



International Environmental
Law Research Centre

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

This document is available at ielrc.org/content/e0736.pdf

Note: This document is put online by the International Environmental Law Research Centre (IELRC) for information purposes. This document is not an official version of the text and as such is only provided as a source of information for interested readers. IELRC makes no claim as to the accuracy of the text reproduced which should under no circumstances be deemed to constitute the official version of the document.

**RESETTLEMENT
AND
REHABILITATION
POLICY
(2007)**



DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

CONTENTS

<u>SL.NO.</u>	<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PAGE/S</u>
1	I Applicability of the Policy	... 1
2	II Basic issues and strategies for R & R	... 2
3	III Definitions of various terms and categorization of Project Affected Person (PAP)	... 6
4	IV Resettlement and Rehabilitation package	... 10
5	V Provision of Community facilities	... 15
6	VI Framework of Income Generating Activities	... 20
7	VII Guidelines on Implementation Mechanism	... 27
8	VIII Institutional set up	... 32
9	Specimen PAP Identity Card	... 35
10	List of Abbreviations	... 36

CHAPTER-I

APPLICABILITY OF THE POLICY

1.1 **Mode and Applicability**

This policy shall be applicable only to future Greenfield / expansion projects i.e. the projects approved by the Govt. subsequent to the adoption of this policy. This policy will be applicable to all DVC projects in power generation as well as in the diversified areas. It will also be applicable to all its 100% subsidiaries. It will not be applicable to the Projects which are in operation or under construction or where the process of land acquisition has already been completed and the expansion projects where a small quantity of land up to the tune of 100 Ha (including Government, forest and private land) may be required.

1.2 **Expansion projects/Sub-Station/Transmission Line Corridors requiring land up to the tune of 100 Ha (including Government, forest and private land)**

For such projects, settlement of compensation under LA Act, alongwith one time financial R&R benefits under this Policy will be finalized through negotiation / consultation with the District Authorities. In addition, all efforts will be made to minimize / avoid the acquisition of private land. However, a community development plan will be prepared in consultation with the State Govt./ District authorities and participation of PAP.

CHAPTER-II

BASIC ISSUES AND STRATEGIES FOR R & R

Basic Issues, objectives & principles

- 2.1 Success of establishing a project particularly a Govt./ Semi Govt. Project primarily depends on the socio-economic benefit that emerges from the project to the people of the locality as well as nation.
- 2.2 Establishing a new project may necessitate acquiring of land by the Project Implementing Authority (PIA) displacing people requiring their resettlement and rehabilitation.
- 2.3 DVC's social commitment has been strengthened for overall development of the community through SIP. DVC, from the very inception, has been functioning for the well being of the inhabitants in its area of operation and still continuing overall development of the Damodar Valley Area through its 'Social Integration Programme'.
- 2.4 The development works under SIP are being carried out in the villages around 10 KM of DVCs main projects with the following objectives :
 - 1.0 To uplift the overall socio-economic conditions of the communities.
 - 2.0 To supplement socio-economic development programmes of the State Govts.
- 2.5 In addition to above, DVC proposes its resettlement & rehabilitation policy for compensation of the Project Affected person (PAP) in respect of establishing a new project as follows :
- 2.6 DVC will try to minimize the Socio-Economic changes due to establishing a project by selecting a project site which is less residential as well as less productive in nature. A well planned, compact layout of the project ancillaries will also be made to minimize the overall land requirement.
- 2.7 Multistoried Facilities, Abandoned Mines Filling, Utilization of Dry Fly Ash will also be adopted as far as possible to squeeze the land requirement.

- 2.8 A Socio Economic Survey (SES) will be conducted through a professional agency which shall form the basis for the preparation of RAP. The details have been outlined at Para 7.3. DVC will enlist the names of the PAPs of the area, in consultation with State Government authority who have suffered / will suffer with displacement or affected in way of livelihood, caused by the implementation of the project.
- 2.9 Total transparency in planning and implementation of the R & R Policy will be achieved through participation of the District Authorities, People's representative & PAPs to ensure conducive environment of fairness, trust, confidence, goodwill and co-operation. Mutual consultation, sharing of information, transparency of activities are to be maintained to achieve mutual respect during implementation of the R & R Policy within the timeframe. DVC will carry out R&R in consultation with Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC)/ Village Panchayats/ Local bodies. Informal consultations and participation will also be carried out through Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Non Government Organisations (NGOs), Clubs engaged in social activities etc. This will be supplementary to the set up proposed by NPRR.
- 2.10 Awareness-generation will be made on many aspects like the R & R Policy of DVC, the process and documentary requirements, the possible ways of rehabilitation, importance of utilization of compensation amount in a productive manner etc.
- 2.11 The list will comprise of those PAPs who have been living there or have been dependent on the acquired assets for livelihood for the last 3 years prior to imposition of Sec - 4 of the LA Act, 1894.
- 2.12 All the PAPs will be categorized according to the table at Sec. 3.14 of this policy.
- 2.13 Benefits to all the PAPs according to their category will be provided as per Sec 4.1 & 4.2 of this policy.

- 2.14 PAPs losing immovable property in any kind which are falling within the project area and coming under the purview of categorization and provisions for eligibility in the policy are entitled for compensation for their lost assets as per the law of the Govt. concerned and for other R&R benefits as detailed in this policy.
- 2.15 The compensation will also be payable to those persons who are losing assets but have been denied R & R benefits as per the cut off date. Decision regarding the compensation, is however, under the purview of the State Govt.
- 2.16 The State Government will be closely involved during the whole process. This includes certification of list of PAPs, forming of VDAC, allotment of government land for Resettlement Colonies (RCs), allotment of plot in RC to HSOs on free hold basis, formulation and implementation of RAP etc. The State Government will be involved in taking over the maintenance of RCs, if any, including various infrastructures created by DVC in RCs as well as in Project Affected Villages.
- 2.17 DVC Projects are capital intensive with state-of-the-art technology having most of its operating system on automation thus, there is no significant job opportunity in the new project in unskilled category for the PAPs and, therefore, do not envisage much employment opportunity, particularly in unskilled category. The option of providing job with DVC is not considered as a rehabilitation option. However, DVC will facilitate in formation self-help group (SHG(s)) to make them self reliant as detailed at para 8.1.3.
- 2.18 This policy may have a paradigm shift not only in identifying the rehabilitation option based on practicability of the option, and feed back from the stakeholders but also extending the facilities to PAPs beyond the boundaries of R&R obligations.
- 2.19 Resettlement Transition Period (RTP) will be minimized through all out efforts by a dedicated R & R group at the project site.
- 2.20 Loss of Common Property Resources (CPR) of the area will be studied and facilities will be provided accordingly as per the para 4.3
- 2.21 Budget provision on R & R will be kept and efforts will be made to release the same as and whenever required.

