacy is higher compared to female literacy in Uttar Pradesh (59.65% male and 40.35% female) and also in the project districts. Details are given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Male and Female Literacy

Name/Particulars	Total Population (Literate)	Total Male(Literate)	Total Female(Literate)	Percentage (Male)	Percentage (Female)
Uttar Pradesh	114397555	68234964	46162591	59.65	40.35
Ghaziabad	3123264	1811397	1311867	58.00	42.00
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	2031656	1253314	778342	61.69	38.31
Meerut	2141488	1254520	886968	58.58	41.42
Muzaffarnagar	2417339	1448528	968811	59.92	40.08
Saharanpur	2077108	1220114	856994	58.74	41.26

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and renamed in 2012

9. Illiteracy among Male and Female

As discussed above, among the illiterate population, females constitute higher percentage compared to male illiterate. Details are given in Table 3.9

Table 3.9: Male and Female Illiteracy

Name/Particulars	Total Population (Illiterate)	Total Male(Illiterate)	Total Female(Illiterate)	Percentage (Male)	Percentage (Female)
Uttar Pradesh	85414786	36245546	49169240	42.43	57.57
Ghaziabad	1558381	677437	880944	43.47	56.53
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	1467515	591946	875569	40.34	59.66
Meerut	1302201	571223	730978	43.87	56.13
Muzaffarnagar	1726173	744906	981267	43.15	56.85
Saharanpur	1389274	613992	775282	44.20	55.80

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and renamed in 2012

10. Total Workers (Male and Female)

Out of the total workers in Uttar Pradesh, 75.74% of population are male workers and 24.26% are female workers. Detailed break ups on various workers in Uttar Pradesh and project districts are given in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Details on Workers

Name/Particulars	Total Population (Work)	Total Male (Work)	Total Female (Work)	Percentage (Male)	Percentage (Female)
Uttar Pradesh	65814715	49846762	15967953	75.74	24.26
Ghaziabad	1520538	1231615	288923	81.00	19.00
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	1173260	897815	275445	76.52	23.48
Meerut	1090539	898810	191729	82.42	17.58
Muzaffarnagar	1291644	1081569	210075	45.40	8.82
Saharanpur	1037344	911136	126208	87.83	12.67

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and renamed in 2012

11. Total Non-Workers (Male and Female)

Out of the total non-workers in Uttar Pradesh, 40.77% of population are male non-workers and 59.23 % are female non-workers. Detailed break ups on various workers in Uttar Pradesh and project districts are given in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Details on Non Workers

Name/Particulars	Total Population (Non-Work)	Total Male (Non-Work)	Total Female (Non-Work)	Percentage (Male)	Percentage (Female)
Uttar Pradesh	133997626	54633748	79363878	40.77	59.23
Ghaziabad	3161107	1257219	1903888	39.77	60.23
Hapur*	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bulandsahar	2325911	947445	1378466	40.73	59.27
Meerut	2353150	926933	1426217	39.39	60.61
Muzaffarnagar	2851868	1111865	1740003	38.99	61.01
Saharanpur	2429038	922970	1506068	38.00	62.00

Name/Particulars	Total Population (Non-Work)	Total Male (Non-Work)	Total Female (Non-Work)	Percentage (Male)	Percentage (Female)

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Note* Hapur was formerly a part of Ghaziabad. It was formed and renamed in 2012

E. Impact on Gender

The predominant activity of women is household work, where they spend most of their time. Additionally, women are also involved in agriculture activity. Women will not be affected negatively due to the project. Any negative impacts on women headed households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed families, if found. Additionally, women headed families are considered as vulnerable and provisions for additional assistance have been made in the entitlement matrix of the RP. Provision for equal wages and health and safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA. Therefore, the sub project activities will not have any negative impact on women.

F. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

Government of India, under Article 342 of the Constitution, considers the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples [Scheduled Tribes (ST)]:

1. tribes' primitive traits;
2. distinctive culture;
3. shyness with the public at large;
4. geographical isolation; and
5. social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe.

Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the 'mainstream' society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes. STs, who have no modern means of subsistence, with distinctive culture and are characterized by socio-economic backwardness, could be identified as Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous people are also characterized by cultural continuity. Constitution of India identifies schedule areas which are predominately inhabited by such people. The proposed transmission lines are located in Uttar Pradesh, which has no schedule area as such. Hence, no indigenous population is envisaged in the project area.

Government of India has notified Scheduled area to safeguard the interests of indigenous people. Constitution bestows special power to governor, for validating laws, to be implemented in scheduled V areas. Similarly, autonomous councils have been constituted to safeguard interests of indigenous people in Scheduled VI areas. Laws such as PESA Act, 1996, extends the vision of self governance (as enshrined in DPSP given in constitution), to

the schedule V areas. Several other safeguards are in place to counter the vulnerability imposed upon indigenous people because of their origin and socio economic background. However, as already mentioned above, there are no notified scheduled areas in Uttar Pradesh. As the proposed project is totally confined in the state of Uttar Pradesh, so it won't have any impact on indigenous people. No laws / policies applicable for indigenous people shall be applicable in project area.

ANNEXURE 4.1: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN RFCT-LARR, 2013 AND WORLD BANK POLICY (O.P) - 4.12, ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

TOPICS/ISSUES/AREAS	WORLD BANK OP4.12	RFCT- LARR-2013
Application of LA	Direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects. Applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	Section 2 Applicable to projects where government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including PSU and for public purpose; for PPP where ownership of land continues to vest with govt; private companies where 80% of land owners ¹ have given consent or 70% in case of PPP.
Principle of avoidance	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project design	Alternatives to be considered as Act in chapter II, point # 4 (d) says "extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum needed for the project; and (e) says land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and not found feasible.
Linkages with other projects		No such provision
Application of R&R	Same as above	In addition to the above, Section 2(3) land purchased by private company as prescribed by Govt. or when part acquired by Government
Affected area	Involuntary take of land resulting in loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood	Section3(b): Area notified for 'acquisition'
Family		Section 3(m) includes person, his and her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and sisters dependent. Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family.
Affected family for eligibility	All adversely affected people whether have formal legal rights or do	Section 3 (a): whose land and other immovable property acquired. (b)&(e): Family residing in affected area such as labourers, tenants, dependent on forest and water bodies, etc whose primary source of livelihood is affected due to acquisition (c) Scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers whose

¹ Land Owner – whose land and immovable property acquired and land assigned by state or central govt under any scheme (Section 3 c (i) and (v))

TOPICS/ISSUES/AREAS	WORLD BANK OP4.12	RFCT- LARR-2013
	not have formal legal rights on land	rights recognized under the Forest Dwellers Act 2006. (f) Family assigned land by state or central government under any schemes (g) Family residing on any land in urban area that will be acquired or primary source of livelihood affected by acquisition.
Cut-Off date	Date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. In practice it is the date of census.	Section 3 c (ii), (iv) (vi): Families residing for preceding 3 yrs or more prior to “acquisition of land”.
Non-application of Chapter II	Stand-alone SIA for all investments	Section 6(2): Irrigation projects where EIA is required under other laws, provisions of SIA not applicable.
Consultation – Phase I during preparation	Consultation a continuous process during planning and implementation	Section 4(1) date issued for <i>first consultation</i> with PRIs, Urban local bodies, Municipalities, etc to carry out SIA. Section 5: Public hearing of SIA in affected area. Provide adequate publicity of date and time.
Time duration to prepare SIA and SIMP	Draft Social Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and or Social Management Framework prepared before appraisal.	Section 4 (2): within six months from the date of its commencement.
Disclosure – Stage I	To be disclosed before appraisal and 120 days before board date.	Section 6(1): Translated in local language available in PRI institutions and local urban government bodies; district administrative offices and websites of concerned. Government agency.
Formation of Expert Group to appraise SIA and SIMP	Appraised by Bank staff	Section 7(1): Constitute a multi-disciplinary Expert Group include members of decentralized got Institutes (PRIs, ULBs).
Time stipulated for Group to submit its report	Before the decision meeting for appraisal	Section 7(4): Submit its report within two months from the date of its constitution
Scope of work of the Expert group	Social Assessment, resettlement action Plan reviewed and appraised by Bank staff and approved by Regional safeguard advisor	Section 7 (4) (a&b): assess whether it serves any public purpose or not; if social costs outweigh potential benefits then should be abandoned; Section 7 (5) (a&b): if serves public purpose, then it has considered minimum land acquisition, and alternate options to minimize displacement; potential benefits outweigh social costs
Consultation – Phase II during appraisal	In practice consultation workshops are organized in project affected areas at district and state level.	Section 2 (2): Prior consent of 80% and 70% of land owners in PPP and where private company has approached the got to acquire balance land has been obtained,
Disclosure – Stage II	Information dissemination through the planning and implementation	Section 7 (6): recommendations of expert group under 7(4&5) to be made public in local language in district and block administrative office and PRIs
Minimize impact on multi-	Select feasible design that has minimal adverse	Section 10: In case multi-crop land is to be acquired under exceptional circumstances, the area to be

TOPICS/ISSUES/AREAS	WORLD BANK OP4.12	RFCT- LARR-2013
crop land	impact.	acquired cannot exceed aggregate of land of all projects in district or state. The area to be acquired cannot exceed the total net sown area of the district or state. Wasteland equivalent to twice the area acquired will be developed.
Information dissemination of preliminary notice	Continuous part of the preparation and participation	Section 11 (1), (2) & (3): Notice published in local language and meetings called of gram sabahs, municipalities to provide full information about the purpose of the project, summary of SIA and particulars of administrator appointed for R&R' summary of R&R scheme
Updating land records	To be part of RAP	Section 11 (5): Once established that the land is required for public purpose, accordingly notice to be issued under section 19 following which land records to be updated within two months
Census and preparation of R&R schemes	To be part of RAP	Section 16 (1) (2): carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including time line for implementation.
Information dissemination and Public hearing - Stage III	Consultation throughout the process is mandatory	Section 16(4)&(5): mandatory to disseminate information on R&R scheme including resettlement area and organize public hearing on the Draft R&R scheme in each Gram Sabha, Municipality and consultations in Scheduled area as required under PESA.
Approval of R&R Scheme		Section 17 & 18: Draft R&R Scheme to be finalized after addressing objections raised during public hearing and approved.
Final declaration of R&R Scheme	Approved RAP including budgetary provisions to implement it	Section 19 (2): Only after the requiring body has deposited the money will the got issue the notice along with 19(1) .
Time period stipulated.	Included in RAP - Time line synchronized with Government's procedures or adopts innovative methods to reduce the time which is based operated on the principles of participation and transparency.	Section 19 (2): the entire process to update land records, disseminate information, preliminary survey, census, hearing of objections, preparation of R&R schemes and approval, deposit of money must complete within 12 months from the date on which section 11, the preliminary notice issued. Section 19 (7): If the final declaration not made within 12 months of section 11 (1), the process will lapse, except under special circumstances.
Preparation of land acquisition plans		Section 20: Land marked, measured for preparation of acquisition plans.
Hearing of claims		Section 21(1) (2): Notices issued indicating govt's intension to take possession of land, and claims on compensation and R&R can be made not less than one month and not more than six month from the

TOPICS/ISSUES/AREAS	WORLD BANK OP4.12	RFCT- LARR-2013
Time period stipulated for declaring the award	Included in RAP.	date of issue of section 21(1). Section 25: It is required to announce the award within 12 months of issue of Section 19 (final declaration to acquire land, approved R&R scheme) after completing land acquisition plans, hearing of objection, settling individual claims for declaration of the award. If award not made within the stipulated time, the entire proceedings will lapse.
LA Act 1984 deem to lapse and RFCT-LAR&R - 2013 is applicable		Section 24: where award is not declared under section 11, or where made five years ago but land not taken in possession or where award declared but money not deposited in the account of majority of beneficiary.
Methodology for determining market value for land	Full replacement Cost	Section 26 and First Schedule: Recognizes 3 methods and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in Schedule First; compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not available floor price can be set; steps to be taken to update the market value.
Valuation of structures	Full Replacement cost	Section 29 (1) without deducting the depreciated value.
Solatium and interest		Section 30(1) 100% of the compensation amount Section 30(3): 12% per annum on the market rate from the date of notification of SIA to the date of ward or land taken over
R&R Award	Total cost included in RAP to resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons and assist in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher	Section 31, Second Schedule: A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation. Second Schedule: Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a prices equal to compensation' jobs or one-time payment or annuity for 20 years' subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc
Transparency		Section 37(1): Information of each individual family including loss, compensation awarded, etc will be available on the website.
Possession of land	Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been	Section 38(1): Land will be taken over by the government within three months of compensation and 6 months of R&R benefits disbursed; infrastructure facilities at resettlement sites will be completed within 18 months from the date of award made under section 30 for compensation; in case of irrigation and hydro projects R&R completed six months prior to

TOPICS/ISSUES/AREAS	WORLD BANK OP4.12	RFCT- LARR-2013
	provided to the displaced persons.	submergence.
Multiple displacement		Section 39: Additional compensation equivalent to compensation determined will be paid to displaced
Acquisition for emergency purpose	Not permeable in bank funded projects	Section 40 (5): 75% additional compensation will be paid over and above the compensation amount
Prior consent before acquisition and alienation	Mandatory to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation with Indigenous people.	Section 41(3) Mandatory to get consent from Gram sabah, Panchayat, Autonomous Councils in Scheduled areas.
Development plans for SC and ST	Indigenous Peoples' Development plan required along with RAP. Land for land for is an option across all sectors.	Section 41: Separate development plans to be prepared, settle land rights before acquisition; provision of for alternate fuel fodder, non-timber produce on forest land to be developed within 5 years; 1/3 rd compensation amount to be paid as first installment and rest at the time of taking possession; ST to be resettled within Scheduled area; land free of cost for community purpose; land alienation will be null and void and ST and SC considered for R&R benefits; fishing rights restored in irrigation and hydle projects; if wish to settle outside the district additional benefits to be provided in monetary terms; all rights enjoyed under other laws will continue. Second Schedule: additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant,
Institutional arrangement	Institutional arrangement must be agreed upon and included in RAP, Indigenous People's Development Plan (IPDP).	Section 43-45: Appointment of administrator, R&R Commissioner, when more than 100 acres of land is to be acquired, R&R Committee will be formed at project level, social audit to be carried out by Gram Sabha and Municipalities.
Change of land use		Section 46(4): Land will not be transferred to the requisitioning authority till R&R is not complied with in full
Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicators and monitoring system included in RAP and IPDP	Section 48-50: Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress
Authority to settle claims		Section 51-74: the Authority will be set up settle any legal disputes that arise from acquisition and R&R, the aggrieved party can move to the high court thereafter.
Exempt from tax and fee		Section 96: Compensation and agreements will not be liable to tax
No change in status of land acquired		Section 99: Once the land is acquired for a particular purpose, its purpose cannot be changed
Return of unutilized land		Section 101: If the acquired land remains unutilized

TOPICS/ISSUES/AREAS	WORLD BANK OP4.12	RFCT- LARR-2013
		for 5 years, then it will be returned to original owner, heir or included in land bank
Distribution of increased value of land transferred		Section102: 40% of appreciated value of acquired land will be distributed to owners provided no development has taken place.

