

Consultancy Services for the Preparation of Feasibility Study and DPR for 2 lane with Paved Shoulder of newly declared NH-208 Chainage From Km 21+100 to Km 127+319 for execution on EPC Mode in the State of Tripura



Vol - IV (Part -B) Social Impact Assessment Report and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Kailashahar – Teliamura Section



Submitted To
**National Highways & Infrastructure
Development Corporation Ltd, New Delhi**

CETEST
Engineering Consultants

ADC	:	Autonomous District Councils
ARO	:	Assistant Resettlement Officer
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BSR	:	Basic Schedule Rates
CPR	:	Common Property Resource
DGM	:	Deputy General Manager
EA	:	Executing Agency
FGD	:	Focus group discussions
GoI	:	Government of India
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GRC	:	Grievance Redressal Committee
GSB	:	Paved sub base
HIV/AIDS	:	Human Immunodeficiency virus / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	:	Implementing Agency
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KII	:	Key Informant Interview
MT	:	Motorized traffic
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NH	:	National Highway
NHIDCL	:	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
NRRP	:	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
OBC	:	Other Backward Castes
NMT	:	Non motorized traffic
PHC	:	Primary health centre
PMU	:	Project Monitoring Unit
PT	:	Pedestrian traffic
RCD	:	Road Construction Department
Rs	:	Rupee, Indian currency
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SH	:	State Highway
SC	:	Scheduled Castes
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
TTAADC	:	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

KAILASHAHAR - TELIAMURA IN THE STATE OF TRIPURA

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. The Project

Tripura is a state in Northeast India. The third-smallest state in the country, it covers 10,491 km² (4,051 sq mi) and is bordered by Bangladesh (East Bengal) to the north, south, and west, and the Indian states of Assam and Mizoram to the east. In 2011 the state had 3,671,032 residents, constituting 0.3% of the country's population. The Bengali Hindu people form the ethno-linguistic majority in Tripura. Indigenous communities, known in India as scheduled tribes, form about 30 per cent of Tripura's population. The Kokborok speaking Tripuri people are the major group among 19 tribes and many subtribes.

The area of modern 'Tripura' was ruled for several centuries by the Tripuri dynasty. It was the independent princely state of the Tripuri Kingdom under the protectorate of the British Empire which was known as Hill Tippera while the area annexed and ruled directly by British India was known as Tippera District (present Comilla District). The independent Tripuri Kingdom (or Hill Tippera) joined the newly independent India in 1949. Ethnic strife between the indigenous Tripuri people and the migrant Bengali population due to large influx of Bengali Hindu refugees and settlers from Bangladesh (former East Pakistan) led to tension and scattered violence since its integration into the country of India, but the establishment of an autonomous tribal administrative agency and other strategies have led to peace.

Tripura lies in a geographically disadvantageous location in India, as only one major highway, the National Highway 8, connects it with the rest of the country. Five mountain ranges—Boromura, Atharamura, Longtharai, Shakhan and Jampui Hills—run north to south, with intervening valleys; Agartala, the capital, is located on a plain to the west. The state has a tropical savanna climate, and receives seasonal heavy rains from the south west monsoon. Forests cover more than half of the area, in which bamboo and cane tracts are common. Tripura has the highest number of primate species found in any Indian state. Due to its geographical isolation, economic progress in the state is hindered. Poverty and unemployment continue to plague Tripura, which has a limited infrastructure. Most residents are involved in agriculture and allied activities, although the service sector is the largest contributor to the state's gross domestic product.

Tripura is a landlocked state in North East India, where the seven contiguous states—Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura – are collectively known as the Seven Sister States. Spread over 10,491.69 km²(4,050.86 sqmi), Tripura is the third-smallest among the 29states in the country, behind Goa and Sikkim. It extends from 22°56'N to 24°32'N, and 91°09'E to 92°20'E. Its maximum extent measures about 184 km (114 mi) from north to south, and 113 km (70 mi) east to west. Tripura is bordered by the country of Bangladesh to the west, north and south; and the Indian states of Assam to the north east; and Mizoram to the east. It is accessible by national highways passing through the Karimganj district of Assam and Mamit district of Mizoram.

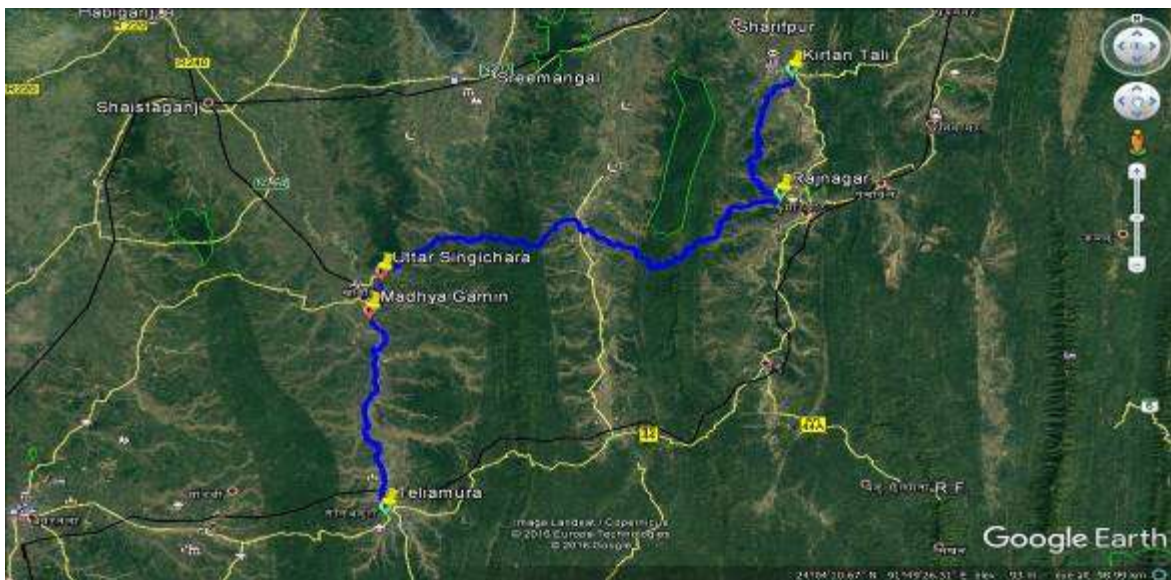
Agartala is the capital as well as the largest city of the Indian state of Tripura and also is the second largest city in North-east India after Guwahati, both in municipal area and population. The city is the seat of the Government of Tripura. Agartala is one of the fastest developing cities of India.

The overall area of the Agartala Municipal Corporation was 76.504 Square Km and the population was 438,408 after the completion of the restructuring of the Agartala Municipal Corporation in 2013. The percentage of literacy according to 2011 census was 93.88, higher than the national literacy rate. As per Municipal Census of 2015, the population of Agartala is 522,613.

In January 2012, major changes were implemented in the administrative divisions of Tripura. Beforehand, there had been four districts – Dhalai (headquarters Ambassa), North Tripura (headquarters Kailashahar), South Tripura (headquarters Udaipur), and West Tripura (headquarters Agartala). **Four new districts were carved out of the existing four in January 2012 – Khowai, Unakoti, Sipahijala and Gomati.** Six new subdivisions and five new blocks were also added. Each is governed by a district collector or a district magistrate, usually appointed by the Indian Administrative Service. The subdivisions of each district are governed by a sub-divisional magistrate and each subdivision is further divided into blocks. The blocks consist of Panchayats (village councils) and town municipalities.

The project road starts from Kirtanthali (near Kailashahar town) and ends at NH-44 at Teliamura. The project road runs through Unakoti, Dhalai and Khowai Districts of Tripura. The project road passes through village / localities namely Kirtanthali, Jarultali, Rajnagar (near Fatikroy), Gokulnagar, Ganganagar, Rajkandi, Saidacherra, Dangdung, Durga Choumuhani, Erarparh, Manikbhandar, Lambucherra, Sreerampur, Sukhiabari, Langtibari, Laxmicherra, Behalabari, Khowai, Mahadevtila, Saratala, Chebri, Gourangatila, Baganbazar, Dwarikapur, Kalyanpur, Totabari, Kamalnagar, Moharchera and Trishabari .

Figure 1.1: Depicting Map of the Project Road.



Source: Google earth

Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts.

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared to mitigate all unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project, resettle the affected persons and restore their livelihoods. This Full Resettlement Plan has been prepared on the basis of census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with National Highway policy for involuntary resettlement and rehabilitation.

1.1.1 Handing Over/entrustment of NH 208 from Tripura PWD to NHIDCL

After the approval of the project DPR by MoRTH and NHIDCL in 2017, the Government of India requested Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), the solely aid agency of Japan, to provide a project finance for the NH-208 improvement and Widening Project. As a part of the JICA's safeguard due diligence, NHIDCL conducts additional stakeholder meetings to confirm the understanding of the project and resettlement and rehabilitation packages by the project affected persons and communities. As per the JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations¹¹ (2010), this SIA is prepared to disclose the primary points of the SIA before the intended stakeholder meetings, expected to be end of September 2019. The Land acquisition process will be undertaken as per the provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in accordance with National Highway Act, 1956¹². Please refer the Gazette notification No-2757J dated 20th July 2018 issued by MoRT&H is attached as **Annexure -1**.

1.2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

As discussed the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW (20m to 40m) and construction of two lane with paved shoulder will not be accommodated within the available right of way. According to the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared as a part of Project Report, 174.94 ha (Private land 119.11 ha and Govt. land 54.23 ha & Other land 1.60 ha) of land will be acquired for the project. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be affected by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

As per requirement of the Resettlement Action Plan a 100% census survey of the likely Affected Persons (DP) have been conducted again in August – December 2019 of affected land and non-land assets of the project has been taken up. The impacts can be broadly classified as (i) impacts on private land, (ii) impacts on private structures (Encroachers and Squatters), (iii) impacts on livelihoods due to loss of private properties and (iv) loss of common property resources. The details of project impacts as revealed in the study have

¹¹https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/index.html

been depicted in the following section and the summary of the project impacts are presented in the (**Table 1.1**).

Table: 1.1: Brief Summary of the Resettlement Impact for whole project.

Summary of the Resettlement Impact.	Total Project with PKG- VI	Project Upto PKG- V
Total land acquisition requirements (in ha)	174.94	136.83
Total private land acquisition requirements (in ha)	119.11	86.51
Total Government land acquisition requirements (in ha)	54.23	48.72
Total Other land acquisition requirements (in ha)	1.60	1.60
Total number of land units/plots affected	4286	2426
Total number of private land units/plots affected	3534	1921
Total number of Govt. land units/plots affected	752	505
Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected (In No.)	2464	909
Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected within TTAADC Area (In No.)	335	335
Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected outside TTAADC Area (In No.)	2129	574
Total No of Affected NTH Structures	391	234
Total No of Affected CPR Structures	114	38
Total No of Estimated Loss of Livelihood (both Permanent and Temporary)	2910	1465
No of affected paddy field plots	1248	720
Area of affected paddy fields (in ha)	39.42	30.10

Source: Census Survey on August-September 2016, updated December, 2019

1.3. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

Focus Group Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. Key person and focus group consultations at section of the society were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. This report with the Entitlement Matrix after accepted by the EA and National Highway would be available for disclosure on both EA's and National Highway's website.

1.4. Legal and Policy Framework

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the proposed legislation and policies of the Government of Tripura, Government of India, and National Highway's guidelines. Prior to the preparation of the

¹² http://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/A_Manual_of_Guidelines_on_Land_Acquisition_for_National_Highways_File3449.pdf

Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the proposed national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the entire program. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and National Highway policy requirements.

The objectives of the Resettlement Framework as per the policies are as follows: -

- ❖ To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives.
- ❖ To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of Tribal and vulnerable sections.
- ❖ To provide better standard of living to DPs; and
- ❖ To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and DPs through mutual cooperation.
- ❖ The involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.
- ❖ The Project or all sub-projects under the program will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
- ❖ The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of Affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ❖ Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all Affected persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of resettlement programs will be ensured.
- ❖ Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- ❖ An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the Affected persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of Affected persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- ❖ The livelihoods of all Affected persons will be improved or at least restored through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based

where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- ❖ Physically and economically Affected persons will be provided with needed assistance, including (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) Transportation support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- ❖ The standards of living of the Affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the Affected poor.
- ❖ If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed.
- ❖ Affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- ❖ A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on Affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- ❖ The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to Affected persons and other stakeholders.
- ❖ Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- ❖ All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided

before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.

- ❖ Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of Affected persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs.
- ❖ Land acquisition for the project would be done as per National Highway and the RTFCLARR 2013¹³ in accordance with National Highway Act, 1956. To meet the replacement cost of land payment of compensation in revised rate.
- ❖ The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.
- ❖ People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under National Highway Act, 1956 in accordance with RTFCLARR Act, 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.
- ❖ All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project.

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

1.5. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

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

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey which is 15th August 2016. DPs who settle in the affected

areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

Compensation for the lost assets to all Affected persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the “Vulnerable Group” comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. The detail of the assistance and entitlements has been discussed in the following chapters.

1.6. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

1.7. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

Due to loss of land and structures, many households shall lose their livelihoods or shall get economically Affected. The DPs losing their livelihoods includes titleholders land, agricultural labourers, agricultural tenants, and sharecroppers, DPs having commercial structures and employees of the affected structures. In the case of economically Affected persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically Affected, the EA will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The EA will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.

1.8. Resettlement Budget

The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to **Rs. 142.99 crore upto Package-V and Rs.129.10 crore for the Package VI.**

¹³ http://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/A_Manual_of_Guidelines_on_Land_Acquisition_for_National_Highways_File3449.pdf

1.9. Institutional Arrangements

For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is NHIDCL. They have already set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) headed by a General Manager (P) with Technical Manager and Deputy Managers (DGM) assisted by other staffs. This office will be functional for the whole Project duration. The EA, headed by GM(P) will have overall responsibility for implementation of the project and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among NHIDCL, Government of Tripura and PIU. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at project level for the implementation of sub-projects. An experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the PIUs in the implementation of the RP.

1.10. Implementation Schedule

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the following chapters. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence had change or delay had occurred due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The present implementation schedule may be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

1.11. Monitoring and Reporting

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

PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to EA. EA will submit quarterly reports to NHIDCL. The Resettlement Expert under CSC would be responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a quarterly review report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA. An External Monitor to be engaged to review and monitor the implementation process and time frame of the resettlement and

rehabilitation of the DPs. The External Monitor may submit a biannual report on the progress of the implementation of the Resettlement action plan to NHIDCL through the EA.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. General

The project road starts from Kirtanthali (near kailashahar town) at junction of SH (Kailashahar-Kumarghat) and ends at NH-44 at Teliamura. The project road runs through Unakoti, Dhalai and Khowai District of Tripura. Teliamura at end and connects to important nearby towns of Fatikroy, Kumarghat ,Kamalpur and Ambassa and villages/ localities i.e. Kirtantoli, Jarultali, Rajnagar (near Fatikroy), Gokulnagar, Ganganagar, Rajkandi, Saidacherra, Dangdung, Durgachoumuhani, Bamuncherra, Eararpar, Manikbhandar, lambucherra, Sreerampur, Sukhiabari, Langtibari, Laxmicherra, Behalabari, Khowai, Mahadevtila, Saratala, Chebri, Gourangatila, Baganbazar, Dwarikapur, Kalyanpur, Totabari, Komolnagar, Mohorchora and Trishabari .

2.2. The Project Road and its Location

The project road starts from Kiratanthali (near Kailashahar town) and ends at NH-44 at Teliamura. The project road runs through Unakoti, Dhalai and Khowai Districts of Tripura. The project road passes through village / localities namely Kirtantoli, Jarultali, Rajnagar (near Fatikroy), Gokulnagar,Ganganagar, Rajkandi, Saidacherra, Dangdung, Durgahoumohini, Eararpar, Manikbhandar, Lambucherra, Sreerampur, Sukhiabari, Langtibari, Laxmicherra, Behalabari, Khowai, Mahadevtila, Sonatala, Chebri, Gourangatila, Baganbazar, Dwarikapur, Kalyanpur, Totabari, Kamalnagar, Moharchara and Trishabari .

The start point of the project road is Kirtantoli at Km 21+100 and ends at Km 127+319 at Teliamora. The Total length of the road is 106.219km.

2.3. Profile of the Project Area

The project road section passes through Unakoti, Dhalai & Khowai district in the State of Tripura as given in (**Table 2.1**) below:

Table 2.1: District wise Distribution of the Project Road in the State of Tripura

Road	District	Chainage	Proposed Length (Km)	Percentage
NH -208	Unakoti	Km 21+100 to Km 55+358	34.258Km	32.25%
	Dhalai	Km 55+358 to Km 79+183	23.825 Km	22.43%
	Khowai	Km 79+183 to 127+319	48.136 Km	45.32%
		Total	106.219	100%

2.4. The Profile of the District of Unakoti.

Unakoti District has been recently renamed from the original North Tripura District as the outcome of bifurcation of newly created North Tripura District comprising of the Northern

most part of Tripura state which has come into effect from 21.01.2012. Kailashahar is the District headquarter of Unakoti District. The district has a total geographical area of 686.97 Sq. Km. It is bounded by Bangladesh on the Western side, North Tripura District on the Eastern side and Dhalai District on the South-western side.

There are 2 Revenue Circles, 10 TKs and 78 Revenue Villages. Total population of the district is 2,98,574 (approx). Literacy rate in the District is 88.29 percent (as per 2011 census), where the female literacy rate stands at 84.69 percent. The District consists of four (4) Assembly Constituencies, viz., 50-Pabiacherra (SC), 51- Fatikroy(SC), 52-Chandipur(GL)and 53-Kailashahar ACs. There are two (2) District Council Constituencies, viz., 2-Machmara and 4-Karamcherra(ST) DC constituencies. Total voters' population in Unakoti District as per Final publication of Electoral Roll on 5.1.2012 is 1,51,697. The District and divided into two sub-divisions, namely, Kailashahar and Kumarghat. For the purpose of developmental activities it is divided into three Blocks namely Kumarghat, Pecharthal and Gournagar. There are 30 GPs and 7 ADC villages in Kailashahar Sub-division and, 21 GPs and 20 ADC villages in Kumarghat Sub-division, taking the total to 78 GPs and ADC villages combined. There are 15 wards in Kailshahar NP and 11 wards in Kumarghat NP In both Kailshahar and Kumarghat sub divisions, there are, 1 District Council office each, 1 revenue circle each, 5 TKs' each and 39 revenue moujas each.

In both Kailshahar and Kumarghat sub divisions, there are, 1 District Council office each, 1 revenue circle each, 5 TKs' each and 39 revenue moujas each.

Some of the vital statistics of Unakoti are presented in **Table 2.2**

Table 2.2: Statistic of Unakoti District

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	277335	231769
Male	141074	118558
Female	136261	113211
Area Sq. Km	591.93	591.93
Density/km2	469	392
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	966	955
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	971	920
Average Literacy	87.58	74.1
Male Literacy	91.61	80.9
Female Literacy	83.40	67.0
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	36287	34525

Description	2011	2001
Male Population (0-6 Age)	18409	17975
Female Population (0-6 Age)	17878	16550
Literates	211103	146756
Male Literates	112369	81995
Female Literates	98734	64761

Source: Website of Tripura State

Table 2.3: More Statistic of Unakoti District

Block Wise Population (As on 2010)								
SI No.	Name of Sub-division	Name of Block	Population					Total
			ST	SC	OBC	RM	UR	
1	Kailashahar	Gournagar	18038	21148	31362	35585	10490	1,16,623
2	Kumarghat	Kumarghat	21612	28322	33860	3357	10306	97,457
3		Pecharthal	26765	3374	12575	448	2946	46,108
District Total Rural Population			66,415	52,844	77,817	39,390	23,742	2,60,118

Source: Website of Tripura State

Nagar Panchayat Wise Population (As on 2011)									
SI No.	Name of Sub-division	Name of Block	Population						Total
			ST	SC	OBC	RM	UR	Others	
1	Kailashahar	Kailashahar	925	5480	6247	1584	9276	87	24,049
2	Kumarghat	Kumarghat	924	6106	4358	93	2922	04	14,407
District Total Urban Population			1,849	11,586	10,605	1,677	12,648	91	38,456

Source: Website of Tripura State

2.5. The Profile of the District of Dhalai.

An official Census 2011 detail of Dhalai, a district of Tripura has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Tripura. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Dhalai District of Tripura.

In 2011, Dhalai had population of 378,230 of which male and female were 194,544 and 183,686 respectively. In 2001 census, Dhalai had a population of 307,868 of which males were 159,095 and remaining 148,773 were females. Dhalai District population constituted

10.30 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Dhalai District was at 9.62 percent of Maharashtra population.

There was change of 22.85 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Dhalai District recorded increase of 10.96 percent to its population compared to 1991.

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Dhalai district for 2011 is 158 people per sq. km. In 2001, Dhalai district density was at 128 people per sq. km. Dhalai district administers 2,400 square kilometers of areas.

Average literacy rate of Dhalai in 2011 were 85.72 compared to 60.93 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 91.31 and 79.79 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 70.17 and 50.99 in Dhalai District. Total literate in Dhalai District were 276,217 of which male and female were 151,643 and 124,574 respectively. In 2001, Dhalai District had 158,397 in its district.

With regards to Sex Ratio in Dhalai, it stood at 944 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 935. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 968 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 965 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Dhalai. There were total 56,011 children under age of 0-6 against 47,902 of 2001 census. Of total 56,011 male and female were 28,460 and 27,551 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 968 compared to 965 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 14.81 percent of Dhalai District compared to 15.56 percent of 2001. There was net change of -0.75 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

In 2011, total 37 families live on footpath or without any roof cover in Dhalai district of Tripura. Total Population of all who lived without roof at the time of Census 2011 numbers to 124. This approx 0.03% of total population of Dhalai district.

Out of the total Dhalai population for 2011 census, 10.71 percent lives in urban regions of district. In total 40,499 people lives in urban areas of which males are 20,771 and females are 19,728. Sex Ratio in urban region of Dhalai district is 950 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Dhalai district was 961 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 4,440 of which males and females were 2,264 and 2,176. This child population figure of Dhalai district is 10.90 % of total urban population. Average literacy rate in Dhalai district as per census 2011 is 95.40 % of which males and females are 97.28 % and 93.41 % literates respectively. In actual number 34,399 people are literate in urban region of which males and females are 18,003 and 16,396 respectively. As per 2011 census, 89.29 % population of Dhalai districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Dhalai district population living in rural areas is 337,731 of which males and females are 173,773 and 163,958 respectively. In rural areas of Dhalai district, sex ratio is 944 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Dhalai district is considered, figure is 969 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 51,571 in rural areas of which

males were 26,196 and females were 25,375. The child population comprises 15.07 % of total rural population of Dhalai district. Literacy rate in rural areas of Dhalai district is 84.50 % as per census data 2011. Gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 90.56 and 78.06 percent respectively. In total, 241,818 people were literate of which males and females were 133,640 and 108,178 respectively.

All details regarding Dhalai District have been processed by us after receiving from Govt. of India. We are not responsible for errors to population census details of Dhalai District.

Some of the vital statistics of Dhalai are presented in **Table 2.4**

Table 2.4: Statistic of Dhalai District

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	378,230	307,868
Male	194,544	159,095
Female	183,686	148,773
Population Growth	22.85%	10.96%
Area Sq. Km	2,400	2,400
Density/km2	158	128
Proportion to Tripura Population	10.30%	9.62%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	944	935
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	968	965
Average Literacy	85.72	60.93
Male Literacy	91.31	70.17
Female Literacy	79.79	50.99
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	56,011	47,902
Male Population (0-6 Age)	28,460	24,379
Female Population (0-6 Age)	27,551	23,523
Literates	276,217	158,397
Male Literates	151,643	94,528
Female Literates	124,574	63,869
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.81%	15.56%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.63%	15.32%

Description	2011	2001
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	15.00%	15.81%

Source: Website of Tripura State

Table 2.5: More Statistic of Dhalai District

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	89.29 %	10.71 %
Total Population	337,731	40,499
Male Population	173,773	20,771
Female Population	163,958	19,728
Sex Ratio	944	950
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	969	961
Child Population (0-6)	51,571	4,440
Male Child(0-6)	26,196	2,264
Female Child(0-6)	25,375	2,176
Child Percentage (0-6)	15.27 %	10.96 %
Male Child Percentage	15.07 %	10.90 %
Female Child Percentage	15.48 %	11.03 %
Literates	241,818	34,399
Male Literates	133,640	18,003
Female Literates	108,178	16,396
Average Literacy	84.50 %	95.40 %
Male Literacy	90.56 %	97.28 %
Female Literacy	78.06 %	93.41 %

Source: Website of Tripura State

2.6. The Profile of the District of Khowai.

Khowai is a town located in the Indian state of Tripura and a recent nagar panchayat forming into a Khowai Municipal Council in newly formed Khowai district in the Indian state of Tripura. The city lies on the banks of Khowai river and hence from the river the city gets its name. Located near the bangladesh border it has boundaries with it on its entire Southern part.

As of 2001 India census, Khowai had a population of 17,621. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Khowai has an average literacy rate of 86%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 88%, and female literacy is 85%. In Khowai, 9% of the population is under 6 years of age.

There are two range sector office in the sub-division of Khowai - (i) Khowai & (ii) Padmabil. The Khowai range has 13578 hector land of forest whereas the Padmabil range has 6468 hector of forest land.

Some of the vital statistics of Khowai are presented in **Table 2.6**

Table 2.6: Statistic of Khowai District

Description	2011
Estimated total Population	3,27,564
Estimated Male Population	1,67,401
Estimated Female Population	1,60,163
Estimated ST Population	1,39,537
Estimated SC Population	63,062
Estimated Literacy Rate (%)	87.78
Estimated Male Literacy Rate (%)	92.17
Estimated Female Literacy Rate (%)	83.17
Estimated Child Population(0-6 yr)	38,659
Forest Area (in Sq.km)	587.224
Production of rice(in MT) (P)	69,580
Production of other pulses (in MT)	341
Production of potatos (in MT)	Nil
Production of fruits (in MT)	Nil
Veterinary hospitals	1
Veterinary dispensary	4
Veterinary Sub Centre (First Aid centre/Stockman centre)	48
Veterinary AI Centre	2
Culturable water area (in hac)	2,910.85
Production of fish (in MT) (P)	8,138.14
Number of Co-operative Societies	178
Number of Vehicles	Nil
Number of Primary Schools	267
Number of Middle Schools	122
Number of High Schools	61

Number of H.S.(+2) Schools	35
Number of General Degree Colleges	2
Number of Anganwadi Centre	1,041
Number of Hospitals	1
Number of PHC/RH	7
Number of Dispensary/ Sub-Centre	109
Number of Ayurvedic Institutions	5
Number of Homeopathic Institutions	4
Number of beds	196
No. of Accident happening	87
No. of Persons killed by accident	19
No. of Goan Panchayats with ADC area	113

Source: Website of Tripura State.

2.7. The Profile of the State of Tripura

Tripura is a landlocked state in North East India, where the seven contiguous states – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura – are collectively known as the Seven Sister States. Spread over 10,491.69 km² (4,050.86 sq mi), Tripura is the third-smallest among the 29 states in the country, behind Goa and Sikkim. It extends from 22°56'N to 24°32'N, and 91°09'E to 92°20'E. Its maximum extent measures about 184 km (114 mi) from north to south, and 113 km (70 mi) east to west. Tripura is bordered by the country of Bangladesh to the west, north and south; and the Indian states of Assam to the north east; and Mizoram to the east. It is accessible by national highways passing through the Karimganj district of Assam and Mamit district of Mizoram.



The physiography is characterised by hill ranges, valleys and plains. The state has five anticlinal ranges of hills running north to south, from Boromura in the west, through Atharamura, Longtharai and Shakhan, to the Jampui Hills in the east. The intervening synclines are the Agartala–Udaipur, Khowai–Teliamura, Kamalpur–Ambassa, Kailashahar–Manu and Dharmanagar–Kanchanpur valleys. At an altitude of 939 m (3,081 ft), Betling Shib in the Jampui range is the state's highest point. The small isolated hillocks interspersed throughout the state are known as tillas, and the narrow fertile alluvial valleys, mostly present in the west, are called lungas. A number of rivers originate in the hills of Tripura and flow into Bangladesh. The Khowai, Dhalai, Manu, Juri and Longai flow towards the north; the Gumti to the west; and the Muhuri and Feni to the south west.