- 2.22 R & R programmes will include adequate institutional arrangements to ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of the R&R measures. Adequate arrangements will be made for effective and timely supervision, internal and external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the R&R measures.
- 2.23 A Bank Account in the joint names of the Project Affected Person (PAP) and his/her spouse, if required, will be opened in any local schedule bank by the PAP for transfer of the monetary benefits.
- 2.24 All the transactions which will be entitled to any category of PAP will only be made in the joint names of the Project Affected Person (PAP) & his/her spouse.
- 2.25 PAPs will have to sign an agreement with DVC giving his/ her acceptance of R & R options.
- 2.26 A Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) will be conducted by DVC to understand the positions of the affected people of the area in view of implementation of the RRAP to facilitate any corrective/remedial measure, if required, to be taken further.
- 2.27 The policy may be reviewed every three years keeping in view the experiences/learnings during implementation of this R&R policy.
- 2.28 The power of amendment/ modification of this policy for any site specific requirements during formulation or/ implementation of RAP would be exercised by the Chairman, DVC with DVC Board approval.

CHAPTER-III

DEFINITIONS OF VARIOUS TERMS AND CATEGORISATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON

- 3.00 **“Affected Zone”** : Affected Zones in relation to a Project means an area of villages or locality under a Project for which the land is being acquired under LA Act, 1894 or any other Act in force or an area that comes under submergence due to impounding of water in the reservoir of the project.
- 3.01 **“Project Affected Person”** (PAP) means a person and his/her family 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 Sec.4 notification of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the land proposed to be acquired, preceding the date of Sec.4 notification.
- 3.02 **“Occupiers”** means Members of Scheduled Tribe (ST) community in possession of forest land prior to 25th. October, 1980. Occupiers will be entitled for benefits as per laid down policy. The list shall be finally verified by Gram Panchayat and duly certified by the District Collector.
- 3.03 **“Holding”** means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant on such date preceding three years from the date of Sec.4 notification of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- 3.04 **“Small Farmer”** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding upto two Hectare or irrigated land holding upto one Hectare and normally resident in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of Sec.4 notification of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

- 3.05 “**Marginal Farmer**” means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding upto one Hectare or irrigated land holding upto half Hectare and normally resident in the affected zone for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of Sec.4 notification of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- 3.06 “**Agricultural Labourer**” means a person normally resident in the affected zone i.e. area of villages, for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of Sec.4 notification of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein before such notification and who has been deprived of his livelihood.
- 3.07 “**Non-agricultural Labourer**” means a person normally resident in the affected zone i.e area of villages, for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of Sec.4 notification of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour therein before such notification and who has been deprived of his livelihood.
- 3.08 “**BPL Family**” means the below poverty line families defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time.
- 3.09 “**Homestead Oustees**” (HSOs) means a PAP whose homestead has been acquired by the process of law and who has to be relocated, thereby falling in Homestead Oustee category of this policy shall be considered a Homestead Oustee (HSO). Any unauthorized structure shall not be considered for any benefit. However, in case of any such regularization by the Government 3 years prior to Sec.4 notification will be considered as an HSO. An allottee of any government scheme like Indira Awas Yojna, homestead allottees on Government lands etc. shall be considered as HSOs.
- 3.10 “**Family**” means project affected family consisting of such persons, his or her sons, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood.

3.11 **“Land Oustee” (LO)** means a PAP whose land only in part or full has been acquired by the process of law thereby falling in Land Oustee category of this policy.

3.12 **“Notification”** means a notification published in the Official Gazette.

3.13 **Documents of Eligibility & Cut off date for PAPs**

Identifying a PAP is a critical and complex activity in regard to providing Rehabilitation & Resettlement benefit. If submission of legal documents in strict adherence is taken into account for identifying a PAP, some genuine family may be omitted. On the other hand, flexibility in regard to submission of documentary proof may invite usurpation of rights by some people who may obtain rights in property in order to reap the advantage of various R & R benefits. To minimize such miscreants, document proving the PAP as a resident/ dependent for livelihood on the acquired assets whichever the case may be, for a period of 3(three) years, in the acquired area, before the date of publication of the notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or similar section prescribed for publication of first notification indicating the intention of acquisition under any other Act currently in force, will be required in order to avail the R&R benefits. However, in such cases who are left out due to the cut off date of 3 years, DVC’s approach will be flexible and they will be reviewed on a case to case basis and genuine cases such as family transactions of legal heirs due to death in family etc. will be considered for R&R benefits only.

Evidence of status as a PAP is to be provided by a person in the form of:

- (a) written legal document or
- (b) reference to a record such as revenue officer certificate, in the absence of which
- (c) an oral declaration, credible and/or corroborated will be considered.

The list should be duly verified by Local Gram Panchayat and finally certified by the District Collector.

Payment of compensation benefits for the assets acquired, however, will be determined as per the law of the concerned State Govt.

3.14 CATEGORIES OF PAPS :

DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY
<p>PAPs owning land in the acquired area since last three years before the Sec.4 notification. The list shall be prepared based on the revenue records as on the date of Section 4 notification under LA Act.</p>	A
<p>Agricultural labourer PAP including squatters and encroachers who normally is a resident of the affected area for a period not less than three years immediately before Sec 4 notification, who does not own land in the acquired area but who earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such notification and who has been deprived of his/her livelihood. The list shall be prepared based on the socio economic survey, verification by the Gram Panchayat and duly certified by the District Collector or his/her authorized representative.</p>	B
<p>Non Agricultural labourer PAP including squatters and encroachers who is not an agricultural labourer PAP but is normally residing in the affected area i.e. area of villages for a period not less than three years immediately before Sec 4 notification and who does not own any land but who earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan or having any client relationship with PAP community, immediately before acquisition and has been deprived his/her such livelihood due to acquisition. The list shall be prepared based on the socio economic survey, verification by the Gram Panchayat and duly certified by the District Collector or his/her authorized representative.</p>	C
<p>Occupiers i.e. PAPs of STs in possession of forest land prior to 25th October 1980. The list shall be prepared based on the socio economic survey, verification by the Gram Panchayat, State/Central Forest Department and duly certified by the District Collector or his/her authorized representative.</p>	D
<p>PAPs who are Homestead Oustees (HSO), residing in the area and owning house since last three years before the Sec 4 notification under LA Act and whose house has been acquired by the process of law.</p>	E