ANNEXURE 6.1: PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS DURING CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (EASTERN DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR PROJECT FROM KHURJA TO PILKHANI)

Description about the Project:

Social Impact Assessment of Khurja-Pilkhani section of proposed Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor

- Length of the existing route from Khurja – Pilkhani is approximately 220.7 km
- Covers 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. (i) Hapur, (ii) Ghaziabad, (iii) Meerut, (iv) Muzaffaranagar, (v) Saharanpur and (vi) Bulandsahar.
- The existing route (from Khurja – Pilkhani) comprises of two rail parallel tracks interspersed with loop line at important stations.
- The section alignment starts from 3.20 km near Khurja and ends in 187.500 at Pilkhani includes 3.2 Km Khurja flyover and two detours (MTC and MOZ detours)

Name of the Village: Geshupur Bhafawat**Date of Consultation: 16-08-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are mostly well aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL. • People are aware of the details of the proposed project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General people's perception about the proposed project is positive • People perceive that the upcoming railway freight corridor project will be beneficial to the railways and nation as a whole • Therefore it is suggested by the people that railways should pay high compensation and at least at par or above the Local Market Rate.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People know about the route alignment as recently the Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) has been completed • The local affected families has also been identified
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed so far
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable as no Land Acquisition has yet taken place the people don't have any experience regarding that
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that the rate of compensation being offered by government and railways is very low as compared to the Local Market Rate for the agricultural land • People want proper survey of their assets like trees, other structures and other assets like tube well pumps, cattle sheds, farming equipment storage sheds etc. • They are demanding single cheque for payment of compensation for all assets like land, trees and for other structural losses so that they don't have to run after the officials for their compensation
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this village there is no community property being affected due to the proposed project • There is no concern or issues about the community related property

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	In this village there are no squatters and non-titled affected people/families affected by the project
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that in future if industries are established from development of Industrial corridor then local people will get employment opportunities • But they also perceive that there is no direct benefit at present from the proposed railway corridor project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers perceive that they will be losing their valuable, precious fertile and high yielding agricultural land permanently • Their permanent source of income will be lost • People also perceive that after land acquisition these farmers will be unable to purchase/ buy same amount of agriculture land for carrying out cultivation/agricultural practices from the compensation that they will get from their land acquisition
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	Peoples' perception is that if government /railway provide employment to the locals then people will give full support and cooperate for the the upcoming project in future
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People feel that if railway provides them employment opportunities then they would like to get involved in the construction activities/works for this project and its related works

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SHYAMBIR SINGH,9761146656	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	BHUPENDRA SINGH, 8937997272	33	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	SACHIN, 9760849832	28	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	DEVENDRA, 8006134513	55	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
5	HARENDRA SINGH, 8958347107	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	MANBIR SINGH	51	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	ASHU, 9258709562	28	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	RAVI, 9917282304	27	Male	STUDENT
9	KANWAR PAL, 9219589105	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	VIKAS, 9917573457	34	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	SURESH PAL, 9639358819	43	Male	
12	YOGENDRA, 8057992665	27	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	HAHIKANT SINGH, 8171302210	69	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	RAJKARAN, 9760243100	56	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	SANJEER, 9634694127	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	AMBIY, 9997558550	28	Male	AGRICULTURE
17	NARESH KUMAR, 8273041010	53	Male	AGRICULTURE
18	HARVIR SINGH, 8800195863	85	Male	AGRICULTURE
19	BHARAT BIR, 9639183847	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	VINOD CHOUDHRY, 7895418700	38	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Mataur**Date of Consultation: 20-08-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are mostly well aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL. • Railway and other officials have visited several times, meetings were arranged and had discussed with the villagers regarding the proposed project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General people's perception about the proposed project is not positive though railway officials have promised them of lot of development in this region • People perceive that due the upcoming railway freight corridor project the life and socio-economic activities specially of the farmers will be disturbed • But they also perceive that if industries grow due to Corridor Development along the linear freight corridor route /Area Development as a result of the proposed project then benefits to the people may be there
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People know about the route alignment as recently the Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) has been completed
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition has not been completed so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed so far to the land looser
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable as no Land Acquisition has yet taken place the people don't have any experience regarding that
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that compensation payment for all assets should be made by cheque by a single payment system • All compensation rate should be equal and there should not be much difference in compensation rates from one village to the other • People feel that compensation rates should be fixed by government/railway officials on the Market Price of the land
7	Is there any community property	In and around this village there no community property

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	In this village there are no squatters and non-titled affected people/families affected by the project
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per peoples' perception no direct benefit at present are foreseen from the proposed railway corridor project • But people have a feeling that that in future if industries are established from development of Industrial corridor then local people will get benefits from the proposed project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that farmers will be losing their valuable, precious fertile and high yielding agricultural land permanently • Their permanent source of income will be lost • People also perceive that after land acquisition there will be no use of compensation money or the resources, if farmers are unable to purchase/ buy same amount of agriculture land at the same rate for carrying out cultivation/agricultural practices from the compensation that they are likely to get from their land acquisition • This will result in large number of unemployment
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate as and when required for this proposed project
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People perceive that it all depends on the initiation of government/railway officials. They feel that, if given opportunity, people will involve themselves in the construction and allied activities/works of the proposed freight corridor project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	PRADEEP CHOUHAN, 9897265386	25	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	VIJENDRA, 9760762043	68	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	ATUR, 7351362660	25	Male	STUDENT
4	TAJPAL, 9897785937	56	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	PANKAJ, 9058130683	19	Male	STUDENT
6	VIKASH, 8445823695	22	Male	
7	BRIJPAL SINGH, 9557774771	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	SUSHIL, 8868929458	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	SANJAY, 9258314431	29	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	UDAYOAL, 9568203684	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	PARMAL, 8954299561	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	VIKAS, 9720367557	30	Male	SERVICE
13	MOHAN SINGH, 9897951355	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	NEERAJ, 8126746725	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	KISHNA PAL, 9917159483	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	HARENDRA, 7500487967	38	Male	SERVICE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
17	JYOTI THAKUR, 8533060188	37	Male	AGRICULTURE
18	VIJAY PAL, 9897782512	38	Male	
19	MAHENDRA	59	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	NARESH, 9837637097	46	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	GAJENDRA SINGH, 9634938538	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
22	NARENDRA, 9634212439	58	Male	AGRICULTURE
23	SHRIPAL SINGH, 9690106347	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
24	SURESH KUMAR	42	Male	LABOUR
25	OMPAL, 989757490	51	Male	SERVICE
26	BHARAT SINGH, 9897957490	4	Male	BUSSINESS
27	RAJNISH, 9719253037	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
28	DAYACHANDRA, 9927759566	76	Male	AGRICULTURE
29	KRIPAL SINGH, 9927625172	68	Male	AGRICULTURE
30	SURENDRA, 9259500637	65	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Uplehara**Date of Consultation: 27-08-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are mostly well aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL. • But as the Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) has just recently been completed, people are not aware how much land will be acquired for the said project by DFCCIL (Railways)
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the general perception of the people railway projects like this are not much beneficial compared to the National Highway Authority Projects (NHAI) for roads. • After completion of the proposed freight corridor project large number of problems are likely to come up for the cultivation of agricultural land • People perceive that railways are trying to acquire land at much low costs then compared to other agencies
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People are not aware about the route alignment. But still they do not have any concern regarding the route alignment
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition has not been completed so far as still some work on JMS is in progress • People perceive that no concerned officials have contacted them and discussed with the villagers regarding compensation
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable as no Land Acquisition has yet taken place the people don't have any experience regarding that
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples' perception is that before finalization of compensation a meeting of the concerned officials should be held with the farmers and land owners regarding their views and other issues and for assets like trees, tube wells and other structures viz. cattle/animal sheds, store house for agricultural equipments, granary storage room etc

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People feel that compensation payment for all assets should be made by cheque by a single payment system so that corruption can be avoided
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	In this village there are no squatters and non-titled affected people/families affected by the project
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	People of this village does not foresee any specific benefits from the proposed DFC project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of this village are majorly dependent on agriculture. Apart from this there are no major source of income for the farmers • People perceive that people/farmers who are mainly dependent on cultivation, many will become landless and will lose their main and permanent source of income due to upcoming of the proposed project
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People are well aware that no one can stop the proposed freight corridor project to come up. Not even the epic judiciary /court of law i.e. Supreme Court of the land can stop the project. So people have no option but to support the proposed project anyhow.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People are perceiving that as per the requirement of this DFC project and halfhearted promises made by concerned/ railway officials majority of the villagers are hoping to get employed in the proposed freight corridor project.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	AMIT KUMAR, 9012899448	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	RAVINDRA KUMAR, 9927809029	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	MOHAN PAL, 9358552804	76	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	JAGAT SINGH	74	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	MAHESH, 8410844182	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	YOGENDRA	25	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	MANISH, 9410269913	18	Male	STUDENT
8	KAPIL KUMAR, 8650498006	36	Male	ARMY
9	SUNIL KUMAR, 9927967829	55	Male	ADVOCATE
10	YES KUMAR, 9917672785	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	SAMAY SINGH	54	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	SONU, 9410269913	24	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	JAYPAL SINGH	72	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	VIVEK KUMAR, 9690831248	34	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	LALIT KUMAR, 9025843987	32	Male	SERVICE
16	LOKESH, 9756831950	48	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Janqethi**Date of Consultation: 08-08-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People are mostly not aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL as no meetings has been held before regarding this project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of the people is that from the proposed project no common man will get any benefit • Government will be the only beneficiary in this project • Farmers in future will lose their agricultural and common people their other land • There may be some employment opportunities for the locals in future as a result of DFCs proposed freight corridor project
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People are not aware about the route alignment. They know that only on the west side of the village the survey has been conducted.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	No land acquisition has taken place. Only peg marking has been completed by JMS team.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable as no Land Acquisition has yet taken place. • The people of this village have a very bad experience of Land Acquisition which had taken place 40 years ago in 1976. • Land was acquired by defence (army) by hook and crook. In some place people were paid Rs. 700 – 880 was paid per Bigha of land.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that employment opportunities need to be provided to one member each of the family of land looser • People feel that compensation payment for all assets should be made by cheque by a single

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>payment system and not in installment basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of compensation should be paid on the basis of governments' announcement, latest Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, compensatory matrix finalized by government and railways as per latest revision and amendment of Railway Amendment Act, 2008 etc,
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	In this village there are some non-titled land (patta holders) having no legal papers or occupying disputed land.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	People of this village do not foresee any specific benefits from the proposed DFC project. In other words people foresee no benefits from project.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average land holding size in this village varies between 5 to 10 Bighas • Peoples' perception is that there will be no employment for the new generation if major part of fertile, valuable and precious agricultural land is acquired from the farmers for the proposed freight corridor project. Agriculture is the main source of income of the people in this village. • Due to the upcoming of this proposed project agricultural land on both sides of the railway line will be affected
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support the proposed project in future as they have no option apart from this.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People will involve themselves in the construction and other related activities of the proposed freight corridor project as per the requirement of government and railways on the basis of their call and requirement.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	DR.SUDHIR DUTT, 8938091148	38	Male	DOCTOR
2	MAHESH KUMAR, 9012364076	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	SANJAY KUMAR, 9259857796	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	GAJRAJ SINGH	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	AMAN SINGH	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	ARUND DEV, 9690130900	25	Male	STUDENT
7	KOKIT KUMAR, 8126610614	16	Male	STUDENT
8	PRAKASH	70	Male	RETD.
9	RAJINDER	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	MANOJ KUMAR, 9690429041	32	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	CHAMAN SINGH	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	PADAM SINGH, 9761248506	70	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	KATAR SINGH	70	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	KAWAN SINGH, 8171723727	82	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	LOKASH, 8449100315	40	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
16	PREAM SINGH	58	Male	AGRICULTURE
17	JAYSARAN, 8191962606	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
18	JAYVINDRA SHARMA, 9568850671	45	Male	GOV.SERVICE
19	JAGPAL SINGH, 9719002800	54	Male	ARMY
20	SATISH, 9917368015	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	KISHAN SHARMA, 9927539530	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
22	BRAHMPAL	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
23	SUDESH KUMAR, 9756459275	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
24	RAGHUBIR, 8192947339	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
25	CHANDRA, 8909771939	81	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Jat Naqala**Date of Consultation: 14-09-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are fully aware about the proposed project • People are aware of all the issues and concerns of the project in details • As per the villagers number of meetings has been held to discuss about the proposed project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of the people for this project is positive and people are in support of this • As per the perception of the villagers and in their opinion this project is very much required. • The people feel that this freight corridor is an urgent requirement of the railways specially for the goods train <p>The people also perceive that if everything goes off well, then within 1 km on both sides of the railway line the industrial corridor development will take place which will have a beneficial effect on the livelihood of the people living around and along it</p>
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People are very much aware and clear about the route alignment. They also do not have any issues or concern about the proposed project
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	Land acquisition has not been completed. Therefore no compensation has been disbursed/ given so far.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	The locals do not have any experience about Land Acquisition and Compensation
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that the Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) officials of railway not supporting farmers • JMS/Railway Officials not providing proper

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>information to the locals when asked for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples' feel that compensation should be paid on time with single cheque not in installment. • Locals also perceive that the rate of compensation should be revised as per Local Market Price and not as decided by government and railway officials
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	People of this village perceive that after getting proper compensation farmers and project affected locals will be able to build their houses, purchase agricultural equipments and invest money on their child's education and daughters marriage
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that farming will be disturbed in a major way as valuable, precious and fertile land will be lost due to the upcoming of proposed railway freight corridor line • Peoples' perception is that farmers /people carrying out cultivation will mostly loose their major source of income
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People feel that they are supporting the project from the starting/ date of initiation • But people perceive that railway people/officials are not carrying their jobs properly as they are not paying them proper compensation. They feel that they are paying very less compensation to the farmers (loosers of land) and other Project Affected Families (PAFs). .

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will involve themselves in the construction and other related activities of the proposed freight corridor project as per the requirement of government and railways • Local people in future will demand employment for a single adult member from every Project Affected Family (PAF) in return of losing their agricultural land, as part of compensatory measure

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	VEENIT , 9458837475	30	Male	SERVICE
2	RONE, 9997627611	21	Male	LABOUR
3	PRAKESH	63	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	OMINDER, 7500285126	27	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	PRADEEP KUMAR, 9761222124	32	Male	LABOUR
6	VINAY, 9837219629	37	Male	LABOUR
7	AMARPAL, 9637858179	40	Male	LABOUR
8	VIKAS, 7895321075	20	Male	STUDY
9	KOMAL , 8394090737	30	Female	
10	OMPAL, 7895728952	42	Male	LABOUR

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
11	ADESH KUMAR, 9758165001	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	ASHIVEER, 9012434392	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	ANJU KUMAR, 975816001	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	RAM SINGH, 9720544374	75	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	RAKESH, 9756294322	47	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	SAHENDRAPAL, 8171475994	52	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village:Kachhauri (Kalyana)

Date of Consultation:14-09-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are fully aware about the proposed project • The JMS, other survey teams and other officials have visited the village several times • People are aware of all the issues and concerns of the project in details
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of the people is the project is very good as per the requirement of the nation which is necessary for its development • People are majorly worried about the rate of compensation what the government /railway officials are paying to them • People want the compensation to be paid to them as per the Local Market Rate

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People are very much aware and clear about the details of route alignment.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	No Land has been acquired so far. Therefore no compensation has been disbursed /given so far.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	The locals do not have any actual experience about Land Acquisition and Compensation. They only have heard about land acquisition experience from other people living nearby in other villages
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that the compensation should be paid on the basis of Local Market Rate • People perceive that the government /railway should provide employment to one person one (1) from all the families who are losing land / Project Affected Families (PAFs) • Peoples' perception is that financial help in the form of loan without any interest should also be paid to the locals and the PAFs as part of Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan (RAP) • People also perceive that that compensation should be paid one time with single cheque and not in installments.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that there will be no major benefit from the proposed project at present • They also perceive that they can get benefit in future when there is any Area Development or any Industrial Corridor is developed along the proposed freight corridor line
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average land holding size in this village varies between 5 – 10 bighas • Majority of the locals and farmers of this village are fully dependent on agriculture • So loss or precious, valuable and fertile agricultural land means loss of permanent source of income and employment for the people
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People have cent percent (100%) support for this proposed project without any conditions
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People will involve themselves in the future construction and other related activities of the proposed freight corridor project as per their capability and requirement of government and railways

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	KATAR SINGH, 7895762985	70	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	SANASVEER, 8979011389	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	SURENDRA SINGH, 8979011389	60	Male	LABOUR
4	SATPAL SINGH	51	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	RAVINDRA, 9045855159	35	Male	LABOUR
6	MUKESH SINGH, 9927496731	28	Male	LABOUR
7	AJAB SINGH	42	Male	LABOUR
8	ASHOK KUMAR, 8938015261	61	Male	LABOUR
9	LILU	36	Male	LABOUR
10	SANJAY, 9368220459	37	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	OMPRAKASH, 9627428519	55	Male	SERVICE
12	PUSPENDRA, 9719033715	35	Male	SERVICE
13	SANJAY	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	MAMU, 7417364897	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	ISWAR SINGH, 8532915495	58	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	SUBHASH	53	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village:Mahmodpur/ Lakar Sadha