In January 1972, major changes were implemented in the administrative divisions of Tripura. Beforehand, there had been four districts – Dhalai (headquarters Ambassa), North Tripura (headquarters Kailashahar), South Tripura (headquarters Udaipur), and West Tripura (headquarters Agartala). Four new districts were carved out of the existing four in January 1972 – Khowai, Unakoti, Sipahijala and Gomati. Six new subdivisions and five new blocks were also added. The subdivisions of each district are governed by a sub-divisional magistrate and each subdivision is further divided into blocks. The blocks consist of Panchayats (village councils) and town municipalities. As of 1972, the state had eight districts, 23 subdivisions and 45 development blocks. Agartala, the capital of Tripura, is the most populous city. Other major towns with a population of 10,000 or more (as per 2015 census) are Sabroom, Dharmanagar, Jogendranagar, Belonia, Khowai, Kailashahar,

Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Amarpur, Gandhigram, Ranirbazar, Bishalgarh, Teliamura, Melaghar, Ambassa, Kamalpur, Bishramganj, Kathaliya and Baxanagar.

Tripura ranks second only to Assam as the most populous state in North East India. According to the provisional results of 2011 census of India, Tripura has a population of 3,671,032 with 1,871,867 males and 1,799,165 females. It constitutes 0.3 per cent of India's population. The sex ratio of the state is 961 females per thousand males, higher than the national ratio 940. The density of population is 350 persons per square kilometre. The literacy rate of Tripura in 2011 was 87.75 per cent, higher than the national average 74.04 per cent, and third best among all the states.

Tripura ranked 6th in Human Development Index (HDI) among 35 states and union territories of India, according to 2006 estimate by India's Ministry of Women and Child Development; the HDI of Tripura was 0.663, better than the all-India HDI 0.605.

Table 2.7: Statistic of Tripura State

Population growth		
Census	Population	Percentage
1951	639,000	—
1961	1,142,000	78.7%
1971	1,556,000	36.3%
1981	2,053,000	31.9%
1991	2,757,000	34.3%
2001	3,199,203	16%
2011	3,671,032	14.7%

ROAD MAP OF TRIPURA

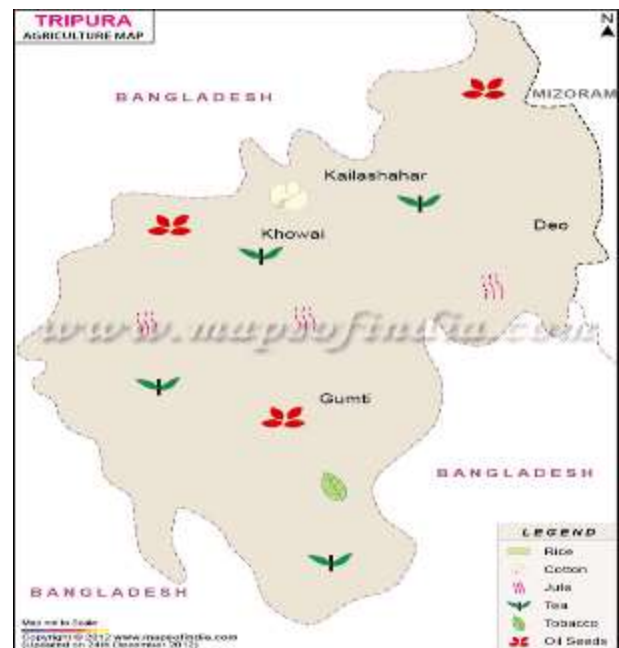


Roads Network

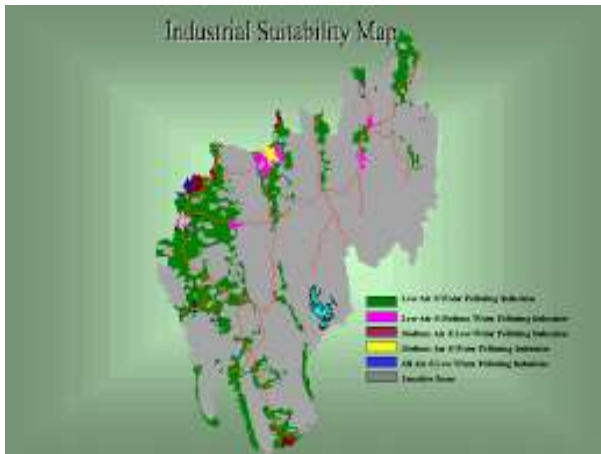
The total length of roads in the state is 16,931 km (10,520 mi) of which national highways constitute 88 km (55 mi) and state highways 689 km (428 mi), as of 2009–10. Residents in rural areas frequently use waterways as a mode of transport. Only one major road, the National Highway 8 (NH-8), connects Tripura to the rest of India. Starting at Sabroom in southern Tripura, it heads north to the capital Agartala, turns east and then north-east to enter the state of Assam. Locally known as "Assam Road", the NH-8 is often called the lifeline of Tripura. However, the highway is single lane and of poor quality; often landslides, rains or other disruptions on the highway cut the state off from its neighbours. Another National Highway, NH 8A, connects the town Manu in South Tripura district with Aizawl, Mizoram. The Tripura Road Transport Corporation is the government agency overlooking public transport on road. A hilly and land-locked state, Tripura is dependent mostly on roads for transport.

Agriculture

From the distant past, agriculture in various forms has been the mainstay in the lives of people in Tripura. The primary sector (Agricultural) contributes about 64% of total employment in the state and about 48% of the State Domestic Product (SDP). A variety of Horticultural/ Plantation Crops are produced in Tripura like Pineapple, Orange, Cashew nut, Jackfruit, Coconut, Tea, Rubber, Forest Plantations etc. At present both conventional settled agriculture in the plains and Jhum system of cultivation in the hills are practiced, although earlier many tribal people depended more on Jhum system of cultivation, perhaps due to their life-pattern i.e. predominantly living in the hill areas.



Industries



The Industry Sector has remained undeveloped so far, despite the vast potential. The secondary sector contributes only about 5% of total employment and about 7% of the total income (SDP) of the state at present. Tourism has been declared as an Industry in the state since 1987. Handicraft is emerging as a potential industry in Tripura. The Handloom Industry also plays an important role in rural Industry of Tripura.

Of late various industries have begun to come up with the possible encouragement from the state government, although industrial development as such, is yet to fall in place in true sense in the absence of big industries. In the industrial sector, rubber and tea-based industries form the prime share with cement, steel etc. industries following suit.

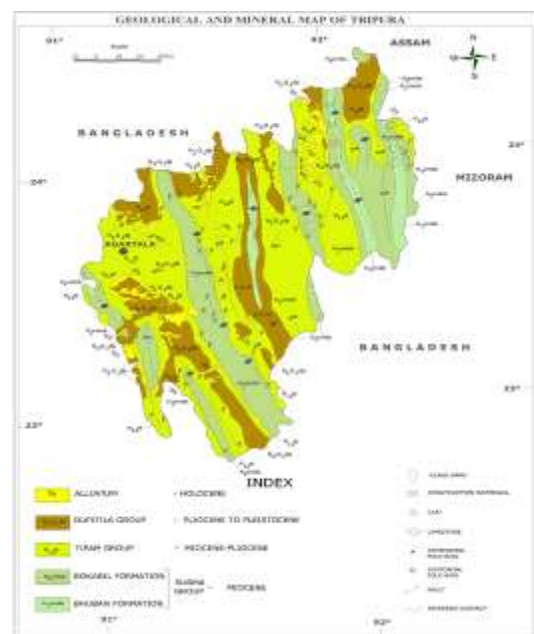
Mineral

The most important minerals in the state are oil and natural gas. The ONGC has carried out drilling at several sites. Two thermal power station run on natural gas is operational in Baramura hills and Rokhia. Another important mineral resource of the state is glass sand.

The ONGC produced 353 mcm of natural gas from the state in 1999-2000 against 306 mcm of natural gas in 1998-99. The total estimated value of natural gas was rs.48.91 crores in 1999-2000.

The mineral resources of any state provide a avenue for economic development but the process of mining may have extensive impact on land, soil and water resources. The mining projects have as a consequence become a part of development sector requiring environmental clearance under environmental protection act, 1986, EIA notification 1994.

In Tripura, the mineral resources are mainly glass sands, limestone, plastic clay and hard rock; all of these materials are being used to a variable degree. However, the single most important resources in the state is oil and natural gas. ONGC or oil and natural gas corporation has initiated massive exploration programme in the state, details of which are dealt later.



Forest

The state of Tripura, with a geographical area of 10491 km² is predominantly hilly (60%) & is surrounded on three sides by a deltaic basin of Bangladesh. The state is situated between 22°57' & 24°32'N and 91°10' & 92°20'E with tropic of cancer passing through it. The State is situated in the south-western extremity of North-East region of the country. It shares border (1001 km in perimeter) with Bangladesh, Assam and Mizoram. International border with Bangladesh is 856 km, which is almost completely open and porous.



The forests in the state are mainly tropical evergreen, semi evergreen, and moist deciduous. Sizeable area is covered with bamboo brakes which virtually form a “Sub climax” resulting from shifting cultivation from time immemorial. The details of forest resources are given below.

a) Forest Area

(b) Percentage of forest area to geographical area : (10491 Km²) 59.98%

Table 2.8: Legal classification of forests

Status	Area (sq.Km)	Percentage of Geographical Area of State
1. Reserve Forests (RF)	3588.183	34.20
2. Proposed Reserve Forests (PRF)	509.025	4.85
3. Unclassified Govt. Forests (UGF) (recorded as per rule 16 of TLR & LR rules)	2195.473*	20.93
Total	6292.681	59.98

River

The State of Tripura is well endowed with surface water resources. As many as ten major rivers is reported to generate an annual flow of 793 million cubic meter of water. All rivers are rain-fed and ephemeral in nature. All major rivers originate from hill ranges and show a typical drainage pattern called trellis, except a few instances of dendrite pattern. The Khowai, the Manu, the Haorah, the Muhuri and the Gomati are some important rivers of Tripura. Gomati is the largest river. Like the Ganges in North India, the Gomati is considered to be the most sacred of all the rivers in Tripura. The source of the river is taken to be Tirthamukh where lies the beautiful Dumbur falls - one of the most important holy places. The rivers Khowai, Doloi, Manu, Juri and Langai are flowing towards the north and those flowing towards west are the Gomati, Muhuri and Feni.



Table 2.9: Origin of Rivers

Sl.	Name of the River	Origin & Flow
1	Longai	Jampui Hill Northerly flow 98 km long
2	Juri	Jampui Hill Northerly flow through Dharmangar valley
3	Deo	Jampui Hill Northerly flow through Kanchanpur valley, meets Manu river 98 km long.
4	Manu	Sakhan range Northerly flow via Kailasahar to Bangladesh 167 km long
5	Dhalai	Longtharai range Northerly flow via Kamalpur to Bangladesh 117 km long
6	Khowai	Longtharai range North-west flow and then northerly via Khowai town to Bangladesh 70 km long
7	Haroa	Baramura range Westward flow via Agartala to Bangladesh 53 km long

Sl.	Name of the River	Origin & Flow
8	Gumti	Longtharai and Atharamura range Flow westward via Amarpur, Sonamura to Bangladesh
9	Muhuri	Deotamura range Westward flow via Belonia to Bangladesh 64 km long
10	Fenni	Originate at the border by confluence of three streams, of which Asalong is the main channel

It is obvious that much of the surface water passes through a combined distance of 896 km flow into Bangladesh.

2.7.1 The Profile of the Tribal Area & Tripura Tribal area Autonomous District Council

As per the Constitutional provision under Article 244 (1) of the Constitution of India, the 'Scheduled Areas' are defined as 'such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas' – as per paragraph 6(1) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India. The specification of "Scheduled Areas" in relation to a State is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the Governor of that State. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6(2) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, the President may increase the area of any Scheduled Area in a State after consultation with the Governor of that State; and make fresh orders redefining the areas which are to be Scheduled Areas in relation to any State. The same applies in the case of any alteration, increase, decrease, incorporation of new areas, or rescinding any Orders relating to "Scheduled Areas". At present, Scheduled Areas have been declared in the States of Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and these states namely Assam, Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya were included in the VI Schedule.

Criteria for declaring Scheduled Area

The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.

These criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution of India but have become well established. Accordingly, since the year 1950 to 2007 Constitutional Order relating to Scheduled Areas have been notified.

Constitutional provisions of Fifth Schedule related to declaration of Scheduled Areas

The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Constitution contains provisions regarding administration of Scheduled Areas other than in Northeast India. The provisions of Section 6 of Part C of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution are as follows:

Scheduled Areas :

- In this Constitution, the expression “Scheduled Areas” means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas.
- The President may at any time by order.

(a) direct that the whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area;

(b) alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any Scheduled Area;

(c) on any alteration of the boundaries of a State or on the admission into the Union or the establishment of a new State, declare any territory not previously included in any State to be, or to form part of, a Scheduled Area;

(d) rescind, in relation to any State or States, any order or orders made under this paragraph, and in consultation with the Governor of the State concerned, make fresh orders redefining the areas which are to be Scheduled Areas;

and any such order may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary and proper, but save as aforesaid, the order made under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be varied by any subsequent order.

The tribal people of Tripura had been questing for autonomy for long years to preserve and promote their distinct ways of life. It is against this background that the state government as well as the central government decided to set up an Autonomous District Council for the areas predominantly having tribal population of the state to introduce internal autonomy in tribal compact areas and thereby protect the social, economic and cultural interests of the tribal population.

The objective behind setting up the Autonomous District Council is to hand over certain administrative and legal authority to the Council in order that it may devote concerted attention to all aspects of cultural, social and economic improvement of the tribal people who for historical reasons presently belong to the weaker sections of society and thereby to free them from all kinds of social injustice.

There is no doubt that the formation of the District Council under Schedule VI of the Constitution of India had fulfilled the long cherished demand of the people of Tripura for self-government in tribal majority areas. In this context, it deserved particular mention that while resting the right of autonomy, the tribal people had not agitated all by themselves. The democratic people of the state in general lent powerful support to their movement.

The main objective of forming the District Council under Schedule VI is to remove within a short time the material disparities between the advanced and backward sections of the societies, to strengthen the bonds of unity between the tribal and non-tribal masses, to emancipate not only tribal people but all the deprived people from all types of injustice and exploitation. Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council is a symbol of integrity,

harmony and unity of the tribal and non-tribal people of the state. Now it is marching through the concerted efforts of the masses.

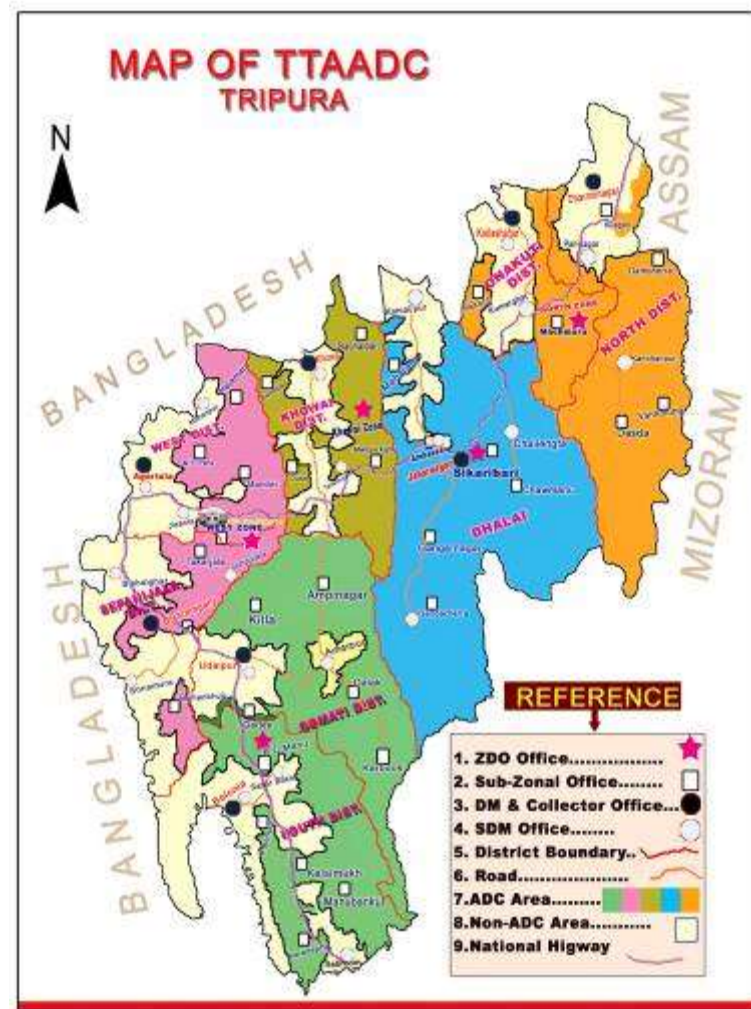
In the tribal compact areas of the state of Tripura consisting of 7,132.56 sq. kms. with an aim to introduce internal autonomy and thereby protect the social, economic and cultural interests of the tribal population as a whole. The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council was

constituted under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Bill, 1979 was unanimously passed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly on March 23, 1979.

The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council was constituted through vote by secret ballot in January 15, 1982 and the elected members were sworn in on January 18, 1982.

Subsequently, the Constitution of India has been amended by a Bill and it was unanimously passed at the floor of the Indian Parliament on August 23, 1984 for introduction of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in India.

A fresh election under the Sixth Schedule has been held on June 30, 1985 through vote by secret ballot and the elected members



were sworn in on July 19, 1985 subsequently.

2.7.2 Affected TTAADC Zones

Due to this project three zones are affected -North Zone, Dhalai Zone & Khowai Zone.

Tripura has long tradition of local self-governance prevailing both in rural and urban areas. The State Government has taken steps to assign a few activities of Development Departments to the panchayats at three levels i.e. Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zilla Parisads. The 5th Panchayat General Elections were held in July, 2014 and constituted 591 Gram Panchayats, 35- Panchayat Samities and 8- Zilla Parishads in reorganized areas of the State. The Block Advisory Committee (BAC) has also increased from 37 to 40 under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) areas

and total 587 village committees are also functioning under the TTAADC area. 13 The last TTAADC Village Committee elections were held in February, 2016 and constituted 587 village committees in the ADC area of the state. It is significant that upto 50 percent reservation for women in the office of members and bearers in these village committees have been made from the last election. Thus, Tripura has a decentralized active administrative set-up for achieving the pro-poor inclusive growth. The detail status in 2017-18 by districts is presented in the following Table. 2.10

Table 2.10: Detail Status of District

Districts	Sub Division	Block	Panchayats	Revenue Circles	Revenue Villages	TTAADC	MC/NP
West Tripura	3	9	87	5	98	85	4
Shepahijala	3	7	111	6	119	58	3
Khowai	2	6	54	4	79	69	2
Gomati	3	8	70	7	132	103	2
South Tripura	3	8	99	6	138	70	2
Dhalai	4	8	41	7	154	110	2
Unokoti	2	4	59	3	78	32	2
North Tripura	3	8	70	7	89	60	2
Tripura	23	58	591	45	887	587	20

2.7.2.1 North Tripura Zone

The North Tripura District is bounded by Bangladesh on the North & South, Assam and Mizoram on the East and Dhalai District on the West. The District is known as North Tripura from its initiation as it is situated in the extreme north of the State. It is only the district which land is merging with the rest land of Indian Union. Thus the district serves as a gate-way of the State.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from first April, 1985. The TTAADC covers about 2/3rd of the total area of the State. It spreads over all the four districts and 1/3rd population of the State. At present TTAADC comprises 4-Zonal offices, 32-Sub-Zonal offices, 527-Village committees and in all the 527 village Committee Election was held in April, 2010. There are 603 fair price shops in ADC areas of which 198-in West Tripura, 172-in South Tripura, 85-in North Tripura and 148-in Dhalai district. There is a Degree College set up at TTAADC Head Quarter, Khumulwng in 2007-08.

The activities of the council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education,

transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks undertaken by the TTAADC. Special drive has been given to bring high lands under horticultural crops, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry to the tribal families. Extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit will be geared up. Safe drinking water will be provided in villages. The sources of fund of the council are the plan allocation as grant in aid, share of taxes and fund from transferred schemes of the State Government. Though the ADC came into existence over a couple of decade ago the organizational network at field level is yet to be strengthened.

DISTRICT HIGHLIGHTS-2011 CENSUS

The district growth rate 17.44 which is above the state growth rate of 14.84. • The highest population 1,23,298 is covered by Kadamtala Dev. Block and the lowest population 12,311 is covered by Jampui Hills Dev. Block. • The district has 2,036 sq. kms. area in all of which 1,972.28 sq. kms are Rural and 63.72 sq. kms. are Urban. • The Scheduled Caste population of 26,008 is highest in Kumarghat Dev. Block and the Scheduled Tribes Population of 68,717 is highest in Dasda Dev. Block. • The largest population size village is Gachirampara under Dasda Dev. Block, the population of the village is 21,601. Similarly the lowest Population size is Lambachhara which is also under Dasda Dev. Block; the population of the village is 108. • The literacy rate 94.78% is highest in Kadamtala Dev. Block and lowest in 73.85% Dasda Dev. Block. • Out of 6,93,947 total population (incl. Institutional and houseless population) 82.67% lives in the Rural area and 17.33% are lives in the Urban area in this district. • The Unakoti, a hillock made of soil and stone is located in the Subdivision of Kailasahar near Kailasahar town which is a religious place for Hindus.

2.7.2.2 Dhalai Zone

The new Dhalai district comprises 151 revenue villages from the previous North Tripura and South Tripura districts. Thus both North Tripura District and South Tripura District had to part with their revenue villages for the formation of Dhalai District. The major portion of 115 revenue villages from North Tripura and only 36 revenue villages from South Tripura totaling 151 revenue villages were clubbed together for the creation of the new district named Dhalai. Geographically, 1444.91 Sq. Km of land from the previously unbroken North Tripura District and 903.20 Sq. Km from the previously unbroken South Tripura District was brought within the newly created district. After amalgamating of these areas, the new district Dhalai is spread over an area of 2400 Sq. Km. The aim and object of the Government to form the new district is to promote rapid development of this area as well as to bring the subjects under close administrative facility. Tripura government declared this area as district on 26th November 1994 vide Notification No.F70 (116) REV-/76 in the Tripura Gazette. Thus the long run uttering for district demand came into end.

The northern and the eastern boundary of the district is bounded by Bangladesh and North Tripura District while only Bangladesh covers the entire southern boundary of the district. The western side is bounded by West Tripura District, South Tripura District and Bangladesh are existed. The district has a distinguished characteristic than any other districts of Tripura

both in area and population. Among the four districts the land of Dhalai is mostly un-even and hilly and have less plain area. The major portion of Autonomous District Council (ADC) area falls under this newly formed district. Similarly, habitation of tribal population is more than any other district. Thus, tribal population dominates the other caste within the district. As the surface of the district is un-even and hilly, density of population is very thin and ranks at the bottom in comparison to other districts. Though the district has four sub-divisional head quarters and a district head quarter, the district has only two recognized urban area viz., Kamalpur & Ambassa. However, Kalachhari and Manu revenue villages appeared as Census Town in 2011 Census to fulfil the criteria of urbanization. No doubt this is a good indication.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council

With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from first April, 1985. The TTAADC covers about 2/3rd of the total area 13 of the State. It spreads over all the four districts and 1/3rd population of the State. At present TTAADC comprises 4-Zonal offices, 32-Sub-Zonal offices, 527-Village committees and in all the 527, village Committee Election was held in April, 2010. There are 603 fair price shops in ADC areas of which 198-in West Tripura, 172-in South Tripura, 85-in North Tripura and 148-in Dhalai district. There is a Degree College set up at TTAADC Head Quarter, Khumulwng in 2007-08. The activities of the council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks undertaken by the TTAADC. Special drive has been given to bring high lands under horticultural crops, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry to the tribal families. Extension of medical facilities in interior areas through mobile unit will be geared up. Safe drinking water will be provided in villages. The sources of fund of the council are the plan allocation as grant in aid, share of taxes and fund from transferred schemes of the State Government. Though the ADC came into existence over a couple of decade ago the organizational network at field level is yet to be strengthened.

DISTRICT HIGHLIGHTS-2011 CENSUS

The district growth rate 22.85 which is above the state growth rate of 14.84 as well as any other districts. • The district has total population 3,78,230, where the highest Population 1,19,282 is covered by Salema Dev. Block and lowest population 54,618 is covered by Ambassa Dev. Block. • The Mohanpur and Halhuli village under Salema Dev. Block and Kanchanpur (Part) village under Ambassa Dev. Block has no Scheduled Tribe Population. • The largest population size village is Paschim Gandachhara under Dumburnagar Dev. Block, the population of the village is 9,657. Similarly the lowest village population size village is Sipasingh under the same Dev. Block, i.e. Dumburnagar Dev. Block the population of the

village is 114. • The Scheduled Tribe Population 7,797 is highest in Longtarai R.F. revenue village under Manu Dev. Block and lowest 1 in Panchasi revenue village under Salema Dev. Block. • The district has 2,400 sq. km. area in all of which 2,364.29 sq. km. are Rural and 35.71 sq. km. are Urban. • Out of 152 revenue villages 4 revenue villages are uninhabited. • The literacy rate 94.17% is highest in Salema Dev. Block and lowest 72.32% in Dumburnagar Dev. Block of the district. • Out of total population of 3,78,230 (incl. Institutional and houseless population) 89.29% lives in the Rural area and 10.71% lives in the Urban area in this district.

2.7.2.3 Khowai Zone

As per the government decisions vide Notification No. F.4 (62)- RCC/11, the new Khowai district with a population of 3, 71,722 and covering an Area of 1377.28 Sq.km came into existence. The district consists of two sub-divisions of Khowai and Teliamura with its headquarters located in Khowai town.

The district is flanked by Bangladesh on the north, Amarpur and Gandacharra on the south, Kamalpur & Ambassa on the east and Mohanpur and Jirania Sub Division on the west. The Atharamura range runs along the eastern side of the District while the western side is bordered by the Baramura Range. Khowai River, the primary river from which the district also takes its name, starts from its source at Nunacherra and passes through Khowai Town.

Khowai has a rich cultural history and is a well known for its people's movement on literacy (Jan shiksha andolan) as well as against Titun pratha by three sisters Kumari, Madhuti and Rupashri. Tripura celebrates the Martyrs Day on 28th March every year in memory of Rupashri Debbarma, Kumari Debbarma and Madhuti Debbarma. Two Chief Ministers of the state, Late Nripen Chakraborty and Late Dasrath Deb, also hail from the area.

Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council With a view to fulfill the aspirations of the tribal to have autonomy to administer them, the Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) was set up in January 1982 under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Later, the council was brought under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution to entrust more responsibilities and power from first April, 1985. The TTAADC covers about 2/3rd of the total area 13 of the State. It spreads over all the four districts and 1/3rd population of the State. At present TTAADC comprises 4-Zonal offices, 32-Sub-Zonal offices, 527-Village committees and in all the 527, village Committee Election was held in April, 2010. There are 603 fair price shops in ADC areas of which 198-in West Tripura, 172-in South Tripura, 85-in North Tripura and 148-in Dhalai district. There is a Degree College set up at TTAADC Head Quarter, Khumulwng in 2007-08. The activities of the council range from primary education to maintenance of roads and bridges etc. The rehabilitation of the landless tribal, creation of employment opportunities, agricultural development, soil conservation, flood control, supply of drinking water, education, transport and communication, setting up of village industries are some of the important tasks undertaken by the TTAADC. Special drive has been given to bring high lands under horticultural crops, establishment of small farms to supply inputs of agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry to the tribal families. Extension of medical facilities in interior

areas through mobile unit will be geared up. Safe drinking water will be provided in villages. The sources of fund of the council are the plan allocation as grant in aid, share of taxes and fund from transferred schemes of the State Government. Though the ADC came into existence over a couple of decade ago the organizational network at field level is yet to be strengthened.