CHAPTER – IV

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PACKAGE

4.1 REHABILITATION PACKAGE

The PAPs of Category A to E will be eligible for any one of the following rehabilitation packages. If a PAP falls in more than one category of A to E, he/she will be eligible for only one of the rehabilitation packages. For the Category D the package will vary depending upon the type of PAP as per Category A. The additional benefits to this category are delineated in para 4.4

One time benefit for the project affected family of category A would be as follows:

- a) PAF losing land upto 2 acres – 1000 MAW
- b) For additional land loss, benefit will be given in proportion to as under:
For 1 acre loss of land - 100 MAW

However, ceiling of benefit will be limited to 1250 MAW for land losers whatsoever the quantum of the land loss.

- c) For Category B & C (Agricultural & Non-agricultural respectively) – 500 MAW.
- d) For Category D – depending upon (a), (b), (c).

4.1.1. Rural artisan/ small trader and a self-employed person who was having a shop in the affected area, will be eligible for one time financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- (Based on CPI Index as on 1.6.04 subject to upward revision) in addition to one time benefit for construction of working shed/shop, in case he continues with his earlier vocation.

4.1.2. Monthly Subsistence Allowance (MSA)

There may be a gap in between displacement and resettlement of any PAP during processing of resettlement package. As such, a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 20 days of Minimum Agricultural Wages per month for a period of one year upto 250 days of MAW will be given to each entitled PAPs starting from the date of displacement and physically handing over of the acquired land.

4.2 RESETTLEMENT PACKAGE

The PAP of category E whose homestead is acquired will be eligible for availing such resettlement benefits. They will be offered following options : Financial Assistance for Resettlement on their own (Self-resettlement) or Resettlement in the RC developed by DVC.

4.2.1 Financial Assistance for Self-resettlement

If resettlement in resettlement colony is not feasible due to local constraints or a PAP(s) of category E opts for self resettlement on his/their own, PAP(s) will be encouraged for self resettlement by providing financial assistance at the rate of 5 (five) times of the basic compensation payable for his/their house, excluding solatium and interest, under Land Acquisition Act subject to a minimum of Rs. 50,000/- and a maximum of Rs.1,00,000/- in each case (Based on CPI Index as on 1.6.04 subject to upward revision). The implementation process has been delineated in para 7.4 & 7.6. No other benefit like allotment of plot in RC, infrastructure at place of resettlement etc. shall be extended in case of individual self-resettlement.

However, if a group of 25-30 PAPs resettled at one place on their own, basic infrastructure facilities could be considered as detailed at para 5.2

4.2.2 Resettlement in Resettlement Colony (RC)

4.2.2.1 Resettlement in RC will be undertaken by DVC only if 100 or more PAPs of HSO category have opted for resettlement in RC and sufficient Govt. Waste land or any other land vesting in the Govt. for developing the RC is provided by the State Govt. free of cost and free from any encumbrances preferably at one place at the time of inception of the project.

4.2.2.2 If sufficient Govt. land is not available in the area and the Government has to acquire private land for the purpose, it should be ensured that such acquisition of land does not create another list of PAPs. The Government may also purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into agreement for this purpose.

4.2.2.3 Each such HSO will be provided a plot of 200 sq.m in the resettlement colony free of cost.

4.2.2.4 If the number of such HSOs is less than 100, they shall have to opt for self-resettlement as per para 4.2.1

4.2.2.5 Title of the land in RC

The land title for the plot allotted shall be transferred in the joint name of allottee and his/her spouse on free hold basis. In case of no spouse the land title will be allotted in his/her name. The registration charges, if any, will be paid by DVC as per actuals. The remaining common land in RC will be treated as revenue/Gram Sabha land and entry in the revenue record will be made accordingly. This will be implemented in consultation with the State Government.

4.2.3 Additional Resettlement Benefits

4.2.3.1 Shifting Grant

DVC shall bear the actual cost of transportation of the building materials and other moveable properties including self, family members, cattle etc. belonging to the PAPs from the place of displacement to resettlement colony or the place of resettlement generally within 25 Kms of accessible roads in any transport arranged by DVC. Alternatively, a lumpsum grant of Rs.5,000/- (Based on CPI Index as on 1.6.04 subject to upward revision) will be paid to each HSO for self-transportation/shifting. This is inclusive of transportation of man, material, reusable goods, wood, cattle etc. if any. The implementation process has been delineated in para 7.4 & 7.6.

4.2.3.2 Fixed Resettlement Grant

A fixed resettlement of Rs.45,000/-(Based on CPI index as on 1.6.04 subject to upward revision) will also be provided to each HSO. The implementation process has been delineated in para 7.4 & 7.6. This is inclusive of Rs.5000/- towards assistance for construction of cattle shed, if any.

4.2.4 Assistance for transit accommodation in case of emergency acquisition

In the case of acquisition of land in emergent situation such as Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 or similar provision of other Act in force, each PAP shall be provided with transit accommodation or suitable monetary assistance for the same, pending resettlement and rehabilitation scheme.

4.3 Loss of Common Property Resources

During the construction of any project specially in case of hydro projects, should any common property resources like grazing land, cremation grounds, religious structures/places etc. or any existing facilities such as irrigation, water supply, road, electricity, communication system, path etc. be adversely affected due to execution of the project, remedial measures shall be taken and incorporated in the project specific RRAP. Necessary action will also be taken if any public utility other than above and Govt. buildings are also affected. The extent of such measures shall be decided in consultation with the stakeholders/Govt.