Date of Consultation: 10-09-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are fully aware about the proposed project • The villagers know that this proposed freight corridor line will be used for movement of goods train • The villagers have heard about this through meetings of survey teams and other DFCCIL officials who have visited the village several times • JMS have recently been completed in this village • People also perceive that in future due to this proposed project Industrial Corridor may develop along this proposed freight corridor which in turn will enhance industrial and overall development of this region
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of the people is the project is very good. They are happy and they welcome this type of project in their area • People are mostly worried about the rate of compensation what the government /railway officials are paying to them
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People are well aware and clear about the details of route alignment due to the JMS held recently
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	No land has been acquired so far. Therefore no compensation has been disbursed /given so far.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	The locals do not have any idea of the land acquisition procedures and its related grievances

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want all compensation should be paid by a single cheque at one time • People perceive that the compensation should be paid on the basis of Local Market Rate for all type of losses viz. including land, structures, cattle sheds, equipment and storage areas, tube wells, trees etc. • People want that the government /railway should provide employment to one person one (1) from all the families who are loosing land / Project Affected Families (PAFs)
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	People perceive that there will be no individual or any personal benefits from the proposed project at this stage/moment
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People /locals perceive there will be loss of precious, valuable and fertile agricultural land • Loss of land due to the proposed project will mean loss of permanent source of income and employment for the people for their livelihood in future
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People have full support and cooperation for this proposed project
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People want to involve themselves in the future construction and other related activities of the proposed freight corridor project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	ANUJ SHARMA, 7830170286	41	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	VINOD KUMAR, 7830170286	41	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	NITIN SHARMA, 9319116121	27	Male	STUDY
4	RAJESH KUMR, 7830455280	27	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	SUMIT SHARMA, 9927494138	22	Male	PVT
6	SUMITA KUMAR SHRMA, 9758239778	27	Male	GOVT
7	SOMVIR SHARMA, 9012840098	53	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	DHARAMBEER SINGH, 7830169913	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	RAJEER SINGH, 9536076072	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	RAKESH PARASAT, 9897036915	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	RAJEEV, 9568394448	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	RATIRAM, 9720070345	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	BIJENDRA	65	Male	
14	SUDHIR KUMAR	36	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Badhai Khurd**Date of Consultation: 15-09-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People are fully aware about the proposed project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of the people is very positive about this proposed. They feel it is very much necessary for the development of the region and nation as a whole • People are hopeful of employment in future due to this proposed project
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	Can't tell
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	No land has been acquired so far. Therefore no compensation has been disbursed /given so far among the affected people.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	The locals do not have any idea of the land acquisition procedures and its related grievances
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that the compensation should be paid on the basis of Local Market Rate and not at par with the Circle Rate as decided by the government/railway officials for all type of losses viz. including land, structures, cattle sheds, equipment and storage areas, tube wells, trees etc. • People feel that the compensation has been decided by the officials without discussing and taking suggestion of the local people who are being affected. This should not have been the case. • People want all compensation should be paid by a single cheque at one time and not in parts
7	Is there any community property	In this village there no community property being

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that there will be no major benefits from the proposed project at this stage/moment • People also perceive due to the less rate of compensation being provided by the government/railway officials farmers will be unable to purchase fertile agricultural land of the same nature in an around the village
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People /locals perceive there will be a total loss of income for those who are totally dependent on agriculture • People also feel that local people those do not have any other source of income their livelihood will be very much effected in future
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People are ready to support and cooperate for this proposed project in future
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people would like to involve themselves in the future construction and other related activities of the proposed freight corridor project as per the railway guidelines and their requirement of railways • People perceive that each individual person should be inducted in the construction and other related activities of the proposed freight corridor project on the basis of his qualification and skills

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	VIPIN KUMAR, 9557957779	34	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	SATYA DEV, 9756152202	67	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	SATENDER KUMAR, 9759335405	56	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	CHAMAN SINGH	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	SAHENDRA SINGH, 9536013060	62	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	PRAVEEN SHARMA, 8126579853	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	VIRENDRA KUMAR, 9927709720	50	Male	BUSINESS
8	SANJEEV KUMAR, 9927514172	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	SUSHIL	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	VISHNU DUTT, 9690716956	66	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	VIPIN KUMAR, 9528312731	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	MANOJ, 7500909629	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	ANKUR, 9690716956	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	ANIL KUMAR, 9837920882	46	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
15	KANWAR PAL, 9758368476	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	DEVENDRA SINGH, 9917994130	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
17	VIKRAM SINGH	86	Male	AGRICULTURE
18	SUSHIL, 9927221083	49	Male	AGRICULTURE
19	LOKENDRA, 7895357090	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	BIRAHAM PAL, 8126186187	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	DHEERENDRA, 7500154752	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
22	NITIN, 9917878750	22	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Simali/Pinana**Date of Consultation: 16-09-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People are mostly aware about the proposed project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of the people is that railway projects are generally not that beneficial as the NHAI and ONGC gas line projects as compensation rates are very low • Railway / DFC officials are not ready to do liasoning with the local and the farmers. They are also not ready to interact and discuss with the villagers on the various issues as desired by the villagers • Government/railway /DFC officials are also not ready to share and provide information to the villagers which they need regarding land acquisition and compensation
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	Every one of the villager are aware of the route and alignment of the proposed project.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	No land has been acquired so far. Therefore no compensation has been disbursed /given so far.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable as the locals do not have any idea of the land acquisition procedures and its related grievances
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People feel that before finalization of the compensation rate a meeting should be held between the villagers and the concerned DFC / Railway officials regarding villagers view, rate of compensation and other issues like compensation for loss of assets viz. including land, structures, cattle sheds, equipment and storage areas, tube wells, trees etc. • People want all compensation should be paid by a

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		single cheque at one time and not in parts so that corruption can be avoided
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	People perceive no benefits from the proposed project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general people and generally the farmers perceive that there will be no major benefits from the proposed project but only losses • People /locals perceive there will be a total loss of their forefather property, valuable, precious and fertile land sources, loss of income and employment in the future
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People are ready to fully support and cooperate for this proposed project in future
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Local people would like to involve themselves in the future construction and other related activities of the proposed freight corridor project as per the requirement of railways

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	PAWAN KUMAR, 7417321001	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	AJAY KUMAR, 7417005877	34	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	YES PAL, 999793419	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	PRAMOD, 8439156415	39	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	LATUR SINGH, 7417500185	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	CHANDER MANI, 9997389747	39	Male	GOVT
7	SATVIRENDER, 9997389747	44	Male	
8	KULDEEP SINGH, 8909051542	23	Male	STUDY
9	PRAVEEN, 9719895205	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	CHATAR PAL, 9759843138	54	Male	BUSINESS
11	MOHIT KUMAR, 9917893013	21	Male	STUDY
12	RAVINDER, 7534945344	47	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	DHEER SINGH, 8923194028	47	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	DHAN RAJ, 9012205300	70	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
15	DEVI SINGH, 8449838624	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	SATISH KUMAR, 9012259155	30	Male	LABOUR
17	VIRENDRA, 9012133078	40	Male	LABOUR
18	BIJENDRA, 8650643985	42	Male	LABOUR
19	ASHOK	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	SURENDRA, 9639115424	45	Male	LABOUR
21	RAM CHANDER	65	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Salempur

Date of Consultation:12-09-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are mostly aware about the proposed project • People are very well aware of the fact that the proposed freight corridor is only meant for goods train • People also have a perception that industrial development may be initiated in the future due to the upcoming freight corridor project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have a very positive perception about the project and are ready to give full support and cooperation for this proposed project. • They do not have any kind of objection about the proposed project • But one of the aspects in which people are not satisfied is the rate of compensation being assured to be provided by the railway officials

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are of the perception that the rate of compensation should be at par with the Local Market Rate • People also want that one (1) member from the Project Affected Family should be provided employment so that all the families have some permanent source of income
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in the village are aware of the route and alignment of the proposed project. • Recently JMS has been completed along with the peg marking
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far. Therefore no compensation has been disbursed /given so far. • Villagers perceive that no proper information has been provided by the railway officials about the compensation
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable as the locals do not have any idea of the land acquisition procedures and its related grievances
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that this kind of proposed freight corridor project will add to country's development • This will in turn may initiate development of this region through Industrial Corridor Development / Area Development, which may be beneficial .to the people in proving employment opportunities for their livelihood
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	to restart their activities	
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently no individual and personal benefits are expected from the proposed project • People perceive that there will be immense loss of precious, valuable, and fertile land along with loss of permanent source of income for the farmers • Cultivation of the land will be largely affected and disturbed on both sides of the proposed freight corridor railway line
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general people and largely the farmers perceive that the size of the farming land will be reduced in size • Once the agricultural plots are reduced in size then there will be no use of rest of small pieces of land which are left along the railway line. Agricultural can be carried out by the farmers in these small bits and pieces of land • Local people and farmers feel that there will be loss of income and large number of people will be jobless in future
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People are ready to support and cooperate for this proposed project with heavy heart due to the low rate of compensation as promised by the railway authorities
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Local people would like to involve themselves in the future construction and other related activities of the proposed freight corridor project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SUDHIR KUMAR, 8958801844	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	SUNIL KUMAR, 9368687505	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	BIRAJ PAL, 7417470373	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	RAJENDRA SINGH, 9927069023	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	SUBHASH	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	SURENDRA	61	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	HARENDRA, 9568503206	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	ANIL KUMAR, 9759137365	34	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	NAKUL, 9639086986	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	NAVEEN KUMAR, 9927506828	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	DEVENDRA, 9756516557	33	Male	LABOUR
12	HARPAL SINGH, 9761892737	61	Male	RETD.
13	RAJBIR SINGH	59	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	LOKENDRA, 9761892737	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	MAHAK SINGH, 9759725729	65	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
16	RAJ KUMAR, 9897858754	38	Male	ADVOCATE
17	ANIL KUMAR, 9720162292	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
18	PANKAJ KUMAR, 8449091915	31	Male	ADVOCATE
19	SATENDRA KUMAR, 9897283760	44	Male	SERVICE
20	SOM KUMAR, 7417115334	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	CHANDRA SHEKHAR, 972258474	39	Male	AGRICULTURE
22	PRAVEEN KUMAR, 7830769138	39	Male	AGRICULTURE
23	JAYBIR SINGH, 8126325445	57	Male	AGRICULTURE
24	KAVAN SINGH, 9412867763	65	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village:Akhlor**Date of Consultation:**16-09-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People have heard about this project but are mostly not aware about the proposed project in detail as no meeting has been with the farmers and the other locals
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are basically worried about the rate of compensation. They want compensation as per Market Rate and not Circle Rate • Local people have confusion over the issue of employment. Whether railway will provide employment to the affected locals or not? • If railway provides employment to the member of the Project Affected Families (PAFs), then they perceive that the project will be beneficial. Otherwise no benefits are foreseen by the people from the proposed project.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	As, JMS has been completed in this village recently, everyone in the village are aware of the route and alignment of the proposed project.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	No land acquisition has been done so far. Therefore no compensation has been disbursed /given.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable as the locals do not have any idea of the land acquisition procedures and its related grievances
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want single cheque payment for compensation for all assets viz. Land, trees, cattle sheds, sheds for agricultural equipment, hand pumps, structures etc. They don't want separate compensation for trees and other losses. • The local people feel that they should get compensation as per the Local Market Rate • They feel that 1 (one) member of each of the PAFs

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>families should be provided employment by the railways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They also perceive that special loans should be provided by the government /railways to the land losers with subsidy for earning their livelihood.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently locals perceive no benefit for small farmers as they will loose their main source of income • Benefits are generally foreseen for the big farmers. By selling part of their land they can use the compensation money for various household development activities like renovation of their house, purchase of farm equipments like tractors, starting/investing in new economic activities like starting of small business, investment in banks etc. in future
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general people foresee only losses and no benefits • It is the perception of the people that the amount of land which is being acquired by government/railways as per their compensation rate, local people/farmers will be unable to purchase the same with the given compensation.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<p>People have full cooperation and support for the project. No one is against the project.</p> <p>But it is the request and demand of the people that as the major source of income for the farmers is land and as there is no other source of income for them, the</p>

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		government should take care of this aspect while going for t any development through the proposed project.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local peoples' perception is that if government gives opportunities to local people /would like to involve them as per railways requirement in their proposed freight corridor project. People would be happy to be involved through contractors and also work as labourers in their construction and other related works.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	RAKESH, 9756986917	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	OMBEER SINGH, 9690901084	63	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	ANIL TYAGI, 9927882439	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	VIKASH, 9927067857	34	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	GULVASHIM	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	SHARDIN, 9627503327	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	TAZIM, 9758786854	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	SARAFRAJ, 9761199382	29	Male	TEACHER
9	TAHIR, 9837005587	34	Male	ADVOCATE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
10	MEHTAB, 9759185850	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	RAJEEV KUMAR, 9927400692	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	LAXMAN	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	ARJUN	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	MUKESH, 7409653961	37	Male	LABOUR
15	PAMFAL, 9759224131	34	Male	LABOUR
16	RAMESH	45	Male	LABOUR
17	SATENDRA	30	Male	LABOUR
18	GHASHITU, 8171895130	72	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Deoband

Date of Consultation: 31-07-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People are mostly aware about the proposed DFC project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of this project is positive. People are supportive in favour of this DFC project • Opine that it will help in the betterment and development of railway in future and the nation as a whole • People also perceive that due to the proposed

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>freight corridor project industrial development is likely to occur due to Corridor Development / Area Development along the railway line, which will increase employment opportunities for the locals, mostly for the next generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But the only worry of the locals and farmers is the low compensation rate which is being provide by the railways in lieu of the land and other assets being acquired by railways for the proposed freight corridor line. • Peoples' perception is that no standard process and regulation is being followed by the railway officials in deciding the compensation package for the locals and farmers of this area.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of the route alignment. But the people do not have any idea of any alternative route alignment • People also do not have any concern and issues regarding the proposed route alignment
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only peg marking has been carried out as part of JMS. The whole process is still not over and incomplete. • No land acquisition has been done so far. Therefore no compensation has been disbursed /given.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not Applicable as the locals do not have any idea of the land acquisition procedures and its related grievances • Peoples' experience regarding a land acquisition in the past is not very happy. When land acquisition was done by the Ground Water Board officials, compensation for the land was paid very late. Compensation for assets like standing trees and bore-wells were not paid at all. Groundwater Board officials were also not supportive during the disbursement of compensation.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want single cheque payment for compensation for all assets viz. Land, trees, cattle sheds, sheds for agricultural equipment, hand pumps, structures etc. They don't want separate

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>compensation for trees and other losses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be disbursed among the farmers /land losers for the village on a particular day before all the concerned officials so that any kind of corruption and misbehavior is avoided • People opine that the village level officer of the Land Revenue Department /Patwari should not play any negative role of fixing the compensation rates of particular pieces of land with the government/railway officials for a particular land looser/PAF. • For fixing of the compensation rates the government/railway officials should approach the land looser and decide on the compensation as per the government procedure
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is only 1 (one) community property i.e. a "Mazaar" of Rasulla pir belonging to his son Mr. Idrih at Kashimpur Fatak (gate No. 276) is the only community property in the village being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently locals perceive no individual /personal benefits from the proposed project • The land acquired by the railways are being used for residential purposes in future • Peoples' perception is that land under Deoband city area is very limited. If this is also acquired people will be very upset at this loss. • People feel that they will not be able to purchase same area of land in future in and around the city from the amount of compensation which they are likely to receive from railways.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general people foresee only losses and no