KHOWAI DISTRICT HIGHLIGHTS 2011 CENSUS

1. Total Area = 1377.28 Sq. K.M.

2. Total Population

**** As per census 2011**

Sub-Division	Block / Municipal Council	No. of GP/VC			Population				Total
		GP/ward	AD C	families	SC	ST	RM	UR	
Khowai	Khowai Block	25	0	15936	18234	8843	407	42329	69813
	Tulasikhar Block	0	23	11590	4759	36846	34	5213	46852
	Padmabil	0	17	9460	235	40990	188	1148	42561
	Khowai MC	15	-	4518	2169	1171	210	14857	18407
Teliamura	Kalyanpur	15	5	13929	18040	18129	65	22187	58421
	6.Teliamura	19	6	14651	26202	24521	1024	26850	78597
	7.Mungia Kami	0	14	8792	963	34934	296	100	36293
	8.Teliamura MC	15	0	5012	5212	98	151	15317	20778
Total		59/30	65	83888	75814	165532	2375	128001	371722

2.8. Impact and Benefits

The road project is associated with some adverse impacts as well as some benefits. The major impacts of the road project include loss of agricultural land due to acquisition of land all along the project corridor. But it should be kept in mind that the project road strategically boost in export and industrial development can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, workplace etc. which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- ❖ Road network will not only link the village communities to better international markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant worksites and engage in construction, mining, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- ❖ The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage labourers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
- ❖ Effective drainage system to ensure that there will be no pooling of water
- ❖ Safety measures for Highway signs, Pavement marking, Traffic signals, Truck lay byes, Bus stops and Bus bays
- ❖ Rectification of geometric deficiencies (both Horizontal & Vertical).
- ❖ Provision of Pedestrian passes.

- ❖ Provision of ROBs to fly over the traffic and minimize the traffic congestion, if required.
- ❖ Provision of ROBs over railway crossings, if required.
- ❖ Slope protection.
- ❖ Provision of crash barrier at Bridge approaches.
- ❖ Improvement of all Major and Minor Intersections.
- ❖ Facilities for public amenities such as Restrooms, Telephone booths, Toilets, shops and Trauma Centres.

Other benefits: -

- ❖ It will give a major fillip to the quest for all weather connectivity.
- ❖ It will reduce travel time between towns and cities by 50% to 60%.
- ❖ It will enhance the spirit of enterprise.
- ❖ Help the locals to ply their trade.
- ❖ Provide direct employment in road construction and allied activities.
- ❖ Lower accident and provide quick accessibility to services like hospital, market, office etc.
- ❖ Will help in growth of tourism activities immensely.

2.9. Project Feature

The project route from Kirtanthali to Teliamura covers a length of 106.219 km. This length is, however, exclusive of any diversions/realignments that might have to be incorporated in the alignment for geometric improvements. The route starts from Kirtanthali (near Kailashahar Town) at Junction of SH (Kailashahar-Kumarghat) and runs along west direction and ends at NH-44 at Teliamura.

Teliamura at end and connects to important nearby towns of Fatikroy, Kumarghat, Komolpur and Ambasa and villages/ localities i.e. Kirtantoli, Jarultali, Rajnagar (near Fatikroy), Gokulnagar, Ganganagar, Rajkandi, Saidacherra, Dangdung, Durgachoumohini, Bamuncherra, Erarparh, Manikbhandar, lambucherra, Sreerampur, Sukhiabari, Langtibari, Laxmicherra, Behalabari, Khowai, Mahadevtila, Sonatala, Chebri, Gourangatila, Baganbazar, Dwarikapur, Kalyanpur, Totabari, Kamalnagar, Moharchara and Trishabari .

2.10. Minimizing Resettlement

Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed project design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and

resettlement impacts. Following are the general criteria adopted for the selection of the alignment:

- ❖ It should serve as uninterrupted traffic for proposed Tourist centres.
- ❖ It should provide linkage to other roads in the region.
- ❖ It should take in to account the future traffic growth and management.
- ❖ It should be coordinated with local and national development plans.
- ❖ It should minimize environment impact along the corridor.
- ❖ It should take in to consideration the opinions of local people in selection of Alignment.

The specific measures adopted for minimizing the resettlement impacts for the sub Project is as follows:

- ❖ Exploration of several alternate alignments in consultation with engineering team, concerned government departments and local community
- ❖ Minimize the RoW in the hilly terrain and special care should be taken to construct the road within the available RoW.
- ❖ Following proposed local roads as much as possible to minimize the land acquisition in the bypass alignments.
- ❖ Avoiding major settlements and urban areas to minimize the large scale physical displacement.
- ❖ Avoiding productive agricultural land to minimize the adverse economic displacement;
- ❖ Diverting the alignment towards the available unused government land to minimize impact on private property.

2.11. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP) Including Contribution to Tribal Development

The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the Affected persons and restore their livelihoods. This Full Resettlement Plan has been prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with NHIDCL policy for involuntary resettlement. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- ❖ Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure.
- ❖ **Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor, TTAADC influenced area people women and other disadvantaged sections of society.**

- ❖ Public consultation and people's participation in the project.
- ❖ Proposed legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project.
- ❖ Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income.

R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

Additional Contribution Tribal Development Area

The tribal people of Tripura had been questing for autonomy for long years to preserve and promote their distinct ways of life. It is against this background that the state government as well as the central government decided to set up an Autonomous District Council for the areas predominantly having tribal population of the state to introduce internal autonomy in tribal compact areas and thereby protect the social, economic and cultural interests of the tribal population.

2.12. Primary Responsibility for Land Acquisition & Resettlement

The NHIDCL, Tripura constituting the National Highway Office is the nodal agency for implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, the prime responsibility for land acquisition lies with the NHIDCL, Tripura. However, such land acquisition is normally done through the State level District Administration and the compensation amount is deposited with the District Administration by the acquiring body for disbursement. Similarly, the resettlement of the affected population will be implemented by the NHIDCL, Tripura like it is being done in other projects. The IA will hire the services of some experienced NGO to implement the RAP on its behalf. However, the NHIDCL/MoRTH do conduct its own internal monitoring of RAP implementation through PIU. An independent External Monitor would be engaged to review and monitor the implementation process and time frame of the resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs. The External Monitor may submit a biannual report on the progress of the implementation of the Resettlement action plan to NHIDCL/MoRTH through the EA.

3. METHODOLOGY FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This Chapter presents an analysis of the project impacts based on census survey data. The purpose of the analysis is to (a) develop profiles of DPs and communities affected by the project. (b) Identify the nature and types of losses. The following sections briefly describe the methods used to ascertain various types of impacts.

3.1. The Census Survey

The census survey was carried out in the month of August-September 2016 by a team of trained enumerators. The objectives of the census survey was to generate an inventory of social impacts on the people affected by the project, their structures affected, social profile of the project affected people, their poverty, their views about the project and also their views on various options of rehabilitation and resettlement. A questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected households/business for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. A structured census questionnaire (**Annexure-4**) was used to collect detailed information on affected households/properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The census survey includes the following:-

- ❖ Inventory of the affected assets
- ❖ Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- ❖ Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- ❖ Identification of trees and crops
- ❖ Household characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- ❖ Identification of non-titleholders
- ❖ Assessment of potential economic impact

The present census survey has covered 100% structures affected within the proposed ROW including titleholders and non-titleholders. The additional information about the titleholders land will be collected on completion of landholders' data collection from revenue department which is in the progress. The results of census survey presented in the report will also be updated further after completion of landholders' data collection.

3.2. Land Acquisition Planning

The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment. All the village maps were collected from the local revenue offices. The village maps were digitized by the consultant. Following the digitization of village maps, the engineering design of the alignment was superimposed in the digitized cadastral map in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. The superimposition of alignment on the village

map provided all the plot numbers. A Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) has been prepared accordingly.

3.3. Inventory of Assets

Following finalization of the road alignment and identification of the land parcels, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all Affected persons (DPs) was carried in the sub-project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be Affected by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The survey team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected as part of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study. The census survey includes the following.

3.4. Survey of Affected Structures

Different types of structures will be affected by the road improvements. In order to assess market/ replacement value for the affected structures, the survey considered the types of construction, material used for roof, walls and floor; levels/ stories of structures, and land area of each structure.

3.5. Public Consultation

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

4. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

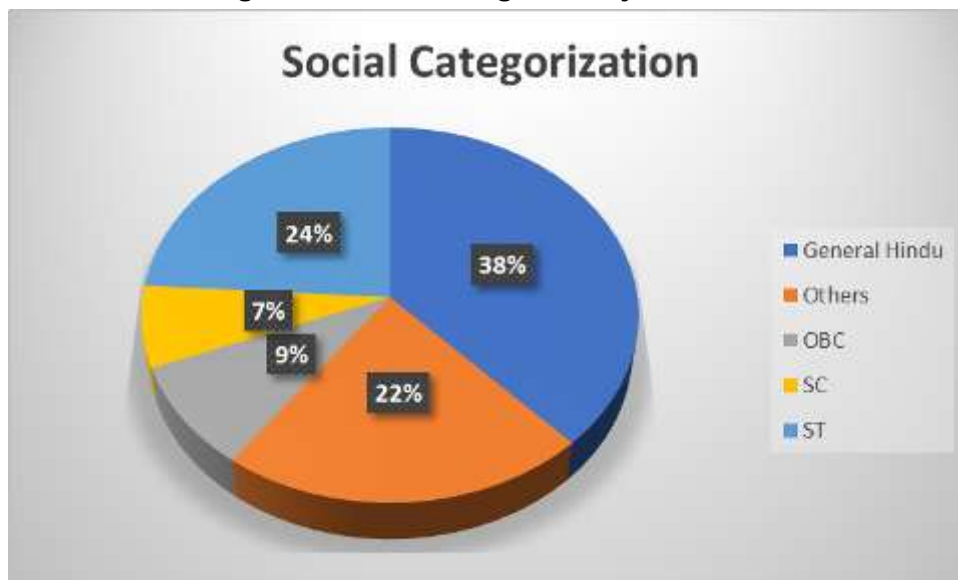
4.1. Socio-economic Profile of Project Area out of TTAADC

To understand the socio-economic profile of project area, the socio-economic information of APs was collected through the Socio Economic Survey (SES) and Census survey. The total number of the private structures affected is 2464 and considering identical number of Affected Household (AH) of which 335 are of TTAADC area. The total number of affected private plots is 3534 as per Sec 3(d) Notification under National Highway Act, 1956. The total number of Displaced Household (DH) as per CALA is 4 of which 2 are from TTAADC area. The gross findings of the survey are presented in the following sections.

4.1.1 Socio-economic Profile of Project Area within TTAADC

The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of General Hindu population with 38% households. The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is of schedule Tribe (ST) population in the project area is 24% and Scheduled Caste (SC) population with 7% households followed by Other Backward Caste 9% households. About 22% of the Affected Households (AHs) is from other religion. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the **(Figure 4.1)**.

Figure 4.1: Social Categories of AHs along the Project Road in Non-TTAADC Area



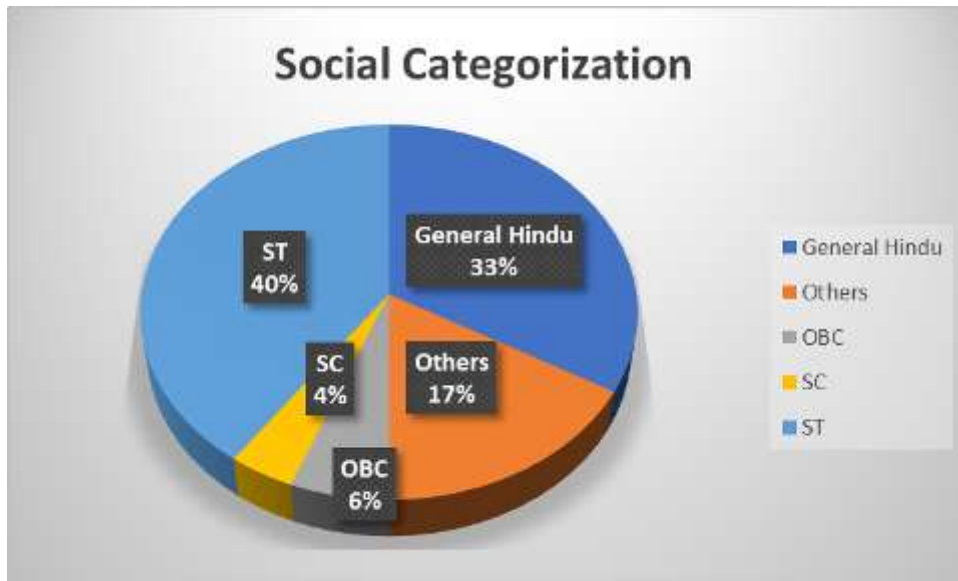
Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated September 2019

4.1.2 Separate category for TTAADC Area

The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of General Hindu population with 33% households. The second stratum of the social grouping in the area is of schedule Tribe (ST) population in the project area is 41% and Scheduled Caste (SC) population with 7% households followed by Other Backward Caste 6% households. About 17% of the

Affected Households (AHs) is from other religion. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the **(Figure 4.2)**.

Figure 4.2: Social Categories of AHs along the Project Road in TTAADC Area



Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated September 2019

4.2. Religious Categories of the Affected Households

The project area is dominated by Hindu community and ST as they form 54% of the total Affected Households (AH). The 24% of ST population either follow Christianity or Buddhism. There is only 22% household are Muslim or other religion by faith are being affected by the Project.

4.3. Vulnerable Households being affected in the project

In Non-TTAADC area there are 35% households falling in the vulnerable category. In this project among other vulnerable group there are 1% household headed by women, 24% households are ST category as compare to 23.5% of the district presence. There are 7% are SC as compare to 5.8% of the State average. There 3% of the population are BPL and are not in any other category.

In TTAADC area there are 48% households falling in the vulnerable category 41% households are ST category as compare to 23.5% of the district presence. There are 4% are SC as compare to 5.8% of the State average. There 2% of the population are BPL and are not in Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribe.

4.4. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

The number of BPL population, is further strengthen from the data analysed on the basis of monthly income of the households, which reflects that there are no households, which are having an average monthly income of less than Rs. 30000/. About 22 % AHs are having

income in the range of Rs. 30000-50000, while 46% are earning in the range of Rs. 50000-100000. It have been observed that about 32% households are annually earning more than Rs. 100000/-. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the **(Table 4.1)**.

Table 4.1: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	% Age in Non TTAADC Area	% Age in TTAADC Area
1	>30000 and <50000	22%	19%
2	>50000 and <100000	46%	42%
3	<100000	32%	39%
	Total	100.00%	100%

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated September 2019

In TTAADC area About 19 % DPs are having income in the range of Rs. 30000-50000, while 42% are earning in the range of Rs. 50000-100000. It have been observed that about 39% households are annually earning more than Rs. 100000/-.

4.5. Occupation by AHS

The occupational status of head of the households i.e. the primary occupation by the households reveals that 46% households are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out in the road side mainly shops. About 29% households are having agriculture as their primary source of income and 2% are engaged in Government jobs. The details of occupations by the DPs are presented in the **(Table 4.2)**.

Table 4.2: Occupational Status of DPs

Sl. No.	Occupational Status of APs	% Age in Non TTAADC Area	% Age in TTAADC Area
1	Government/ Semi Government Service	2%	2%
2	Business	46%	44%
3	Agriculture	29%	35%
4	Wage Earner	17%	14%
5	Private Service	4%	3%
6	Professional	2%	2%
	Total	100.00%	100%

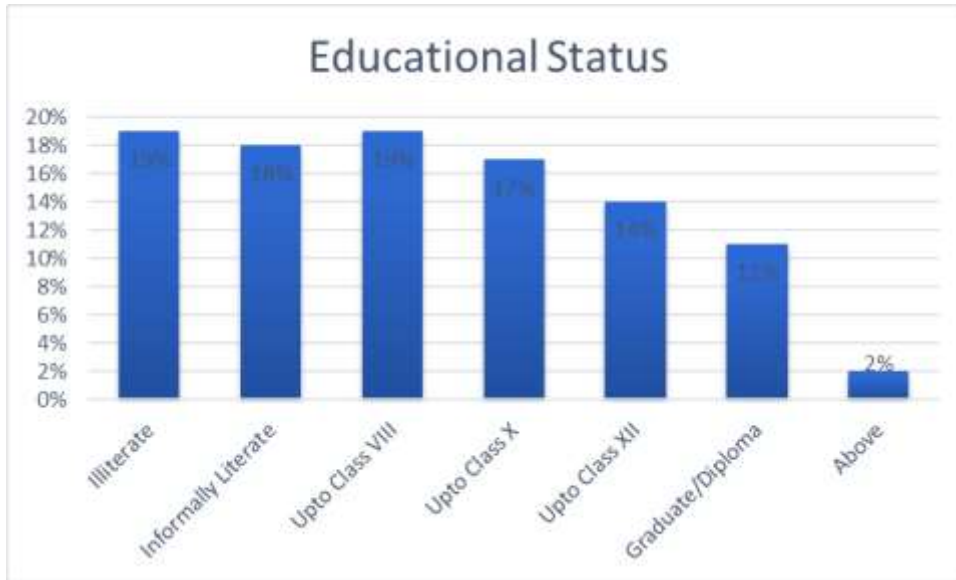
Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated September 2019

In TTAADC area the primary occupation by the households reveals that 44% households are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out in the road side mainly shops. About 35% households are having agriculture as their primary source of income and 2% are engaged in Government jobs.

4.6. Educational Status of DPs

The educational status of head of the households reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging in the project area as significant percentage of population, i.e., 19% are still illiterate. Another 19% has attained the education up to Class VIII level. About 18% AHs are informally literate; while very few (2%) have degree of master and above, which are presented in the **(Figure 4.2)**.

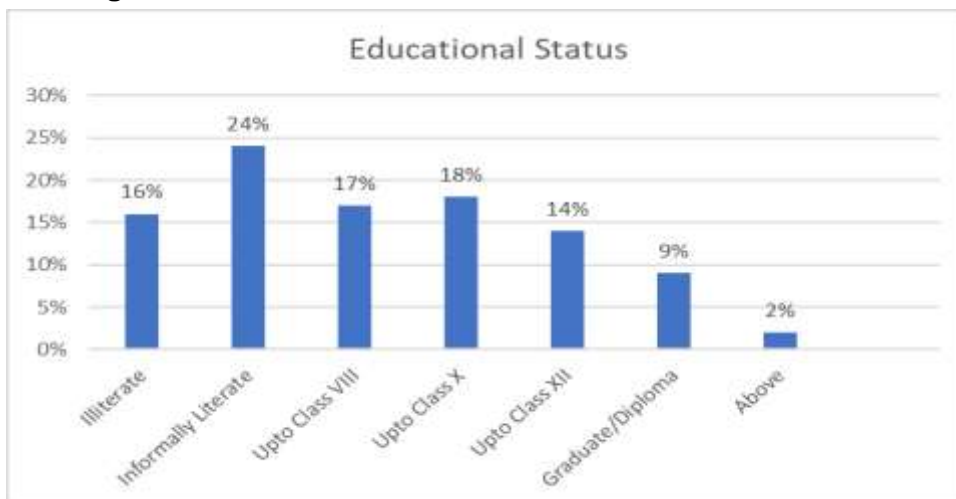
Figure 4.2: Educational Status of DPs in Non TTAADC Area



Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated September 2019

The educational status of head of the households reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging in the project area as significant percentage of population, i.e., 16% are still illiterate. Another 17% has attained the education up to Class VIII level. About 24% AHs are informally literate; while very few (2%) have degree of master and above, which are presented in the **(Figure 4.2)**.

Figure 4.3: Educational Status of AHs within TTAADC Area



Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated September 2019

4.7. Impact on Indigenous People

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the project area is considered to be IP. The presence of ST population in the affected state as Affected person is about 19.8%. The census survey finding shows that there is 24% DP who belongs to the ST community.

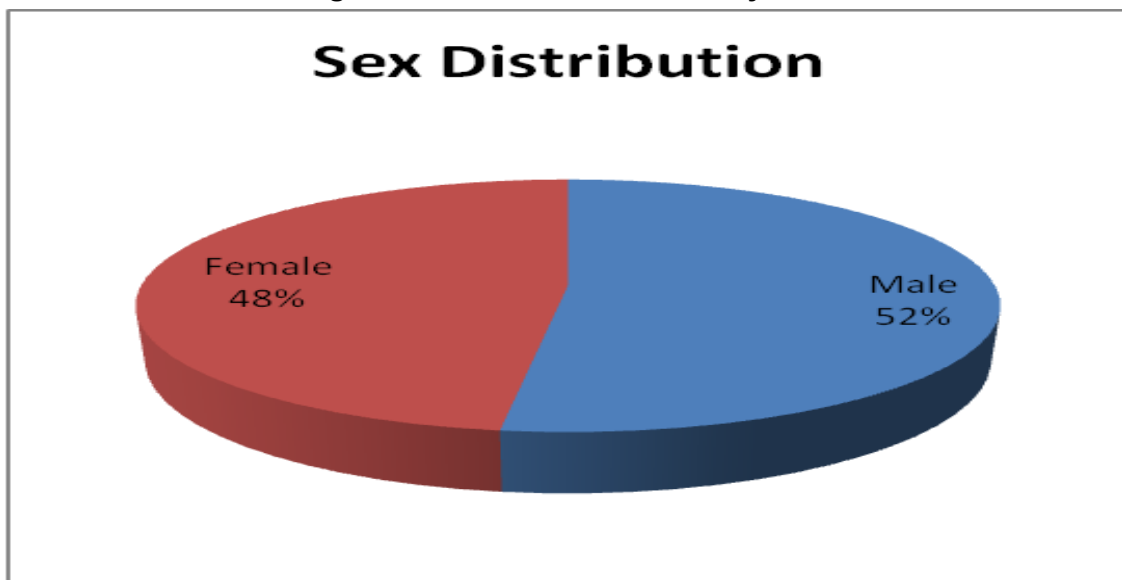
4.7.1 Impact on Indigenous People in TTAADC Area

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the project area is considered to be IP. The presence of ST population in the affected state as Affected person is about 19.8%. The census survey finding shows that there is 41% DP who belongs to the ST community.

4.8. Gender Impact

The gender composition of DPs shows that the male accounts for 51% and female accounts for 49%. The gender disparity is visible in lower sex ratio among DPs i.e. 952 against state level statistic having 957 as per provisional census data of India, 2011. The census survey revealed that 1% of the AH is women headed households will be affected by the project.

Figure 4.4: Gender Ratio in study area



The participation of women in FGDs during the census survey was not encouraging because of their shy nature and ignorance. Some of their specific concerns are summarized below.

The working women and girl students face lot of problem for travel, due to non-availability of good road and transport network. Especially in rainy season, the problem increases manifold which sometimes compels the girl students abstains from classes.

Only primary health centers (PHCs) are located at some villages and the quality of treatment and medical facilities are less than satisfactory. In emergency they have to reach hospitals at district headquarters only.

Health status will improve as they will be able to visit Govt. hospital at Agartala if sick and especially during pregnancy and will not have to depend on uneducated rural midwife for

safe delivery, which are common in villages. Incidence of child mortality & maternal mortality rate will reduce with easy access to Govt. health care facility centres.

The women feel that their mobility will increase as market & relatives' places will be easily accessible for them as better road condition will induce more transport vehicles to operate. More shops, markets will open within the village approach area and as a result they will get quality leisure time at their disposal.

Women from poor families will get job opportunity during construction work as casual labour or at office. Besides, women can operate individual / family enterprise by opening small tea stalls, shops/eateries to provide meals to the construction labourers. This will enhance their family income as well as their entrepreneurial skill which may be useful in future.

Women labourers feel that improved road network will provide them with better job opportunity as they will be able to travel further and even can commute from home. Moreover, travel by public transport system, like Govt. bus service, will become cheaper and money saved on transport can be better utilized for household needs.

The girl students will be able to attain higher education at colleges, since journey time and cost will be greatly reduced and the girls can commute from home all by themselves free of hazard.

Women will not be affected negatively due to the program. Any negative impacts of the project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance (lump sum amount @ Rs.10,000/- per affected households) has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA. Therefore, the sub project activities will not have any negative impact on women.

Gender Impact in TTAADC Area

The women in the TTAADC area generally keep good health and do not suffer much from chronic or endemic diseases. However, some women complained of water borne disease, like diarrhea in rainy months. Besides, the other most common ailment the women suffer from is anaemia. Diseases like HIV/AIDS are unheard of by most. Some women living in the urban area are reportedly anxious about increase in pollution level due to old vehicles. So far as freedom in movement is concerned the TTAADC area women are much liberated than that of the non TTAADC area. The freedom of spending by women is concerned, majority of the women respondents in TTAADC area have expressed positively, irrespective of their being earners or not. In general, women are free to spend on household consumption and household maintenance. Medical expenses and children's education are of most priority items of expenditure. Women have stated that they are also willingly spend on themselves, luxury items, social events etc.

5. DEFINITIONS

The Definition of various terms used in this Policy Document are as follows:

(a) “Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation” means an officer not below the rank of District Collector of the State Government appointed by it for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Families of the Project concerned provided that if the appropriate Government in respect of the project is the Central Government, such appointment shall be made in consultation with the Central Govt.

(b) “affected zone”, in relation to a project, means declaration of this Policy by the appropriate Government area of villages or locality under a project for which the land is being acquired under Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 2013 or any other Act in force or an area that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project.

(c) “agricultural family” means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers, occupiers of forest lands and of collectors of minor forest produce.

(d) “agricultural labourer” means a person normally resident in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone who does not hold any land in the affected zone 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.

(e) “Agricultural land” includes lands used or capable of being used for the purpose of-

- ❖ agriculture or horticulture;
- ❖ Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding or livestock and nursery growing medical herbs.
- ❖ 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 the cutting of wood only.

(f) “Appropriate Government” means,-

(i) In relation to acquisition of land for the purposes of the NHIDCL, the Central Government;

(ii) in relation to a project which is executed by Central Government agency(NHIDCL)/Central Government undertaking or by any other agency on the orders/directions of Central Government, the Central Government, otherwise the State Government and in relation to acquisition of land for other purposes, the State Government.

(g) ‘BPL Family’: the Below Poverty Line Families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time.

- (h) “Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation”, in relation to a project, means the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner/Secretary of that Government.
- (i) “Affected family” means any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his land including plot in the abadi or other property in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been Affected from such land or other property.
- (j) “Family” means Project Affected Family consisting of such persons, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood.
- (k) “Holding” means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both;
- (l) “Marginal farmer” means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one acres or irrigated land holding up to half acres.
- (m) “non-agricultural laborer” means a person who is not an agricultural laborer but is normally residing in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected zone and who does not hold any land under the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labor or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labor or as such artisan in the affected zone.
- (n) “Notification” means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- (o) “Occupiers” mean members of Scheduled Tribe community in possession of forest land prior to 25th October, 1980;
- (p) “Project” means a project displacing 500 families or more enmasse in plain areas and 250 families or more enmasse in hilly areas, DDP blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI¹⁴ of the Constitution of India as a result of acquisition of land for any project.
- (q) “Affected family” means a family/person whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected zone, preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone.
- (r) “Resettlement zone”, in relation to a project, means the declaration of any area under our National Policy by the appropriate Government acquired or proposed to be acquired for resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families as a resettlement zone.
- (s) “Requiring Body” shall mean any company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the acquisition of land is for such Government either

¹⁴ <https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/S5.pdf> & <https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/S6.pdf>

for its own use or for subsequent allotment of such land in public interest to a body corporate, institution, or any other organization or to any company under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land to such company, as the case may be.

(t) "Small farmer" means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to two acres or with an irrigated land holding up to one acres.

(u) **AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT COUNCILS (ADC)** are the districts within a state to which central government has given varying degrees of autonomy within the state legislature. ⇒ The establishment and functions of these ADC's are based on the sixth schedule of the Constitution of India.

(V) Article 366 (25) defined scheduled **tribes** as "such **tribes** or **tribal** communities or parts of or groups within such **tribes** or **tribal** communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled **Tribes** for the purposes of this **constitution**".

6. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6.1. Scope of Land Acquisition

As discussed earlier also the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW. According to the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared as a part of Project Report, 174.94 Ha (Private land 119.11 ha and Govt. land 54.23 ha & Other land 1.60 ha) of land will be acquired for the sub-project. The area is excluding the area that already lies with Executing Agency in terms of proposed roads falling in the alignment. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be affected by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The major findings of the land acquisition estimates and census of 100% affected structures are discussed in the following sections which will be further updated after completion of landholder's data collection.