4.4 Schedule Tribe PAPs - Additional Benefits

- 4.4.1 Each tribal PAP shall get additional financial assistance equivalent to 250 days MAW for loss of customary rights/usage of forest produce in case the acquisition has affected their such rights.
- 4.4.2 Tribal PAPs resettled out of the district/taluk will get 25% higher R&R benefits in monetary terms.
- 4.4.3 Efforts will be made to resettle such PAPs close to their natural habitat in a compact block to the extent possible, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

4.4.4 If an RC is built for these PAPs, a provision for their community and religious gathering will be also ensured.

4.4.5 If any reservoir is constructed and owned by DVC as a result of its construction of any hydro electric project, the tribal PAPs of the affected area having fishing rights in the river/pond/dam will be given the fishing rights in the reservoir area.

4.4.6 In case during acquisition of any land for DVC project, it is found out by the State Government that tribal land has been alienated in violation of the laws and regulations in force on the subject, it would be treated as null and void and R&R benefits would be available only to the original tribal land owner.

4.5 Schedule Caste PAP's – Additional benefits

4.5.1 The PAPs of SC category enjoying reservation benefits in the affected zone i.e. area of villages shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the Resettlement zone.

4.5.2 In case of resettlement of SC PAPs it may be ensured that they are resettled in sites close to the villages.

4.6 In case the entire population of the village/area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population /families may be resettled en masse in a compact area so that socio-cultural relations (social harmony) amongst shifted families are not disturbed.

CHAPTER – V

PROVISION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

5.1 Eligibility

- 5.1.1 The community facilities as basic minimum amenities will be provided for the displaced project affected families who are resettled in the Resettlement Colony (RC) to ensure that the displaced project affected families (HSOs) in the resettled colony may avail a reasonable standard of community life to minimize the sufferings due to displacement.
- 5.1.2 The Community facilities will also be considered for the displaced people who have opted for self-resettlement in one area generally within 25 km from the project area in a group of 25-30 families.
- 5.1.3 Community facilities will also be provided to the neighbouring community of the project to facilitate socio-economic development of the area.
- 5.1.4 The land required for such facilities shall be made available by the State Government. The location for these facilities shall also be decided in consultation with the State Government and/or Panchayats and/or PAPs.

5.2 Facilities

The following community facilities and services may be provided to the eligible community of the PAPs. The list is only suggestive. The list may change on interaction with the PAP community / State Govt./ Socio Economic Survey (SES) report as per the needs and requirements of the PAPs.

5.2.1 **Primary School**

All capital expenditure like cost of school building, furniture, blackboards and other educational equipments will be provided by DVC. Scholarship schemes for pursuing higher education by the eligible candidate of the Project Affected Families will also be borne by DVC. However, the schools are to be run by the concerned State Govt./ welfare agencies/ other suitable alternatives.

5.2.2 **Dispensary**

If any Dispensary /Health Centre exists under the local Panchayat/ State administration in the vicinity of these area, DVC will provide capital expenditure in the form of building, furniture, equipment etc.for its development. If it does not exist, DVC will create the same and the PHC/Dispensaries are to be run by State Govt./ Local Bodies under Rural Health Programme of State Govt.

5.2.3 **Drinking Water facilities**

Drinking water facilities like bore wells or water supply points for at least every 50 families, renovation of existing well/hand pump, drainage system etc.

5.2.4 **Roads**

DVC will construct the WBM approach road in the resettlement area and also construct internal roads as per the need and requirement.

5.2.5 **Street Lighting**

DVC will construct all the elements for providing street light in the Resettlement area. The same is to be handed over to the State Govt./Local Body for its running /maintenance.

5.2.6 **Others facilities**

DVC in due course of time will help in constructing

- i) The Community Halls/Panchayat Ghar / Bhawan etc.
- ii) Sulabh Sauchalayas for each dwelling area having population up to 1000 people around the project area etc.
- iii) Green Belt and plantation in and around the resettled area etc. with the help of Soil Conservation Department/Forestry Division, DVC.
- iv) Public cremation ground/burial ground.

5.3 Operation & Maintenance of Community Facilities

One time Capital expenditure for construction of the above community facilities will be borne by DVC. All community facilities as developed by DVC will, however, be transferred/handed over to the local administration of the State Government for its operation and maintenance. DVC will set up these community facilities on the basis of assurance from the State Govt. / Local Body that it will take over such facilities and maintain it properly.

5.4 Additional Efforts

5.4.1 Capacity building

Based on consultation and need assessment, capacity-building efforts will be made for PAPs who are otherwise entitled for any individual rehabilitation benefit. These efforts would aim to upgrade skill through various training schemes and training institutes of DVC/State Govt./ Welfare Agencies in order to make them self-reliant. Approach of DVC on this aspect will be flexible and it will promote capacity building efforts through providing infrastructural support to build training centers, organize training programmes, sponsor for vocational courses etc. Provision of training however, will be solely with the purpose and intention of skill enhancement without any commitment for job.

5.4.2 Welfare Activities

While providing one time lump sum amount/RG or other infrastructural support, DVC will also be at constant touch with this section of the society by organizing different social welfare schemes to develop/improve the human qualities. Rural sports, sponsoring local sportsman with identified potential for training and development in coaching camps, social forestry, afforestation schemes and also other socio-economic developmental programmes like organizing cultural programmes, training etc. The schemes will be finalized after consultation with the stakeholders depending upon the needs and requirements of the area.

5.4.3 Education

Educational activities for the PAPs through Non-Formal Education Centres shall be given special focus during the preparation of the RRAP. The needs and requirements will be finalized in consultation with stakeholders and may include providing scholarships assistance in terms of textbooks, stationery etc. Assistance to schools through NGOs/Panchayats organizing training programmes for developing special skills/modern trends in education like computer training, coaching for higher education etc. and in addition to infrastructural facilities.

5.4.4 Health

Efforts will be made for improvement in health facilities to the PAPs. PAPs are eligible for subsidized treatment in all facilities like outdoor and indoor treatments in DVC project hospitals including operation, hospitalization, investigation etc. as per liberalised Medical scheme of DVC. However, the definition of family will be as per the existing policy. In addition, efforts will be made to improve the health standards of the PAPs and the neighbouring community. This may include conduction of health surveys, awareness campaigns, assistance to run dispensaries in villages, promotion of alternative and traditional systems of medicines, promotion of national programmes, organizing immunization programmes and other medical camps with focus on marginalised and special groups like SC/ST, women, physically challenged etc. However the list is suggestive and the actual activities will be finalized in consultation with VDAC depending upon the need and requirement and will vary from project to project.