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive loss of valuable residential land due to this proposed project • As discussed above people can't buy the same amount of land in and around city from the compensation which they are likely to get from railways. • Majority of the people feel that they have worked/slogged very hard to purchase the land for their residential purposes. • As pointed out earlier they would again like to reiterate that land in and around Deoband city is very limited and it would not be easy to acquire land here. The people can't buy the same amount of land in and around city from the compensation which they are likely to get from railways.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People have no option other than supporting the proposed project. People are ready to cooperate and support for the project in future with the condition that will be given compensation as per Market Rate, so that in future they can buy land for their sustenance and livelihood. .
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people perceive and they are very hopeful that government /railways will give them employment during the construction and other related activities of the proposed project. • People also are very worried and skeptical of the fact that whether this call for employment will be given by the railways or not as they have no heard anything on this issue from the concerned government/railway officials. No railway official has also tried to contact them and have given any positive sign or information on it.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	JARIF AHMAD, 9319023708	70	Male	RETD.
2	NADEEM, 9897189794	22	Male	LABOUR
3	MATIN AHMED, 9897823659	57	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	MAJHAR JABBAR, 9012876260	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	MD INAM, 9058613153	47	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	FARHAN, 8126351879	28	Male	LABOUR
7	DANISH, 9045686765	30	Male	BUSINESS
8	TAUKIR, 9568395101	44	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	DILSHAD GAUR, 9084621000	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	RIZWANUL HAQ, 9119000097	49	Male	ADVOCATE
11	BADALU, 7500420733	80	Male	RETD.
12	VIJAY PAL, 7500420733	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	VIDOOL KHAN, 9897849788	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	CHANDRA PAL SAINI, 901260910	48	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
15	RADHEY SHYAM, 8266921598	35	Male	TAILORING
16	RAMKISHAN, 9319414711	70	Male	RETD.
17	SOM PAL	59	Male	LABOUR
18	RADHEY SHYAM, 8865914215	37	Male	LABOUR
19	SHYAM SINGL, 8445585071	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	SANDEEP, 7520258878	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	BHIM SAIN, 8445243159	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
22	JOHNY KUMAR, 8445243159	26	Male	AGRICULTURE
23	ABID HASAN, 9411078240	54	Male	AGRICULTURE
24	RAJBIR, 7500744518	36	Male	SERVICE
25	MAHIPAL, 8979257306	44	Male	AGRICULTURE
26	FAHEEM ALAM, 9997555888	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
27	FAREED ALAM, 9319193119	27	Male	BUSINESS
28	IFRAN KHAN, 9358514169	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
29	IMRAN KHAN, 9045456364	58	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
30	MD.ANISH	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
31	IRFAN, 9760002465	50	Male	BUSINESS

Name of the Village: Subhari Khowaja

Date of Consultation:23-07-2015

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE</u>
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People are mostly aware about the proposed DFC project through several earlier visits and meetings with the Railway/DFC officials which they had with the beneficiaries.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that the proposed freight corridor project is good for the development point of view for the region and country as a whole, but not beneficial to the farmers of this area.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are not aware of the exact route alignment. • People also do not have any concern and issues regarding the proposed route alignment
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land has already been acquired and compensation has been disbursed to majority of the locals and farmers • But few farmers are not ready to accept the compensation from the railway officials due to some dispute in the families
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers have a very positive experience regarding disbursement of compensation by the railway officials • Majority of the farmers whose land was acquired by railways was ceiling lands
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	General perception of the people is that compensation should be paid within fixed time line. Compensation not paid in time has no benefits as such.

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	People and local farmers are very happy as railways have acquired the ceiling land available with them i.e. <i>which originally is government land only</i> and they have got compensation for that
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	People and farmers of this village perceive no loss from this proposed freight corridor project
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways for the proposed project in future
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Local people are ready to be involved in any kind of activities/ works related to construction of the proposed rail corridor project as required by government/railways whenever necessary

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SHABIR ALI, 9927586718	32	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	NAZAKAT	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	RAHID ALI	21	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	AMIR ALI, 8430681139	19	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
5	AFSAR ALI	53	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	ALI SHER	50	Male	LABOUR
7	MUJAMIL	22	Male	LABOUR
8	RIZWAN	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	MD.WAKIL, 8954203068	24	Male	CARPENTER

Name of the Village: Chakadampur

Date of Consultation: 15-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People are mostly not aware about the proposed DFC project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples' and farmers perception that the proposed project will directly benefit railway only • But there will be no direct or indirect benefit to the locals and the farmers of this village • People and locals perceive that there no schemes for the local people and land losers has been formulated by railways. • People perceive and have a feeling that due to the proposed freight railway line passing through this village named Chakadampur will be become backward from socio-economic and livelihood point of view. • This will add to the fact that this village is far away from the nearby city this village has no facilities and lacks in basic amenities. With the coming up of the proposed freight corridor line it will be pushed further

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		backward due to lack of any development activity.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People are not aware of the exact route alignment.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation has been disbursed for old land which has already been acquired for the initial route of the corridor • But no compensation has been made for new land acquisition carried out due to the change in the route of alignment
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locals and farmers have a very negative experience regarding disbursement of compensation by the railway officials • Compensation rate being given by the railway officials are also very low only Rs. 300 per meter of land.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People generally perceive that rate of compensation should be increased and paid as per the Local Market Rate • Local people perceive that the rate of the land which is near the city is very high. For residential cum commercial land a minimum rate of Rs. 20,00,000/- to Rs. 25,00,000/- per bigha should be given as compensation by the railways • General perception of the people is also that apart from compensation one member from the land losers family/Project Affected Family (PAF) should be given employment by government/railways
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatters or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from	People and local farmers perceive no benefits as such

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	the Proposed Project	from the proposed project.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	Generally people and farmers of this village perceive loss of opportunity, employment and income due to this proposed freight corridor project in future
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate cent percent (100%) with government and railways for the proposed project in future
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Yes local people are ready to be involved in any kind of activities/ works related to construction of the proposed rail corridor project as required by government/railways whenever necessary

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	KALIL AHMED, 9756234491	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	SHAHZAD ALI, 9536238122	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	JULFAN AHAMAD, 9837725907	45	Male	LABOUR
4	MD.AKHTAQ, 8810011604	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	TASEEN AHMED, 9557028156	59	Male	LABOUR
6	MAHSAD ALI, 9758948199	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	SAMIM AHAMED, 8191872911	54	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
8	MD.MOSHA	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	SONU, 9927821512	26	Male	UNEMPLOYED
10	MD.ANASH	17	Male	STUDENT
11	RAJA RAM, 7533924439	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	DILU RAM, 9759564425	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	NARENDER, 9675132109	34	Male	LABOUR
14	REOHIT, 9761154070	24	Male	LABOUR
15	DHANI RAM	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	ISHWAR PAL, 9675857901	52	Male	LABOUR
17	AJAY PAL	28	Male	LABOUR
18	SUNIL PAL, 9675157106	25	Male	LABOUR
19	OM PRAKASH	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	RAVI	23	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	SANJAY	36	Male	
22	AMIT KUMAR	30	Male	LABOUR

Name of the Village:Lakhnoti**Date of Consultation:**24-07-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<p>People somewhat have some idea of the project but people do not have any detail awareness about the proposed project</p> <p>They are only aware of the fact that rail line is going to be a double for the movement of goods.</p>
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that initially the proposed freight corridor project will help development of the region and the country as a whole in future • This kind of proposed freight corridor project is very urgently needed for the movement of goods train. • Peoples' perception is that the proposed freight corridor line will also help directly for industries to come along the proposed line for future development. • People also perceive that presently there will be no benefit instantly from the proposed project. The proposed rail line initially cause a substantial loss of agricultural land and permanent source of employment will be lost effecting the livelihood of majority of the farmers. This will result in backwardness of the region.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are not well aware about the alignment route of the proposed freight corridor • People perceive that the new route alignment proposed should follow the old line which will save lot of agricultural land. • People also perceive that the proposed underpasses for the project should be in the level of the land and not below the average level of the land in that area.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition process has still not been complete and it is still under process. Only paper work has been completed.. • No compensation has been disbursed/distributed so far
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locals perceive that land near the settlement ("Abadi Town" as known locally), City and the industrial area where the value of land is high, the value of

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	related to compensation or how those were solved)	<p>compensation should also be high as per the Local Market Rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples' perception is that the compensation for loss of all assets viz. including land, bore wells, trees, structures, cattle shed, storage area for farm equipment, etc. should be paid by a single cheque at one time • People also perceive that employment should be assured by the railways as per the requirement of land losers/ /Project Affected Families (PAFs)
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples' perception is that before fixing of compensation government/railway officials should arrange meeting with the farmers and the local people to discuss and decide about the low rate of compensation (discounted compensation) as called by the locals • People also perceive that compensation should be disbursed in the villagers so that corruption can be avoided • They also feel that farmers and the other locals affected should avoid running after the railway officials for their compensation • All land related documents should be prepared as per the new existing land record in consultation with the farmers in the village itself.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected except a "Kabarstaan"/ cemetery belonging to "Gandhila Community" which is not being used for the last 20 years due to the proposed project in this village which falls in way of the proposed freight corridor.
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people perceive that after getting compensation from their land they can think of investing money in new employment opportunities or small business for earning their livelihood.

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer also perceive that due to their social taboo in the society they would not have been able to sell their agricultural land, which they now have sold to the railways due to upcoming of the proposed freight corridor project.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People perceive that farmers will lose permanent source of income for their livelihood in future with loss of their agricultural land, which will lead to unemployment Farmers of the new generation who will be losing more than half of their agricultural land will also lose their respect in the society
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways with the proposed project in its construction and other related activities in future
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Yes local people are ready to be involved in the next phase of planning and construction and other related activities of the proposed rail corridor project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	DHARAMBEER , 8755351718	82	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	DINESH CHANDRA TYAGI, 9759129280	52	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village:Yusufpur (Naqla)**Date of Consultation:24-07-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People do not have any awareness about the proposed freight corridor project that's why there was no response from them on this.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	People perceive that once a different line/freight corridor for goods train will be laid the running for the goods train will be easy and convenient in future
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have some vague idea about the proposed project from the many surveys that have been carried out by numerous survey teams in the past 5 years. • Peg marking has been completed just recently.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition has not been completed. • No compensation has been disbursed/distributed so far
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locals perceive that land has been shown in the Gazetteer notification of 20 A but Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) done by railway officials has not been carried out properly • Farmers have observed that there is substantial difference as per JMS and the notification. Railways has already acquired land for chak road • They see that railway has already paid compensation to the gram panchayat for the acquired land for construction of road.. But gram panchayat not ready to construct the chak road. • .Farmers want the construction of chak road for their access to their farms and for their convenience in future.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want physical verification of measurement of land in coordination with the land owner. • They want this verification to be repeated as they are not confident of the JMS carried out on behalf of the

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		railways by the officials of revenue department.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village except the Idkar and the road to "Kabaristan"/cemetery which falls in way of the proposed freight corridor.
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is only one squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village i.e. Lakshmi Chandi.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	Local people and farmers perceive no benefit from this project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that farmers will loose permanent source of income for their livelihood in future with the loss of their agricultural land • Partial land not used for cultivation will not be fruitful to the farmers in any way and will be a total loss to them.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways with the proposed project in future
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Yes local people are ready to be involved in the proposed rail corridor project as required by government/railways

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	RAJ KARAN, 9368867488		Male	AGRICULTURE
2	ABDUL GAFUR, 9627181123		Male	AGRICULTURE
3	ANUJ SWAMY, 8445441999		Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
4	ANIL KUMAR, 8477916225		Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village:Pilkhani Date of Consultation:06-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are mostly aware of the proposed project as railway officials have visited for consultation several times and during their consultation officials have told them about the proposed project. • Railway officials have also confirmed to the locals and the villagers that this DFC freight corridor line is only for movement of goods train.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that this region and the nation as a whole will develop through railways. This will induce industrial development in future for the new generations. • Peoples' perception is that the development of railways and movement of freight and goods through it is very essential for development of nation and its economy. • People also perceive that on behest of that if large areas of fertile agricultural land are to be acquired then farmers will loose their main source of income and they will have no opportunity of carrying out agriculture practices in future.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	Yes people are generally aware of the route alignment
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly Land acquisition has been completed and compensation has been disbursed to majority of the people. • Some people and villagers have not taken compensation and have filed case in the court and are waiting for the judgment.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locals perceive that it is not easy to get compensation from government/railways as they

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<p>have to visit the concerned officials several times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples' perception is that nobody gives proper respect to the locals and villagers and the concerned officials are also ready to give proper information despite of their plea and grievances. • Full payment is also not disbursed to them in one go and the villagers and locals are made to come to their office several times for getting their compensation in part and partial.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want single cheque payment for their compensation at one time. • They want that the government/ railway officials to give proper attention towards farmers so that compensation for all their assets viz. Including land, trees, tube wells, other structure, cattle sheds, farming equipment storage space, granary storage space etc. to be paid together at one time. Otherwise they perceive that the government officials misbehave if they visit their office several time for disbursement of their compensation.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	No there is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village.
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	People generally perceive that there is no direct benefit from this project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perception is that railways are not paying proper compensation as per Market Rate • Therefore there will be loss of valuable, precious and fertile agricultural land which in turn will lead to loss of employment after land acquisition for the proposed project.

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways with the proposed project in future
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Yes local people are ready to be involved in the proposed rail corridor project if railways provide opportunity to them in the construction and other related works as per their requirement.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SURENDER , 9634541914	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	SAQAR, 8923105258	26	Male	UN EMPLOYED
3	ATTAR SINGH	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	SATENDER, 9799527374	29	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	DINESH SHARMA, 9719512047	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	KAWAR PAL, 9759797578	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	TARA CHAND, 9761948925	38	Male	LABOUR
8	RAMESH KUMAR, 9627730222	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	BIJENDER KUMAR, 9758858222	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	SURESH KUMAR, 8954024522	60	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
11	SUSHIL KUMAR, 9456493257	53	Male	LABOUR

Name of the Village: Taparikalan

Date of Consultation: 20-07-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People somewhat have some idea of the proposed project. But people are not aware of the details of the proposed project. • People perceive that no railway official have come to the village to discuss on the proposed project. So all local people and farmers are not aware of the proposed project.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perception is that if proper compensation is disbursed easily and properly then the project will be a boom for the region and its people. • Government/railways should pay special attention and should take care of good and large farmers who are adding to the granary of the nation for its overall agricultural development.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	Yes people are generally aware of the route alignment
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition has been completed and compensation has been disbursed for acquisition which has been carried out before 2010 for the old route alignment • But for Land Acquisition carried out in 2015 for the changed route alignment has not been disbursed and paid to the people
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locals perceive that compensation for Land Acquired were not disbursed properly. Some partial payment have still been put on hold by the "patwari" the person allotted by the Revenue and Land Records Department to maintain all land records of a particular village. • People also feel that the compensation rate fixed for

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		this village is very low compared to other “Jat” dominated villages who have higher compensation rates than other villages.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want full compensation to be paid on time as per the records mention in the latest Land Record list. • Peoples’ perception is that while doing the survey by the JMS team people’s doubts and queries were not clarified by discussing with the farmers. No peg marking was done by the JMS team. • Farmers want survey to be carried out in front of them in their consultation. • People perception is that if chak road is acquired then railway should construct chak road for the benefit of farmers for their movement to the farms. • Lastly people also perceive that if a large plot of agricultural land has been acquired then the left over portion of the land not needed by the government/railways should also be acquired, whether it is needed or not. As this small piece of left over land is of no use to the farmer in any way.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A government primary school and “Kabaristaan”/ cemetery is being affected due to the proposed project in this village. • People want reconstruction of the Government School and land to be allotted for the “Kabaristaan”/Cemetery by the railways and not by any other department.
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People now days are unhappy and not interested in carrying out any agricultural activities any more due to the low rate of compensation being provided by government/railways. • Through land being acquired by railways and the compensation being received by the locals and the farmers feel that they can invest money for business

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>and other activities. So people are generally very happy about this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and farmers also perceive that these agricultural parcels of and that they could not have sold because of the social taboo i.e. the land being their forefathers property and being mostly jointly owned. Now people have no hesitation for loss of respect due to any social taboo. Due to requirement of land for the upcoming railway corridor project they have successfully sold the land to government/railways.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perception is that valuable, precious and fertile agricultural land has been acquired by the railways. • Local people and farmers also perceive that they can't buy the same nature and amount of agricultural land with the compensation they would be getting from government /railways. • Local people and farmers are also sad and painful on losing their forefathers' land/property.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will support and cooperate with government and railways with the proposed project in future with a condition that railways should provide best compensation as per today's Local Market Value. • Government/Railways should also pay special attention to those people who do not have any option for livelihood / source of income for their livelihood. They should be properly be resettled as per government rule and regulations. .
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<p>Yes local people are ready to be involved in the proposed rail corridor project. If railways provide opportunity through employing local labourers and small contractors who will be involved for the next phase of planning and construction activities, people would be very much happy.</p>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	FURKAN, 9719296730	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	SOBAN	23	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	MEHBOOB, 9536415371	47	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	IRFAN, 9639410706	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	MEHTAB, 8057805254	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	SATISH, 9675600484	42	Male	CARPENTER
7	JULFAN	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	NRENDER, 9917964697	55	Male	CARPENTER
9	RAJU, 9917522120	35	Male	CARPENTER
10	AFTAB, 9760363173	36	Male	PENTER