6.2. Loss of Land

Many APs will be losing their land to the project and their livelihoods as well as dwellings are affected. The details of project impact on land and various types of loss due to the land loss are discussed in this section.

6.3. Ownership of Land Being Acquired for the Sub-project

Out of 174.94 Ha of land, which are going to be affected, 119.11 ha land is privately owned, while rest (54.23 Ha) belongs to Local administrative authorities religious authorities and to Government & 1.60 Ha Other land. The details of land acquisition requirement are summarized in the **(Table 6.1)**.

Table 6.1: Type of Land total Project with PKG-VI

Sl. No.	Type of Land	No. of Plots	Area of land (in Ha)
1	Private Land	3534	119.11
2	Govt. Land	752	54.23
3	Other Land	-	1.60
	Total	4286	174.94

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated September 2019

Table 6.2: Type of Land total upto PKG-V

Sl. No.	Type of Land	No. of Plots	Area of land (in Ha)
1	Private Land	1921	86.51
2	Govt. Land	505	48.72
3	Other Land	-	1.60
	Total	2426	136.83

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated September 2019

6.4. Loss of Structure in the Sub-project

During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of encroachers and squatters were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data, a total of 2464 structures would be affected due to the improvement of the project road within the proposed ROW. The detail ownership of the properties are depicted in **(Table 6.3)**.

Table 6.3: Loss of Structure in the Sub-project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	Total Project	Upto PKG- V
1.	Private Structure	2464	909
2.	Structure of Non -Title holder	391	234
3.	Total CPR	114	38

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated December, 2019

6.5. Type of Construction of Affected Structure of NTH

During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of encroachers and squatters were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data, a total of 391 structures would be affected due to the improvement of the project road within the proposed ROW. The detail type of structures is depicted in **(Table 6.4)**.

Table 6.4: Loss of NTH Structure in the Sub-project

Sl. No.	Type of Construction	Total Project	Upto PKG-V
1.	Permanent	27	11
2.	Semi permanent	138	71
3.	Temporary	215	146
4.	Under Construction	06	5
5.	Boundary Walls/Fence	1	1
6.	Others	4	-
		391	234

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated December, 2019

6.6. Use of Structures Affected in the Sub-project of NTH

During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of encroachers and squatters were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data, a total of 391 structures would be affected due to the improvement of the project road within the proposed ROW. The detail use of structures are depicted in **(Table 6.5)**

Table 6.5: Loss of type of NTH Structure in the Sub-project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	Total Project	Upto PKG-V
1.	Commercial	260	160
2.	Residential	95	51
3.	Residential cum Commercial	8	6

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	Total Project	Upto PKG-V
4.	Under Construction	06	5
5.	Abandoned	2	0
6.	Private Temple	3	2
7.	Others	17	10
		391	234

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated December, 2019

6.7. Loss of Livelihoods

Based on the social survey data, a total of 2910 loss of livelihoods may occur due to the improvement of the project road within the proposed ROW. The detail of the Loss of Livelihoods are depicted in (Table 6.6)

Table 6.6: Loss of Livelihood in the Sub-project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	Total Project	Upto Pkg-V
1.	Commercial Private Owner from CALA	1382	472
2.	Employees to Commercial Private Structures	79	45
3.	Commercial NTH Entrepreneurs	268	160
4.	Employees to Commercial NTH Structures	8	8
5.	Estimated Agriculturalist from CALA (Partial Engagement)	1070	720
6.	Estimated Agricultural Labour (Seasonal)	63	40
7.	Estimated Others including transporter etc.	40	20
		2910	1465

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated December, 2019

6.8. Summary Project Impacts

As per findings of the 100% census of affected land and non-land assets, the project impacts can be broadly classified as (i) impacts on private land, (ii) impacts on private structures including Encroachers and Squatters, (iii) impacts on livelihoods due to loss of private properties and (iv) loss of common property resources. From the analysis of impacts, it is noted that altogether 2464 structures are will be affected due to the project work. As per the survey, the details of project impacts are discussed in the following section and the summary project impacts are presented in the (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7: Summary of Impacts

Summary of the Resettlement Impact.	Total Project	Project Upto PKG-V
Total land acquisition requirements (in ha)	174.94	136.83
Total private land acquisition requirements (in ha)	119.11	86.51
Total Government land acquisition requirements (in ha)	54.23	48.72
Total Other land acquisition requirements (in ha)	1.60	1.60
Total number of land units/plots affected	4286	2426
Total number of private land units/plots affected	3534	1921
Total number of Govt. land units/plots affected	752	505

Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected (In No.)	2464	909
Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected within TTAADC Area (In No.)	335	335
Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected outside TTAADC Area (In No.)	2129	574
Total No of Affected NTH Structures	391	234
Total No of Affected CPR Structures	114	38
Total No of Estimated Loss of Livelihood (both Permanent and Temporary)	2910	1465
No of affected paddy field plots	1248	720
Area of affected paddy fields (in ha)	39.42	30.10

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated December, 2019

7. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for rehabilitation and resettlement, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan and its final publication.

Where the appropriate Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families enmasse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V¹⁵ or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected area.

Every declaration made in our policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the notice board of the concerned gram panchayats or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the affected area and the resettlement area, and/or by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the appropriate Government.

Once the declaration is made, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.

Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families:-

- ❖ Members of the family who are permanently residing engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area.
- ❖ families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation.
- ❖ Agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers.
- ❖ Families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories.
- ❖ Vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above sixty 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.
- ❖ families that are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either

¹⁵ As per the **Constitutional** provision under Article 244 (1) of the **Constitution of India**, the '**Scheduled Areas**' are defined as 'such areas as the President may by order declare to be **Scheduled Areas**' – as per paragraph 6(1) of the Fifth **Schedule** of the **Constitution of India**.

homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area.

- ❖ Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the LA Notice Publication date.
- ❖ Every survey undertaken under shall be completed within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration.

On completion of the above surveyor on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, by notification, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in "this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette. The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

The Administrator for Resettlement and rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

The lands drawn up shall consist of:-

- ❖ Land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose
- ❖ Government wastelands arid any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families.
- ❖ Lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for” the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.
- ❖ A combination of one or more of the above.

However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically Affected families. The

Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the state Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely:-

- (a) The extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) A village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) A list of agricultural laborers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) A list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause; .
- (e) A list of non-agricultural laborers, including artisans;
- (f) A list of affected landless families, including those, without homestead land and below poverty line families;
- (g) A list of vulnerable affected persons.
- (h) A list of occupiers, if any;
- (i) A list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;
- (j) Details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
- (k) A list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;
- (l) Details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families.
- (m) Details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement.

(n) The time schedule for shifting and resettling the Affected persons in the resettlement area or areas.

(o) Such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

The consultation with the gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act¹⁶, 1996 (40 of 1996).

In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the non-Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

While preparing a draft scheme or plan, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and the expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.

The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit the draft scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement to the appropriate Government for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body, to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other, expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, before approving it. After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, the appropriate

¹⁶ <https://pesadarpan.gov.in/en>

Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for proper implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. As soon as the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken on currently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated' records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the notification.

(a) The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progress in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.

(b) The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location-wise minimum price per unit area fixed (or to be fixed) by the State Government.

(c) Conversion to the intended category of use of the land being acquired (for example, from agricultural to non-agricultural) shall be taken into account in advance of the acquisition, and the compensation award shall be determined as per the intended land use category.

(d) The applicable conversion charges for the change in the land use category shall be paid by the requiring body, and no reduction shall be made in the compensation award on this account.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall be given the option to take up to twenty percent of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body, as per the guidelines to be notified by the Central Government: Provided that the appropriate Government, at its discretion, may raise this proportion up to fifty percent of the compensation amount.

Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body. Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organization (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty percent of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired. The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

7.1. Legal provision and Guidelines for Schedule Areas

There are Government of India policies and Constitutional Acts that safeguard the interest of the scheduled tribes in India. A Scheduled Tribe (ST) is identified by the Constitution of India taking into consideration various factors, like, (i) primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) social and economic backwardness, etc. But identification of tribes is a State subject. Therefore, a ST is judged by one or combination of these factors by the respective state. For example, tribes notified for Tripura State are Schedule Tribes in Tripura only and their category may vary in other States.

7.1.1 Constitution of India

Under Constitution of India a number of Articles have been included for the protection of the STs in particular. These are:

- i. Article 14 confers equal rights and opportunities to all;
- ii. Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.
- iii. Article 15(4) enjoins upon the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes;
- iv. Article 16(4) empowers the State to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens;
- v. Article 46 enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the STs and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;
- vi. Article 275(1) promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas;
- vii. Articles 330, 332 and 335 stipulate reservation of seats for STs in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services;
- viii. Article 340 empowers the State to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes;

- ix. Article 342 specifies those Tribes or Tribal Communities deemed to be as Scheduled Tribe (STs)

The Constitutional amendment (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971 inserted a new article, Article 371 C. The hill areas in the state of Tripura largely inhabited by tribal communities are not covered by the 6th Schedule. The special provision envisages the constitution of Hill Areas Committee of State legislature. The Governor is mandated to report to the President regarding the administration of 'hill areas'.

7.2. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

The bifurcation of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the 94th Amendment Act of the Constitution. Although, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been created in August 2003, little measures in terms of budgetary and staff allocations have been made to make the Commission functional. One of the duties assigned to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is to submit reports to the President annually or at such other time as the Commission may deem fit, upon the working of the safeguards.

7.3. The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

The objectives of the Act are to deliver justice to these communities through proactive efforts to enable them to live in society with dignity and self-esteem and without fear or violence or suppression from the dominant castes. The practice of untouchability, in its overt and covert form was made a cognizable and non-compoundable offence, and strict punishment is provided for any such offence. The Act outlines certain actions (by non SCs and STs) against SCs or STs to be treated as offences, such as: force a member of SC/ST to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance; wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to SC/ST member, institute false, malicious or vexatious suit or criminal or other legal proceedings; intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate; acts to cause injury, insult or annoyance to SC/ST members, forces or intimidates a SC/ST to vote for or against a particular candidate, preventing them from entering into a place of worship, a health or educational institution, using a common property resource, assaulting or sexually exploiting a SC/ST or woman.

7.4. Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act (PESA), 1996

The Parliament of India passed the Provisions of the PESA, to extend the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to the Schedule V Areas of the country. This Act accords statutory status to the Gram Sabhas in Schedule V areas with wide-ranging powers and authority. This aspect was missing from the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act has recognized the prevailing traditional practices and customary laws besides providing the management and control of all the natural resources - land, water and forest in the hands of people living in the Schedule Areas. The Act empowers people in the tribal areas through self-governance.

One of the important provisions of this act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas

7.5. The STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights are not recorded.

This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 131 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

7.6. The National Policy on Tribals, 2006

The success of the National Policy on Tribals of the Government of India to a large extent will depend on strengthening of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, implementation of the Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and making necessary budgetary allocations. However, the Draft National Policy fails to make any reference to these issues.

7.7. Special Provisions for TTAADC Area

The Rehabilitation and Resettlement mechanism for TTAADC area is similar to that of the Non – TTAADC area with some additional requirements which are stated below:

1. There is a provision of additional Compensation to affected persons of Rs.50,000 per Household.
2. The process of Land Acquisition is monitored by the District Council or TTAADC.
3. The District Council or the TTAADC may suggest or participate in the process of Land Acquisition by the CALA office.
4. The TTAADC or the District Council may issue occupational rights/ownership documents to the customary right holder.
5. There should be proper representative of the District Council or TTAADC in the Grievance Redressal Committee.
6. The District Council or the TTAADC may intervene in any dispute regarding the process of Land Acquisition.

7. If there is any loss of Community Property, the TTAADC supervise that identical property is to be constructed or compensation to be paid to the District /Village Council.

8. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BENEFITS FOR THE AFFECTED FAMILIES

The rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be extended to all the affected families who are eligible as affected families on the date of publication of the declaration under as stated above, and any division of assets in the family after the said date may not be taken into account.

Any affected family owning house and whose house has been acquired or lost, may be allotted free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than two hundred and fifty square metre of land in rural areas, or one hundred and fifty square metre of land in urban areas, as the case may be, for each nuclear family. Provided that, in urban areas, a house of up to one hundred square meter' carpet area may be provided in lieu thereof. Such a house, if necessary, may be offered in a multi-storied building complex

Each affected below poverty line family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and which has been involuntarily Affected from such area, shall be entitled to a house of minimum one hundred square metre carpet area in rural areas, or fifty square metre carpet area in urban areas (which may be offered, where applicable, in a multi-storied building complex), as the case may be, in their settlement area:

Provided that any such affected family which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a suitable one-time financial assistance for use construction, and the amount shall not be less than what is given under any programme of house construction by the Government of India.

Each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose entire land has been acquired or lost, may be allotted in the name of the khatedar(s) in the affected family, agricultural land or cultivable wasteland to the extent of actual land loss by the khatedar(s) in the affected family subject to a maximum of one acres of irrigated land or two acres of irrigated land or cultivable wasteland, if Government land is available in the resettlement area. This benefit shall also be available to the affected families who have, as a consequence of the acquisition" or loss of land, been reduced to the status of marginal farmers.

In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land in the command area of the project, to the extent possible. Such lands may be consolidated, and plots of suitable sizes allotted to the affected families who could be settled their in-groups. In case a family cannot be given land in the command area of the project or the family opts not to take land there, such a family may be given monetary compensation on replacement cost basis for their lands lost, for purchase of suitable land elsewhere.

In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the State Governments may formulate suitable schemes for providing land to the affected families in the command areas of the projects by

way of pooling of the lands that may be available or, otherwise, could be made available in recommended areas of such projects.

(a) In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, fishing rights in the reservoirs shall be given to the affected families, if such rights were enjoyed by them in the affected area; (b) In other cases also, unless there are special reasons, fishing rights shall be given preferentially to the affected families.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body.

The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be free from all encumbrances.

The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.

In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of the acquired land, each khatedar in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees per acres for land development.

In case of allotment of agricultural land in lieu of the acquired land, each khatedar in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for agricultural production.

Each affected family that is Affected and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees, for construction of cattle shed. Each affected family that is Affected shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for shifting of the family, building materials belongings and cattle.

Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been Affected shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty-five thousand rupees, for construction of working shed or shop.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, -

- ❖ The requiring body shall give preference to the affected families – at least one person per nuclear family - in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment.
- ❖ Wherever necessary, the requiring body shall arrange for training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs.
- ❖ The requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government.

- ❖ The requiring body shall give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site.
- ❖ The requiring body shall give preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase.

The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the affected families who have not been provided agricultural land or employment shall be entitled to a rehabilitation grant equivalent to seven hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government: Provided that, if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, such affected families shall be given the option of taking up to twenty percent of their rehabilitation grant amount in the form of shares or debentures of the requiring body, in such manner as may be prescribed provided further that the appropriate Government may, at its discretion, raise this proportion up to fifty per cent of the rehabilitation grant amount.

In cases where the acquisition of agricultural land or involuntary displacement takes place on account of land development projects, in lieu of land-for-land or employment, such affected families would be given site(s) or apartment(s) within the development project, in proportion to the land lost, but subject to such limits as may be defined by the appropriate Government.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each affected family which is involuntarily Affected shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.

The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons, of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.

If land is acquired in cases of urgency under the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 or similar provision of any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force, each affected family which is Affected shall be provided with transit and temporary accommodation, pending rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, in addition to the monthly subsistence allowance and other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits due to them under this policy.

In case of linear acquisitions, in projects relating to railway lines, highways, transmission lines, laying of pipelines and other such projects wherein only an arrow stretch of land is acquired for the purpose of the project or is utilized for right of way, each khatedar in the affected family shall be offered by the requiring body an ex-gratia payment of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty thousand rupees, in addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or programme or

scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired provided that, if as a result of such land acquisition, the land-holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits available under this policy shall also be extended to such affected family.

8.1. Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits for Project Affected families belonging to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribal on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The Plan shall also contain a programme or development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.

The concerned gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution or as the case may be, Councils in the Schedule VI Areas shall be consulted in all Cases of land acquisition in such areas including land acquisition in cases of urgency, before issue of a notification under the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 or any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is undertaken, and the consultation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and other relevant laws. Further, in cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) may also be consulted.

Each affected family of Scheduled Tribe followed by Scheduled Caste categories shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land, if Government land is available in the resettlement area.

In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each Scheduled Tribe affected family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usages of forest produce.

The Scheduled Tribes affected families will be re-settled, as far as possible, in the same Schedule Area in a compact block, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Exceptions would be allowed only in rare cases where the requiring body in case of a project involving land acquisition, or the State Government in other cases of involuntary displacement is unable to offer such land due to reasons beyond its control.

The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes shall get land free of cost for community and religious gatherings, to the extent decided by the appropriate Government.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Scheduled Tribes affected families resettled out of the district will get twenty-five percent higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefits in monetary terms in respect of the items specified in

Any alienation of tribal lands in violation of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated, as null and void. In the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits would be available to the original tribal land-owners.

In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected Scheduled Tribes, 'other, traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes families having fishing rights in a river or pond, or' dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes affected families enjoying reservation benefits in the affected area shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement area(s).

The affected Scheduled Tribes families, who were in possession of forest / lands in the affected area prior to January, 2013, shall also be eligible for the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits under this policy.

8.2. Amenities and Infrastructural facilities to be provided at Resettlement areas

In all cases of involuntary displacement of four hundred families or more enmasse in plain areas, or two hundred families or more enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities notified by the appropriate Government shall be provided in the resettlement area (such facilities and amenities shall, inter alia, include roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, safe drinking water, drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, land for fodder, plantation (social forestry or agro forestry), Fair Price shops, panchayat grams, Cooperative Societies, Post Offices, seed-cum-fertilizer storage, irrigation, electricity, health centers, child" and mother supplemental nutritional services, children's playground, community centers, schools, institutional arrangements for training, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial / cremation grounds, and security arrangements.

In cases of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families enmasse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families or more enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement site(s) as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government. It would be desirable that provision

of drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries, and access to the resettlement sites, amongst others, be included in the resettlement plan approved by the appropriate Government.

If relocation takes place in a proposed settlement area, the same infrastructure shall also be extended to the host community.

While shifting the population of the affected area to the resettlement area, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, as far as possible, ensure that:

a) In case the entire population of the village or area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population or families may, as far as possible, be resettle den masseur a compact area, so that socio-cultural relations and social harmony amongst the shifted families are not disturbed.

b) In the case of resettlement of the Scheduled Caste affected families, it may, as far as possible, be ensured that such families are resettled in the areas close to the villages.

The appropriate Government shall ensure that a resettlement area forms part of a gram panchayat or municipality.

8.3. Indexation of Rehabilitation grant and other benefits

The rehabilitation grant and other benefits expressed in monetary terms in this policy shall be indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the first day of April following the date of coming into force of this policy as the reference date, and the same shall also be revised by the appropriate Government at suitable intervals.

8.4. Periphery Development

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the requiring body will be responsible for development of the defined geographic area on the periphery of the project site as decided by the appropriate Government, and will be required to contribute to the socio-economic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation. For this purpose, the requiring body will earmark a percentage of its net profit or, in case no profit is declared by the requiring body in a particular year, for that year, such minimum alternative amount as may be determined by the appropriate Government after consultation with the requiring body, to be spent within the specified zone. The requiring body will carry out the developmental activity within this zone in close coordination with the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The State Governments will be free to frame their own rules and guidelines for this purpose.

9. GENDER IMPACT

9.1. Introduction

The social economical survey and census survey to the project sites identified some critical social issues related to gender impacts associated with project impacts. Typically, vulnerability is relatively higher among this group. Dislocation and loss of livelihood caused by road widening and development may further aggravate their disadvantaged situation, unless special attention is paid to them. This chapter particularly examines the issues from social safeguard considerations to develop specific mitigation measure.

9.2. Women's Participation in the Project

The gender composition of DPs shows that the male accounts for 51% and female accounts for 49%. The gender disparity is visible in lower sex ratio among DPs i.e. 952 against state level statistic having 957. The census survey revealed that 1% women headed households will be affected by the sub project.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) value for India is very low and the socio-economic profile of the project area shows much lower socio-economic standing for women. They are largely involved in domestic work and have very low economic participation rate (i.e. productive or gainful employment). In the project, women are affected in a variety of ways. For example, they face hardship and stress and continue to suffer during the transition period until the time the project -affected households are able to regain their lost income and livelihood. Often, the duration of this process is lengthened due to delays in payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance and implementing the R&R., reconstructing the livelihood systems. The longer the transition period, more are the miseries for women. The census identified 1% women headed households. The vulnerability of women headed households has been addressed in the RAP with social attention and gender specific attention. During project implementation, project affected women will receive preferential treatment for the civil work in the project. Each field team of the RAP implementation agencies/partner agencies shall include at least one woman investigator/facilitator. The PIU will ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group based activities to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP. The monitoring and evaluation team(s) shall include woman. Further, during RAP implementation, NGO's will make sure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identity cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts by cheque in their names. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation. The implementing agencies will provide training for upgrading women's skill for alternative livelihoods and income restoration.

The women in the TTAADC area generally keep good health and do not suffer much from chronic or endemic diseases. However, some women complained of water borne disease, like diarrhea in rainy months. Besides, the other most common ailment the women suffer from is anaemia. Diseases like HIV/AIDS are unheard of by most. Some women living in the

urban area are reportedly anxious about increase in pollution level due to old vehicles. So far as freedom in movement is concerned the TTAADC area women are much liberated than that of the non TTAADC area. The freedom of spending by women is concerned, majority of the women respondents in TTAADC area have expressed positively, irrespective of their being earners or not. In general, women are free to spend on household consumption and household maintenance. Medical expenses and children's education are of most priority items of expenditure. Women have stated that they are also willingly spend on themselves, luxury items, social events etc.

9.3. HIV/ AIDS and Health Risks

HIV/ AIDS are major development challenges in India. Given the epidemic nature of the problem, it may reverse India's achievements in health and development. According to National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) HIV estimates for 2001, India has close to 4 million HIV infected people. This is less than one percent of the adult population but still more than any country in the region. It is estimated that HIV infection could grow to 5 percent of adult population – more than 37 million by 2005/6 without successful intervention. HIV infection is typically concentrated among the poor marginalized groups including sex workers, drug users, migrant labourers and truck drivers. These groups, particularly the truckers drive the HIV/AIDS epidemic and many studies indicate that infection is spreading rapidly to the general population. Recently, the Government of India (GOI) has shown increasing commitment to HIV/AIDS control. GOI established a consortium like collaboration of external partners (UNAIDS, USAID, DFID, CIDA and others) to provide technical and financial assistance to NACO to design and help implement GOI's national policy on HIV/AIDS control before mass spread into general community. There is need to improve awareness level in the state, particularly in the project area. In recognition of the importance of HIV/AIDS issue, EA has decided to carry out HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign under this project through the use of NGOs. Information and education campaign on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be conducted by a qualified NGO during project implementation. The campaign will target the project construction workers at campsites, truckers at truck stops and dhabas and the public at large along the alignment. The NGO will work closely with the relevant state agencies and other proposed networks dedicated to prevention work for further building up of awareness programs in the project area. HIV/AIDS awareness brochures would also be developed for distribution to local communities, local markets, truck/bus stations and other appropriate places to increase awareness about risks/dangers of HIV/AIDS. This would ultimately lead to lowering the risk for the general community in the project affected area.

The Project Area is not much affected by HIV/AIDS as per NACO reports on 2011 on the study for 2005, 2006 and 2007 the district of the least HIV/AIDS affected districts and the State of Tripura lies in the Category B, the second category HIV/AIDS affected districts of India.

10. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public Consultations or community participation is an integral part and process of any projects which involves resettlement or rehabilitation issues. It helps to incorporate valuable indigenous suggestions and perceptions of development. In the process, stakeholders get the opportunity to address issues, which are resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur. The Table briefly depicts the plan and implementation of Public Consultation and Disclosure of the Project.

Table 10.1: Public Consultation and Disclosure Implementation and Plan

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/ Period)	No of People	Agencies	Feedback/ Issues/ Concerns Raised	Remarks
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area					
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to affected persons (DPs)					
Consultative Meetings with DPs during Scoping Phase	Discuss potential impacts of the project					
Public Notification	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; Establish eligibility cut-off date					
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socioeconomic information on DP's perception on the project					
Consultative Meetings on Resettlement	Discuss entitlements, compensation					

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies	Feedback/ Issues/ Concerns Raised	Remarks
Mitigation Measures	rates, grievance redress mechanisms					
Publicize the resettlement plan (RP)	Distribute Leaflets or Booklets in local language					
Full Disclosure of the RP to DPs	Distribute RP in local language to DPs					
Web Disclosure of the RP	RP posted on NHIDCL and/or EA website					
Consultative Meetings during DMS	Face to face meetings with DPs					
Disclosure after Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	Disclose updated RP to DPs					
Web Disclosure of the Updated RP	Updated RP posted on NHIDCL and/or EA website					

Source: Census Survey on March 2016

The overall objectives of the consultation program in preparing RAP were to disseminate project information and to incorporate public and DP's views in Resettlement and Environmental Action Plans, which are guided by specific objectives like:


- ❖ Awareness amongst stakeholders by disclosing the updated R.P. according to GOI's involuntary resettlement policy.
- ❖ Improvement in project design minimising potential conflicts and delays in implementation.
- ❖ Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.
- ❖ Increase project sustainability.
- ❖ Reduce problems of institutional co-ordination.
- ❖ Make the R&R process transparent and reduce leakage.

- ❖ Increase re-settler commitment, ensure effectiveness and sustainability of the income restoration strategies, and improve coping mechanisms.
- ❖ Creating sense of belongingness among the stakeholders.

10.1. Focus Group Discussion



District	Location	Date	Total	Participants		
				M	F	
Dalai District	Ambasa	01.09.16	7	7	0	1 Farmer, 1 Government Staff, 3 Local Person, 1 Student
	Kamalpur	02.09.16	6	4	2	3 Businessman, 2 Housewives, 1 Farmer
North Tripura	Kamarhat	01.09.16	6	6	0	2 Businessman, 2 Student, 2 Local Person
	Kailasahar	04.09.16	8	8	0	2 Businessman, 2 Student, 4 Local Person
West Tripura	Sonatala	05.09.16	7	7	0	2 Businessman, 1 Farmer, 2 Student, 2 Local Person
	Kamalnagar	06.09.16	9	9	0	2 Shop Keeper, 1 Businessman, 3 Local Person, 1 Students, 1 Social Worker, 1 Tenant
	Paschim Chebri	07.09.16	5	5	0	1 School Teacher, 1 Businessman, 1 Local Person, 2 Students
Khowai	Kalyanpur	10.09.16	6	6	0	1 Shop Keeper, 1 Shop Employer, 4 Local Person
	Teliamura	10.09.16	6	4	2	2 Housewives, 1 Businessman, 1 Farmer, 2 Students

10.2. Photographs of Focus Group Discussions

	<p>Meetings were held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development.</p> <p>About 6 persons attended the meeting of which no are female.</p>

<p>Socio economic survey of the affected people is being done on the proposed project road. The Affected persons were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted.</p>	
	<p>Conducting information of the affected people is being done on the proposed project road. The Affected persons were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted.</p> <p>About 6 persons attended the meeting of which no are female.</p>
<p>Focus group discretion was held with the affected people and the features of the projects were clearly explained in detail. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were developed and the affected peoples' views on the project were recorded. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development.</p>	

	<p>Meetings were held with the affected people and the features of the projects were clearly explained in detail. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were developed and the affected peoples' views on the project were recorded. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development.</p>
<p>The work was progress on affected people and collected the data from the villagers. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. About three persons attended the meeting of which all are female.</p>	
	<p>Conducting information of the affected people is being done on the proposed project road. The Affected persons were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted. About eight persons attended the meeting of which all are male.</p>

<p>The work was progress on affected people and collected the data from the villagers. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were developed.</p>	
	<p>Meetings were held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development.</p> <p>About seven persons attended the meeting of which five are male and one female</p>

10.3. Attendance Sheets

10.4. Identification of the stakeholders

The stakeholders are all the people getting affected by the project or are responsible for the project, whether directly or indirectly. The community participation programmes in social assessment ensured that information is disseminated to all the DPs and other stakeholders in appropriate ways. The information dissemination has taken place in vernacular, detailing about the main project features and the entitlement framework. Due consideration has also been given to address the views of the vulnerable groups.