5.4.5 Focus on education of girl child

DVC will make additional efforts for education of girl children in and around project areas where the social indicators are lower than the national best figures in this regard. DVC will also provide special assistance to the girl children of PAPs in the township schools like relaxation in fees, scholarships etc. if they are among the top ten meritorious students.

5.4.6 SC/ST Population

Special focus will be given to this group in identifying special requirements for this group and additional and enhanced facilities in the areas of resettlement, rehabilitation and other welfare related activities. The intention is to facilitate and supplement government's efforts to bring this section of persons in the mainstream. Priority treatment will be given in all spheres of R&R activities to this section of PAPs while formulating and implementing the RAP. However, specific activity will vary from project to project and will be finalized in consultation within VDAC depending upon the need and requirement.

5.4.7 Physically Challenged

Special efforts will be made to facilitate economic self-reliance of physically challenged persons, livelihood opportunities, economic assistance/seed capital for self employment schemes, medical equipments and aids, educational aids. However, specific activity will vary from project to project and will be finalized in consultation within VDAC depending upon the need and requirement.

5.4.8 Adoption of Village

DVC may also explore adoption of village(s) in the vicinity of the project area under its SIP scheme to develop them as a model village. Priority will be given to those villages, which have a majority population of underprivileged like SC/ST, BPL etc. and/or are having scant infrastructural facilities. DVC may provide onetime developmental assistance to provide community facilities so that socio economic upliftment of the villagers is facilitated. The facilities could also include checkdams, social forestry/afforestation, provision of low cost toilets/soak pits, rain water harvesting systems etc. Certain other welfare activities like vocational training to physically challenged, working towards 100% literacy for girl children etc. However, specific activity will vary from project to project and will be finalized in consultation within VDAC depending upon the need and requirement. The need assessment could also be undertaken through a detailed survey, internally or externally through some agency, if so required.

The option of the adoption of village(s) will be kept open however, depending upon the need and requirement and will be decided in consultation with State Govt./Local bodies/Stake Holders.

5.5 Budget

The implementation of RRAP is considered as part of the project activity and the Budget for RRAP will be part of the capital cost of the project.

Notes

- A) A sustainable amount in the Resettlement & Rehabilitation head will be kept in the Budget for timely disbursement of the benefit to the PAPs.
- B) Wherever a fixed amount has been mentioned as a part of R&R packages, the same shall be subject to automatic upward revision as on date of notification under Section 4 of LA Act, on the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) over and above the base price of 1st. June 2004.
- C) For all R&R packages, the unit of entitlement will be 'Project Affected Person' and the assistance under R&R package will be extended in joint name of PAP head and his/her spouse. In case of no spouse the package will be extended in his/her name.

CHAPTER – VI

FRAMEWORK OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

6.1 Basic Issues and Strategies:

6.1.1 The formulation and implementation of RRAP is an integral part of the project activity and therefore, needs to be completed within a specified budget and time schedule. Thereafter, the RRAP is to be considered as completed and close. However, there are certain economic opportunity arising out of need for goods and services by the project and its township, which are limited and could be extended to Project Affected Families/Persons as additional facilities over and above the entitlements. Nonetheless, these opportunities need to be extended to the PAPs / land oustees to the extent possible and continued after the completion and closure of RRAP under DVC's Social Integration Programme (SIP).

6.2 Scope of Economic Opportunities

6.2.1 Main Income Generating Activities identified in a new project which may be offered to the PAPs in preference during construction of the plant are summarized as follows:

- Employment with Contractors
- Award of petty contracts
- Courier service
- Hiring of Vehicle.
- Allotment of Shops/ Kiosks
- Operating PCO/ Internet Kiosks
- Newspaper vending
- Vendor permit for daily household consumables.
- Any other opportunity deemed fit by the project

6.2.2 The PAPs/LOs would be entitled for only one additional economic opportunity subject to availability and to the extent possible.

6.3 Categories of Affected Population

During preparation of SES report by a professional agency, it may be viewed that the categorization of the PAPs has also been done on the basis of educational/vocational/technical efficiency of the PAPs, if any. The list may be helpful in identifying the present skill of the PAPs for discussion in the VDACS/ Co-Operative Society.

6.3.1 Employment with contractors

6.3.1.1 During the construction phase of the project, ample opportunities will be available with the contracting agencies and other associates and during operation & maintenance of the project/plant with Annual Maintenance Contracting Agencies in unskilled category where the PAPs could seek employment. However the intention is only to facilitate the PAPs and DVC has no obligation whatsoever to provide any employment.

6.4 Allotment of shops /Kiosks

6.4.1 DVC develops shopping complexes in its townships to cater to the needs of its employees. These shops provide good opportunity for income generation, Kiosks may also be developed as a scope of income generating utility, if such demand arises. DVC will reserve 40% of the Shops and 80% of the Kiosks for allotment to PAPs / land oustees.

6.4.2 The process of allotment of shops and other terms and conditions will remain same as applicable to general category.

6.4.3 As and when the applications are invited for allotment of shops/kiosks, adequate publicity will be made in the villages and the Gram Panchayat of the affected villages.

6.4.4 In case where the applications are not submitted by the PAPs / land oustees, these shops / kiosks will be kept reserved for a period of one year. During this period, a PAP / land oustee can submit the application for allotment of shop / kiosk which will be considered by the project authority.

6.4.5 However, if it is found that the allotted PAP has sublet the shop / kiosk, the allotment shall be withdrawn immediately.

6.5 Award of petty contract

6.5.1 Formation of Co-operative/Self-Help Group(SHG) of PAPs / land oustee

In order to ensure that the work of petty contract is not only awarded to PAP / land oustees, but also implemented by them, formation of their co-operative /Self-Help Group(SHG) is encouraged. Thus, the preference for award of petty contract will be limited to such registered cooperatives/SHG involving PAP workforce. In case cooperative is not feasible at some projects, the projects may devise systems with the approval of the Project Head for awarding contracts to individual PAPs/land oustees. However, all legal and HR requirements as per the law of the Govt. concerned will have to be followed in letter and spirit by the cooperatives/PAPs. However the intention is to only facilitate the PAPs and DVC has no obligation whatsoever to provide any employment.