Name of the Village: Pandauli**Date of Consultation:22-07-2015**

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE</u>
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are not very clear about the details of the proposed project but somewhat have some idea of the proposed project. • People simply know that an additional line along the existing line i.e. double line will be constructed for movement of goods train.
2	What is the Perception about the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of people is very bad about the

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	Project	<p>proposed project, as it is not beneficiary for the farmers as a whole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that agricultural land is limited and the farmers have no other source of income for their livelihood. Their income mostly depends on farming any agricultural related activities. • Once the large portions of agricultural land holdings are acquired from the farmers the size of the land holdings will be reduced to very small in size which will not be enough for the sustenance of the farmers. On these small parcels of land cultivation can't be carried out by the farmers.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes railway officials have carried out surveys and have done the peg marking of the alignment. But still the route alignment is not fixed and final. • People perceive that the 20 A Gazetteer notification and JMS carried out by the railway officials are not matching. For this people are worried. • Villagers also have visited DFCCIL office for clarification but there is no response from the concerned officers.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land has not been acquired by railway people yet. Still locals and farmers carrying out farming as usual. • Payment has been disbursed for old land acquisition carried out before 2010 for the old route alignment. • But for fresh Land Acquisition Land Acquisition carried out in 2015 for the changed route alignment payment has not been disbursed and given to the people.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locals perceive that rate of compensation is not proper and are very low and not similar to the neighboring villages. • Compensation payments are not being given for the whole parcel of land acquired. Railway officials are also not ready to listen to the plea and grievances of the locals and farmers. Official do not care for the

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>farmers and locals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and local perceive that railway officials are demanding money in lieu of the compensation being paid. • Farmers want one time payment of compensation by a single cheque for all assets viz. including land, trees, tube wells, other structures like cattle shed, store for farming equipments, store for food grains etc.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want full compensation to be paid per the land records prepared by the railway department in line with the latest Land Record list. • People also perceive that railway department should make payment for the same compensation by single cheque.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village.
8	What are your views on squatters and non titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People generally perceive that that there is no benefit from the proposed project. • People and locals also perceive that government not ready to give any benefits to the farmers and locals of this area.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perception is that valuable, precious and fertile agricultural land will be lost due to the proposed project resulting in loss of main source of income from farming. • People also perceive that livelihood of majority of the people in this village completely depends on agriculture. So after losing agricultural land livelihood of the people mainly farmers and locals

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		dependent on agriculture will be badly affected.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways with the proposed project in future as they have no other option other than that.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes local people are ready to be involved in the proposed rail corridor project. If railways provide opportunity the people are ready to get involved. • But generally it is seen that railway involve and employ mostly skilled labourers and get their work done through contractors. They very seldom involve local labourers or try to involve local people.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	IRSHAD, 8899194029	30	Male	CONTRACT WORK
2	ANWAR	40	Male	CONTRACT WORK
3	ABDUL SATAR, 9634132784	25	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	SARFARAJ, 9997542700	26	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	RIYASAT, 9927249958	60	Male	PRADHAN
6	IMRAN	60	Male	BURBUR
7	YASIN	60	Male	
8	IKWAL, 9690406078	62	Male	GP MEMBER
9	GHASITU	55	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
10	YUNUS, 8937045778	65	Male	LABOUR
11	ZAMIL ALAM	75	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	IRFARZ	32	Male	TAILRING

Name of the Village: Khafali

Date of Consultation:21-07-2015

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE</u>
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People are very well aware of the proposed DFC project.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of people is not positive. • People perceive that there is no benefit at present and there will be no benefits in future also due to the proposed DFC project. • Precious, valuable and fertile agricultural land which is very costly is being acquired by railways at a very low cost. • Apart from this there is no other benefit from the project like employment being provided by railways. • People and locals also have a perception that villages belonging to mostly to "Jaat" community are being given higher compensation rate for the land acquired then all the other villages in the surrounding region.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes the villages are aware of the route alignment • They have no such concern or issues regarding the route alignment.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only notice regarding land acquisition has been published in news paper but no land has been

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>acquired yet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some locals and villages have filed case in Saharanpur Civil Court against their notice for land acquisition for their parcel of land and their hearing is still pending. People are awaiting for the courts judgment. • Local people and villagers are demanding high rate of compensation as per Market Value and also want employment for their loss of assets
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	People do not have any idea of Land Acquisition and disbursement of compensation and its related grievances as no Land Acquisition has been done.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want railways to pay compensation as per latest government notification i.e. 4 times the Circle Rate /as per the Market Value. • They want full compensation to be paid at one time by cheque as well as employment to members of new generation as per their need basis.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village except a Chak Road and at Tube well.
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People generally perceive that that there is no benefit from the proposed project at present. No benefit from the proposed project is also foreseen in future. • People and locals are also unhappy due to the low rate of compensation being paid to land losers and the Project Affected Families (PAFs). So locals and villagers do not foresee any positive response from

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		the proposed project.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that valuable, precious and fertile agricultural land will be lost due to the proposed freight corridor project. • Permanent source of employment for the farmers will be lost along with their source of livelihood. • This will likely to have a big effect/repercussion on the future of the new generation whose families were earlier dependent on agriculture.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways with the proposed project in future with heavy heart.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	If government/railways provide opportunities to be involved for the next phase of planning and construction and its related activities people will accept it with stretched arms and participate in these activities as per requirement of government/railways.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SANJAY KUMAR, 9634040980	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	VIJENDRA KUMAR, 9760488646	54	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	TALIB	50	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Isharpur

Date of Consultation:26-07-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are very well aware of the proposed project. • Local people know that the proposed freight corridor line is being constructed by railways for movement

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	future)	of only goods train.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of people is that the proposed project is not directly beneficial for the local people. • As the average agricultural land holding size is less. People who are fully dependent on agriculture land, their livelihood will be badly affected. • Peoples' perception is also that through development of freight corridor line no development can be observed as that can be foreseen through construction of highway project.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes the villages are aware of the route alignment which is passing along their village between Bahadur to Lakhnauti. • People were involved during Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) carried out on behalf of the rail department.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All paperwork and JMS has been completed. • But farmers are still carrying out cultivation as usual as no disbursement / distribution of compensation has been carried out
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People do not have any idea of Land Acquisition and disbursement of compensation and its related grievances as no Land Acquisition has been done. • But still people perceive that compensation should be paid on time through a single cheque for loss of all assets including agricultural land. • People are also aware of the fact that in other villages compensation has not been disbursed properly. • Patwari of the village have always misbehaved with the locals and several farmers during disbursement of compensation by the railway authorities. • Farmers and locals of the other villages had to visit the railway officials office several times for their compensation but still they were unable to get their

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		compensation.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want that the documentation of land parcels which are to be acquired by the railways should be proper. • People also want that the rate of compensation should be higher.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village except a Chak Road and at Tube well.
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people and farmers generally perceive no personal benefits in the future. Any kind of economic activity and Area Development/Corridor Development is also not foreseen in near future. • Local people who are having very little land and are not totally dependent on agriculture and its related activities can foresee some benefits from the proposed project. • These people who were forbidden from selling of the agricultural land due to the social taboo here, now as per the requirement of the proposed freight corridor project, are happy as they are able to sell their land for return of capital which they can invest in some other business and activity.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that due to the proposed rail corridor project the value of fertile agricultural land will decrease in this area • People who were fully dependent on agriculture with no other source of income mostly farmers will be the one who are likely to be most badly affected. • People perceive that land parcels of agricultural

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		land divided by the proposed freight railway line will be of no use in future for cultivation purpose. Small parcels of left over agricultural land are useless as farmers can't carry out cultivation on these pieces of land.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways with the proposed project in future with heavy heart. Local people and farmers perceive that they have no other option but to support and cooperate as per the requirement of railways.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are planning to be involved with this proposed freight corridor project • People are waiting with all eagerness for the construction and other related activities of the proposed project to start. • Local people also have a big hope that in future railways will provide employment to the land losers/ PAFs, especially to those who have lost everything and their only source of income for livelihood.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	PIRTHI	61	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	DEVI SINGH	58	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	SATISH	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	ASHOK KUMAR	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	DESH RAJ, 7351179228	40	Male	LABOUR

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
6	CHANDRA PAL	59	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	DHARAM PAL	59	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	CHAMELA	65	Male	RETD.
9	SURESH	35	Male	LABOUR
10	SANJAY	32	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	ARVIND	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	MUKESH	35	Male	LABOUR
13	MEMWATI	55	Female	AGRICULTURE
14	RAJWALA	56	Female	AGRICULTURE
15	RAJVER	35	Male	

Name of the Village: Mirpur Mohanpur

Date of Consultation:21-07-2015

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE</u>
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are very well aware of the proposed project. • DFC/Railway officials have visited the village several times for the proposed freight rail line project.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of people is that the proposed project is very good. • People perceive that the region and country will

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>develop though the proposed project in future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and the local feel that a separate railway line of freight movement by rail is very much required. As a result of this industries will develop and it will provide source of employment for large number of people. It will also provide large number of other sources of employment from other industrial related activities for increased income.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes the villages are aware of the old line and the new route alignment. • People do not have any issues or concerns related to this proposed route alignment.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land has been acquired and boundary wall has been made by railways. • No disbursement / distribution of compensation has been made till date
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People feel that after JMS more land has been acquired but compensation has been paid for less land. • People perceive that compensation rate being given is very low compared to Current Market Rate. • Railways officials who are responsible for deciding and distribution of compensation rate are always negative and are not ready to provide proper information to the locals and farmers whose land are being acquired. Officials have no respect for the farmers and locals. • Peoples' perception is also that the locals and the farmers have to run time and again after the railway officials for getting their compensation, but they do not care and are not bothered about their plight.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that railway officials demand money for preparing file and processing of compensation related papers. • Railway and the JMS Officials do not provide any proper information to the locals and the farmers.

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village except the following : (i) A “Marghat”/ cemetery for Badi Samaj, This project land is disputed. (ii) Apart from this a “Peer Baba Majhar” near the railway crossing and a (iii) Private School.
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There is no squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people and farmers generally perceive no personal benefits in the future. • People feel that even after the framers and locals have given their land for the proposed freight corridor project they are not being treated respectfully by the government/ railway officials and they are constantly being harassed by the officials for their compensation.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this village there are mostly marginal farmers with average land holding size. The land available with them is limited and they have no other source of income for their livelihood except agriculture and related activities. • People perceive that government is acquiring their land even without proper consultation with the farmers/locals at very low rate.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways for the proposed project in future with a condition that land rate should be increased by government/railways.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are ready to be involved with the proposed project if government/railways approach them and try to involve them in their construction and other related activities.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SANJEV KUMAR, 9759429223	43	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	RAJ KUMAR, 9729476454	62	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	SANTY, 9761571809	26	Male	STUDENT
4	ABHIMANYA, 9045201292	32	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	HAZI RUSTAM, 9045767714	61	Male	LABOUR

Name of the Village: Lakhnor**Date of Consultation: 24-07-2015**

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE</u>
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are not very well aware of the proposed project. They are not properly aware of the details of the proposed project. • No meetings or any consultation has been arranged by the DFC/Railway officials on the proposed project.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General perception of people is that the proposed project is good for nation but not for farmers. • People perceive that as fertile agricultural land is very limited and is the only source of livelihood for the marginal farmers and the poor. The land acquisition by the upcoming proposed project will thereby affect the scope of employment indirectly for labour and the worker group of the society.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes the villagers are aware of the route alignment.

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that land being acquired by the proposed project is not the matter. But the small parcels of land which will remain are of no use to the farmers for carrying out agriculture activities are useless. • People also perceive that big “chak” of land divided by the proposed railway line will also affect the productivity and agricultural activities in future.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land has been acquired and old payment has been completed. But no compensation of trees and assets like trees, other assets like tube-well, hand pumps and other constructed structures like rooms for storage, devsthan, pump houses etc. has been disburse • New parcels of land for the new alignment have also been acquired recently but the process still need to be completed. Disbursement of compensation has not been made.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that government/railway officials have made no consultation with the locals and farmers before fixing the rate of compensation for agricultural land. • People also perceive that Rs.364/- per meter of land was fixed by some official Mr. Ranbeer Dohan, ADM-EB, but farmers did not agree to it and were against the rate. But later the rate was fixed Rs. 180/-per meter of land, which was much below the earlier rate also.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the land not used for cultivation has been acquired. • No payment as compensation has been made for trees, tube-wells, bore wells and other structures. • Land of old chak road has also been acquired but no new road has been constructed. • Local people face a lot of problem as definition of “Abadi” Land/ settlement area and “Agricultural Land” has not been defined properly anywhere. This is adding to the benefit of the government/railways officials as they are fixing compensation rate as per

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>their will and interpretation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therefore, local people and farmers want a proper Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan to be implemented properly.
7	<p>Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.</p>	<p>There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project in this village.</p>
8	<p>What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities</p>	<p>There is no squatter or non-titled affected people affected by the proposed project in this village.</p>
9	<p>What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people and farmers generally perceive no benefit from the proposed project for the land losers and farmers as the rate of compensation is very less and not at par with the Current market Value. • The people fear that due to this upcoming proposed freight corridor project the source of livelihood will be badly affected in future. • People also perceive that the locals and the farmers will be hurt from the loss of their fore-fathers property. They can't even purchase half the amount of agricultural land from the compensation which they are likely to get from their land acquired land.
10	<p>What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that though the loss of precious, valuable and fertile agricultural land due to land acquisition for the proposed project, the source of income and livelihood of many farmers and land losers will be lost. • People also perceive that after land acquisition agricultural activities will be badly affected due to upcoming railway line. • Peoples' perception is also that local people and farmers will be unable to purchase same amount of similar land in and around the village for carrying out

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		agricultural practices.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People will support and cooperate with government and railways for the proposed project in future with heavy heart. They will conditionally support if railways promises to positively disburse compensation as per current private Market Value.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are ready to be involved with the proposed project and its construction and other related activities in future, if government/railways provides them with opportunity to do so.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SUDHIR KUMAR, 9837049714	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	RAJBAL SINGH	74	Male	RETD.
3	MADAN PAL SINGH	70	Male	RETD.
4	ANANT RAM SINGH	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	KAPIL SINGH, 9058424919	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	PARAS SINGH, 7891419006	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	GAURAV CHOUDHARY, 9997772388	31	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Chhajmal Pur**Date of Consultation:**28-09-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	Yes aware about the proposed project.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not positive, due to safety of agricultural occupation and loss of farming land. • Rate of compensation is not as per local market price. It will disturb the farmers of this region and carrying farming in this area in future.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	Yes aware about the alignment route.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt. should pay high rate as per local market. for acquisition of land. • To balance the income govt. should give loan with subsidiary to the farmers so that they can settle down with a proper income. • Govt. should give single cheque for all type of compensation in part to each individual.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard	No.