Certain issues conditioned the participation of the stakeholders, as follows:

- ❖ Who might be affected (positively or negatively) by the proposed development?
- ❖ Who are voiceless for whom special efforts may have to be made?
- ❖ Who are representatives of those likely to be affected?
- ❖ Who is responsible for what is intended?
- ❖ Who can make what is intended more effective through their participation or less effective by their non-participation or outright opposition?
- ❖ Who can contribute financial and technical resources?
- ❖ Whose behaviour has to change for the effort to succeed?
- ❖ Both primary and secondary stakeholders were identified, based on the above criteria. They were invited to take part in the consultation series, and were solicited to participate in planning and implementation of the R&R programme.

Primary stakeholders included those affected negatively or positively by the project, like the DPS, project beneficiaries and project implementing agencies. Secondary stakeholders included other individuals and groups, with an interest in the project, viz., the NHIDCL, the highway users etc.

10.5. Discloser of Project Information

The sharing of information is essential for sustainable development. It stimulates public debate on and broadens understanding of development issues, and enhances transparency and accountability in the development process. It also strengthens public support to improve the lives of people, facilitates collaboration among the many parties involved in development, and improves the quality of projects and programs. It is now accepted everywhere that the expanded access to information by the public will enhance the dialogue on development, and make an important contribution to efforts to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development. In this development project the discloser of project information (during the feasibility stage) to the public in general and to the people who are likely to be impacted negatively in particular have been done by way of consultation process. During the consultation session it was observed that the local people are aware of this project through local newspaper, published from time to time.

10.2.2 Additional disclosure in 2019

As per the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2010), NHIDCL disclosed the DPR-EIA and DPR-SIA approved in 2017 on its website prior to the additional public consultations conducted by NHIDCL between 24 and 26 September 2019. Series of actions for additional information disclosure are summarized as follow:

Date	Information disclosure	Target stakeholder
7/9	Notice of public consultations and request for support by local authorities	State and district administrations
19/9	Notice of public consultations and request for support by TTAADC officers	TTAADC
18/9	Newspaper advertisement in local newspapers (Bengali and English)	General public
19/9	Summary in Bengali and English at all panchayat office	General public
20/9	DPR-EIA and DPR-SIA on NHIDCL web	General public



Photo of news advertisement in English

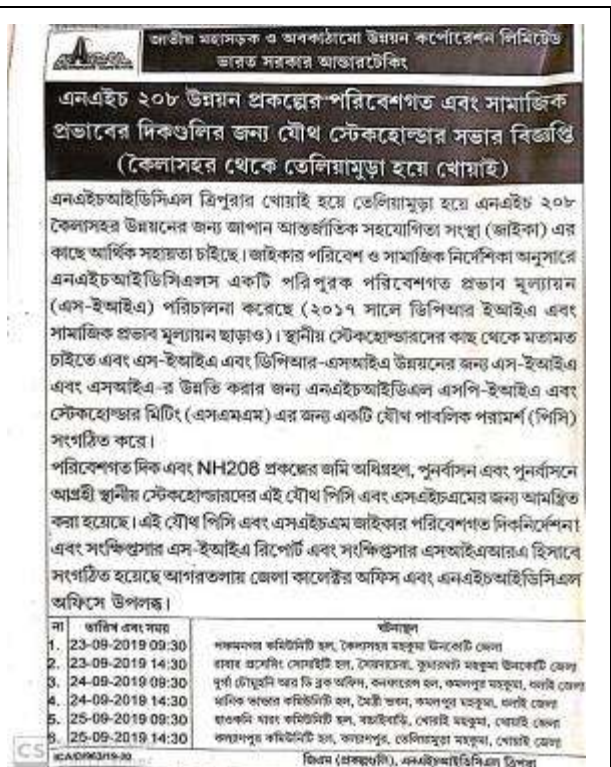


Photo of news advertisement in Bengali

10.6. Consultations for Determining Principle

The consultation process is not only targeted at project information dissemination to the people but another important aspect covered is determining of principle for formulating an entitlement frame work and eligibility policy for the project. The consultation process throws light of the people's expectations, aspirations etc. from the project as well as their expectations in terms of compensation and assistance from the project in case of adverse impacts.

10.7. Participants at different levels

The extent or the likely level of adverse impacts was one of the major criteria in deciding locations for public consultation sessions. The consultation programme has been tiered and conducted at several levels, such as:

- ❖ Heads of the households, likely to be impacted
- ❖ Members of the households, likely to be impacted
- ❖ Clusters of DPS
- ❖ Villagers
- ❖ Village Panchayats
- ❖ Local voluntary organisations and CBOs/NGOs
- ❖ Government agencies and departments

10.8. Levels of Consultation

The enactment of the participation and consultations with the stakeholders has been done at different levels throughout the project preparation stage. The Public Consultation was carried out at various stages of project preparation: Social Screening stage and Feasibility stage.

10.9. Consultation during Project Preparation

The Census/Survey Team carried out preliminary consultations through Focus Group Discussions (FGDS) and meetings with the DPs as well as the general public in the project area. FGDs were conducted primarily in settlements with problems of traffic congestion, dense informal/squatter settlement, close junctions and road intersections, and concentration of DPs. During the survey, intensive discussion and consultation meetings were conducted with large number of DPs in nearly every affected village wherein policy related issues; displacements and other related issues were discussed. Suggestions and comments by DPs were incorporated in the project road design as well as the policy measures for resettlement management. Public discussions were conducted at important points, where people could assemble in large numbers. Panchayat members were contacted to inform the people. The Team also had informal meetings with village head, panchayat and other district level

government officials, leaders of local level organization /association, truckers association, and village women groups.

Illustration of Public Consultation meetings at our project corridor are tagged below:

All the Pradhans of Gram Panchayat and all the officials promised that they would extend their co-operation in our Project work.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to chair.

Suggestions are given below:

- ❖ Mr. Sukumar Sarkar, Old man of the Village, has satisfied as the proposed alignment would be built far from locality.
- ❖ Mr. Radhagopal Das and others have happy as the alignment.
- ❖ Local People were satisfied that the proposed alignment would be away from Residential area.
- ❖ S.H.G members are also attend the Focus Group discussion.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to chair.

10.6.2 Additional consultations conducted by NHIDCL in 2019

The second stage Public/stake holder consultation have been conducted in six locations from 23.09.2019 to 25.09.2019 after informing stakeholders vide NHIDCL letters F.NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(3)/2016-17/Vol-II/2177-89 dated 07.09.2019 in district Unakoti, F.NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(3)/2016-17/Vol-II/2167-76 dated 07.09.2019 in district Dhalai, F.NHIDCL/BO Agt./DPR/12(3)/2016-17/Vol-II/2156-66 dated 07.09.2019 in district Khowai covering all the three benefits districts as per JICA guidelines. Public notice for the Public/Stakeholder consultation was issued in two newspapers on 18.09.2019 one in local language that is Bengali and other in English. The district wise information sheet and Questions/Opinions & response by NHIDCL or Local authority during Public/stakeholder consultation has been presented below in Table 10.2 & Table 10.3 respectively.

Table 10.2: Information sheet for all three districts

District: Unakoti	Place: Panchamnagar Community Hall, Village : Panchamnagar , Panchayat : Milong, Block : Gournagar, Sub – Division : Kailasahar	Date/Time: 23.09.2019 10:00 AM to 12:30 PM
Total of attendants: 100	Male attendants (%): 72 (%)	Female (%): 28 (%)
Photographs during consultation		



District: Unakoti	Place: Rubber Society Community Hall Vill - Saidacherra, Block : Kumarghat Distt- Unakoti,	Date/Time: 23.09.2019 02:00 PM to 04:30 PM
Total of attendants: 95	Male attendants: 78 (%)	Female (%): 22 (%)
Photographs during consultation		



District: Dhalai	Place: Dhurga Chowmohani Block office Vill- Dhergachowmohani ,	Date/Time: 24.09.2019 10:00 AM to 12:30 PM
Total of attendants: 150	Male attendants (%): 82 (%)	Female (%): 18 (%)
Photographs during consultation		



District: Dhalai	Place: Manikbhandar, “ Maitri Bhawan” Vill- Manikbhandar, Kalampura,	Date/Time: 24.09.2019 02:00 PM to 04:30 PM
Total of attendants:81	Male attendants: 85 (%)	Female: 15(%)
Agenda for the meeting: Second stage consultation as per JICA guidelines		
Photographs during consultation		



District: Khowai	Place: Hachwkni Kharang Community Hall Village : Bachaibari	Date/Time: 25.09.2019 10:00 AM to 12:30 PM
Total of attendants: 194	Male attendants (%): 80 (%)	Female (%): 20 (%)
Agenda for the meeting: Second stage consultation as per JICA guidelines		
Photographs during consultation		



District: Khowai	Place: Kalayanpur Community Hall Vill : Kalyanpur, Sub- Division : Teliamura,	Date/Time: 25.09.2019 02:00 PM to 04:30 PM
Total of attendants: 216	Male attendants (%): 65 (%)	Female (%): 35(%)
Agenda for the meeting: Second stage consultation as per JICA guidelines		
Photographs during consultation		



Table 10.3: Questions/opinions and response by NHIDCL or Local authority during Public/stakeholder consultation

S.No.	Questions/opinions	Response by NHIDCL or Local authority
1.	Have no title documents but have standing crop, Rubber Plants & Fish farming what will be the compensation process?	NHIDCL officials and SDM, Unakoti explained him the provisions of The Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013 (RFCTLARR 2013) will be

		applicable for livelihood impact.
2.	My farmland may get impacted by road construction due to dumping of soil and other construction material, can it be avoided? Is there compensation for such damage if they occur?	SDM, Unakoti mentioned that any such damage will be covered by the NHIDCL and the provisions of Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013 will be applicable.
3.	Is there any provision for training the Tribals being impacted	SDM Unakoti replied: Yes, as per RFCTLARR-2013, there is a provision for resettlement & rehabilitation. TTAADC also has elaborate programs for Rehabilitation and upgradation of Tribals.
4.	My livelihood is being impacted, will I get regular job?	SMD Unakoti replied: RFCTLARR-2013 has provisions for training/skill development and also it's possible to work at the project site if you're qualified.
5.	Request from Durgachowmuhani market people was to highlight the road alignment. They want the alignment to shift as to minimise the impact on structures at market.	NHIDCL has done the impact assessment and arrived at best possible alignment keeping all aspects in mind. At this stage no further changes are being proposed to the alignment.
6.	My House is getting impacted, please tell me know the resettlement and rehabilitation plan.	SDM Dhalai replied that provisions as per RFCTLARR-2013 will be applicable and necessary compensation will be provided to the affected people
7.	Can you please share the details about compensation for structure for various categories that will get impacted? Can it be made available through SDM office to all PAP's	SDM Dhalai replied that compensation will be done as per RFCTLARR-2013 for the complete structure.
8.	Why are you following an outdated act of 2013 in the year 2019. Why not update the act as per today?	NHIDCL officials clarified that RFCTLARR-2013 act is same however, the market rates for compensation and rehabilitation are subject to the local current average market rates.
9.	What is the plan for training and reskilling of effected people?	NHIDCL conducts multiple training from time to time for local PAP in conjunction with local administration and contractors.
10.	Kalyanpur Satsang kendra, Khowai temple is being impacted by the road widening. Request you to change the alignment to save the structure and respect the religious sentiments of locals.	NHIDCL officials mentioned that local administration is sensitive to all such requests and will do whatever necessary for smooth transition/movement and redevelopment of any impacted structure due to project.

10.10. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. A local NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP

implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the sub-project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.

Together with the NGO, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.

During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.

Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.

To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

10.11. Information Disclosure

To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will submit the following documents to NHIDCL for disclosure on NHIDCL's website:

- ❖ the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of Affected persons has been completed;
- ❖ a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- ❖ The resettlement monitoring reports.

The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in local language (Hindi) and distributed to DPs.

11. OBJECTIVES AND POLICY FRAME WORK

This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with National Highway Safeguard Policies and RTFCLARR Act, 2013. Policies are designed to protect the rights of the affected persons and communities. The primary objectives of the RP are to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and to assist the Affected persons (DPs) in resettlement and restoration of their income and livelihoods.

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the proposed legislation and policies of the GOI, the state Government of Tripura and in accordance with the principles of NHIDCL. Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of the proposed national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the entire program. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and NHIDCL policy requirements. A summary of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs and the detailed policy review and comparison is provided in the entitlement matrix.

11.1. Objectives of the Policy

The objectives of the Policy are as follows: -

- To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of Tribal and vulnerable sections;
- To provide better standard of living to DPs; and
- To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Requiring Body and DPs through mutual cooperation.

11.2. The National Highways Act

For LA, the Act defines the various DPs of the process as follows: (i) section 3A - power to acquire land; (ii) 3B - power to enter for surveys; (iii) 3C - hearing of objections; (iv) 3D - declaration of acquisition; (v) 3E - power to take possession; (vi) 3F - power to enter into the land where land has vested in the central government; (vii) 3G - determination of amount payable as compensation; and (viii) 3F - deposit and payment of amount. The Act requires that the processes must be completed within a year from 3A to 3D. The acquisition process is faster due to central government co-ordination and provision for arbitration or power of civil court for trying any LA-related dispute. Although NHIDCL Act significantly reduces the time frame for acquisition, the rules and principles of compensation are derived from the LA Act of 1194 amended from time to time. The Act covers only legal title holders and provides for: (i) market value of the land; (ii) a solarium of 30% on the market value for compulsory acquisition; (iii) additional amount for trees, crops, houses or other immovable properties; (iv)

damage due to severing of land, residence, place of business; (v) compensation to sharecroppers for loss of earning; and (vi) an interest of 12% on the market value from the date of notification to award.

The LA Act does not address many of the social and economic issues associated with displacement and resettlement of "illegal" or non-titled informal settlers/squatters. However, in many donor-funded or DFBOT (Design Finance Built Operate Transfer) projects, EA assisted affected and/or Affected persons even without any legal title. The impacts of the present project are also on the roadside SBEs/households - people who are "non titled" informal dwellers and encroachers.

11.3. Right to Fair Price Compensation of Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

The Government of India (GOI) in December 2013 had enacted RTFCLARR Act, 2013 from 1st January 2013. It recognizes the following essential features:

- ❖ That Affected Households (DHs) not only lose their lands, other assets and livelihoods, they also experience adverse psychological social/cultural consequences.
- ❖ The need to minimize large-scale displacement and where displacement and where inevitable, resettlement and rehabilitation has to be handled with care. This is especially necessary for tribal, small and marginal farmers and women.
- ❖ That cash compensation alone is often inadequate to replace agricultural land, homesteads and other resources. Landless labor, forest dwellers, tenants, artisans are not eligible for cash compensation. The need to provide relief especially to the rural poor (with no assets) and marginal farmers, SCs/STs and women; the revised draft of NPRR include poor (BPL) and deprived groups, vulnerable, an ex-gratia of Rs 20,000/- for linear acquisition, per family.
- ❖ The importance of dialogue between DFs and the administration; responsible for resettlement for smoother implementation of projects R&R.

Affected agricultural labourer who has been working for a period of minimum three years and who used to earn his livelihood by working on the land which is now under acquisition and who has become jobless because of the acquisition, shall be entitled for onetime payment of two hundred days wages as fixed by the govt. under minimum wages act and shall also be entitled for National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

The policy specifies that the entire cost for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, in addition to the cost of acquisition of land shall be borne by the respective requisitioning authorities. The Requisitioning Authority shall deposit an amount equivalent to 0.5 percent of the estimated cost of land under acquisition for the project to the Collector-cum- Administrator, Resettlement and Rehabilitation through a bank draft subject to maximum of Rs. 2 lacs (Two lacs) only. This amount shall be over and above the amount paid for establishment

expenditure under LAA. This additional amount shall be paid for outsourcing the work of survey for Resettlement, Monitoring, Stationeries, POL and other incidentals like vehicle, Computer, Computer Operator, Amins, Drafts man, Chainman etc.

11.4. National Highway Policy of Social Considerations

The NHIDCL Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations refer not only to the natural environment, but also to social issues such as involuntary resettlement and respect for the human rights of indigenous peoples.

The objective of the Guidelines is to encourage project proponents seeking funding from NHIDCL to implement appropriate environmental and social considerations in accordance with the Guidelines. In doing so, it endeavors to ensure transparency, predictability and accountability in its confirmation of environmental and social considerations.

One of the basic principles of Guidelines regarding confirmation of environmental and social considerations is that the responsibility for environmental and social considerations for the project shall be that of the project proponent. NHIDCL confirms environmental and social considerations by undertaking screening, environmental review, and monitoring and follow ups.

Environmental and social considerations required for funded projects cover underlying principles, examination of measures, scope of impact to be examined, compliance with laws, standards and plans, social acceptability and social impacts, involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and monitoring.

The following are summary of requirements under the Guidelines.

Social acceptability and social impacts

Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in a manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which the project is planned. For projects with a potentially large environment impact, sufficient consultations with stakeholders, such as local residents, must be conducted via disclosure of information from an early stage where alternative proposals for the project plans may be examined. The outcome of such consultations must be incorporated into the contents of the project plan; and

Appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the poor and ethnic minorities who are susceptible to environmental and social impact and who may have little access to the decision-making process within society.

11.5. A Manual of Guidelines on Land Acquisition for National Highways Under the National Highways Act, 1956

Extraction of the introductory note by the MORT gives the issues of applying RFCTLARR and MORTH's approaches as follow.

“Introduction of an altogether new regime for determination of compensation for acquisition of land under the RFCTLARR Act of 2013 and its application to the NH Act, 1956, led to a

number of ambiguities and lack of clarity in the initial stages. The sheer size and scale of expenditure on Land Acquisition for construction and development of National Highways led to a lot of concerns. Notification and application of Multiplication Factor, method of calculation of the total compensation amount, and levy of Administrative Charges for LA for the National Highways by about 13 states, all varying from state to state, emerged as another set of major concerns. It was at this stage that the issues were identified through an in-depth analysis and a set of Comprehensive Policy Guidelines were issued on the subject vide Ministry's letter dated 28.12.2017. However, a number of issues have been identified requiring further clarity on the subject. Therefore, need arose for addressing these related issues, with updates and legal opinions, which are being addressed through this Manual of Guidelines for all concerned, be it the DPR Consultants, the officers of MoRTH and its project implementing agencies (NHAI, NHIDCL, BRO and the State PWDs), or the Competent Authorities appointed as such for undertaking the Land Acquisition for NH projects. I have made an attempt to cover as much of the ground as possible till date. The need for its further updates cannot be ruled out as we go along. I hope all concerned associated with the process of Land Acquisition for the National Highways and associated purposes find it useful in undertaking the process forward in a seamless manner. Y.S. Malik Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways”

“The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, issued The RFCTLARR (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015 vide Notification dated 28th August, 2015. The said Order is reproduced below:

“(1) This Order may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of September, 2015.

(3) The provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement in accordance with the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities in accordance with the Third Schedule shall apply to all cases of land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Act.”

The Second Schedule and the Third Schedule to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 have been reproduced as Annexure- 5.1 and Annexure-5.2 respectively along with comments in respect of each of the points. It is highly relevant to go through the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" accompanying the Bill when presented before both houses of Parliament to understand the context where the statutes may be silent.”

Interpretation of the Second Schedule of RFCTLARR under the National Highways Act
Projects (selected key elements only)

#	Elements	RFCTLARR Entitlement/ provision	Comments on MoRTH/ NHAI/NHIDCL's
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			responsibility
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<p>(1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area.</p> <p>(2) The benefits listed above 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:</p> <p>Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees:</p> <p>Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house:</p> <p>Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>Explanation. – The houses in urban area may, if necessary, be provided in multistoried building complexes.</p>	<p>(i) This benefit is envisaged for the "affected family" in case of displacement.</p> <p>(ii) It is an admitted position that certain residential units may come within the RoW or extended RoW in the process of Land Acquisition for a road project. The owners of such dwelling units are in any case entitled to the price of land situated under such dwelling units, as also the assessed value of the structure. In addition to the above, such land-owners would also be entitled to a constructed house in terms of para (1) under Column (3) above, if the affected family is displaced and dislocated from the area.</p> <p>(iii) The "Indira Awas Yojana", as referred to in the Second Schedule, has been revamped as "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana" now for the Rural areas.</p> <p>(iv) Similarly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing a scheme known as "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (Urban)" for the Urban areas.</p> <p>(v) Both the above Ministries have specified the size of the dwelling units being provided to the beneficiaries and the financial the process of acquisition of land for a NH Project and is displaced and dislocate from the affected area is also paid the amount prescribed under the two schemes at such time, subject to a minimum of Rs. 1.50 Lakh, in addition to the compensation amount for the land and the structure paid to them.</p> <p>(vi) The possibility of an affected family being in unauthorized occupation of such land cannot be ruled out. In such cases, while the affected persons/ family would not be entitled to any compensation for the land and the assessed value of the structure (being in unauthorized occupation by way of encroachment on public land), however, the affected family, if displaced and dislocated, would still be entitled to the benefits as per para (vi) above under the Second Schedule if it has been in occupation of such place for a period of three years or more.</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 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	Not attracted in the case of NH Projects

		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.	
4.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	(a) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options: (b) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment 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 (c) one time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or (d) 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.	The scheme of "Rehabilitation and Resettlement" is applicable in cases where the landowner, whose land is acquired, and the landless family whose source of livelihood is dependent upon such landowner, is dislocated and compelled to change his place of residence or business due to such acquisition. This situation normally does not occur in the case of acquisition of land for linear projects like National Highways, unless a person's entire landholding is acquired. The Second Schedule refers to Sections 31(1), 38(1), and 105(3) of the RFCTLARR Act and these sections do not contain any provision in respect of this component of "Choice of Annuity or Employment". Secondly, even if it is assumed that these provisions have a correlation with the overall scheme of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, this component has multiple options, which have to be specified by the appropriate government. It is beyond the Competent Authority or the Collector to make an Award in this behalf in the absence of any provision by the Appropriate Government.
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. In case of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities	This provision is attracted in the case of displaced families. This would be applicable in cases where the family whose land is acquired, or the landless family whose source of livelihood is dependent on such landowning displaced family. In each such case, an amount of Rs. 36,000 would be payable. Further, if such displacement of any family from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes takes place in the Scheduled Areas, an additional amount of Rs. 50,000/- would be payable.
7.	Cattle shed/ Petty shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.	The one-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/- or the amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate government, would be payable to an affected family if the land where its source of livelihood was existing (petty shop/ cattle), comes under acquisition.
8.	One-time grant to 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 affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees	Applicable only in cases of involuntary displacement of the affected family from the affected area due to land acquisition

10.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family shall be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of fifty thousand rupees only.	This provision would apply only where an affected family is displaced and has to re-settle somewhere else due to acquisition of his land.
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	(1) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body. (2) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances. (3) The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.	This provision would be applicable only in rare cases where an alternate residence or land is allotted to the affected family. The amount of Stamp Duty would be paid only upon submission of documentary evidence to that effect.

Source: A Manual of Guidelines on Land Acquisition for National Highways Under the National Highways Act, 1956, MORTH(2018)

11.6. JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

Environmental and Social Considerations Required for Intended Projects as per the appendix 1 of the JICA Guidelines are stated as follow:

5. Social Acceptability

1. *Projects must be adequately coordinated so that they are accepted in a manner that is socially appropriate to the country and locality in which they are planned. For projects with a potentially large environmental impact, sufficient consultations with local stakeholders, such as local residents, must be conducted via disclosure of information at an early stage, at which time alternatives for project plans may be examined. The outcome of such consultations must be incorporated into the contents of project plans.*

2. *Appropriate consideration must be given to vulnerable social groups, such as women, children, the elderly, the poor, and ethnic minorities, all members of which are susceptible to environmental and social impacts and may have little access to decision-making processes within society.*

7. Involuntary Resettlement

1. *Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.*

2. *People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by project proponents etc. in a timely manner. Prior compensation, at full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible. Host countries must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting means for*

an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites.

3. Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their means of livelihood. In addition, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

4. For projects that will result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.

8. Indigenous Peoples

Requirements for the considerations for the indigenous peoples are shown in the BOX 8-1 above.

BOX 11-1 JICA Involuntary Resettlement Policy

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below.

- I. Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- II. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.
- III. People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- IV. Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost¹⁷ as much as possible.
- V. Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.

¹⁷ Description of "replacement cost" is as follows.

Land	Agricultural Land	The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
	Land in Urban Areas	The pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Structure	Houses and Other Structures	The market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

- VI. For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.
- VII. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- VIII. Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- IX. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.
- Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that “JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies”. Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.
- X. Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits.
- XI. Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the 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.
- XII. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.
- XIII. The transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
- XIV. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc.
- XV. For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.
- In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.

11.7. Gaps between Indian Legal Frameworks and JICA Guidelines and Gap Filling Measures

Gaps between Indian legal frameworks and JICA guidelines with their gap filling measures are summarized as follow.

Gap Analysis JICA Guidelines and Legal Frameworks for the Proposed Project (Ref. II-2-3)

No.	JICA Guidelines	Highways Act 1956 & its notifications with compensation conditions of RTFCLARR 2013 & the MORTH LA guidelines 2018	GAP between JICA Guidelines & Laws of (Country)	Safeguard Policy of the Proposed Project
1.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL)	MORT Notification 2018 Determination of alignment/ route for widening of National Highways – approach reg. In such a situation, there is every likelihood of achieving a better alternative in the form of a green-field alignment, a few km away, to the left/ right or north/south of the existing alignment. A few test cases have shown that most of these challenges are effectively met if we take up construction of green-field NH arteries, especially where the traffic volumes justify up-gradation of a two-lane road to higher configurations.”	No	Conduct alternative study and avoid as much as possible
2.	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	MORT Notification 2018. Policy Guidelines for land acquisition, tree felling, utility shifting across the alignment therefor – approach reg. Following policy guidelines shall be followed henceforth to minimize the requirement of additional land acquisition, optimization of utility shifting and felling of trees:..	No	effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken
3.	People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	Second and Third Schedules of the RFCTLARR Reg. Compensation provisions ensures the restoration of living standards	No	PAPs must be resettled involuntarily means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels
4.	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	MORTH Notification 2016 Acquisition of missing plots from bulk acquisition through consent- reg., (vii) The account payee cheque towards the compensation/ replacement value of land shall be given to the title-	No	The account payee cheque towards the compensation/ replacement value of land shall be given to the title-holder at the time of registry. All taxes, registration charges and

No.	JICA Guidelines	Highways Act 1956 & its notifications with compensation conditions of RTFCLARR 2013 & the MORTH LA guidelines 2018	GAP between JICA Guidelines & Laws of (Country)	Safeguard Policy of the Proposed Project
		holder at the time of registry. All taxes, registration charges and other expenses like value of the stamp papers, etc. shall be borne by the Project Implementing Authority;		other expenses like value of the stamp papers, etc. shall be borne by the Project Implementing Authority;
5.	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	Act. The amount of compensation shall be deposited by the government before taking possession of the land. (3H)	Yes, timing of the assistance is missing in Highways act and relevant regulations and guidelines	Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
6.	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	No definition	Yes, no SIA requirements as per the Highways act	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public
7.	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	No specific provisions as per the Highways act and notifications, except the individual negotiation with land title holders	Yes, no specific requirements under the highways act	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.
8.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)	No specific provisions as per the Highways act and notifications, except the individual negotiation with land title holders	Yes, no specific requirements under the highways act	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people. (JICA GL)
9.	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans. (JICA GL)	No specific provisions as per the Highways act and notifications, except the individual negotiation with land title holders	Yes, no specific requirements under the highways act	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans
10.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)	The National Highways Act, 1956 contains provisions of appointment of an Arbitrator, as also reference to the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the disposal of any such disputes. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions	No	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities

No.	JICA Guidelines	Highways Act 1956 & its notifications with compensation conditions of RTFCLARR 2013 & the MORTH LA guidelines 2018	GAP between JICA Guidelines & Laws of (Country)	Safeguard Policy of the Proposed Project
		of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (26 of 1996) shall apply to every arbitration under this Act.		
11.	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Affected households, land and property will be identified through site investigation (3B), no specific provisions to prevent subsequent influx	No, except the prevention measures for subsequent influx of encroachment	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits
12.	Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the 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. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)	Schedules of the RFCTLARR Reg. ensures eligibility of formal title holders and non-title holders, but with at least 3years of prior evidences	No, except condition of eligibility for non-title holders for proof of 3years of occupation	Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the 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
13.	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para.11)	Available in the provisions of RTFCLARR(2013) <u>but excluded</u> by the MORTH manual of guidelines(2018)	Yes, preference is excluded by the MORTH LA guidelines	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based and land is available.
14.	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Schedules of the RFCTLARR Reg. ensures the assistances during the transmission periods and the MORTH LA guidelines as well	No	Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration) as per the RTFCLARR and MORTH LA guidelines
15.	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups	Schedules of the RFCTLARR Reg. ensures	No	Particular attention must be paid to the needs of

No.	JICA Guidelines	Highways Act 1956 & its notifications with compensation conditions of RTFCLARR 2013 & the MORTH LA guidelines 2018	GAP between JICA Guidelines & Laws of (Country)	Safeguard Policy of the Proposed Project
	among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)	socially vulnerable groups such as SC, ST and the MORTH LA guidelines as well		the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc
16.	For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25)	None	ARAP is not defined by the Indian frameworks.	As the proposed project affect more than 200 people, full RAP should be prepared.