6.5.2 Eligibility

The project will facilitate the formation and registration of co-operatives/ SHG and will regularly scrutinize the membership of the same to ensure that only the eligible PAPs / land oustees become the member of these co-operatives/SHGs. A PAP / land oustee will be eligible to become member of only one of such formation. The co-operative will have to comply with all applicable laws and their mandatory requirements, as applicable in states from time to time. DVC may however, facilitate the process. The project will also prepare a roster of the co-operatives/SHGs to ensure that each such formation gets equal opportunity in getting the award of petty contracts, taking into consideration the number of members in each of such formation.

6.5.3 Area of Petty Works

Each project will identify specific works, which could be awarded as petty contract. These could include the following :

- The horticulture works (including grass cutting in plant / township, planting and nursing of trees, tree maintenance / cutting works, supply of good earth and cow dung manure, provision of tractor, trolley, surface dressing / disposal of surplus earth etc.).
- Drain clearing, dewatering of areas / drains.

- Painting and white washing of buildings / structures in plant and township including petty painting works like banner etc.
- Material handling in Central stores.
- Scrap / waste collection and handling (including segregation of bio degradable/non-biodegradable (in plant, office and township) material.
- Civil construction works in RCs / Villages.
- Any other works deemed fit by the project.

However, the list is suggestive and may vary from project to project depending upon the local conditions and the needs and requirements of specific project.

6.5.4 Value of Petty Works

The value of such work to be awarded as petty contract shall be decided by the Project Authority as per DFP. There may not be any requirement of EMD for such petty contracts awarded to PAPs / LOs cooperatives.

6.5.5 Award of work

The work will be awarded to cooperatives at the rate contract fixed by the project on yearly basis as per the established procedure, with the approval of competent authority. The project will also prepare a roster of the cooperatives to ensure that each cooperative gets equal opportunity in getting the award of petty contracts, taking into consideration the number of members in each cooperative. All prevalent guidelines/requirements of the government agencies have to be followed in such contracts.

6.6 Vehicle Hiring

The PAPs will be encouraged to participate in the tendering process for vehicle hiring by DVC on needs basis. Qualifying requirement for the PAPs may be relaxed suitably by the Project Authority to accommodate the PAPs in the tendering process as far as possible.

6.6.1 Need for Vehicle Hiring

6.6.1.1 The project would estimate the requirements of hiring of vehicles for the various departments of the projects from time to time viz. Construction stage, O&M stage etc. The PAPs would be encouraged and facilitated by DVC to get the vehicle financed through Bank loans.

6.7 PCO/Internet Kiosk

6.7.1 DVC would reserve the right of allotment of PCOs/Internet Kiosks to PAPs/ Land Oustees in its township and the project area.

6.7.2 i) DVC would encourage PAPs /Land oustees in securing loans for establishing such kiosks /café from banks. Any let out in this regard would allow the project authorities to cancel the allotment and re-allotment to other willing / deserving PAP / land oustee.

ii) All bank requirements will however have to be fulfilled on their own by the PAPs in availing the loan.

6.7.3 The timely repayment/ setting of bills to the Telecom authorities / ISPs would have to be ensured by the allottee. All other terms and conditions as applicable to shop / kiosks would also be applicable in this case.

6.8 Newspaper Vendor

6.8.1 It has been observed that a lot of requirement of newspaper, magazines etc. exists for township residents, clubs, recreation centres, service population, project etc. This will be exclusively reserved for PAPs / land oustees.

6.8.2 Project authorities would facilitate willing PAPs / land oustees to get allotted such agency who in turn will also have to engage PAPs / land oustees (who have not availed any other economic additional benefit mandatorily). DVC's role would be limited to facilitating the allotment. Once allotted, the same would have to be managed by the allottee who will be solely responsible for its day to day functioning including payment to its distributing boys etc.

6.9 Vendor Permit

6.9.1 It has been observed, once DVC township is established, there is a daily requirement of perishable items such as vegetables, fruits, milk, poultry products etc. collection of waste material (Kabadiwala) etc. DVC shall exclusively reserve the right of allotment of sale / collection of such items in its township area to PAPs / land oustees.

6.9.2 DVC shall issue time bound licences for such vends which could be renewed from time to time.

6.10 **Courier Service**

6.10.1 An inter-department requirement of daily transportation of dispatch documents / dak exists at projects. This could be done through PAPs / land oustees by awarding a contract to a small group of PAPs / land oustees.

6.10.2 A number of stations could be identified for collection / disbursement of dak and a system could be devised for collection / disbursement once / twice in a day (depending upon the area / requirement) from forward / reverse directions.

6.11 **Implementation**

The implementation of the policy will be made by the Project Authority in consultation with HR/Admn.Group/other department of DVC associated with such works.

CHAPTER-VII

GUIDELINES ON IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

7.1 Land Acquisition

The land required for setting up of project is Government Lands, Forest Lands and Private Lands. These are acquired by the State Government and handed over to the project authority for setting up of the project. Private lands are normally acquired under Land Acquisition Act 1894(Amended in 1984) with Sec.4 notification as the first step. This is followed by notification of other section with passing of the award under Sec.11.

The lands may however, also be acquired under emergency acquisition under Sec.17 under LA Act depending upon the need and requirement. The lands may also be acquired under other land acquisition acts in future if so required during land acquisition process in the diversified areas like coal mining, Power distribution etc.

7.1.1 Formation and activities of Land Acquisition Wing (LAW)

A dedicated Land acquisition group shall be constituted with necessary infrastructure at each project before initiating notification under section 4 of LA Act and till the land acquisition process is completed and land mutated/leased in the name of DVC. This group will interact with the State Govt. for all matters regarding land acquisition. Further, this group will be responsible for mutation of the acquired land as well as ensure vacation/physical possession of the entire acquired land in co-ordination with the R & R wing. The group will also be responsible for safeguarding the acquired land by construction of boundary wall/fencing immediately on possession.

7.1.2 Estate Officer

On setting up of the project, an Estate Officer will be custodian of Estate. The estate officer will also be responsible for preventing any unauthorized encroachment on DVC's property and will be responsible for taking necessary action, if any, as envisaged under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupant) Act 1971 and will exercise the powers as prescribed under the said Act.