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	No.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	No benefit is perceived from the proposed project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers perceive that there will be cent percent (100%) loss of land which is a very costly loss for the farmers. • With the loss of cultivation/agriculture which is the only source of income for the farmers fear that they will become jobless in the future.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	Still will support the project
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Villagers perceive that they will be somehow or the other be involved in this project in future.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	JIYA RAM SHARMA, 9634086558 (M)	65	Male	RETD.
2	YOGENDRA SINGH	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	ABINASH, 9012272677	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	SURENDRA, 8449946222	46	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	KISHAN LAL, 9557368287	47	Male	DRIVER

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
6	VELVYASH	88	Male	RETD
7	VASHUDEV SHARMA	88	Male	RETD.
8	HARPAL SINGH, 9286708735	66	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	ASHOK SHARMA, 8057511880	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	JAY BHAGWAN, 9917815687	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	AYOAB ALI, 9557779466	26	Male	LABOUR
12	AMIT SHARMA, 8923015299	26	Male	BUSINESS
13	RAMPAL SINGH, 9557369213	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	ASHOK KUMAR, 9837640376	47	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Govind Pur Extension Ghasouli

Date of Consultation: 10-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the last 5 years, people are working for this railway project Several time surveys have been conducted. That's why people are well aware about all aspects of the proposed project.
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are excited and hopeful about their Area Development People perceive of getting employment out of this project and in that hope they are writing to the

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>concerned officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People also perceive many other things in their compensation package. • Traditionally people cannot sale land and it is considered a bad taboo in their society but now they have found out a way by which they can sell off their land through railway. • IF railways acquire their land of they will not be losing their respect in the society.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers mostly know in detail about the route and alignment. • No major issue or concern regarding the route alignment.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want single cheque for all type of losses. • Rate of compensation should high and at par with local market rate. • Villagers want that from every project affected family one person should be provided employment. .
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to	Any squatters and non-titled affected people are not there in this village.

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	restart their activities	
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are ready to carry out any economic activities with the help of compensation. • People perceive that they do many things from the compensation which they will get. • They will be able to make houses, marry their daughter and invest money on child education. • Many people feel that they will be able to repay their loans. • But presently no major benefits are perceived by the people from this project.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For small farmers agricultural land is the only source of income and employment • Most of the people perceive that government is paying very low rate for loss of agricultural land which will definitely affect the livelihood of the people in future.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are well aware about the rule and the Act of Land Acquisition for railway work • They opinion one cannot stop railway work. • People know that they have to cooperate without any issue or concern.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People are aware and are waiting for their involvement as semi contact workers, as labourers for work and in other ways.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	AMAR SINGH, 8193088549	92	Male	LABOUR
2	MANOJ, 8998043590	30	Male	LABOUR

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
3	VIJAY PAL, 8949963271	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	PRAMOD, 8958175913	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	KRISHAN PAL	68	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	DHARMENDRA, 3568636470	35	Male	LABOUR
7	RAVI DUTT, 9690586570	47	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	CHANDRA BOSS	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	AZAD SHARMA	49	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	SURESH CHANDRA, 7855365564	56	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	SUKH PAL, 9568453178	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	TAPESWAR NARAYAN, 9565453178	33	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	MADAN PAL, 9557134585	46	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	VIRENDRA SHARMA, 7500310989	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	VINOD SHARMA, 9012815327	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	OMKAR SHARMA		Male	
17	MANGAL SAIN	50	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
18	RAHUL, 8958175877	25	Male	LABOUR
19	VIKAS SHARMA, 8535003190	29	Male	SERVICE
20	SUDHIR, 84459963414	48	Male	LABOUR
21	MAHESH CHAND, 9897879237	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
22	TAQUDDIN SAIFI, 9927244404	28	Male	LABOUR
23	KAYOOM SAIFI, 9917414061	48	Male	LABOUR
24	ALAM SAIFI, 9927892103	30	Male	LABOUR
25	BASIM, 8941901580	22	Male	LABOUR
26	BASANTA, 8974800230	26	Male	LABOUR
27	JAMLUDDIN, 9837964152	80	Male	LABOUR
28	MD.NASIM	40	Male	LABOUR
29	KHALID, 9756775078	32	Male	LABOUR
30	SUNIL SHARMA, 9917848709	42	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Khirlonabad

Date of Consultation:12-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
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SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed project is running from last 4 - 5 years. • Officials and survey team has visited village several times in the past • Villagers are well aware of the project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that through NHAI peoples economic status has changed, area developed/land value increased • But people feel that through railway development has decreased • No concerned development activities can be seen along proposed railways line.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are well aware about the route and alignment.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that compensation for the land should be as per local market rate • One person should be employed from each project affected family. • People want that there should be single cheque payment.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the project

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	No squatters and non-titled affected people are t there in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive of benefits in the future if industrial corridor comes-.up due to the upcoming freight corridor project • People perceive that they may start small business through the compensation which they hope to receive
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive loss of fertile costly agricultural land • People feel that they will be getting low rates for their agricultural land, not at par with actual market rate • They feel that there will be no job for farmers in future. • The income and status of the people will decrease in future
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People have cent percent (100%) full support for this project.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People will involve with the project if opportunity is provided for their involvement.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	ANIL KUMAR, 8445668551	39	Male	ADVOCATE
2	INDER PAL, 9634424210	69	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	AMIT KUMAR, 7351666682	31	Male	SERVICE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
4	SAURABH, 7078625654	25	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	VIPIN KUMAR, 8006416123	37	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	HARPAL SINGH, 8006322752	67	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	KANWAL PAL SINGH, 9927535986	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	VEERPAL SINGH, 9557660038	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	ROHIT KUMAR, 8006280933	26	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	SUJEET KUMAR, 9897059113	45	Male	PRADHAN
11	VIRENDRA, 9536701433	51	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	ASHOK, 9761730226	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	ANUJ, 8057845947	35	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Pohaalli

Date of Consultation: 11-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of this project and its concerns • There is no confusion about the project among the people
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public/local farmers perceive that through railway line no development will be there in future. • Farming will be disturbed due to upcoming line for

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		freight corridor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land plots will be segregated/divide due to the freight corridor line • Farmers earning will not be high and at par with NHAI rates • Railways are not paying as NHAI are paying for their projects.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are well aware about the route and alignment.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that though government .paying compensation as per circle rate but people want as per market rate. • On the other hand mostly people also want/demand other benefits like - loan and employment.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	No squatters and non-titled affected people are t there in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that there will be no benefits due to

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		the upcoming freight corridor project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive loss of precious fertile agricultural land • People feel that they will be not be able to purchase the same amount of agricultural land in the village in future • They feel that there will be no other source of income for the new generation in future
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People assure cent percent (100%) full support and cooperation for this project.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People feel that they will involve with the project as per the requirement in future

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SANJEEV KUMAR, 9758687344	39	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	OMKAR SINGH, 8057952202	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	IRSAD KHAN, 9917112530	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	TALIB KHAN, 9917112530	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	JAI PRAKASH, 7500186165	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	MD.NAHID KHAN, 9897120464	27	Male	LABOUR
7	JAI SINGH	76	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
8	BALESWAR, 8006447880	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	VIJAY PAL, 8006961814	48	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	EKWAL KHA, 9759348609	56	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	SANDEEP, 8477816284	24	Male	STUDENT
12	ABID ALI, 9012428518	25	Male	LABOUR
13	RAHUL KUMAR, 9997670944	23	Male	STUDENT
14	NISAR AHAMAD, 9219805612	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	JAWAL SINGH, 9690254741	55	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Arnawali

Date of Consultation: 13-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the people are aware of this project There somehow or the other know about the details of the proposed project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's perception are not very positive about this project Are not sure whether it will be beneficial or helpful from economic development point of view in whole or not. People perceive that they cannot start any economic activities along with the railway line. From safety and security point of views area will not

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<p>be safe for the families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also perceive that there will be lot of disturbance due to proposed railways line.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are well aware about the route and alignment. • There are no concerns regarding route alignment
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition has not been completed so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed.
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that farmers should involve for the fixing of the rates of compensation that is for flexibility of decision making • For processing of land rate no transparency is there for rate fixing • Project is very good but government should pay special alternative rates especially to marginal/small farmers. • People want one-time payment.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	No squatters and non-titled affected people are t there in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently no direct benefits are perceived/ observed by the farmers. • People perceive that if industrial corridor develops in

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		and around the area or along with the proposed freight corridor line then benefits may be possible.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers perceive loss of livelihood and source of income for the farmers. Villagers feel that land acquisition is being carried out at a very low cost.
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers feel that government not paying any special attention toward the farmer. Whereas village people are ready to support and will co-operate for upcoming project in future.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People feel that they will be involved with the project as per the requirement of railways.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SHEKHAR SANGWAN, 9759595958	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	SATISH KUMAR, 9368959949	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	VIJENDRA SINGH, 9758175531	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	SURENDRA SINGH	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	DHARMENDRA, 7830107485	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	RAJENDER SINGH, 9897627703	50	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
7	VIVEK KUMAR, 8006952020	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	NARESH KUMAR, 8057625214	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	BIRAJ PAL SINGH, 9761118649	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	RAJ KUMAR	35	Male	LABOUR
11	NEERAJ KUMAR, 9761146907	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	YATIN, 7042754726	18	Male	STUDENT
13	BANTY	20	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	TANDAN SINGH	73	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	VIPIN KUMAR, 9758175531	34	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	LAKHPAT SINGH	80	Male	AGRICULTURE
17	VIGENDRA SINGH, 8393000287	40	Male	LABOUR
18	RAJU	50	Male	LABOUR
19	VEERU	54	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	JAYBEER, 8171191762	37	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	DEEP CHAND, 9675724281	35	Male	LABOUR

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
22	OMKAR SINGH, 9012633021	58	Male	AGRICULTURE
23	ROHIT KUMAR, 9639808701	27	Male	AGRICULTURE
24	OMENDRA, 9837231061	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
25	RAM KUMAR, 7830088997	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
26	JANESH	42	Male	LABOUR
27	SUNIL	35	Male	LABOUR
28	AJAY KUMAR, 7830938996	22	Male	SERVICE
29	HARSARAN	72	Male	SERVICE

Name of the Village: Sindhawali Date of Consultation: 13-08-2015

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE</u>
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	People are aware of the proposed project and all its components
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's are positive about this project • Not satisfied with the compensation government is paying which is not at par with the circle rate, which is not acceptable to the farmers and they feel is also not suitable to the farmers • Farmers perceive that government is acquiring land without consulting the farmers without giving any priority to the farmers

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) have recently been completed and people are well aware about the route and alignment.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition has been completed • But no payment of compensation been made/disbursed so far
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	People do not have any experience regarding land acquisition and compensation and therefore there they do not have any grievances regarding this.
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that they should receive higher rate of compensation • Employment for every land looser family/project affected family • People want single cheque payment for all type of losses
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project of DFCCIL
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	No squatters and non-titled affected people are there in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently not any single benefit is perceived/ observed by the people from this project • Due to the upcoming of the proposed project agricultural land holding size will decrease and badly affect the farmers and their income from them
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very fertile and high cost agricultural land is being acquired by the railways at a very low price/rate

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that they can't purchase same type of land anywhere in the village with the help of the compensation awarded to them
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will support and will co-operate for upcoming project in future.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People want to be involved in the different construction activities of the freight corridor as per the railways requirement.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	RAK KUMAR	50	Male	LABOUR
2	MAHENDRA SINGH, 9568371881	51	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	ASHID	60	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	MUKESH KUMAR, 9897311977	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	GYAN SINGH	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	RAVI KUMAR, 8958785569	19	Male	STUDENT
7	DHRANA CHARYA, 9917226046	35	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
8	RAKESH KUMAR, 9690102590	37	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	PRADEEP KUMAR, 7830453208	24	Male	STUDENT
10	BALBEER SINGH, 9917801394	70	Male	RETD.
11	DULICHAND, 9012543540	80	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	ANKIT KUMAR, 7351364648	18	Male	STUDENT

Name of the Village: Bahadurpur

Date of Consultation:23-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are well aware about the proposed project. • They know that this line is only for good train • At present there is only a single line for both goods and passenger trains • Separate stations, ,ware house will be created in future for this freight corridor
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that this project is not suitable for the farmers • Not satisfied with the compensation government is paying which is not at par with the local market rate • People feel that the rate of land is much costlier then what government is paying • People perceive that their land which is near to the city is more costlier than the surrounding region which is far away from the city
3	Are you aware about the route	Yes all are aware of the route alignment through the

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) which has been carried out in their village.
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that compensation should be fixed after consultation with local farmers • Rate should be paid as per Local Market Rate and not as per Circle Rate • Special arrangement with subsidies, loan and employment opportunity should be provided to each beneficiary family.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project of DFCCIL
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	No squatters and non-titled affected people are there in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently not any special benefit is perceived/observed by the people from this project • Low rate of compensation are being provided by the government to the affected families.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of family's ancestral land and source of permanent income • Loss of employment due to land acquisition by the

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average land holding size of the farmers is very small varying between 5 -10 bighas mostly
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are ready to support but they perceive that government is not thinking about the farmers People feel that there is no proper guideline or act for Land Acquisition which is being followed.
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Definitely people want to be involved in the proposed freight corridor project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	BHEEM SINGH, 9045871016	68	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	RAM DAYAL, 9012625572	47	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	VIRENDRA, 9690801070	57	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	NARESH SHARMA, 9756672904	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	MURARI LAL, 9368487847	43	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	PRABHU DAYAL, 8449507811	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	ANIL KUMAR, 9410853357	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	ASHA RAM, 9410853357	70	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	VIJENDER SINGH, 8171979799	55	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
10	NEERAJ, 8868880019	24	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	GAJENDRA SINGH, 9012310900	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	AMIT SHARMA, 8865977030	22	Male	STUDY
13	VINOD, 8006291935	40	Male	LABOUR
14	AMIT , 9084323202	28	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	ANKIT, 7037034734	18	Male	STUDENT
16	PANKAJ, 7037034741	19	Male	STUDY
17	NARENDRA, 7500147031	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
18	SUNIL, 8791015083	30	Male	BUSINESS
19	SITARAM	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	AMIT, 7599246109	38	Male	SERVICE
21	NEERAJ KUMAR, 9045695070	32	Male	SERVICE
22	MAHESH, 9760485316	49	Male	BUSINESS
23	CHARAN SINGH, 9756729533	77	Male	BUSINESS
24	RAVINDRA	35	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
25	SUKH PAL, 7351848190	50	Male	LABOUR
26	SUBHASH	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
27	SHRI PAL, 8171715594	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
28	KRIPAL	50	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village:Ghat

Date of Consultation:22-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are fully aware about the proposed project. • Meetings were held several times with DFCCIL officials and JMS survey team
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People do not have a positive perception of this proposed project • Government is not giving priority to the farmers • People perceive that government is acquiring land at low cost and then they will use it commercially in future • People will have a permanent loss of source of income in the future • People perceive that they will not be able to purchase the same quality of land in and around the village with the compensation which they are likely to get • Farmers will be jobless and income less in the future • Devoid of any agricultural land the new generation in future will be no scope and source of income

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	Yes all are aware of the route alignment
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	No, not ready to share their opinion
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project of DFCCIL
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	No squatters and non-titled affected people are there in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently no benefit is directly perceived/ observed by the people from this project • People perceive that there will be loss of valuable fertile agricultural land • After the proposed project people will not be able to use many portions of their property in form of agricultural land, cattle sheds, store for farming equipments, tube well areas etc. and it will be a total waste
10	What is your Perceived Losses from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive and fear that there will be total loss

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	the Proposed Project	of permanent source of income <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of employment • Farmers will be unable to purchase land and start cultivation again with the compensation which they are likely to get
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People feel that they will have to support and will support as they do not have any option out
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Definitely people will involve themselves as per Railway Guidelines and Requirements

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	PAWAN KUMAR, 9690909964	22	Male	STUDENT
2	VIKAS KUMAR, 8449744631	26	Male	STUDENT
3	OMI, 7895410577	61	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	RAJESH, 9897116359	23	Male	LABOUR
5	KARAMBIR, 8126506316	28	Male	LABOUR
6	RUP CHAND	60	Male	LABOUR
7	SHISH PAL	40	Male	LABOUR

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
8	KAPIL, 7895777404	24	Male	STUDENT
9	MAHABIR, 9634120688	35	Male	LABOUR
10	RAMESH	55	Male	LABOUR
11	PAPPU, 8126878475	42	Male	LABOUR
12	HARENDRA KUMAR, 9634277362	27	Male	LABOUR
13	SHEKHAR, 8193878384	18	Male	STUDENT
14	AMAN VERMA, 8826152244	40	Male	SERVICE
15	KALICHARAN	70	Male	STUDENT
16	JITENDRA, 7895312769	20	Male	STUDENT
17	SUMIT KUMAR, 9557255316	33	Male	SERVICE
18	SUNIL, 8171511660	32	Male	AGRICULTURE
19	ANKUR, 9012199960	25	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	VINOD, 9927261422	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	SUMIT, 7060568587	35	Male	AGRICULTURE