11.8. Policy Framework for this Project

Based on the above analysis of applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and in consistent with NHIDCL's policy requirements the broad resettlement principle for this project shall be the following:

The involuntary resettlement would be avoided wherever possible or minimized as much as possible by exploring project and design alternatives.

The Project or all sub-projects under the program will be screened to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The scope of resettlement planning will be determined through a survey and/or census of Affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations will be carried out and all Affected persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options. DP's participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of resettlement programs will be ensured.

Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.

An effective grievance redress mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of the Affected persons' concerns. The social and cultural institutions of Affected persons and their host population will be supported through proper planning. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

The livelihoods of all Affected persons will be improved or at least restored through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

Physically and economically Affected persons will be provided with needed assistance, including (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) Transportation support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

The standards of living of the Affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, will be improved to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas legal and affordable access to land and resources will be provided, and in urban areas appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing will be provided to the Affected poor.

If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. If, however, the negotiated settlement fails, the normal procedure of land acquisition will be followed.

Affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be ensured that they are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

A resettlement plan will be prepared elaborating on Affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plan and its updates will also be disclosed to Affected persons and other stakeholders.

Involuntary resettlement will be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. The resettlement plan will be implemented under close supervision throughout project implementation.

Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of Affected persons will be monitored; it will be assessed whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs.

Land acquisition for the project would be done as per both National Highway Safeguard Policies and the RTFCLARR ACT, 2013. To meet the replacement cost of land payment of compensation in revised market rate.

The uneconomic residual land remaining after land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is less than the average land holding of the district.

People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by the executing agency will be considered as cut-off date.

All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project.

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

11.9. Methodology for Determination of Valuation of Assets

All lands proposed to be acquired under this project will be compensated as per replacement cost. Land surveys to determine compensation rates will be conducted on the basis current land use and assessment of market value. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The EA will determine the replacement cost as per RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 based on market survey and in consultation with DPs. After notification for acquisition as per National Highway Safeguard Policies, the EA will negotiate with DPs for voluntary acquisition and ensure payment of additional registration cost and solatium to all DPs. The EA will ensure that the rates established for the project are sufficient to purchase the same quality and quantity of land in the specific area.

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost as on date without depreciation. The EA will determine the replacement cost of structures in consultation with the owners by assessing (i) sources and cost of materials, whether the materials are locally available; (ii) type of shops (private or state-owned); (iii) distance to be traveled to procure materials; (iv) obtaining cost estimates through consultation with three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor; (v) identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.

Cash compensation for properties belonging to the community if opted by the community, will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the community/ local self-governing bodies / appropriate authority in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies / authority to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber trees will be compensated at their replacement cost while the compensation for the loss of fruit bearing trees will be calculated as annual produce value for at next 15 years depending on the nature of crops/trees.

11.10. Procedure and Steps of Land Acquisition

The land acquisition in this project context will be accordingly the RTFCLARR Act, 2013, along with additional provision made under RTFCLARR ACT, 2013. The process for land acquisition in the project will be as follows:

- ❖ All the land identified for the project will be placed under the RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 and a notification with Government's intension to acquire land will be issued by the District Collector (DC).
- ❖ Objections if any must be made within 30 days to the District Collector by the landowners.
- ❖ The land will be then placed under the LA Authority where a declaration will be made by the Government for acquisition of land for public purpose.
- ❖ The DC will take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed and notice will be issued by the DC in the name of persons interested.
- ❖ Once the land is placed under the EA with the help of NGO will negotiate with DPs for voluntary acquisition to ensure payment of additional registration cost and solatium to all DPs.
- ❖ The DC will make declaration of award and disburse the compensation to the DPs

12. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

12.1. Definition of DPs and Eligibility

The project will have three types of Affected persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of Affected persons. DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the sub project are:

All DPs losing land either covered by formal legal title, recognizable title, or without legal status;

Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;

Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and

DPs losing business, income, and salaries

Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the beginning of the census survey which is 15th December 2019 or as decided by the EA. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

12.2. Entitlements

The entitlement provisions various categories of DPs in terms loss of land house and income as per census survey are detailed below:

Agricultural land impacts will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 in accordance with MoRTH guidelines for National Highways under the National Highways Act, 1956 (2018)¹⁸ or replacement of land if available. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable

¹⁸ <https://dolr.gov.in/acts-rules-polliesats/acts>

under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

Loss of homestead /Commercial land will be compensated at replacement cost. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be determined according to RTFCLARR ACT, 2013 in accordance with MoRTH guidelines for National Highways under the National Highways Act, 1956 (2018)¹⁹ or replacement of land if available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA.

Loss of Structures Residential/Commercial/Other will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance. The details on the determination of compensation will be as (i) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation, (ii) Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc, and (iv) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals.

Loss of rental accommodation by the tenants will be compensated as rental assistance and shifting assistance. The details assistance will be as per (i) Rental assistance for both residential & commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals, (ii) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount, (iii) Shifting assistance based on type of house and household assets, (iv) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be refunded from owners total compensation package to the tenant on submission of documentary evidences and (v) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by tenants

Loss of structure by non-title holder will be also compensated as per applicable guidelines. The squatters will be compensated for structure and also get shifting assistance, whereas, the vulnerable encroachers only, who are having structure within the proposed ROW will get compensation for affected properties. The detail assistance will be as per (i) compensation for both residential & commercial squatter as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals, (ii) Shifting assistance will be Rs. 10,000/-, (iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc. erected by squatters

Loss of Trees will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of horticulture department. This can further be detailed in specific ways such as (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest fruits and remove trees, (ii) b) For fruit bearing trees compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at current market value and (iii) For timber trees compensation at market cost based on kind of trees

Loss of Crops will be compensated to Land holders, Share- croppers and Lease holders based on the market value to be computed with assistance of agricultural department. The

¹⁹ <https://dolr.gov.in/acts-rules-poliiesats/acts>

detailed compensation methods are (i) Advance notice to DPs to harvest crops and (ii) In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market cost to be calculated of mature crops based on average production.

Loss of Livelihood due to Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are various categories of entitled persons under this category which are (i) Titleholders losing income through business, (ii) Titleholders losing income through agriculture, (iii) Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income, (iv) Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure, (v) Agricultural labourer/share-cropper and (vi) Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided rehabilitation assistance through a lump sum Transportation allowance of Rs. 9,000/-

Titleholders losing income through agriculture will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Training Assistance will be provided for income generating vocational training and skill up gradation options as per DPs choice at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per affected household to those households losing their primary source of income and (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them.

Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income will be provided with rehabilitation assistances through (i) Training would be provided for up-gradation of skills @ Rs. 5,000/ - per family to the DPs, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and/if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be assisted through rehabilitation assistance which are; (i) persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being Affected, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months, (ii) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Rehabilitation assistance for Agricultural labourer/share-cropper will be paid as per the details such as (i) Assistance is to be paid as per the prevailing local wage rates for 100 days., (ii) b) Employment opportunity for DPs in the road construction work, if available and if so desired by them, Or (iii) National/State level job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Program.

Licensed mobile vendors and kiosk operators will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance which are (i) Mobile vendors are not eligible for compensation or assistance (ii) Those mobile vendors in possession of a permit from local authorities to operate in the affected area will be treated as kiosks operators, (iii) Kiosk operators and vendors licensed to

operate from affected locations will be entitled to a one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5,000/-.

Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community

Additional Assistance to vulnerable groups (Vulnerable households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) of Non TTAADC will be paid with Special Assistance which will be one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000/ to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix.

Other Unanticipated Impacts (Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site) will be compensated to either individual or community in the form of (i) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant and (ii) 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 RCD.

Any unanticipated impacts (if any) due to the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this entitlement matrix.

12.3. Additional Benefit to the TTAADC area

Additional Assistance to ST and SC Households will be paid with Special Assistance which will be one time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000/. This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this entitlement matrix.

12.4. Entitlement Matrix

Compensation for the lost assets to all Affected persons will be paid on the basis of replacement cost. Resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods will be provided to both title holders and non-title holders. Special resettlement and rehabilitation measures will be made available to the "Vulnerable Group" comprises of DPs living below poverty line (BPL), SC, ST, women headed households, the elderly and the disabled. An Entitlement Matrix has been formulated, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and specific compensation and resettlement packages.

Table 12.1: Entitlement Matrix

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
PART I.TITLE HOLDERS-Compensation for Loss of Private Property			

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Identical land in same quantity and quality in the same district may be offered to the affected persons wherever feasible.</p> <p>Replacement cost for Land will be, higher of(i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or(ii)average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>Plus 100%solatium and 12%interest from date of notification to award.</p> <p>The multiplier factor adopted by GoT for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.</p> <p>In case of severance of land, house, manufactory or other building, As per Section 94(1), the whole land and /or structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires.</p>

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1	Compensation at replacement cost	<p>The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of rates (SR)N as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium</p> <p>For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of – claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p>
<p>PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT- Both Land Owners and Families Whose Livelihood is Primarily Dependent on Land Acquired</p>				

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
3	Loss of land	3.1	<p>Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Identical land in same quantity and quality in the same district may be offered to the affected persons wherever feasible.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/-for each affected household.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/-per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		3.2	<p>Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs, 3000/-per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project</p>	
		3.3	<p>Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project</p>	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		3.4	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- to all those who loss a cattle shed	
		3.5	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected house hold who have to relocate	
		3.6	Additional onetime assistance of Rs, 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are Affected from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per PMAY specification in rural areas and constructed house/flat of minimum 50sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs, 1,20,000/-in the plain and Rs.1,30,000/- in the hills line with Gol PMAY standards in rural areas and Rs, 1,50,000 in case of urban areas) , for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected areas continuously for a minimum period of 3years	Stamp Duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses or sites.

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		4.2	<p>Employment to at least one number per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for any other law for the time being in force.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>One Time payment of Rs, 5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/- per month or 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		4.3	<p>Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs, 3000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to locate due to the project</p>	
		4.4	<p>Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project</p>	
		4.5	<p>One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed</p>	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		4.6	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate	
		4.7	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		4.8	Additional onetime assistance of Rs, 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are Affected from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.9	Right to salvage affected materials.	
5	Loss of shop /trade /commercial structure	5.1	<p>Employment to at least one number per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the</p> <p>Or</p> <p>One time Payment of Rs,5,00,000/-for each affected household</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs, 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		5.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of 3000/- per month for a period of one year to affected household who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.3	Transportation assistance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.4	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/-for each affected family of an artisan or self employed or small trader and who has to relocate	
		5.5	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs, 50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		5.6	Additional onetime assistance of 50,000/-to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are Affected from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due- to the project	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	
PART III.IMPACT TO SQUATTERS/ENCROACHERS- Those in the existing right-of way where no land acquisition is done				
6	Impact Squatters of	6.1	Loss of House Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance Structure owners in RoW / Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant)
		6.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	6.3	Or as per PMAY grant for House construction of Rs, 1,20,000/-for the plain rural areas and 1,30,000/ in Hilly rural areas all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house.	will be eligible for other assistance.
	6.4	One time transitional allowance of Rs,18,000/-	
	6.5	Shifting time assistance of Rs, 10,000/-	
	6.6	Loss of shop Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with one-month notice to demolish affected structure	Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in RoW / Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier(squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistance.
	6.7	Right to salvage the affected materials	
	6.8	One time training grant of Rs, 5,000/- for reconstruction of affected shop	
	6.9	One time subsistence allowance of Rs,18,000/-	
	6.10	Shifting time assistance of Rs, 10,000/-	
	6.11	Movable Kiosks/ Street Vendors 1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity	The PIU and the implementation support NGO/ agency will consult such DPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance and rehabilitation grant

Sl.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
		6.12	For temporary loss of livelihood during construction period, a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs,6000/-will be paid for the duration of disruption to livelihood, but not exceeding 1-month
		6.13	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of economic activity in the same place is not possible, then one time rehabilitation grant of Rs,18,000/-
		6.14	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given
		7.2	Structure 1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure
		7.3	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure
			Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, PWD in consultation with the agriculture or Horticulture Department
			The value of commercial structure and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant scheduled rates (SR)as on date without depreciation
PART IV.IMPACT TO ST & SC HOUSEHOLD IN TTAADC AREA			
8	Vulnerable Household	8.1	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.
			One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill

Sl.	Impact Category		Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
		8.2	One time assistance of Rs.50,000/-to DHs who have to relocate	development in consultation with TTAADC. The PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable Affected persons during joint verification and updating of the RP and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the DPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the DPs skill and the region. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
PART V.IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				
9	Impact to structure / assets/tree/crops	9.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/tree/crops in privet/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
9	Use of private land	9.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
PART VI. COMMION PROPERTY RESOURCES				
10	impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc	10.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	

Sl.	Impact Category		Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
11	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, tc	11.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule
PART VII. UNFORSEEN IMPACT				
Unforeseen Impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLARR2013/ Safeguard policy Guidelines of Multilateral Institutions				

13. GRIEVANCE REDRESS CELL

There is a need for an efficient grievance redressal mechanism, which will assist the DPs in resolving queries and complaints. Any disputes will be addressed through the grievance redressal mechanism.

Formation of Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) is most important for grievance redressal and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, are settled by the GRC. Detailed investigation will be undertaken which may involve field investigation with the concerned DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time.

The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs is 15 days. The GRC will meet once in a fortnight to expedite redressal of grievances.

People are not debarred from moving to the court for issues including those related to R&R Entitlement. However, it is expected that the GRCs will play a very crucial role in redressing grievances of the DPs, and will help the implementation of the project as scheduled.

13.1. Constitution of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

The committee will comprise of representatives of local NGOs; public representatives (viz., Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, etc) from respective district; representative of women group, squatters and vulnerable DPs; line department and affected persons especially women as well as the representative of respective District Administration. Minimum participation of women in GRC will be 33%. At least two persons from each group will be there in the GRC. The functions of the GRC will be:

- ❖ To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of Land/ Property acquisition.
- ❖ To record the grievances of the DPs, categorizes and prioritize and solve them within a month.
- ❖ To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- ❖ To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

13.2. Constitution of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) in TTAADC Area

The committee will comprise of representatives of TTAADC; public representatives (viz., Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, etc) from respective district; representative of women group and ST/SC DPs; line department and affected persons especially women as well as the representative of respective District Administration. Minimum participation of women in GRC will be 33%. At least two persons from ST/SC group will be there in the GRC. The functions of the GRC will be:

- ❖ To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of Land/ Property

acquisition.

- ❖ To record the grievances of the DPs, categorizes and prioritize and solve them within a month.
- ❖ To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- ❖ To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

13.3. Operational Mechanism

It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once in 15 days) on a pre-fixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The committee will deliver its decision within a month of the case registration.

The mechanism will be based on proposed laws. The Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) will be set up at each district. Grievance not resolved amicably at the district level will be routed through NGO to the GRC. Arbitrator may also be appointed for unresolved cases. Arbitrator will be selected by PIU.

The various queries, complaints and problems that are likely to be generated among the DPs will primarily relate to disputes of ownership of assets, identification of legal heirs of deceased property owner and other non-land related issues.

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

Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redressal. The DPs can call upon the support of NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redressal body.

The operational mechanism for TTAADC area is similar to that of the whole project area.

13.4. Grievance Redressal Mechanism for DPs

The successive grievance redressal stages are illustrated in the flow chart shown below:

Flow Chart

Levels of Grievance Redressal



District Level Committees: The first stage will be District Level Committees (DLCs) and the NGOs. The DPs will be encouraged to be part of DLCs composed of:

- ❖ Representatives of affected persons;
- ❖ Panchayat members of the affected villages; and
- ❖ NGO field worker

33% participation of women from affected families and full participation of women from the women headed households will also be encouraged.

The DLCs and the NGOs will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community, specifically for grievance redressing purposes at a pre-decided date, time and place. The DPs can be formally present in these meetings and discuss their queries and grievances. At the community level, the committee will have the power to resolve matters either by providing information or agreeing on a follow-up action. It may also reject some grievances for not being legitimate. However, it will have to explain to the AP, the premise for not recording the grievance. Legitimate grievances, which the DLC is unable to resolve, will be taken to the GRC, which will then take the necessary action after reviewing the findings of a thorough investigation. The DLC will maintain a register of all queries and grievances, and the subsequent action taken.

The DPs will present their grievance, concerning compensation for structures / land and R&R assistance to the DLC/NGO. The DLC and NGO will examine the grievance, and where required will review with DRO/CA and will do utmost to reach an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the DPs. The GRC would function with impartiality in all matters.

13.5. Role of NHIDCL/EA Headquarters

The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the NHIDCL/EA Head Office for its redressal. Failing the redressal of grievance at NHIDCL/EA, the DPs will take the case to Arbitration. The Arbitrator(s) will be independent but appointed by NHIDCL. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the GRC level. The NHIDCL/EA/NHIDCL will be impartial in resolving any grievances whatsoever in nature.

14. INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

14.1. Introduction

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

As indicated by the Income Restoration Study in road sector projects, income restoration interventions are much more complex due to occupational diversity of DPs. For example, there may be a mix of a large number of land title holders (big, small and marginal farmers) and share croppers due to bypass option and non-title holders engaged in small business enterprises (vehicle repairing shops, small hotels, other rural/semi urban small activity based shops, commercial squatters etc.) as Affected people. This complex nature of occupational diversity poses a problem for mitigation measures in the context of economic rehabilitation. The task becomes even more challenging due to the inherent pressure of completion of road construction work in a time bound manner.

However, the R&R framework proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Attempts have been made towards improving the Income restoration strategies. The focus of restoration of livelihood is to ensure that the Affected Persons (DPs) are able to at least "regain their previous living standards". To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with, providing employment to the local people during construction phase will enable them to participate in the benefits of the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces & keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake & sense of ownership in the project.

The R&R framework of the project provides that the loss of livelihood which would mainly result from the loss of land will be compensated by way of:

- ❖ Alternate economic rehabilitation support and training for up-gradation of skills or imparting new skills; and various R&R assistance such as Transportation Allowance, Economic rehabilitation grant for vulnerable.
- ❖ Preference of providing employment through the contractors for road works specially to those belonging to vulnerable groups.
- ❖ In TTAADC Area the District Council or the Village Council may be consulted in preparation of prospective skill development or employment schedule.

Alternate village income sources such as village based industries will be promoted by the project in association with the local NGOs/CBOs. Villagers will be supported & encouraged to develop industries that are suited to their resources, skills and interests. Support in the form of technical assistance and training, marketing, business management and

coordination will be provided by the appointed NGOs. The project affected families eligible for Income Restoration is shown in table below:

Table 14.1: Income Restoration for Affected persons

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	Total	Upto Pkg-V
1.	Commercial Private Owner from CALA	1382	472
2.	Employees to Commercial Private Structures	79	45
3.	Commercial NTH Entrepreneurs	268	160
4.	Employees to Commercial NTH Structures	8	8
5.	Estimated Agriculturalist from CALA (Partial Engagement)	1070	720
6	Estimated Agricultural Labour (Seasonal)	63	40
7.	Estimated Others including transporter etc.	40	20
		2910	1465

Source: Census Survey, August-September 2016, updated December, 2019

The project will assist the DPs in liaison with NGO, to encourage the DPs to work in the road construction services. The project will:

- ❖ Assist to establish contact with the construction contractors for road works;
- ❖ Encourage to enlist labour for work to handle road related contract services;
- ❖ Compensate them for the loss of livelihood and income resulting from land acquisition;
- ❖ Identify training needs & modules;
- ❖ Assist access to poverty alleviation programs of the Govt. such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojna especially for those below poverty line.
- ❖ Also assist to identify self-employment options.

14.2. Self-Employment Generation Scheme

PAPs will be encouraged to take up training for income generating activities, with active support from the project through the NGO, in self-employment schemes.

Besides the land losers, other DPs namely homestead losers; daily wage labourers and DP in the vulnerable category are eligible for enrolment into the training program. For training and upgradation of skills Rs. 5000 per family has been worked out as per the entitlement matrix. The NGOs will take the initiative to make necessary arrangements for providing infrastructure and other institutional support that will be required, to assist the DP to get financial support through local bank and Government program. The said activities will be facilitated in collaboration with the PIU. The NGO would generate awareness among the DPs about the different income earning opportunities and facilitate and training among DPs. The PIU-R&R cell will not only take the initiative for self employment generating schemes and also arrange for appropriate training programmes so that the trained DPs will be eligible for others jobs.

The principles governing the resettlement and rehabilitation will take into consideration:

- ❖ Rehabilitation assistance in the form of shop space if opted by 50 people or more;
- ❖ Transportation allowance.
- ❖ Women, handicapped and BPLs will be in the vulnerable category, will be given priority in allotment of shops.
- ❖ Only occupiers at the time of eviction will be considered for assistance for squatters.
- ❖ Compensation for those who don't want shop space, these DPs will be assisted for alternate livelihood scheme. Till then, the amount paid for assistance will be kept in banks as joint account with the Project Authority.
- ❖ Only one shop per DP will be considered, multiple occupations will not be considered.
- ❖ Only those DPs will be eligible for such compensation whose primary source of income is from shops that will be lost.
- ❖ Conditions for shop allotment to DPs will be laid down which will include formation of market committees with DP participation, representative of this committee for smooth operation and maintenance of the complex. A nominal license fee will be charged.
- ❖ Access to loans will be facilitated by the Project Authority.
- ❖ Shops will be allotted based on the type of business carried out prior to eviction.

14.3. Option of self-employment and EA's Assistance

It is perceived that the EA will be unable to provide direct employment to the DPs. Hence, an alternative programmes are proposed as outlined in the above sections. Training for self-employment and assistance in setting up micro-enterprises is the primary vehicle of rehabilitation.

The following order of priority would be considered for the DPs entitled for self-employment:

- ❖ Have the requisite educational qualification.
- ❖ Have taken training in some micro-enterprise scheme and appeals to the EA for assistance; and
- ❖ Possess previous experience in running micro-enterprises.

However, relaxation will be made for women, those below poverty line, and minorities and vulnerable DPs who have taken training, but may not have requisite educational qualifications and experience. In both cases, the R&R cell in consultation with the NGO and the DLCs will vet appeals.

The key parameters of the EA level of assistance in setting up of micro-enterprises are as follows:

- ❖ Survey of marketing opportunities by the NGO and information on DPs under the

- supervision of R&R Cell.
- ❖ Identification of training needs and modules that matches market opportunities. This will be done by the NGO.
 - ❖ NGO to assist the DPs to form groups/cooperatives that can bid for contracts tendered by the construction contractors or its sub-contractors. Activity to be supervised by R&R Cell.
 - ❖ R&R cell through the NGO will assist the DPs to get access to capital by facilitating formation of a credit window affordable to the DPs as individuals or groups in the local bank.
 - ❖ EA will co-ordinate with the local bank to extend credit to the DPs. EA will extend a letter of introduction to the bank.
 - ❖ Encourage the DPs to service loans and through awareness generation and training programmes by the NGO.
 - ❖ R&R cell in collaboration with the NGO will also facilitate the DPs access to poverty alleviation programmes of the Government.
 - ❖ R&R cell will monitor the ventures established and incomes derived from these programmes. The information will be fed into the R&R database. The ventures and incomes derived will again be monitored by an independent agency and the Lending Institute vets the reports submitted by the PIU-R&R cell.

14.4. Market Feasibility Study

No business enterprise or income restoration program will sustain until and unless it is based on the market need and demand. Hence, EA through it's PIU and contracted NGO who will undertake the detailed market feasibility study to clearly prepare the list of all viable and feasible enterprises. The scope of this study covers service and non-service based enterprises, the raw material availability and assured consumer market. The findings of the study will also be matched with the profile of the DPs and accordingly the options will be offered to the DPs. However, R&R consultants in the local district and village markets to make reconnaissance of the proposed demand and supply situation conducted rapid market survey. The local district markets comprise of all types of shops; hardware, construction materials, general store, vegetable markets, cloth stores, auto repair shops etc. The development of the project is expected to increase urbanization and commercialization of the society in particular along the project corridor. Demand for consumer goods in the area would consequently increase. Initiation of road construction activities will also result in a heavy spree of construction activities in and around the project area. This would consequently increase cash flow in the area.

Co-operatives of women markets can be set up for preparation of jams and pickles, basket making and moulding of leaf cups and plates. Poultry and animal husbandry units can also be set up in villages. Nursery to raise plants could also be quite viable since EA is committed to plant trees, as they would be felling many for the project. PIU through NGO will facilitate

marketing facilities support through backward and forward linkages in order to make the self-employment schemes successful. The NGO will conduct periodical monitoring of these units over the implementation period and will take midterm correction measures if required. For marketing purposes, the NGO may tie these units up with khadi and village industries cooperatives (KVIC) or with the export promotion board or similar organizations. After establishment of the initial marketing linkages, the NGO will have to be gradually phase out their involvement.

14.5. Training Needs of DPs

Very few DPs possess any professional skills in the project area. Hence, a large scale and intensive training programme need to be undertaken. The DPs eligible for training will either be trained in the Training Institutes identified by NGOs. Training will be provided to vulnerable DPs as per the entitlement matrix. It is expected that such training will be organized within 12 months of property acquisition. NGO shall carry out the detail exercise of skill mapping and training need assessment before finalization of any training schemes.

14.6. Comprehensive Training Policy

Training is an important part of RP. Following training modules will be developed;

14.7. Training for NGO Personnel

The NGO will be trained to upgrade their skills so as to deliver the R&R components more effectively. Since reporting and documentation is an essential component of NGO activity, NGO will be provided with EA Guidelines to prepare the formats etc. during orientation, which will be conducted just after signing of the contract.

14.8. Training of DPs

The training imparted will be essentially of two types: a technical training relevant for jobs and the other for non-land and land based self-employment and skill development schemes. The policy is devised under the following parameters:

- ❖ Eligible DPs will get training assistance.
- ❖ Provision for training has already been made in the RP budget. This amount is not redeemable in cash. It is based on an estimate of a minimum of 6 weeks of training per person, which may be stretched to :
- ❖ Maximum of one year, which could allow daily allowance to EP, cost of experts, trainers and other incidental expenses. In case where the type of training requested by the DPs exceeds the budgeted amount, the EA will review the request on a case-by-case basis through the R&R cell or the shortfall will be met from ERG in case DP is eligible for that.
- ❖ DPs will have the right to participate in institutional form of training at proposed institutions facilitated by NGO.
- ❖ DPs will have the right to transfer his/her training entitlement to his/her immediate family member if the DP desires to do so. The nodal NGO will coordinate the process.

- ❖ DPs shall request the EA for participation in a particular training in consultation with the NGO. The EA will approve and pay the Training Institution directly and the cost will be deducted from the DPs training entitlement.
- ❖ Eligibility criteria for training will feature on the ID card.
- ❖ On completion of training DPs will receive an introductory letter/certificate from the EA. This will assist the DPs in approaching the bank for loans to start micro enterprises.