7.2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RRAP)

7.2.1 Content of the RRAP

The RRAP will cover the Legal instruments and regulations in force ; Objectives ; Maps ; Community consultation & Participation ; Identification, Categorisation, Publication, Objection & necessary remedial measures of PAP list, Mechanisms to select alternate sites for RC ; Plan for resettlement and rehabilitation ; Estimated cost ; Financial Plan ; Responsibility ; Organisation and Staffing ; Time Table for implementation of RRAP ; and Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements.

The RRAP will be formulated in consultation with the stakeholders through the VDAC and State Government and will be approved by the Collector and DVC before start of the implementation.

7.2.2 Formation of R&R Wing

On notification under section 4 of LA Act by the State Govt. for acquisition of the demarcated land, a dedicated project R & R Group shall be constituted.

7.2.3 Activities of R & R Wings

The R & R wings shall primarily be responsible for preparation of RRAP and its complete effective time bound implementation in the field. The R & R Wing at project site will be responsible for complete implementation of R & R activities in the field and all out interactions with the PAPs, local authorities (Panchayat Pradhans/ Mukhiyas etc.) & State Govt. for formation of VDAC etc. as required for finalization and implementation of RRAP and shall function till completion and closure of RRAP, preparation of Implementation Completion Report (ICR) and evaluation of

activities post completion. The Project site R & R wing shall take necessary action towards approval of budget provision, sanction, clarification etc. All the actions of DVC and reactions of the PAPs/others at the field may immediately be communicated to the corporate office for effective and timely redressal of the same.

Along with above, after formation of R & R Wing at the project site, a fortnightly report may be sent to the concerned Chief Engineer at HQ to monitor the progress of the activities and evaluate timely remedial measures, if required.

To ensure an effective implementation of the plan, the activity modules will be planned, action taken, monitored and necessary corrective measures, if any, required will be immediately taken up.

7.2.4 Welfare Officer/ Project Officer

R & R requires complex mix of skills to address the need of understanding social, cultural and traditional aspects of the people affected due to setting up of the project as also for better communication with PAPs and other stakeholders. To fulfil these objectives, a project officer with necessary sociology/welfare background will be deployed immediately on establishment of Project R & R Group till completion and closure of RRAP.

7.3 Socio Economic Survey (SES)

A detailed socio-economic survey (SES) shall be carried out by a professional agency and completed within a period of 6 (six) months. The SES should be conducted immediately after land boundaries are frozen and after R & R wing formation at project site. SES will be conducted to collect the detailed information of the following :

- i) Project Affected Members of families who are permanently residing, practicing any trade, occupation or vocation in the project affected area.
- ii) Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who are likely to loose their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, occupation, or vocation.
- iii) Project Affected Agricultural labourers or Non-agricultural labourers.
- iv) Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who are having possession of forest lands prior to the commencement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

7.3.1 Informations to be collected

Human resource base of each PAP including age as on date of notification u/s-4 of LA Act. Economic status of each PAP, Ownership of movable and immovable property, deprivation of property including lands, structures, trees, houses either occupied or owned with tenancy rights or even as encroachers, loss of property, loss of access to clientele, loss of jobs due to physical re-location, loss of gainful employment, loss of access to income generating resources, deprivation of community life, community properties and resource base, community amenities and services, socio-cultural relationship/institutions.

7.3.2 Identification and categorization of PAPs

The list of PAPs shall be prepared as part of SES in consultation with project R&R group, and will be guided as per the provision of this policy. Each PAP shall be assigned a unique identification number.

The list for the PAPs losing private land shall be prepared based on the revenue records as on the date of Section 4 notification under LA Act.

The data so collected during SES by the professional agency is to be thoroughly analyzed, verified, screened and further processed with necessary corrective/ remedial measures, in co-ordination and confidence of the PAPs/ VDAC/ Gram Panchayats, State Govt. authorities for preparation of ultimate/ final list of PAPs as per para 3.14 of this policy. The list of PAPs for all nine categories shall be certified by the District Administration (DC/DM/his authorized representative) after publicizing the list inviting objections and examining each case, in a transparent manner.

7.3.3 Finalisation of Benefits and other facilities

The issues related to benefits and other facilities so far elaborated will be the guideline for finalization of different benefits and facilities to be extended to the affected population. Any alteration/modification, if required as per site specific requirement, shall immediately be communicated to the corporate office for further necessary action. If required, services of the specialized social service agencies NGOs having experience in this sector may be hired for drawing proposal for upliftment of the affected society

7.4 Procedure for release of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Benefits

7.4.1 PAP Identity Card

After finalization and categorisation of the PAPs, a laminated identity card containing his unique identification number and category alongwith his photograph and family details will be issued by DVC to facilitate his identification and for reference and availing various facilities. This will be issued immediately at the start of the implementation of the R&R activities.

7.4.2 Opening of Bank Account

Each PAP shall open a joint account in a bank located in the vicinity after issuance of Id – Card for availing the R & R benefits. This account shall be in the joint names of PAP and his/her spouse. In case of unmarried or widow/widower, the PAP shall open the account in his/her own name. DVC will extend necessary support to the PAPs for opening of the bank account.

7.4.3 Signing of agreement

After opening the bank account, each PAP will sign an agreement with DVC in which he/she will undertake acceptance of R&R options as provided in the RRAP as full and final settlement of all R & R obligations and that he/she will not have any further claims towards R&R. All grants including those for resettlement and rehabilitation would be released only on signing of such agreement.

7.4.4 PAP Info Passbook

An Information Passbook giving relevant details of PAP viz. his name, unique identification number assigned to individual PAP, address, family details, details of land and other assets acquired, compensation paid, R&R entitlements etc. would be prepared. The unique identification number assigned to individual PAP would be the reference for all his/her future communication. The passbook will have the photograph of PAP and his/her spouse and will be attested both by the representative of revenue department and DVC. This passbook would also facilitate the PAP in getting the medical benefits under APL/BPL category already introduced by DVC.

7.5 Release of One Time Rehabilitation Benefit.

On signing of the agreement by the PAPs as per para 7.4.3, DVC will deposit RG amount in Bank in joint names of PAP head and his/her spouse immediately on vacation of the acquired land by the PAP and handing over his property free of all encumbrances to DVC. This grant will be used for creation of any asset for enhancing his standard of living and can not be withdrawn otherwise, during the initial 6 months.