Name of the Village: Pepalat Idrishpur**Date of Consultation:** 21-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL. • They know that this separate railway line is being laid for goods train with new stations and sidings under this freight corridor project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of this village have a very positive perception of this proposed railway corridor project along this linear route • People perceive that proposed rail corridor will initiate development of an industrial corridor • But people are not happy with the rate of compensation being provided to the project affected families • People are not very happy with the DFCCIL officials as they have not provided any proper information and they behave very roughly with the villagers whenever they confront them with any queries.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of the route alignment • Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) was recently conducted in this village • People were fully involved with the JMS team and gave them their full cooperation
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that the rate of compensation

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	how the compensation process shall be followed	<p>should be received through a single cheque payment on any fixed date for all type of losses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People also feel that an employment opportunity for all land losers, at least one person from each household/family should be provided
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project of DFCCIL
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	No squatters and non-titled affected people are there in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently no benefit is directly perceived/ observed by the people from this project • But in future people perceive and are hopeful that there may be a development of an industrial corridor with the initiation of proposed new railway freight corridor.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers perceive that due to the upcoming freight corridor project their land holdings size will be further reduced • This will result in loss of interest of farmers in carrying out cultivation • Due to the disturbance caused by the upcoming railway line there will be a total loss of permanent source of income which will affect their day to day life
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that there will be no jobs for the future/ new generation • People feel that they will support with a heavy heart but not with a happy heart as they do not have any option out

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	Definitely people will involve themselves in various activities for this rail corridor project as desired and required by the railway authorities

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	SOHANCER PAL, 9758411741	70	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	SHYAM KUMAR SHARMA, 8958982097	32	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	ARUN KUMAR SHARMA, 9837408817	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	PRAVEEN KUMAR, 8449780212	32	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	SHISH PAL, 9917831738	64	Male	RETD.
6	ARVIND KUMAR, 9219091203	47	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	SOHANBIR, 9927672518	46	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	BIRAJPAL SINGH, 8392939209	52	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	RAJEEV, 9999668070	26	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	VIJAY PAL, 8650130585	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	RATI PAL , 8859447332	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	KANWAR PAL, 9761049863	47	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
13	DINDAYAL, 9627053133	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	JAGBIR SINGH, 9568473056	63	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	RAJBIR SINGH, 9927938187	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	YOGESH, 8650976970	27	Male	STUDENT
17	VIRENDRA, 8958266626	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
18	SATENDRA, 7830849671	38	Male	AGRICULTURE
19	SACHIN, 8958266626	27	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	DARSHAN, 9759822583	20	Male	STUDENT
21	SATISH, 9917687052	40	Male	SERVICE
22	GOVIND	55	Male	LABOUR
23	GAURAV	22	Male	STUDENT
24	CHANDRA PAL, 9719200394	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
25	PUNAM, 9456088263	27	Female	HOUSE WIFE
26	OM PRAKASH	68	Male	RETD.
27	CHHANGAMAL	56	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
28	RAJBIR, 9557507053	62	Male	RETD.
29	VIJAY PAL, 9045097796	58	Male	BUSINESS
30	SURENDRA , 9045933386	26	Male	STUDENT
31	MAHAVEER, 9045933386	80	Male	RETD.

Name of the Village: Mohinuddinpur

Date of Consultation: 24-08-2015

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are not aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL. • They know that a new railway line is being laid for goods train • No meeting have been held in this village regarding this project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally the people of this village have a very negative perception about this project • They perceive that due to the upcoming proposed railway line there will be many problems in their day to day life i.e. from farming and safety point of view • The villagers opine that due to the coming up of this proposed project there will not be any economic development or coming up of a development corridor along this linear route of transportation
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of the route alignment • Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) has been conducted in this village
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed among the land owners
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are demanding higher rate of compensation. • People want that compensation should be not be decided on the Circle Rate. They are demanding compensation on Local Market Rate. • People also feel and perceive that different measures need to be provided by the government viz. an employment opportunity from each household for the next coming generation; loan with subsidy for starting new business and other economic activities should be provided
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	There is no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	There are no squatters and non-titled affected people in this village.
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that small and marginal farmers can do/shift to any new economic activities with the help of compensation which they are likely to get • Big farmers can't modify farming activities due to low compensation which is not to their expectations • In general people are somewhat happy because they personally feel that they would not have been able to sell of their land due to social taboo/social related aspects

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> .But the people now feel through railway they can now sell of their land to start something new, which is no longer socially wrong.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers perceive that the land holding size is very small in size and price of the land is very costly • People perceive that with the given compensation one can't purchase any land of similar nature (which is highly fertile) in and around the village • People perceive that there will be significant loss of employment for the farmers of this village
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People are supporting from day one and will support for project in future too
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People perceive that if railways provide any opportunity local people readily welcome it by heart.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	BITTU, 8439756285	25	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	VIGENDRA	63	Male	AGRICULTURE
3	SATBIR	55	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	OMKAR	73	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	JAYPAL, 904544879	53	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	MANOJ, 9997429222	43	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	CHANDRA PAL	53	Male	AGRICULTURE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
8	RAVIKANT, 7417875553	37	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	HARBIR SINGH, 9540271191	41	Male	LABOUR
10	SHIVANGI, 9927592805	28	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	BIRAHAMJEET	46	Male	LABOUR
12	CHETAN PRAKASH, 9837432874	48	Male	SERVICE
13	VARUN, 9690064407	24	Male	STUDENT
14	SUKRAM PAL	45	Male	LABOUR
15	DHARMENDRA, 7351606023	48	Male	SERVICE
16	RANBIR SINGH, 9219799792	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
17	CHANDRA PAL, 9756868614	33	Male	LABOUR
18	MAMCHAND	55	Male	LABOUR

Name of the Village: Samaspur Surani**Date of Consultation: 17-08-2015**

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are well aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL. • They are aware of each and every issue regarding the proposed project • No meeting have been held in this village regarding this project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally the people of this village are not happy with the rate of compensation. • But from general point of view people are positive about the project • People somewhat perceive that through this project there wouldn't be any area development or even any increase in the rate of land along the railway line in future, as generally the case related to the highway projects • People perceive that no one can start any kind of small business/economic activities along with the railway line in future
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People are aware of the route alignment due to the Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) which was conducted in this village
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed among the land owners
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	As no Land Acquisition has yet taken place the people don't have any experience regarding that
6	If no, please share your views on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want higher rate of compensation based on

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	how the compensation process shall be followed	<p>the Market Rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want one person to be employed from every Project Affected Family (PAF) • People want special packages and subsidies plan for the families loosing their land • All compensatory settlement by cash should be settled by a single cheque
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	In this village there are no squatters and non-titled affected people
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that at present no one will get any benefit from the proposed railway corridor project • They also perceive and have a notion that in future the livelihood of the people would be badly affected due to this project
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers perceive that they will be loosing their valuable, precious and fertile agricultural • People also perceive that apart from agricultural land there is no other source of income for the farmers • People perceive that with the given compensation one can't purchase/get any land of similar nature (which is highly fertile) in the village
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People perceive that if the rate of compensation is revised then people will support the government for the proposed project
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	People want employment and so they are ready to be involved in construction related activities for this project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	ANUJ, 8126290186	21	Male	STUDENT
2	PRAMOD, 9639687856	19	Male	STUDENT
3	AMIT KUMAR, 9927662900	22	Male	STUDENT
4	ANUJ KUMAR, 8755127162	22	Male	LABOUR
5	VISHAL, 8755127162	18	Male	LABOUR
6	RAJPAL, 9997981890	47	Male	LABOUR
7	RAJPAL	60	Male	LABOUR
8	YESH PAL, 8057636690	70	Male	LABOUR
9	RAVI	30	Male	LABOUR
10	SUSHIL KUMAR, 9927709086	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	LIYAKAT ALI, 8272858474	65	Male	LABOUR
12	IRSHAD ALI, 8272858474	40	Male	LABOUR
13	GULJAR ALI , 8979629561	26	Male	SERVICE
14	SHAJAD, 8650621120	38	Male	LABOUR

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
15	YAMEEN ALI, 9045904593	45	Male	TAILOR
16	SHOUKAT ALI, 8565062562	67	Male	TAILOR

Name of the Village: Dilawara

Date of Consultation: 14-08-2015

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	<u>PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE</u>
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are generally well aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL. • People understand that the proposed railway line is for the goods train with separate railway stations and warehouses and different siding yards
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's perception are very positive about this proposed project • People perceive that with the increase tonnage of goods for the railways will not only be an economic boom for the for the railways but also the nation, • As a result of this proposed rail corridor project local area development may result • Development in this area may initiate future opportunities of more employment and may also result in increase of business opportunities in coming years.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	People are aware of the route alignment due to the Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) which was conducted in this village recently
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable as no Land Acquisition has yet taken place the people don't have any experience regarding that
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall be followed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are demanding higher rate of compensation based on the Market Rate • At present fertile agricultural land is very costly and very limited • Agriculture is the only and major source of income for the farmers for their livelihood • If land is to be acquired than payment for compensation for all losses of land and assets including, trees, houses, tube well pump sets, other structures like cattle shed, farm houses, storage/equipment sheds, wall, etc. should be made/disbursed by single payment
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there is no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	In this village there are no squatters and non-titled affected people/families in these affected by the project
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive no big benefit at present from the proposed railway corridor project • If employment opportunities are open up and provided by this proposed railway project then it will benefit the local people.
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers perceive that they will be losing their valuable, precious and fertile agricultural permanently

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive that with the given compensation one can't purchase/get any land of similar nature (which is highly fertile) in the village • People also perceive that there will not be suitable use of the compensation to be provided by the government as it will not be enough to compensate them rightly and fairly for meeting their needs and requirement
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	People are ready and willing to will give full support to the proposed project without any issue or concern
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	All cent percent (100%) people want to be involved with the construction work for this proposed freight rail corridor project in the future or coming days

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	JAGDISH PRASHAD, 9756630428	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	JITENDRA KUMAR, 9312641618	43	Male	BUSINESS
3	RAJBEER SINGH, 8057651057	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
4	MANOJ KUMAR, 8057434946	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	SUBEDAR, 9997770022	18	Male	STUDENT

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
6	MUKESH GAUTAM, 9760865126	23	Male	STUDENT
7	SANJAY KUMAR, 9690059872	45	Male	LABOUR
8	BHUPENDER, 9756630428	26	Male	LABOUR
9	SUBHASH CHAND, 9927539674	50	Male	LABOUR
10	PRAVEEN KUMAR, 9634154424	40	Male	LABOUR
11	BRAHAM PAL, 9639521401	44	Male	ARMY
12	CHIDDA SINGH, 9756252167	72	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	ARVIND KUMAR, 7500093742	36	Male	PVT
14	VIRENDRA KUMAR, 8958905178	24	Male	LABOUR
15	LOKENDRA, 9058356799	40	Male	LABOUR
16	RAMPAL SINGH, 8445683120	62	Male	TEACHER
17	VIRENDRA, 9639893029	40	Male	SERVICE
18	RAJENDRA SINGH, 9837409232	50	Male	AGRICULTURE
19	TEJVEER SINGH, 7500285426	18	Male	STUDENT
20	ARUN KUMAR, 750093742	32	Male	PVT

Name of the Village: Dourala

Date of Consultation:18-08-2015

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
1	Are you aware about the Proposed Project (Dedicated Freight Corridor Project of Railway which the government is planning in near future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are mostly well aware about the proposed project of DFCCIL. • According to the people for the last 10 years different officials have been carrying out different survey in and around the village related to this project
2	What is the Perception about the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's perception is different and mixed on the proposed project. Some locals have positive and some have negative opinion • As per the local people the agricultural land in this area are very fertile, precious and valuable • In general land holding size in this area is less and people are fully dependent on agriculture and agricultural related activities • People perceive that government/railways are bent on acquiring their land by hook and crook and also by using force • Railway and governmental officials are not ready to listen to the suggestions of the farmers and their pleas.
3	Are you aware about the route alignment? Do you have any concern regarding the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware of the route alignment as recently the Joint Measurement Survey (JMS) has been completed • People are well aware of the route alignment and they do not have any concern regarding the alignment
4	Has the land acquisition been completed and has the disbursement of compensation been made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land has been acquired so far • No payment of compensation been made/disbursed so far
5	If Yes, please tell about the experience (whether compensation was paid on time, whether there was any grievance related to compensation or how those were solved)	Not Applicable as no Land Acquisition has yet taken place the people don't have any experience regarding that
6	If no, please share your views on how the compensation process shall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want to arrange and have a meeting with the concerned government/railway officials over the

SL NO	<u>ISSUES</u>	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
	be followed	<p>land related issue and its compensation before deciding the rate of compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People feel that the compensation rate should not be less than Local Market Rate. • People want an employment for each land losers' / Project Affected Families (PAFs) • People want a .single check and one-time payment of compensation for settlement of all assets viz. Trees/other - pump sets, cattle sheds, pump house, cattle sheds, greenery etc. along with the land.
7	Is there any community property being affected due to the Project (Temple, Mosque, church, religious structures, schools, community hall, graveyard etc). If yes, please share your views on how these shall be relocated. Will there be public consent to resettle these.	In this village there is no community property being affected due to the proposed project
8	What are your views on squatters and non-titled Affected people? Is there alternate livelihood alternatives to restart their activities	In this village there are no squatters and non-titled affected people/families affected by the project
9	What is your Perceived Benefits from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perceive no big benefit at present from the proposed railway corridor project • In future there may be benefits from development of Industrial corridor which come up in and around the village • People perceive that they will not be able to purchase same agricultural land (fertile, precious valuable and high yielding) with the compensation which they are likely to get from their land acquisition • People's perception is that there is bound to be a big loss of valuable, precious and fertile high yielding agricultural land and a permanent source of income for the people dependent on agriculture

SL NO	ISSUES	PERCEPTION/OPINION AND SUGGESTION OF THE PEOPLE
10	What is your Perceived Losses from the Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers perceive that they after loosing their valuable, precious fertile and high yielding agricultural land permanently majority of the farmers y will become agricultural labourers in future/ days to come • People perceive that after land acquisition at these low rates by government and railway officials these farmers will be unable to purchase to buy any agriculture land for carrying out cultivation/agricultural practices
11	Would you support the Project and will you cooperate in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People perception is that they will have to support and cooperate with government and railways as they do not have any options apart from this • People will be supporting for this proposed freight rail corridor project with heavy heart
12	What would be your future involvement for the next phase of planning and Construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoples' perception is that if railways give opportunity to involve local people the locals are ready to be involved with the construction activities of the proposed project • For all other small project related construction works ,local people are ready to be involved but no officials have said anything on that or have spoken anything on this.