14.9. Training Mechanism

The implementation of the training procedure would involve the following stDPs:

- ❖ R&R cell in consultation with the Rehabilitation officers will prepare TOR for the NGO vis-à-vis its role in the training program. Facilitation training for DPs will be in the TOR of NGOs.
- ❖ Once the NGO is selected, it will map all relevant proposed institutions/programs in the area that would impart training.
- ❖ Regular survey of perceived training needs of DPs by NGO in collaboration with the R&R cell and Panchayat level committees will lead to prioritizing and selection of schemes for training.
- ❖ Identification of Training Institutes/individuals/experts by the NGO can be subcontracted to conduct relevant training demanded by DPs within the financial means of the entitlement and preparation of TOR for the same by the NGO.
- ❖ Preparation of list of trainees (phase wise) by the NGO in collaboration with the DLCs and R&R Cell.
- ❖ Awareness generation and information dissemination on the schemes by the NGO to the selected trainees to ensure transparency about the training schemes and the entitled amounts.
- ❖ Registration of the DPs, payment of courses and maintenance of all records, regarding portion of entitlement used by DP for a particular course, will be done by the NGO. The NGO will submit the information to the R&R cell, for inclusion in the R&R database.

The PIU, EA will co-ordinate with the different recognized training organization, including professionals who will be engaged by the EA, to impart training in different trades to the DPs either in the project area or any other place fixed by the institutes. Care shall be taken by the R&R cell and NGO that the funds for training are utilized in best possible ways.

14.10. Women's Needs & Participation

In the process of R&R, women require special attention. Change caused by relocation does not have equal implications for members of both the sexes and may result in greater inconvenience to women. Due to disturbance in production system, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women may have to face the challenge of running a large household in

limited income and resources. This in turn may force woman as well as children to participate in work for supplementing the household income. In contrast to this, due to changes that are likely to take places for any development project, especially changes in environment and land labour ratio, those women who at present are engaged in activities like agriculture labour, or collection and sale of forest produce may find themselves unemployed and dependent.

EA would, therefore, make efforts to maintain the social support network for women headed households as far as possible so that they remain closer to their locations and /or provide special services at the new sites. Special assistance would consist of the following:

- ❖ Allowing them priority in site selection
- ❖ Relocating them near site wherever possible
- ❖ Arranging with the contractor to construct their houses
- ❖ Providing assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home
- ❖ Providing them priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance, and
- ❖ Monitoring their nutritional & health status.

Some examples of meeting practical needs of women that will be implemented by EA through NGO are:-

- ❖ Reduce women's workloads by providing standpipes, toilet facilities, and the likes.
- ❖ Improve health services by providing safe drinking water, family planning and HIV/AIDS counselling, sanitation training, immunization, etc.
- ❖ Assist in childcare services for wage earning mothers, primary schools, inputs in kitchen gardening etc.
- ❖ Increase access to productive resources.
- ❖ Promote equal opportunities for women's employment.

Encouraging women's participation in development projects is a policy being followed by GOI. There are several ways in which women will be able to participate in the implementation programme:-

- ❖ At least 50 percent of the NGO personnel involved must be women and recruited from the local area specifically from among the DPs.
- ❖ The independent agency for monitoring and evaluation will have 33% representation of women key professionals and technical support team.

14.11. Measures towards income restoration and uplift of vulnerable people

EA has evolved a number of measures towards resettlement and rehabilitation of the vulnerable families including the women headed households, SC/ST below poverty line and

the poor (BPL in general) getting affected by its projects. The considerations therein have been compiled as follows:

- ❖ All the affected families falling under the vulnerable category including the BPL are going to be assisted to uplift their economic status irrespective of their ownership status. Thus, it implies that whether they do or do not possess legal title of the lands/assets, whether they are tenants or encroachers or squatters, they will be assisted in restoring their livelihood.
- ❖ Additional grant for severance of land, residual plots, expenses on fees, taxes, etc. and alternative economic rehabilitation support and training for up-gradation of the skills.
- ❖ In case of loss of non-agricultural private property, option for residential/commercial plot at resettlement site will be provided free of cost to vulnerable families if so opted by a group of them apart from all other considerations like compensation at replacement value, Transportation allowance, shifting allowance, rental allowance for disruption caused to BPL tenants, compensation for advance rental deposits, right to salvage materials for the demolished site, etc.
- ❖ Even in case of illegal use of the ROW, the vulnerable encroachers and all squatters are to be assisted in accordance with the entitlement matrix by considering relevant facts on family income and proposed assets only in the case of the person being under the poverty line. A vulnerable person in this case is eligible to receive assistance for structures at replacement cost. He/she will also have the right to salvage materials for the demolished structure.
- ❖ There is a provision for additional support to the vulnerable people who have been affected by the loss of livelihood / primary source of income. The assistance will be the economic rehabilitation grant supported with vocational training of DPs choice. The training will include starting of a suitable production or service activity. In case the money is not spent on the training program, the equivalent amount is to be paid as per DPs choice.
- ❖ Inter agency linkages for income restoration.

Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood from marginal agriculture or petty businesses, and it is imperative to ensure that the DPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. Based on the market feasibility study, the list of livelihood schemes will be developed, and based on felt needs of the target group population the activities will be prioritized through people's participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skill, raw material and available appropriate technology. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be finally selected, where training on skill up gradation, capital assistance and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages (with respect to the selected livelihood schemes) can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries, of the target group. Income generation schemes will be developed in consultation with the project affected/Affected families. The grants

received for such purpose for the project, will be used for the skill development training to upgrade their proposed skill, purchase of small scales capital assets etc. While developing the enterprise development or the income generation activities, the NGOs will contact the local financial institutions for financing the economic ventures. The marketing and milk federations will also be contacted for planning sustainable economic development opportunities.

14.12. Short-Term Income Restoration Activities

Short term IR activities mean restoring DPs' income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- ❖ Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation.
- ❖ Transit allowances.
- ❖ Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as:
- ❖ One time relocation allowance or free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport.
- ❖ Free or subsidized items.
- ❖ Special allowance for vulnerable groups as per entitlement framework capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:
 - EA
 - Local Administration
 - Line departments
 - NGO
 - DLC/GRC
 - Training Institutions
 - M&E Agency

14.13. The Process

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

- ❖ Establish PIU and field offices
- ❖ Select NGO with proven track records for the smooth implementation of R&R activities as stated.
- ❖ Orientation and awareness seminars for Project Implementation Unit (PIU).
- ❖ Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants

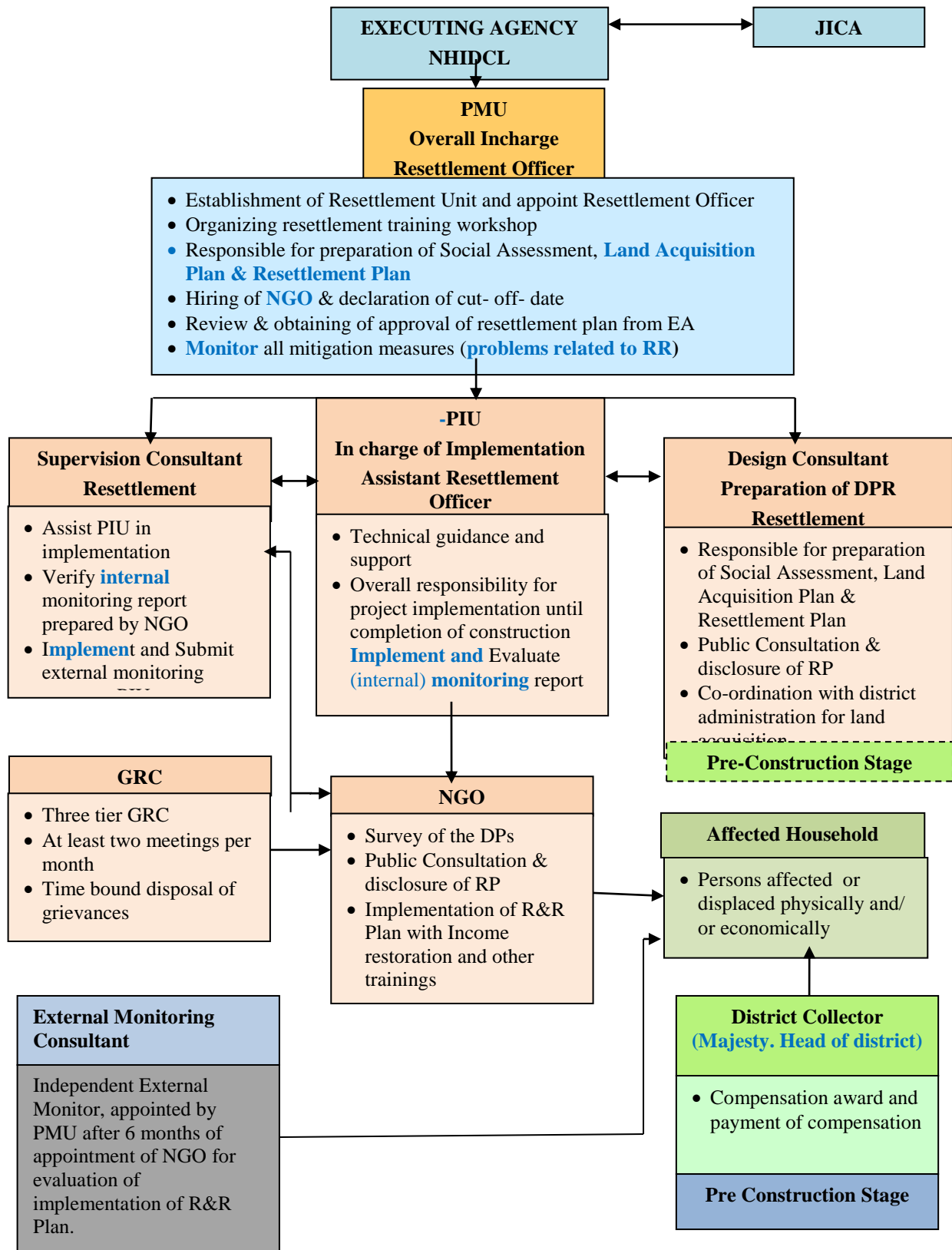
Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by EA, State Govt. & partnering NGO.

The ESDU will establish operational links within EA (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of Govt. involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, ESDU will assure the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation.

The Organogram for the R&R cell is given in **(Figure no. 14.1)**:

Figure 14.1: Implementation Structures for RAP



15. INSTITUTIONS FOR PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION OF RP

15.1. Introduction

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

- EA
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- NGO
- DLC/GRC
- Training Institutions
- M&E Agency

15.2. The Process

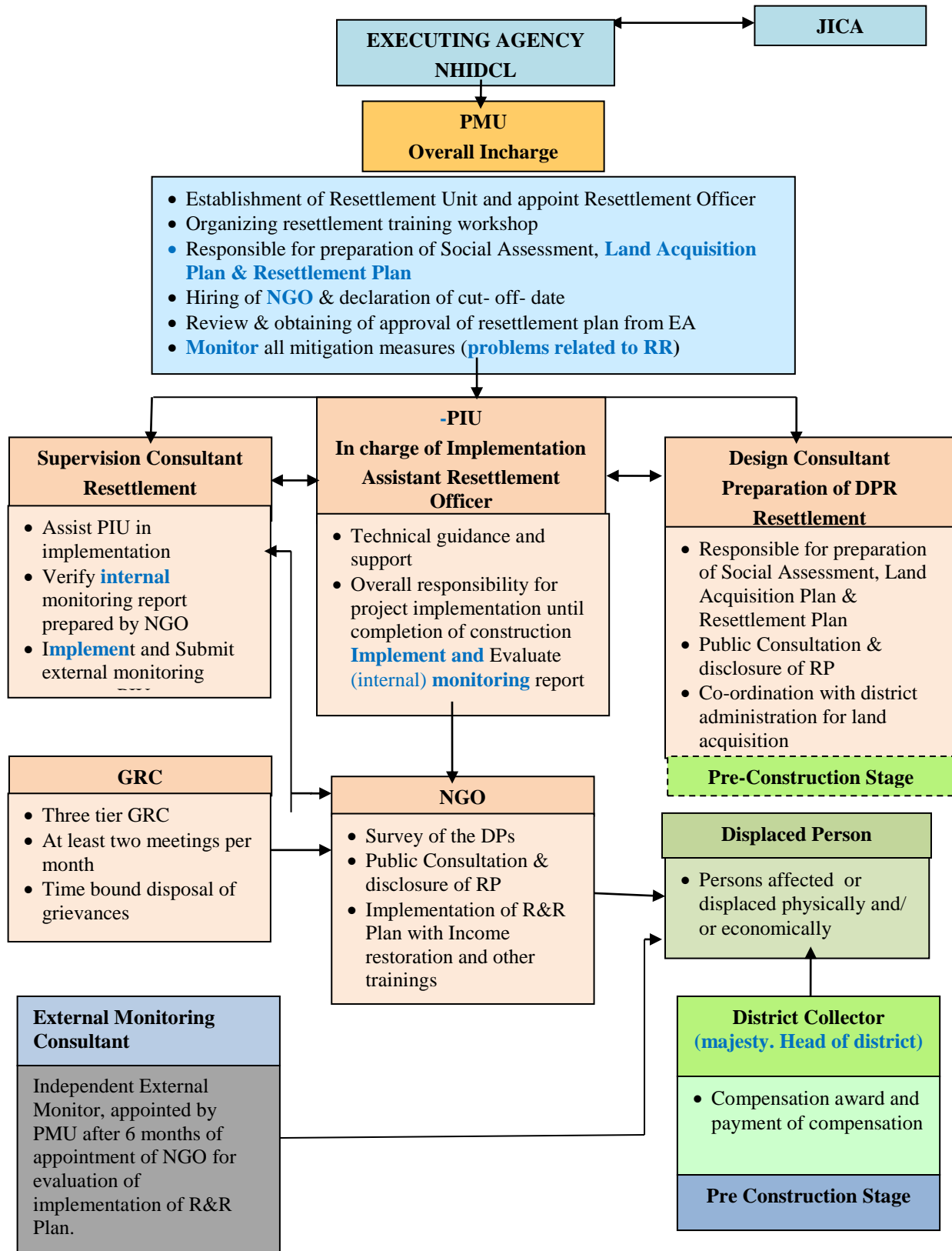
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Figure 15.1: Institutional arrangement for RAP



15.3. Roles and Responsibilities

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

15.3.1 At Corporate Level

The General Manager :-

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

EA:-

- ❖ Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff.
- ❖ Appoint NGO for R&R implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation.
- ❖ Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level NGOs and partner agencies.
- ❖ Review the micro plans prepared by the NGO.
- ❖ Review monthly progress report.
- ❖ Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition.
- ❖ Advice PIU/NGO/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation.
- ❖ Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities.
- ❖ Involve the District Council at the TTAADC area.

15.3.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

This unit will coordinate the process for land acquisition. Relocation and rehabilitation, distribution of project provided assistance and DPs access to government programs. NGO would be selected who would be working in close association with the Project Implementation Unit.

15.4. RP Implementation Field Offices and Tasks

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

- ❖ Overall responsibility of Implementation of R&R activities of RP.
- ❖ Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field.
- ❖ Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities.
- ❖ Liaison with District Administration for support for land acquisition and

implementation of R&R.

- ❖ Participate in the district level committees.
- ❖ Consult and Involve the District Council at the TTAADC area

15.4.1 District Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO)

- ❖ Co-ordinate with District Administration and NGO for land acquisition and R&R.
- ❖ Consult and Involve the District Council at the TTAADC area.
- ❖ Translation of R&R policy in local language.
- ❖ Prepare pamphlets of the policy.
- ❖ Printing of the policy and identity cards for the DPs.
- ❖ Ensure development of resettlement sites, wherever required.
- ❖ Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots.
- ❖ Liaison with District Administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs.
- ❖ Ensure the inclusion of those DPs who may have not been covered during the census survey; facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks to transfer assistance for R&R for DPs and organize disbursement of cheques for assistance in the affected area in public.
- ❖ Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities.
- ❖ Participate in regular meetings.
- ❖ Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R.
- ❖ Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by NGO.

15.4.2 NGO will be principally responsible for the day-to-day implementation work.

- ❖ Survey and verification of the DPs.
- ❖ Verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners.
- ❖ Develop rapport with the DPs.
- ❖ Verify and Photograph of each DP for ID cards.
- ❖ Assist to issue identity cards to the DPs.
- ❖ Co-ordinate with the DRO to implement R&R activities.
- ❖ Conduct market feasibility study.
- ❖ Valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement value.

- ❖ Participate with the DRO to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the projects.
- ❖ Distribute the pamphlets of R&R policy to the DPs.
- ❖ Assist the DPs in receiving the compensation.
- ❖ Facilitate the process of arranging loans for DPs.
- ❖ Facilitate the opening of joint accounts.
- ❖ Generate awareness about the alternate economic livelihood and enable the DPs to make informed choice.
- ❖ Prepare micro-plans for R&R.
- ❖ Enable the DPs to identify the alternate sites for agriculture, residential and commercial plots.
- ❖ Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots.
- ❖ Ensure the DPs have received their entitlements.
- ❖ Ensure the preparation of rehabilitation sites.
- ❖ Participate in the meetings organized by the PIU.
- ❖ Submit monthly progress reports.
- ❖ Identify training needs and institutions for the DPs for income generating activities.
- ❖ Participate in the disbursement of cheques for the assistance at public places.
- ❖ Coordinate the training programs of the DPs for income generating activities.
- ❖ Coordinate the meeting of District Level Committees.
- ❖ Accompany DP to GRC.
- ❖ Awareness campaigns for highway related diseases.
- ❖ Ensure the DP judiciously uses compensation and R&R assistance.
- ❖ Consult and Involve the District Council at the TTAADC area.

15.5. District Level Committee (DLC)

RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the district of South Tripura in Tripura . The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Pradhans of Panchayat Samities, representative of affected villages including women, representative of Revenue Department, Line Departments, PWD, Mining Departments, people's representatives, NGO and representatives of affected population. The formation of DLCs would be facilitated by NGOs. The functions of the DLC will be as follows: (i) to meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition/ R&R; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RP programs in the project-affected area.

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

15.5.1 Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

R&R Cell will establish networking relationships with line departments and other Govt. & non-Govt. organizations. The Revenue Department has an influencing role in land acquisition proceedings, and initiation of resettlement process. Unless the compensation process is prompt and efficient, implementation process will get delayed. R&R Cell will coordinate with the Project Land Acquisition Officer to expedite the land acquisition process. Income restoration will be sole responsibility of the Project Authority. NGO will facilitate linkages to be established with the agencies implementing centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programs to restore the income of DPs.

Restoration of community assets such as hand pumps, bore wells will require help from PHED. EA will extensively work on developing lateral linkages for mobilization of resources to benefit the DPs and to achieve the desired results expected from implementation of RP.

The Revenue Department is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will extend the IRDP and other developmental schemes to include the DPs. The representative of these departments/agencies will be in contact with the R&R Cell, which will facilitate the integration of the various agencies, involved in the R&R process.

15.6. NGO Participation

This will be required by the PIU, R&R Cell. A good rapport with the affected community will facilitate a satisfactory R&R of the DPs and minimize disturbance particularly physical and economic. To overcome this deficiency, experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the EA in the implementation of the RP. NGO hired for RP implementation will also be responsible for HIV/AIDS, trafficking of women and children, child labour, etc. The NGO should have experience of addressing such social issues.

The NGO, in this sense, will have to ensure that due entitlements flow to the DPs in the most effective and transparent manner. The success of the NGO inputs will largely depend on their liaison with the DPs and other concerned government agencies. Other involved agencies are expected to collaborate with Project, based on instructions from the EA, in accordance with the policy framework and the RP. These arrangements have to be made during the first month of Project implementation in order to set up the various committees and implementation mechanisms required for the project.

15.6.1 Role of NGO

The role of NGO would be of a facilitator. The NGO will work as a link between the PIU - R&R Cell and the affected community. They will educate the DPs on the need to implement the Project, on aspects relating to LA and R&R measures and ensure proper utilization of

various compensations extended to the DPs under the R&R entitlement package. After the approval of the micro plans, the NGO will issue identity cards to the entitled persons.

15.6.2 Selection of NGO

It is extremely important for the success of the RP to select NGO that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned. Key quality criteria include:

- ❖ Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or neighbouring districts.
- ❖ Availability of trained staff capable of including DPs into their programs.
- ❖ Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts.
- ❖ Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.

In addition to above, taking into consideration the risks of HIV/AIDS during the project period and road safety and anti trafficking issues, specialized NGOs will be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies. The focus will be more on prevention as well as referral services on curative aspects. The major activities of such NGO will include awareness generation, information dissemination and mobilization of communities to act on the issues towards safer behaviour.

The NGO chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RP. Hence, the selection of a committed NGO is very crucial for implementation of the Project. The selection process and TORs will be reviewed by the ESDU.

The NGO will be involved through mutually agreed terms and conditions with specific responsibilities and in-built accountability. A contract will be signed with the NGO indicating the tasks to be performed and the amount to be paid for their services. The payment to the NGO will be linked to performance of the tasks assigned and the time period. Their payment will be arranged as per contract agreement. The NGO will submit a monthly progress report to the project level PIU-R&R Cell, which in turn will send the summarized version of their reports with comments to the EA HQ. The monitoring and evaluation component of the RRP will include the performance of the contracted NGO. The NGO services will be required for 36 months for which provision has been made in the budget.

15.6.3 NGO Staffing and Personnel

The NGO shall have offices at one district for implementation for duration of 36 months. The NGO, therefore, shall have adequate support staff for carrying out the R&R activities. One Key Professional (Social) for the district and also one Key Professional (Technical) for the district will be required. Overall supervision will be under a Team Leader assigned specifically for this project.

- ❖ **Team Leader**

The Team Leader should be post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of implementing R&R activities for linear projects. She/he should have at least 5 years experience in implementation of R&R and rural development works. She/he should have held responsible position in the previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and should have good knowledge of the region and the local language.

❖ **Key Professionals (Technical – Authorised Valuer)**

Should be at least a Degree holder in civil engineering. She/he should have at least 10 years experience in fieldwork. She/he should have participated in at least one project involving R&R activities, should have participatory knowledge of land measurement, and should be conversant with land/structure valuation methods. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.

❖ **Key Professional (Social)**

Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. She/he should have at least 5 years of working experience of which at least 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the land acquisition process, experience in developing, implementing vocational training and participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.

❖ **Key Professional (HIV/AIDS)**

Since HIV/AIDS will be one of the major implementation concerns, the team will have professional with expertise to work on issues of HIV/AIDS with an objective to generate awareness on the issue and work towards its prevention. Professional with at least 3-5 years of experience on HIV/AIDS awareness and communication techniques will be qualified to fill up the position.

❖ **Technical Support Professionals**

Should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region is desired.

Additionally, the following conditions shall apply to the team proposed by the NGO:

- That the proposal should accompany a personnel deployment schedule, clearly indicating whether the deployment is home-office based or in the field.
- That the NGO must propose at least one woman as part of the key personnel. The person-month deployment of the woman key personnel shall constitute at least 33% of the assignment.
- That the women key persons, if selected for the contract, may be replaced during the period of contract, only with women key persons of equivalent qualifications and experience.
- That the NGO will depute a 'technical support' team to work at the site, which will consist of women members. Junior support personnel and / or administrative staff

will not be considered as 'technical support' professionals, as far as this condition is concerned.

16. RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

16.1. Introduction

16.1.1 General

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

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

16.2. Compensation

16.2.1 Private Agricultural Land:

The unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated as per Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and National Highway Safeguard Policies. To meet the replacement cost of land compensation will be calculated over updated land rate with additional as registration cost plus solatium or as decided by District Magistrate. It may be noted that the District Magistrate have the discretionary power in valuation of land in his jurisdiction. The State Government may also announce packages for Land Acquisition.

16.2.2 Residential/ Commercial and other structures:

The compensation cost of structures are arrived at by assessment of market value, consultation with DPs and data collected from building contractors and property agents this meets the replacement cost of the structures.

16.3. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

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

16.4. R&R Budget

The total estimated R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to **Rs. 142.99 crore upto Package V and Rs.129.10 crore for the Package VI.**

A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in **Table 16.1**

Table 16.1: Estimates of Entitlements

Updated Budget including LA including structures and trees of Title Holders, loss of livelihood, CPR, NTH, Support for NGO etc

Estimated Budget for TH, NTH, CPR and Livelihood Loss for P-I to P-V			
Item	Rate per Sqm/M/No.	Quantity	Amount
A. Estimated Budget for Title Holder from CALA			
Unakoti			245,346,768.00
Dhalai			260,274,728.00
Khowai			836,049,826.00
		Subtotal (A)	1,341,671,322.00
Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers			
B. Compensation for Structure			
Compensation for Permanent Structure	19,867.00	269.80	5,360,116.60
Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	15,249.00	1684.87	25,692,582.63
Compensation for Temporary Structure	4,617.00	2865.39	13,229,482.55
Compensation for Boundary Wall	6,244.00	40	249,760.00
Compensation for under Construction structure	4,617.00	131.46	606,950.82
Compensation for Tube Well	42,000.00	0	0.00
		Subtotal (B)	45,138,892.60
C. Assistance			

Shifting Assistance to DPs	10,000.00	234	2,340,000.00
Transitional Allowance to Residential Structures	18,000.00	58	1,044,000.00
Subsistence Allowance to Commercial Structures	18,000.00	160	2,880,000.00
Subtotal (C)			6,264,000.00
D. Impact to Vulnerable Household			
One time Assistance who have to relocate	25,000.00	154	3,850,000.00
Subtotal (D)			3,850,000.00
E. Impact during Construction Movable Kiosk or Vendor			
One time Assistance who loss their livelihood	18,000.00	19	342,000.00
Subtotal (E)			342,000.00
F. Common Property Resource			
Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque) / Waiting Shed	150,000.00	21	3,150,000.00
School/Community Property	250,000.00	12	3,000,000.00
Govt./ Panchayat Buildings	500,000.00	5	2,500,000.00
Subtotal (F)			8,650,000.00
G. Mitigation for Loss of Livelihood (Training)			
Training Assistance to DPs	5,000.00	1465	7,325,000.00
Subtotal (G)			7,325,000.00
H. Unforeseen Impacts			
Contingency of 10%	Total of (B to G)	10%	7,156,989.26
Subtotal (H)			7,156,989.26
I. Implementation of RAP			
Support for implementation of RAP	8,500,000	1	8,500,000.00
M & E consultant (lumpsum)	1,000,000	1	1,000,000.00
Subtotal (I)			9,500,000.00
Grand Total (A to I)			1,429,898,204
Source: Census Survey on November, 2019			
<p>Note: The average estimated rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs.16,218/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 12,448/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 3,769/m². . The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs.6,244/ metre in the year 2017 and considering 22.5% inflation in 3 years the rate has been arrived. The lump sum cost religious structure cost between Rs.50,000 to Rs.2,50,000 the average cost is taken as Rs. 1,50,000. Similarly the cost of affected school varies between Rs.1,00,000 to Rs.4,00,000 and Government buildings Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs.7,00,000.</p>			

Updated Budget including LA including structures and trees of Title Holders, loss of livelihood, CPR, NTH, Support for NGO etc

Estimated Budget for TH, NTH, CPR and Livelihood Loss for P-VI			
Item	Rate per Sqm/M/No.	Quantity	Amount
A. Estimated Budget for Title Holder from CALA			
Khowai			1,233,817,435.00
Subtotal (A)			1,233,817,435.00
Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers			
B. Compensation for Structure			
Compensation for Permanent Structure	19,867.00	112.58	2,236,626.86
Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	15,249.00	1035.64	15,792,474.36
Compensation for Temporary Structure	4,617.00	976.60	4,508,939.12
Compensation for Boundary Wall	6,244.00	38	237,272.00
Compensation for under Construction structure	4,617.00	44.222	204,172.97
Compensation for Tube Well	42,000.00	2	84,000.00
Subtotal (B)			23,063,485.31
C. Assistance			
Shifting Assistance to DPs	10,000.00	157	1,570,000.00
Transitional Allowance to Residential Structures	18,000.00	37	666,000.00
Subsistence Allowance to Commercial Structures	18,000.00	108	1,944,000.00
Subtotal (C)			4,180,000.00
D. Impact to Vulnerable Household			
One time Assistance who have to relocate	25,000.00	26	650,000.00
Subtotal (D)			650,000.00
E. Impact during Construction Movable Kiosk or Vendor			
One time Assistance who loss their livelihood	18,000.00	0	0.00
Subtotal (E)			0.00
F. Common Property Resource			

Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque) / Waiting Shed	150,000.00	39	5,850,000.00
School/Community Property	250,000.00	30	7,500,000.00
Govt./ Panchayat Buildings	500,000.00	7	3,500,000.00
Subtotal (F)			16,850,000.00
G. Mitigation for Loss of Livelihood (Training)			
Training Assistance to DPs	5,000.00	1445	7,225,000.00
Subtotal (G)			7,225,000.00
H. Unforeseen Impacts			
Contingency of 10%	Total of (B to G)	10%	5,196,848.53
Subtotal (H)			5,196,848.53
I. Implementation of RAP			
Support for implementation of RAP	8,500,000	1	0.00
M & E consultant (lumpsum)	1,000,000	1	0.00
Subtotal (I)			0.00
Grand Total (A to I)			1,290,982,769
Source: Census Survey on November, 2019			
<p>Note: The average estimated rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs.16,218/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 12,448/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 3,769/m². . The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs.6,244/ metre in the year 2017 and considering 22.5% inflation in 3 years the rate has been arrived. The lump sum cost religious structure cost between Rs.50,000 to Rs.2,50,000 the average cost is taken as Rs. 1,50,000. Similarly the cost of affected school varies between Rs.1,00,000 to Rs.4,00,000 and Government buildings Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs.7,00,000.</p>			

17. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

17.1. Introduction

After the approval of the project DPR by MoRTH and NHIDCL in 2017, the Government of India requested Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), the solely aid agency of Japan, to provide a project finance for the NH-208 improvement and Widening Project. As a part of the JICA's safeguard due diligence, NHIDCL conducts additional stakeholder meetings to confirm the understanding of the project and resettlement and rehabilitation packages by the project affected persons and communities. As per the JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations¹⁰ (2010), this SIA is prepared to disclose the primary points of the SIA before the intended stakeholder meetings, expected to be end of September 2019.

Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.

However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

17.2. Schedule for Project Implementation

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

17.3. Project Preparation Phase

The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and PIU at project and project level respectively; submission of RP for approval from NHIDCL; appointment of NGO 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.

17.4. RP Implementation Phase

After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of

¹⁰https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/index.html

DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

17.5. Monitoring and Reporting Period

As mentioned earlier the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, PIU and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the sub-project. The independent monitoring and reporting will be the responsibility of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to be hired for the sub project.

17.6. R&R Implementation Schedule

A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. 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 implementation schedule can also be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

18. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18.1. Introduction

Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs, facilitates changes and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going, whereas Evaluation is a summing up activity at the end of the project, assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. In absence of an effective monitoring strategy it would be impossible to ensure that all anticipated benefits and entitlements reach DPs in time and in an efficient grievance free manner. It will be a systematic and continuous process of collecting and analysing information about the progress of the project and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses within a project. Resettlement monitoring will include the collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of resettlement, based on the RP. Monitoring in resettlement will focus on restoration of income and standard of living of the affected persons as the primary focus. Several key activities such as delivery of entitlements will also be monitored. EA will have two tiers (Internal and External) monitoring system.

18.2. The Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring will be handled by PIU and the engaged NGOs. A monitoring cell will be established in PIU with individuals having appropriate skills and capacity. A comprehensive and relevant database and management information system (MIS) will be established and updated periodically for monitoring various activities of the project. The RP information generated through various surveys like census, baseline socio-economic, land and structures will become important input of the information system. Effective Monitoring will help accomplish this task and facilitate appropriate changes in resettlement implementation based on the information obtained, through routine collection of data. Therefore, EA will develop a monitoring plan that covers all essential stages of resettlement i.e. preparatory stage, relocation stage & rehabilitation stage.

PIU, EA will form independent monitoring cell which will work at the time of Project Implementation through NGO.

18.3. Key Indicators of Monitoring

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

18.4. Preparatory Stage

During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with DPs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlements due, grievance redressal, and so on.

The key indicators for monitoring at this stage will be:

- ❖ Conduct of baseline survey

- ❖ Consultations
- ❖ Identification of DP and the numbers
- ❖ Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- ❖ Collection of gender disaggregated data
- ❖ Inventory & losses survey
- ❖ Asset inventory Entitlements
- ❖ Valuation of different assets
- ❖ Budgeting
- ❖ Information dissemination
- ❖ Institutional arrangements
- ❖ Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

18.5. Relocation Stage

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

- ❖ Payment of compensation
- ❖ Delivery of entitlement
- ❖ Grievance handling
- ❖ Land acquisition
- ❖ Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities '(water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- ❖ Consultations
- ❖ Relocation
- ❖ DPs who do not relocate
- ❖ Payment of compensation
- ❖ Livelihood restoration assistance.

18.6. Rehabilitation Stage

Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will be on issues of economic recovery programmes including income generating schemes (IGSs), acceptance

of these schemes by DPs, impact of IGSs on living standards, and the ability of the new livelihood patterns. The key indicators for monitoring will be:

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

The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix.

18.6.1 Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items as:

- ❖ Training of PIU, R0s and other staff completed
- ❖ Public meetings held
- ❖ Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed. NGO recruited and trained.
- ❖ Meeting of DLCs
- ❖ Meeting of GRCs
- ❖ Grievance redresses procedures in-place and functioning.
- ❖ Compensation payments disbursed.
- ❖ Shops space allotted.
- ❖ Relocation of DPs completed.
- ❖ Employment provided to DPs.
- ❖ Community development activities completed.
- ❖ Infrastructure repaired, bus stands, water and sanitation facilities provided.
- ❖ Village roads repaired.
- ❖ Training of DPs initiated.
- ❖ Income restoration activities initiated.
- ❖ Number of families Affected and resettled.
- ❖ Extent of government land identified and allotted to the DPs.
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

18.7. Reporting Mechanism

As stated earlier one of the main roles of PIU will be to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Rehabilitation Manager will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. Internal

Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU (through the R&R Cell) and its agents, such as NGOs and will prepare monthly/quarterly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly progress to access the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work programme where necessary, in case of delays or problems. Both monitoring and evaluation will form parts of regular activities and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective DPs. The reports can broadly be classified as:

- ❖ Progress reports during Implementation of the RP
- ❖ Qualitative reports highlighting the qualitative aspects
- ❖ Financial reports
- ❖ Evaluation reports based on benefits and impact of assistance provided.

18.8. Resources Requirement and Database Management

For the PIU to function, EA will allocate adequate financial resource towards office space, computers, transport and staff budget. The following essential requirements will be planned:

- ❖ Annual budget for Monitoring
- ❖ Office space
- ❖ Tables, chairs and furniture.
- ❖ Computer dedicated to the monitoring unit
- ❖ Transport
- ❖ Administrative support staff
- ❖ Appropriate technical staff
- ❖ Add on database management

18.9. External or Independent Monitoring

External (or Independent) monitoring will be hired to provide an independent periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. A social and economic assessment of the results of delivered entitlements and measurement of the income and standards of living of the DPs before and after resettlement will be integral components of this monitoring activity.

To function effectively, the organization responsible for external monitoring will be independent of the governmental agencies involved in resettlement implementation. The agency will submit monthly and quarterly monitoring reports. Mid term and final evaluation will be done by the agency to find out if the R&R objectives have been achieved as against the performance impact indicators.

18.9.1 Scope of Work of External Monitor:

- ❖ Examine and verify internal monitoring system and suggest changes.
- ❖ Prepare independent reports based on monitoring visits.
- ❖ Major recommendations for remedial actions.
- ❖ Major recommendations for policy changes.
- ❖ Maintenance of database.

18.9.2 Detail Activities to be undertaken by External Monitor:

The scope of activities will include but not be limited to:

- ❖ Verification of internal reports, by field check of delivery of the following:
- ❖ Payment of compensation including its levels and timing.
- ❖ Land readjustment.
- ❖ Preparation and adequacy of resettlement sites.
- ❖ House construction.
- ❖ Provision of employment, its adequacy and income levels.
- ❖ Training.
- ❖ Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups.
- ❖ Infrastructure repair, relocation or replacement.
- ❖ Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy.
- ❖ Transition allowances.

18.10. Property and demographic survey of the following affected persons:

- ❖ 100% census survey of persons who were severely affected by Project works and have relocated either to group resettlement sites or preferred to self-relocate.
- ❖ 20% sample survey of persons who had property, assets, incomes and activities marginally affected by Project works and did not relocate.
- ❖ 20% sample survey of those affected by off-site project activities by contractors' subcontractors, including employment, use of land for contractor's camps, pollution, public health etc.
- ❖ Generate gender disaggregated socio-economic data, socio-economic condition, needs and priorities of women etc.

18.11. Evaluation of Delivery and Impacts of Entitlements

- ❖ Identify the categories of impacts and evaluate the quality and timeliness of delivery of entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category of impact. He/she will ensure that how the entitlements were used and examine

impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the RP.

- ❖ Ensure the quality, sufficiency of funds and on-time delivery of entitlements according to RP. Also verify other monitoring reports prepared during implementation by an independent source.
- ❖ Establish by appropriate investigative and analytical techniques, the pre-and post-Project socio-economic conditions of the affected people. In the absence of baseline socio-economic data on income and living standards, and given the difficulty of DPs having accurate recollection of their pre-Project income and living standards, develop some quality checks on the information to be obtained from the DPs. Such quality checks could include verification by neighbours and local village leaders. The methodology for assessment should be very explicit.

18.11.1 Evaluation of Consultation and Grievance Procedures

Identify, quantify and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.

18.12. Declaration of Successful Implementation

Provide a summation of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the RP, and (b) in accordance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

18.13. Actions Required

- ❖ Describe any outstanding actions that are required to bring the resettlement into compliance with Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Describe further mitigation measures needed to meet the needs of any affected person or families judged and/or perceiving themselves to be worse off as a result of the Project.
- ❖ Provide a timetable and define budget requirements for these supplementary mitigation measures and detail the process of compliance monitoring and final "signing off" for these DPs.

18.14. Reporting Cycle/Frequency

PIU is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP & will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The external M&E expert will submit bi-annual review directly to EA and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

18.15. Participation of affected people in M&E

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods:

- ❖ Baseline household survey of a representative sample, disaggregated by gender

and vulnerable groups to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. 20 per cent random sample of DPs will be covered.

- ❖ Focused Group Discussions (FGD) that would allow the monitors to consult with a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and DPs).
- ❖ Key informant interviews: select local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.
- ❖ Community public meetings: open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit :-
- ❖ Information about performance of various resettlement activities.
- ❖ Structured direct observations: field observations on status of resettlement
- ❖ Implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- ❖ Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of DPs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods. In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of DPs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

18.16. Impact on Women

The project will have both positive and negative impact on the women of the region. The women, by virtue of their biological difference, enjoy a low privilege status in the society as compared to their male counterpart. Any negative impact of the project would have greater magnitude on this less privileged class of the society. It is imperative to have a continuous monitoring and evaluation of implication of RP implementation on the women.

18.17. M&E of Additional Contribution to TTAADC area

The EA will set up an internal monitoring system comprising Resettlement Officer/ Safeguard Officer, implementing NGO/agency, TTAADC community and especially the affected ST/SCs through their respective Village Authority and any other social institutions to monitor the RP implementation. For daily monitoring of TTAADC/NGO will engage one dedicated person at settlement level, who will interact closely with the affected ST/SCs households, and Village Authority on a priority basis. The NGO personnel will also disclose project information, resettlement assistances, activities and program schedule. Besides, the NGO would also observe progress at construction site and make plan of activities in accordance with RP schedule in advance. Needless to say, prior to any disbursement of resettlement assistance due to the affected ST/SCs no civil work should commence. The Implementing NGO's field person should monitor this activity. The Resettlement Officer will provide guidance to the NGO to carry out the tasks. Periodic internal monitoring report will also be prepared by the NGO and shared with Resettlement Officer/ Safeguard Officer.

Village Authority may form one participatory monitoring group of youth from each settlement who should be keeping track of all implementation activities including RP and civil

construction works. This settlement level participatory monitoring group will be trained by the NGO who will work in close association with the settlement youth group, and give necessary feedback to support internal daily monitoring and supervision of project construction and RP activities

One purpose of internal monitoring is to evaluate whether RP activities have benefitted the ST/SC community, especially the poor, unemployed youth, women and served the objective the plan has been prepared for. On the other hand the monitoring will also cover if mitigation measures proposed for offsetting the negative impacts are really effective. The impact investigation will take time for arriving at conclusive opinion regarding effectiveness of RP. However, some trend of benefitting the ST/SC community may emerge after implementation of RP.

19. CONCLUSION

The NHIDCL and the Government of Tripura has taken up the initiative to develop, maintain the highways and other district roads of the State of Tripura under the big push of industrial growth and increase of International Trade with Bangladesh where the intensity of traffic has increased considerably and there is necessity for augmentation of capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic.

The project route from Kirtanthali to Teliamura covers a length of 106.219 km. This length is, however, exclusive of any diversions/realignments that might have to be incorporated in the alignment for geometric improvements. The route starts from Kirtanthali (near Kailashahar Town) at Junction of SH (Kailasahar-Kumarghat) and runs along west direction and ends at NH-44 at Teliamura.

The project road lies between Unakoti, Dhalai and Khowai districts of Tripura. The project road passes through village / localities namely Kirtantoli, Jarultali, Rajnagar (near Fatikroy), Gokulnagar, Ganganagar, Rajkandi, Saidacherra, Dangdung, Durgahoumohini, Eararpar, Manikbhandar, lambucherra, Sreerampur, Sukhiabari, Langtibari, Laxmicherra, Behalabari, Khowai, Mahadevtila, Sonatala, Chebri, Gourangatila, Baganbazar, Dwarikapur, Kalyanpur, Totabari, Kamalnagar, Moharchara and Trishabari .

The required ROW for the upgradation proposal is for about 40 m in rural land and 20m in built up area. The conditions of the road are poor to very poor with some rare good stretches. The geometrics, site distance and road safety are also very poor. There are a good number of religious places, educational institutions, health institutions and local administrative offices beside the project road.

As discussed the scope of land acquisition is quite insignificant in the project because of some restrictions/constraints which limited the ROW and the consultant was advised to take the Corridor of Impact (COI). A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons both title holder and non title holders who would be affected by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The cut off date for NTH may be finalized as 15th December, 2019.

After the approval of the project DPR by MoRTH and NHIDCL in 2017, the Government of India requested Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), the solely aid agency of Japan, to provide a project finance for the NH-208 improvement and Widening Project. As a part of the JICA's safeguard due diligence, NHIDCL conducts additional stakeholder meetings to confirm the understanding of the project and resettlement and rehabilitation packages by the project affected persons and communities. As per the JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations¹¹ (2010), this SIA is prepared to disclose the primary points of the SIA before the intended stakeholder meetings, expected to be end of September 2019.

¹¹https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/index.html

The public consultation on the focus groups and the stakeholders give the opportunity to address issues, which were already resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalisation. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share to control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur.

Decisions regarding providence of the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlement would be done as per the guidelines of EA and Government of India. The DPs may go to the Grievance Redressed Cell and to the Arbitrator as per the provision laid in the Guidelines. It may be noted that the redress to the grievances of the DPs may be done with consideration.

The details of the Project Impact are depicted in Summary

Summary of the Resettlement Impact.	Total
Total land acquisition requirements (in ha)	174.94
Total private land acquisition requirements (in ha)	119.11
Total Government land acquisition requirements (in ha)	54.23
Total Other land acquisition requirements (in ha)	1.60
Total number of land units/plots affected	4286
Total number of private land units/plots affected	3534
Total number of Govt. land units/plots affected	752
Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected (In No.)	2464
Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected within TTAADC Area (In No.)	335
Total No. of Pvt. Structure affected outside TTAADC Area (In No.)	2129
Total No of Affected NTH Structures	391
Total No of Affected CPR Structures	114
Total No of Estimated Loss of Livelihood (both Permanent and Temporary)	2910

According to the proposed alignment of the Project Road the estimated cost for the various categories of Affected Persons for different purpose and objective of Resettlement and Rehabilitation based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix is **Rs. 142.99 crore upto Package-V and Rs.129.10 crore for the Package-VI**. The estimated cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation is not the total socio – economic cost of the project. The PIU should look into the income restoration of the Affected Families with the objective that the families are ‘**as well off as before**’.

The widening of the NH gives an immense scope of development of the region in regards of easy accessibility in the state of Tripura. Other than the development of the industrial sector there would be easy accessibility of the agricultural surplus of the region and the finished industrial products with the rest the country as well as for International Trade. The socio – economic status of the region is been changing drastically with inflow venture and human capital. The changing climate of the socio – economic and political scenario of the state of Tripura with the working culture of the people with a huge supply of local skilled labour and unskilled labours would increase the scope of developments by manifolds. Infrastructural investment such as the NH would remove the bottlenecks of development and help in taking a huge positive leap of sustainable socio- economic growth of the region.

ANNEXURE-1

संख्या सं- टी० एन०-11004/99

REGD. NO. D. L.-31004/99


भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
 EXTRAORDINARY
 भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
 PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)
 प्रधिकार से प्रकाशित
 PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 2757] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, जुलाई 20, 2018/आषाढ़ 29, 1940
 No. 2757] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 2018/ASHADHA 29, 1940

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 17 जुलाई, 2018

का.आ. 3528(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 48) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार एतद्वारा निवेश देती है कि इसके साथ संलग्न तालिका के कॉलम (2) में वर्णित प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से संबंधित कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के संबंध में कार्य प्रत्येक राजमार्ग के सामने तालिका के कॉलम (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस शर्त के अधीन पूरे किए जाएंगे कि संबंधित राज्य सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन वर्तमान में लागू नियमों का अनुपालन करने के लिए ऐसे कार्यों को करने के लिए बाध्य होंगी और उस प्रयोजनार्थ वित्तीय सहायता, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय (सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग विभाग), भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1096(अ), तारीख 4 अगस्त, 2005 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:-

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में, क्रम सं. 30 तथा उसके संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापन किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

तालिका

(1)	(2)	(3)
30	राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 44 [अमरतला वाईगास मंडल परंतु किमी 6.800 से किमी 133.712 (अमरतला - उदयपुर - सबरम खंड) और सबरम - ईला/भंगरादेश सीमा तक खंड को छोड़कर]	त्रिपुरा राज्य सरकार

4152 GM2018

(1)

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY		(PART II) - Sec. 3(1)
नं. 108ए. और नं. 208ए [किमी 0.00 से किमी 45.00 (कैलाशहार से कुर्ती पुल त्रिपुरा/असम सीमा खंड) तक को छोड़कर] के उतरे नाम जो त्रिपुरा राज्य में अवस्थित हैं।		

[क्र.सं. एनएच-14013/19/2014-पी एंड एम (पार्ट I)]

राजेश गुप्ता, डी. सेक्रेटरी

टिप्पण : मूल अधिसूचना को सं. का.आ. 1096(अ), दिनांकित 04 अगस्त, 2005 द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था और उसे
पिछली बार सं. का.आ. 3255(अ), दिनांकित 05.07.2018 द्वारा संशोधित किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 17th July, 2018

S.O. 3528(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956), the Central Government hereby directs that the functions in relation to the execution of works pertaining to each of the National Highways described in column (2) of the Table hereto annexed shall be exercisable by the State Government specified in column (3) of the Table against each highway subject to the condition that the State Government concerned shall in the exercise of such functions be bound to comply with the rules for the time being in force under the said Act and for that purpose makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways (Department of Road Transport and Highways) number S.O. 1096(E), dated the 4th August, 2005, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Schedule, for serial number 30 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely: -

TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
30	So much of National Highways No. 44 [including Agartala by-pass but excluding from Km. 6.800 to Km. 133.712 (Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom section) and excluding Sabroom-Indo/Bangladesh border Section], 108A, and No. 208A [excluding from Km 0.00 To km 45.00 (Kailashahar to Kurti bridge Tripura/Assam border Section)] as are situated within the State of Tripura.	State Government of Tripura.

[P. No. NH-14013/19/2014-P&M (p0)]

RAJESH GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

Note : The principal notification was published vide number S.O.1096(E), dated the 4th August, 2005 and was last amended vide number S.O. 3255(E), dated the 05.0.2018.

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 17 जुलाई, 2018

का.आ. 3528(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 48) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एनएचएन निदेश देती है कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और अवकाशना विकास विधम लिमिटेड नीचे दी गई शर्तों के स्तंभ (4) में यथा-विविष्टि खंड, स्तंभ (3) में यथा-विविष्टि में यथा-विविष्टि खंड, एनएचएन के स्तंभ (1) और (2) में यथा-विविष्टि में यथा-विविष्टि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास तथा अनुसंधान संबंधी कार्य करेगा, अर्थात् :-

[भाग II-खण्ड 3(आ)]

श्रीलंका का नगरपालिका : अन्वयदाता

3

सारणी

नई राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं.	खंड	चेनज किमी में	खंड किमी में
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
44A	मिपु से विमलुंग खंड (त्रिपुरा राज्य में)	किमी 0.00 से 134.00 किमी	134.00
208	खोवाई, अमरपुर से गुजरते वाली कैलाशपुर से सबरम तक (त्रिपुरा राज्य में)	किमी 24.75 से किमी 265.00	240.25
208A	कैलाशपुर से कुर्ती पुल (त्रिपुरा-असम बॉर्डर खंड) (त्रिपुरा राज्य में)	किमी 0.00 से 45.00 किमी	45.00
108बी	अगतल्ला (लीचुबगाम) से खोवाई खंड (त्रिपुरा राज्य में)	किमी 0.00 से 55.00 किमी	55.00

[आ. सं. एमएच-14013/19/2014-पी एच एम (पी)]

राजेश गुप्ता, उप सचिव

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 17th July, 2018

S.O. 3529(E).—In exercise of powers conferred by section 5 of the National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956), the Central Government hereby directs that the National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited shall exercise the function relating to the development and maintenance of the stretch as specified in column (4) of the Table below, of the corresponding section as specified in the corresponding entry in column (3), of the National Highways as specified in the corresponding entry in column (1) and (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

New National Highway number	Section	Chainage in kilometers	Stretches in Kms.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
44A	[Mansu Sanching Section] (in the State of Tripura)	Km 0.00 to 134.00 km	134.00
208	Kailashahar to Sabroom via Khowai, Amarapur (in the State of Tripura)	Km 24.75 to km 265.00	240.25
208A	Kailashahar to Kurti Bridge (Tripura-Assam Border Section) (in the State of Tripura)	Km 0.00 to 45.00 km	45.00
108B	Agartalla (Lichubagan) to Khowai Section (in the State of Tripura)	Km 0.00 to 55.00 km	55.00

[P. No. NH-14013/19/2014-P&M (pt)]

RAJESH GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

Uploaded by Dce. of Printing at Government of India Press, Ring Road, Mayapuri, New Delhi-110064 and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054.

ALOK KUMAR

Digitally signed by ALOK KUMAR Date: 2018.07.23 13:21:15 +05'30'

Government of Tripura
Office of the Chief Engineer
Public Works Department (NH)
P.N Complex, Agartala Tripura

No.F.16 (I)/ CE/PWD (NH)/2015/10,334-39

Dated the 20th February, 2017

To
The General Manager (Project)
NHIDCL
P.N Complex, Gurkhabasti
Agartala, Tripura.

Subject : Submission of Alignment Plan, LA Plan and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of 2 lane with paved shoulder of NH-208 from Kailashahar to Teliamura for execution on EPC mode in the State of Tripura.

Ref : Minutes of the Meeting between Hon'ble Minister, RTH&S and Hon'ble PWD Minister, Govt. of Tripura held on 16.11.2016.

Sir,

Kindly refer to above. It was decided in the meeting of the Hon'ble Minister, RTH&S with the Hon'ble PWD Minister, Govt. of Tripura held on 16.11.2016 that the MD, NHIDCL will submit proposal of the above mentioned work to SFC/EFC.

2. The Alignment Plan as submitted by the Consultant has been approved by the State Government. The Consultant has recently submitted the LA Plan with Utility shifting Plan and DPR to this office.

As per decision mentioned above, Alignment Plan, LA Plan, Utility shifting plan for electrical, utility shifting plan for DWS, Schedule of land in/c ownership details and DPR in duplicate are sending herewith for taking further course of action towards sanction of work.

- Encl: i) Alignment Plan- (2 sets)
i) LA Plan (Vol-II -(2 sets)
ii) Utility shifting Plan (electrical)- (2 sets)
iii) Utility shifting Plan (DWS)- (2 sets)
iv) Schedule of land in/c ownership details- (2 sets)
v) DPR in 2 sets comprising- Vol-I, Vol-IA, Vol-II, Vol-III, Vol-IV, Vol-V, Vol-VI, VII, VIII, Vol-IX, and Vol-X.

Yours faithfully

(Er. D. C. Das)
Chief Engineer
PWD(NH), Tripura.

Copy to :

1. The Managing Director, NHIDCL, 3rd Floor, PTI Building, 4-Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001 for kind information.
2. The Principal Secretary, PWD, Govt. of Tripura for kind information.
3. The Director General (RD) & Spl.Secretary, MoRT&H, Transport Bhawan, Samsad Marg, New Delhi-110001 for kind information.
4. The Chief Engineer (NER), MoRT&H, Gate No-3, Ground Floor, Jeevan Tara Building 5 Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001 for kind information.
5. The Superintending Engineer, NH Circle, Agartala for information.

an. s. das (20)
[Signature]


[Signature]

**HANDING/TAKING OVER OF ROAD SECTOR FROM KIRTANTALI, KAILASHAHAR-SAIKABARI, DHALAI
DISTRICT BORDER (KM 21.10 TO KM 61.00) ON NH208
IN BETWEEN PWD (NH) TRIPURA & NHIDCL - BO TRIPURA, AGARTALA**

Authority: Govt. of India Gazette Notification No.S03528(E), dated 17-07-2018.

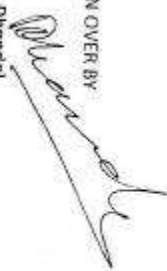
1. With the undersigned (representative of the above departments) have jointly verified the ground and handed / taken over the charges of the road from Kirtantali, Kailashahar (Km 21.10) to Saikabari, Dhalai District Border (km 61.00) on NH208 in the State Tripura.
2. We have jointly checked the road sector and found the details as per Appendices enclosed.

HANDED OVER BY


Mr. Anjan K. Das
Executive Engineer,
NH Division, PWD,
Kumarghat, Unakal Tripura

Date - 25/03/2019

TAKEN OVER BY


D.S. Dhandol
General Manager (Project),
NHIDCL, Agartala Branch
Gurkhorji, Agartala

Date - 25/03/2019


Handing and Taking over Note

1. Name of Road - NH-208 (Kumarghat-Kailasahar-Kanailpur -Khowai - Telamura - Amarpur - Harina)
2. Handing and Taking over Chainage -
 - (a) Ch. 85+200 Km. (Lengitbari, Khowai and Dhalai District Border)- Ch. 108+800 Km. (Nripen Chakraborty Avenue, Khowai)- Ch. 140+000 Km. (Khowai Chow, Telamura) - 54.800 Km.
 - (b) Ch. 140+500 Km. (Ompi Chowmahani Telamura) - Ch. 150+000 Km. (7th Mile, Khowai and Gomati District Border) - 9.50 Km.Total Length Handed Over of NH-208 - 64.30 Km.
N. B. Ch. 140+000 Km. (Khowai Chow, Telamura) - Ch. 140+500 Km. (Ompi Chow, Telamura) - 500 mtr. coming on NH-08 which have handed over and taken over separately.
3. The above stretch of NH Road 64.30 Km. is handed over and taken over on 26-03-2019


Between
The Executive Engineer, PWD (NH) Agartala Division,

&
The General Manager (Project), NHIDCL, Agartala Branch

Handed Over by


(Shankar Bhowmik)
Executive Engineer
PWD (NH), Agartala Division

Taken Over By


(D.S. Dhandra)
General Manager (Project)
NHIDCL, Agartala Branch

Head Office: NHIDCL, 3rd Floor, PTI Building, 4-Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110001

Folder- Handing over and Taking over of NH (Handing and Taking over of Note)