7.6 Release of Resettlement and other related grants

On signing of the agreement by the PAPs as per para 7.4.3, DVC shall deposit the various resettlement grants including that of self resettlement, if any (as per the categories and options of the PAPs) immediately on vacation of the acquired land by the PAP and handing over his property free of all encumbrances to DVC.

CHAPTER-VIII

INSTITUTIONAL SET UP

8.1 **Consultation and Participation**

The consultation with PAPs and SES Study Group are vital for assessing their requirement of R & R. This will be done by DVC in a participative manner.

8.1.2 **Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC)**

For institutionalizing the public consultation for preparation and implementation of rehabilitation schemes/RRAPs, in a participative manner, DVC shall establish VDACS for the period of formulation and implementation of RRAP. The members of VDAC may include representatives of PAPs, Gram Panchayats, Block Development Officer, other representatives of State Government etc. Regular meetings shall be held, the records maintained and shared. The VDAC will be established immediately after initiating notifications under section 4 of LA Act and establishment of project R&R Cell and shall continue till the completion and closure of RRAP.

8.1.3 **Self- Help Group (SHG)**

Self-help group is a small voluntary association, generally consisting of 10-20 persons within the age group of 18-60 years. The group members will generate a corpus fund through their regular savings for their capital formation and social mobilization for taking up future income generating activities towards their self-reliant. In case of minor irrigation project or projects taken up for the benefit of disabled, the group may consist of even 5 persons.

8.2 Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation

8.2.1 The R&R activities are the responsibility of the R&R Group. The R&R scheme will be monitored and evaluated periodically during the implementation of R&R plan by R&R Group.

8.2.2 Project R&R Group

The R&R group at site will be in close interaction with the State Authorities during the preparation and implementation of Plan. Although DVC will develop the plots and infrastructure facilities in the Resettlement colony and actively implement the R&R Plan, assistance of the State Authority will be taken for administrative services like allotment of plots etc. Constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State authorities will be maintained. Implementation will be planned, monitored and corrective measures, if required, will be incorporated in the Plan. Apart from the State Govt., the PAPs, the village leader including the Mukhiya/Pradhans will also be consulted and associated during the implementation of the plan. Involvement of R&R group at site will continue till completion of implementation of RRAP, preparation and submission of ICR and evaluation of the completed RRAP.

8.3 Grievance Redressal System

8.3.1 In every project, a Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) comprising of representatives of PAPs, State Government & DVC shall be formed.

8.3.2 Any PAP, if aggrieved for not being offered the admissible benefit as provided for under this Policy, may first move by petition for redressal of its grievance to the VDAC.

8.3.3 In case the aggrieved PAP is not satisfied by the action taken by the VDAC he may prefer an appeal to the Head of the Project.

8.3.4 In case the aggrieved PAP is still not satisfied by the action taken by the Head of the Project, he/she may appeal to the concerned Chief Engineer, DVC, HQ. who will convey the decision of the Corporation which will be final and binding.

8.4 Time schedule for RRAP

8.4.1 Formulation of RRAP

The RRAP will be formulated after finalization and certification of the list of PAPs by the District Administration.

8.4.2 Duration of RRAP

The implementation of RRAP will start after the signing of agreement with the individual PAP. The duration of RRAP will vary between project to project but normally will not exceed the scheduled date of commissioning of the project.

8.4.3 Completion and Closure of R&R activities

On completion of audit the R&R activities would be deemed as completed and the R&R group at the project would be closed and all data pertaining to R&R shall be kept for record at Project Site Authority as well as Corporate Hq. An implementation completion report (ICR) will also be made and shared with the stakeholders.

8.4.4 Social Integration Programme(SIP) Activities

On closure of R&R group, community development requirement, as assessed would be taken under SIP of DVC.

8.4.5 Process Assessment & Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) of RRAP

An audit of the RRAP plan shall be conducted in the form of a Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) study/survey on completion of the plan. Evaluation could be done through the development of a Standard of Living Index (SOLI) and the same will be evaluated pre and post acquisition of affected vs unaffected villages by a professional agency. Audit will also evaluate whether all activities identified in the RRAP have been completed satisfactorily and will give recommendation for necessary modification/corrective measures, if any, for the future projects. Individual PAP-wise data will also be compiled for comparison of his/her pre and post acquisition status and restoration of livelihood.

SPECIMEN PAP IDENTITY CARD

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION			
PROJECT NAME			
DISTRICT			
STATE			
PAP IDENTITY CARD			
NAME			
VILLAGE			
ID-NUMBER			
CATEGORY			
CASTE			
FAMILY MEMBERS			
<u>NAME(S)</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>GENDER</u>	
	SIGNATURE OF NODAL OFFICER R & R WING		
1. SES STUDY			
2. IDENTIFYING THE AFFECTED PEOPLE			

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APL : ABOVE POVERTY LINE

BPL : BELOW POVERTY LINE

BDO : BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

CBO : COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION

CPR : COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

CPI : CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

DDGS: DECENTRALISED DISTRIBUTION GENERATION SCHEME

ESR : EVALUATION STUDY REPORT

EMD: EARNEST MONEY DEPOSIT

FASR: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SELF-RESETTLEMENT

FRG : FIXED RE-SETTLEMENT GRANT

HA : HECTARE

HSO : HOMESTEAD OUSTEE

HFH : HOMESTEAD FOR HOMESTEAD

ITI : INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

ICR : IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION REPORT

ISP : INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER

LA : LAND ACQUISITION

LO : LAND OUSTEE

LAW : LAND ACQUISITION WING

MGR : MERRY GO ROUND

MAW : MINIMUM AGRICULTURAL WAGE

MSA : MONTHLY SUBSISTANCE ALLOWANCE

NGO : NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION

NPRR : NATIONAL POLICY ON RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

O&M : OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

PAP : PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

PIC : PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

PCO : PUBLIC CALL OFFICE

PRT : PROJECT REVIEW TEAM

R&R : RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION

RC : RESETTLEMENT COLONY

RTP : RESETTLEMENT TRANSITION PERIOD

RRAP : RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN

SES : SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

SHG : SELF HELP GROUP

SIE : SOCIAL IMPACT EVALUATION

SC : SCHEDULED CASTE

ST : SCHEDULED TRIBE

SDM : SUB DIVISIONAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

SOLI : STANDARD OF LIVING INDEX

SIP : SOCIAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMME

VDAC : VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WBMR : WATER BOUND MACADUM ROAD