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
1	ATUL, 9761563159	24	Male	AGRICULTURE
2	ANITA SHARMA	47	Female	HOUSE WIFE

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
3	MANOJ SHARMA, 9268000616	25	Male	SERVICE
4	SURENDRA PAL	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
5	SACHIN, 9636535850	35	Male	AGRICULTURE
6	SUMER SINGH, 9636535850	63	Male	AGRICULTURE
7	VIPIN KUMAR, 9634498190	32	Male	AGRICULTURE
8	SATPAL SINGH, 9927153409	46	Male	AGRICULTURE
9	JEET SINGH, 7417709031	58	Male	AGRICULTURE
10	CHATAR PAL, 9759692295	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
11	CHAMAN SINGH, 9759122649	45	Male	AGRICULTURE
12	SONU, 8535088134	26	Male	AGRICULTURE
13	VISHNU DUTT, 9897737926	42	Male	AGRICULTURE
14	CHANDRA PRAKASH, 9756992802	65	Male	AGRICULTURE
15	SUKHVEER SINGH, 9927153409	90	Male	AGRICULTURE
16	BRAHAM PAL, 9411485993	58	Male	AGRICULTURE
17	AJAY KUMAR, 9456959752	37	Male	AGRICULTURE



Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Age	Sex (Male/Female)	Occupation
18	MADAN KUMAR, 9557433166	36	Male	AGRICULTURE
19	CHATTAR PAL, 7895099734	70	Male	AGRICULTURE
20	SUNIL KUMAR, 9837556821	40	Male	AGRICULTURE
21	DHANVEER, 8130477791	37	Male	SERVICE
22	ASHISH, 9897200647	35	Male	ASHISH
23	RAHUL, 9897200647	30	Male	AGRICULTURE
24	ASHWANI, 8865076552	20	Male	SYUDY
25	VISHAL, 9058774422	18	Male	VISHAL
26	ASHOK, 7417982569	54	Male	AGRICULTURE



HIGHLIGHTS OF PRELIMINARY PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS



Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
1	Nizampur	Bulandshahr	Khurja	26.02.2015	33	
2	Kasba-Khurja	Bulandshahr	Khurja	26.02.2015	16	



Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
3	Hatmabad	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	26.02.2015	21	
4	Kasba-Bran Bahar	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	27.02.2015	20	



Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
5	Kurwal Banaras	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	27.02.2015	9	
6	Gulwati	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	27.02.2015	9	



Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
7	Murshadpur	Hapur	Hapur	28.02.2015	39	
8	Fazilpur Urf Morpur	Hapur	Hapur	28.02.2015	13	



Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
9	Kilhora	Ghaziabad	Modi Nagar	02.03.2015	21	
10	Saidpur Hussainpur Dhilna	Ghaziabad	Modi Nagar	02.03.2015	16	


Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
11	Panchli Khurd	Meerut	Sadar	04.03.2015	23	
12	Walidpur	Meerut	Sadar	04.03.2015	9	

Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
13	Kanoda	Meerut	Sardhna	04.03.2015	18	
14	Madhkarimpur	Muzaffarnagar	Khatauli	09.03.2015	14	

Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
15	Jhangipur	Muzaffarnagar	Khatauli	09.03.2015	11	
16	Jaroda	Muzaffarnagar	Sadar	09.03.2015	14	

Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
17	Meghrajpur	Saharanpur	Deoband	11.03.2015	16	
18	Rankhandi	Saharanpur	Deoband	11.03.2015	19	

Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
19	Deoband	Saharanpur	Deoband	11.03.2015	26	
20	Sarsina	Saharanpur	Deoband	12.03.2015	17	

Sl. No	Name of Village	Name of District	Tahsil	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photographs
21	Yusufpur/ Shekhpura Kadim	Saharanpur	Deoband	12.03.2015	11	

ANNEXURE 7.1: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR RAP IMPLEMENTING NGO

Objective: Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India entrusted with the responsibility to plan and implement Dedicated Freight Corridor Projects across the country, including the Western DFC connecting Delhi with Mumbai and Eastern DFC connecting Ludhiana with Kolkata. DFC will implement the Eastern DFC project with the assistance of the World Bank. The RPF/RAP provides impacts, entitlement matrix, implementation arrangements including grievance mechanism, monitoring and evaluation, and budget. **The RPF/RAP will be disclosed on the DFCCIL website (<http://www.dfccil.org>) for easy reference.**

DFCCIL has hired Land Acquisition Facilitating Consultants (LAFC) to assist in survey work in the land acquisition processes, whose job is focused on physical progress. Key responsibilities of LAFC include (i) Notification to affected landowners; (ii) collection of sale deed (registry rate) for each affected village; (iii) joint measurement survey and valuation of affected lands and properties; (iv) assisting in compensation distribution; (v) assisting in acquisition of government land and other follow ups with revenue officials.

The RPF/RAP have provisions to provide the affected families with compensation as well as necessary rehabilitation support by engaging NGOs for facilitating community consultation, participation and income restoration, and enhance social accountability in the implementation process. This ToR provides the nature and scope of tasks and deliverables to be undertaken by the prospective NGOs to be engaged for this purpose with reporting arrangements and time frame. Request for proposal from well established NGOs (registered under the Indian Societies Act, 1860/India Trusts Act/Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act) with substantial experience (minimum 15-20 years) in community development, local governance, livelihoods, right to information, and involuntary resettlement to assist in the R&R process.

Reporting Arrangements: The NGOs will work with the Chief Project Manager for the EDFC-I and under the supervision of Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU) established at HQ office at New Delhi. While SEMU will provide over all policy and training support to NGOs while the actual execution will be done at the CPM office in close coordination with the Administrator (Competent Authority) of R&R under the project.

Roles and Responsibilities of the NGO will be as follows.

1. Strengthening public consultation and raising people's awareness regarding the project; procedures for getting their rights and entitlements under the RAP,
2. Strengthen participation of PAPs in livelihood and income restoration through capacity building support for family and group based income activities;
3. Strengthen transparency in the LA and RR through social accountability measures such as community display boards, information dissemination, and regular consultation.
4. Assist in identification and verification of the PAPs for provisioning their entitlements;

5. Address gender issues in RAP implementation process including strengthening women's participation in livelihood activities.
6. Pay special attention to and enable the vulnerable families to equitably benefit from the RAP implementation process;
7. Assist in inter-agency coordination, especially with mainstream agencies for RAP implementation;
8. Monitor and report regarding safeguard compliance on associated social and environmental issues;

Scope of Work: As mentioned above, the facilitating NGOs will play an important role in implementing the RAP and in mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The NGOs will remain responsible for the development and implementation of comprehensive implementation strategies such as educate stakeholders to access opportunities available under the project and to facilitate the PAPs to take advantages of the options available in the projects. In this context, the scope of work designed for NGO is as follow:

Specific Tasks: Coordination and Mainstream Linkage: The NGO will coordinate on behalf of the Project with the district administration and development agencies for successful implementation of the RAP. It will coordinate with government/ other mainstream institutions to strengthen socio-economic development of the displaced families and vulnerable groups in order to enhance their access to welfare and income schemes. Address HIV/AIDS related issues at the construction camps in collaboration with State AIDS Prevention Control Societies (SACS).

Relocation Support: The NGO will assist the project displaced families in their smooth relocation from the affected site, help the PAPs re-establish their shelter and businesses, and monitor and document the process. It will provide women headed and vulnerable displaced families with need-based relocation support in addition to the standard LA and R&R benefits. It will assist in re-establishing the community property resources with public participation.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC): The NGO will assist in IEC activities through public meetings and consultations with the project affected people (PAP) and vulnerable groups and their organizations (CBO). It will manage "public information centers (PIC)" in its district level field offices, from where it will supply LA and R&R information to the Panchayat offices. The NGO will establish rapport with PAPs and inform them about their entitlements provisioned in the RAP. It will raise their awareness regarding LA and R&R, and procedures to receive their rights and benefits. The NGO will organize PAP beneficiaries groups (PBGs) and educate them about the program and dispel misinformation. The NGO will facilitate PAP interactions with the Competent Authority, and project functionaries including the CPM, APMs and elected local representatives. The NGO will organize monthly meetings with PAPs at pre-disclosed time and location involving APM and PRI representatives at Tahsil level. Decisions taken in these meetings will be documented and submitted to CPM as part of Monthly Progress Reports. It will raise awareness on safety issues among workers at the camps as well as work sites and report regarding any hazard risks to the CPM and SEMU.

PAP Identification and Verification: The NGO will "cross verify through consultation with community groups and PRIs" the list of eligible PAPs for provisioning R&R benefits. This will help DFCCIL to finalize/update the list of PAPs in the non-title

holder category (squatters/ kiosks/ Tenants). The NGO based on the final verification will assist the CPM office to prepare and issue ID cards to the PAPs eligible for R&R benefits. The NGO in consultation with the Competent Authority and the CPM office will display the list of verified PAPs at their field offices and send relevant lists to the Panchayat Offices. After publishing PAP list, the NGO will hold formal consultation with the PAPs and their local representatives, and village revenue officials. These consultations will focus on grievances of PAPs (including left out cases, proposed entitlement of each PAPs etc). The facilitating NGOs will record such grievances of the PAPs and put before the APM for amicable solutions. After receiving such grievances the NGO will inform the concern aggrieved PAPs about status of grievances. Proportion of such grievances resolved at the NGO level will be an indicator of good performance of NGO's implementation. If the grievance is not resolved at the APM level, the NGO will provide need-based support to the concerned PAP to file the grievance application at the District Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee (DRRC).

Disbursement of LA Compensation and R&R Benefits: The NGO will assist in and monitor the disbursement of LA compensation and R&R benefits; it will monitor the process and prepare status reports on LA and R&R indicating village wise:

- (i) PAFs who have received/are yet to receive compensation as per RAA 2008
- (ii) PAFs who have received/will receive R&R assistance as per entitlement matrix
- (iii) List of PAFs who have neither received compensation nor any R&R assistance.

The NGO will monitor that R&R benefits are disbursed in the joint names of husband and wife, based on SIA list prepared and will undertake video recording of the disbursement process.

Hand Holding Support for Livelihood/Income Restoration: The NGO will assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts; counsel them regarding utilization of the R&R assistance. The NGOs will educate the PAPs about investment options and enable them to restore their economic status against the loss of land and other productive assets. For this purpose, the NGO will advise the Project team to disburse R&R package in a manner that will economically benefit them most. In this connection NGO may involve local SHG groups or any other voluntary organization these group will impart training, help PAPs in skill up gradation and training for self-employment. The NGO will also assess the local capacities, resources and assist the affected people to plan livelihoods and access income opportunities available.

In order to achieve the above, the NGO can adopt innovative strategies for enabling PAPs to find gainful employment which may include (but not limited to)

- Co-ordinate training and skill upgrading for PAPs for income restoration, including micro-credit and enterprise training for women self-help-groups, farmer groups, etc.
- Contact financial institutions like NABARD, SIDBI, and the Lead Bank of the area in accessing the credit required by the individual as well as groups of PAPs and the women's groups from the PAFs. The NGO will maintain a detailed record of such facilitation, and plan for each PAF to repay the loan.

- Establish linkages with the district administration for ensuring that the PAPs are benefited from the schemes (especially NAREGA and IAY) available and those they are entitled to. The focus for this component of the NGO's work will be the vulnerable PAPs for their income restoration. The NGO will maintain a detailed record of such facilitation.

Monitoring, Documentation, and Reporting: It will maintain meeting and consultation registers and will document the summary of discussions in all formal and informal consultations with PAPs. It will prepare and submit progress reports along with work programs and man power schedule on a monthly basis to the CPM and the SEMU to monitor the RAP implementation. It will monitor and report to the CPM office/SEMU regarding compliance with application labor laws, prohibition of child labor, gender equality, and local employment. The NGOs will assist the package manager to ensure that the contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws, concerning the worker's safety, health and hygiene; women's issues and the child labor issues, such as the following:

- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1951;
- The Contract Labor (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1948;
- The Minimum Wagers Act, 1948.
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1979.
- The industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946;
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;
- The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996;
- The Cess Act of 1996
- The Factories Act, 1948.

The NGO shall submit the periodical report to CPM. The said report shall be reviewed by CPM and forwarded to SEMU/HQ for approval. Payment will be released by CPM only after approval of the report.

Schedule of Payment:

Sl. No.	Period	Payment Milestone	% of Contract Value
1	After 1 st month	Deployment of Manpower, opening of field office, submission of methodology of total activities. And Preparation of list of Project Beneficiaries Group, Preparation of Micro-Plan cum Identity Cards to PAPs, putting up display board-dissemination, regular consultation regarding LA & R & R, meeting with PAPs, HIV/AIDS awareness programme, inter agency coordination, submission of periodical report on identified activities of two districts.	0%
2	After 2 nd	Completion of assigned activities and submission of final report and Implementation of Social Management Plan for	20%

	month	R&R benefits in two districts and submission of report Implementation of Social Management Plan for R&R benefits in two districts Preparation of list of Project Beneficiaries Group, Preparation of Micro-Plan cum Identity Cards to PAPs, putting up display board-dissemination, regular consultation regarding LA & R & R, meeting with PAPs, HIV/AIDS awareness programme, inter agency coordination, submission of periodical report on identified activities of next two district.	
3	After 3 rd month	Completion of assigned activities and submission of final report and Implementation of Social Management Plan for R&R benefits in next two districts (total 04 Districts) and submission of report Implementation of Social Management Plan for R&R benefits in next two districts(total 04 Districts) Preparation of list of Project Beneficiaries Group, Preparation of Micro-Plan cum Identity Cards to PAPs, putting up display board-dissemination, regular consultation regarding LA & R & R, meeting with PAPs, HIV/AIDS awareness programme, inter agency coordination, submission of periodical report on identified activities of next two district i.e. (total 06 Districts)	25%
4	After 4 th month	Completion of assigned activities and submission of final report and Implementation of Social Management Plan for R&R benefits in next two districts (total 06Districts) and submission of report Implementation of Social Management Plan for R&R benefits in next two districts (total 06 Districts)	25%
5		Submission of final report of all districts in all respect	
6		Balance payment will be retained till satisfactory completion of entire activities and till the approval from the competent authority	10%

ANNEXURE 7.2: INDICATIVE SCOPE OF WORK OF QUALITY AND SAFEGUARDS MONITORING TEAM

The **SESMRC** consultants will have Social and Environment Specialists, and will be responsible for verifying and reporting on the quality and progress of implementation of land acquisition (LA) and R&R process. The key actions the SESMRC Consultants will monitor include: (a) process and outcome of the payment of LA compensation and R&R assistances; (b) reconstruction/ rehabilitation of affected community structures/ assets; (c) registration and resolution of grievances and complaints; (d) Information disclosure, communication, and interaction with affected people; (f) completion of LA process prior to civil work; (g) quality of inter-agency coordination and capacity issues. The SESMRC Consultants will make use of available documents, reports, and its interactions with EDFC staff, other agencies, and affected people in the monitoring process; check compliance with the RAP; and flag any outstanding issues which affect the quality or pace of the implementation process. The Consultants should also try to ascertain their satisfaction with and concerns regarding the RAP implementation. One of the important tasks of the consultants will be to verify whether the pre-determined tasks are completed for the respective contracts prior to the handing over of the encumbrance free stretches to the contactors. The consultants should provide options and advice in accordance with the policy provisions on any additional land acquisition or resettlement impacts encountered during the implementation. The indicative list of tasks will be as follows:

Land Acquisition

- Randomly verify the process followed in determining the compensation in line with the provisions of RAA including the inputs from the independent valuer;
- Verify timely payment of compensation to the landowners once the compensation awards are made. Participate in some of the compensation distribution meetings to ascertain the process followed for distribution of compensation cheques;
- Verify the process followed in the dissemination and administration of reimbursement of stamp duty or taxes in case those who buy alternative lands and houses out of compensation money;
- Verify the process followed for dealing with those cases where severance of lands are involved ;
- Ascertain how the various provisions including payment of additional compensation in case of delay in completing the land acquisition process are administered under RAA;
- Follow up on the status for dealing with grievances related to compensation rates; and
- Follow-up on the progress in land acquisition in relation to civil work time table and report any likely delays which will affect the timely handing over of the lands to the contractors in accordance with the contact provisions;
- Report on any additional land acquisition requirements due to changes in route alignment or implementation of any associated facilities that are listed in this TOR;
- Any others tasks that are appropriate for dealing with land acquisition and compensation payment.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation

- Verify and ascertain that the Entitlements as available in the Entitlement Matrix are administered to the various category of PAPs;
- Ascertain that the various proposals made in RAP to mitigate the impacts are implemented in the manner it was described in the RAP;
- Ascertain how various suggestion and concerns raised by the local people during consultations are incorporated or addressed during the project implementation;
- Report on the Status of completion of reconstruction of affected community assets prior to handing over of the land to the contractor;
- Report on the functioning of grievance redress mechanism to deal with the complainants grievances related to RAP implementation;
- Review the functioning of Data Base Management to track the implementation progress;
- Review the periodical internal monitoring reports and identify any gaps in reporting or delay in implementation progress;
- Verify the coordination between civil work contracts and RAP implementation to ensure that encumbrance free stretches are handing over to the contractors;
- Monitor the role of consultants and NGOs in RAP implementation and identify any improvements required and suggestion for their services;
- Monitor the progress in providing unskilled jobs to the PAPs and local people;
- Participate in the meetings and consultations carried out by the implementing agency or carry out independent consultations to get first hand feedback from the affected and local people on the project implementation in general and RAP Implementation in particular;
- Report on any additional R&R impacts due to changes in route alignment or implementation of any associated facilities that are listed in this TOR;
- Any others tasks that are appropriate to deal with resettlement impacts and
- PAPs/local villagers concerns
- Report other social safeguard issues such incidence of child labor, unequal wages, unhealthy work camps posing health or security