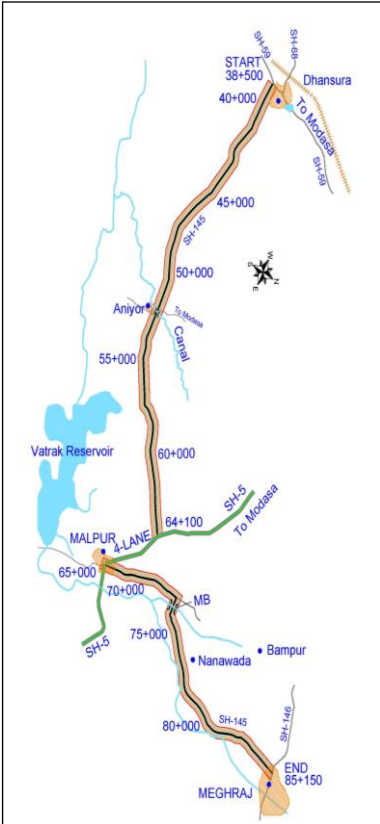


ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT



Gujarat State Highway Project - II



Volume-V: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (DHANSURA - MEGHRAJ)

19th July, 2013

VOLUME-V RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| A. | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 6 |
| 1. | INTRODUCTION..... | 12 |
| 1.1 | PROJECT BACKGROUND..... | 12 |
| 1.2 | RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES..... | 13 |
| 1.3 | RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT | 13 |
| 1.4 | MINIMIZATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS IN FIFTH SCHEDULE AREA | 14 |
| 1.5 | REPORT STRUCTURE..... | 15 |
| 2. | LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK | 16 |
| 2.1 | RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)..... | 16 |
| 2.2 | ENTITLEMENT MATRIX | 17 |
| 3. | SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA | 24 |
| 3.1 | SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE | 24 |
| 4. | IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS | 26 |
| 4.1 | MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS..... | 26 |
| 4.2 | POTENTIAL IMPACTS | 26 |
| 4.3 | IMPACT ON PROPERTIES | 29 |
| 4.4 | SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION | 30 |
| 5. | STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS..... | 33 |
| 5.1 | CONSULTATION | 33 |
| 5.2 | OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS | 33 |
| 6. | OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES..... | 35 |
| 6.1 | ROAD SAFETY ISSUES..... | 35 |
| 6.2 | HIV/AIDS ISSUES | 35 |
| 6.3 | GENDER PLAN..... | 36 |
| 7. | IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS | 37 |
| 7.1 | INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT..... | 37 |
| 8. | RESETTLEMENT BUDGET..... | 49 |
| 8.1 | SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS..... | 49 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 2-1: Entitlement Matrix | 17 |
| Table 4.1: Potential Resettlement Impacts Code | 26 |
| Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts | 27 |
| Table 4.3: Details of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts | 29 |
| Table 4.4: Impacted Properties by Type of Loss | 30 |
| Table 4.5: Type of Structures of Impacted Properties..... | 30 |
| Table 4.6: Assets Loss within the Impacted Properties..... | 30 |
| Table 4.7: Impacted Community Assets | 30 |
| Table 4.8: Distribution of Vulnerable Group | 31 |
| Table 4.9: Age Distribution among PAPs..... | 31 |
| Table 4.10: Education Profile of PAPs | 31 |
| Table 4.11: Occupation Profile of PAPs | 31 |
| Table 4.12: Income Profile of PAFs | 32 |
| Table 5.1: Details of Consultation | 33 |
| Table 5.2: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design | 34 |
| Table 7.1: Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress..... | 41 |
| Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress | 41 |
| Table 7.3: Monitoring of Grievance Redress | 41 |
| Table 7.4: Evaluation Indicators..... | 41 |
| Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule | 48 |
| Table 8.1: RAP Budget..... | 49 |
| Table 8.2: Compensation for Loss of Agricultural Land..... | 49 |
| Table 8.3: Compensation for Impacted Structures..... | 50 |
| Table 8.4: Compensation for Loss of other Assets | 50 |
| Table 8.5: R&R Assistance..... | 50 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1.1: Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor | 13 |
| Figure 1.2: Corridor of Impact | 14 |
| Figure 4.1: Impacted structures within existing RoW..... | 28 |
| Figure 4.2: Impacted structures with Mitigation measures | 28 |
| Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements..... | 38 |
| Figure 7-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism | 43 |

List of Appendices

| |
|--|
| Appendix 1.1: Chainage-wise details of proposed treatment |
| Appendix 1.2: Copy of Gram Sabha resolution |
| Appendix 3.1: Socioeconomic profile of project corridor villages and talukas |
| Appendix 4.1: Census and Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire |
| Appendix 4.2: List of Impacted Properties and Structures |
| Appendix 4.3: GIS Map Representing Impacted Properties |
| Appendix 5.1: Consultation Format: Community Consultation - Discussion Guide |
| Appendix 5.2: Attendance List of Community Consultation |

List of Abbreviations

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| AAGR | - | Average Annual Growth Rate |
| AIDS | - | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| BPL | - | Below Poverty Line |
| CoI | - | Corridor of Impact |
| ESMU | - | Environmental and Social Management Unit |
| FGD | - | Focused Group Discussion |
| GoG | - | Government of Gujarat |
| GSACS | - | Gujarat State Aids Control Society |
| GSHP | - | Gujarat State Highways Project |
| GWSSB | - | Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board |
| Ha | - | Hectare |
| HH | - | Household |
| HIV | - | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HPP | - | HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan |
| Km | - | Kilometre |
| LA | - | Land Acquisition |
| LASA | - | LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. |
| LHS | - | Left Hand Side |
| MDR | - | Major District Road |
| M&E | - | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NGO | - | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NRRP | - | National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy |
| OBC | - | Other Backward Classes |
| OP | - | Operational Policy |
| PAF | - | Project Affected Family |
| PAP | - | Project Affected Person |
| PIU | - | Project Implementation Unit |
| R&BD | - | Roads and Buildings Department |
| R&R | - | Resettlement and Rehabilitation |
| RAP | - | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RHS | - | Right Hand Side |
| RoW | - | Right of Way |
| RPF | - | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| SC | - | Scheduled Caste |
| SH | - | State Highway |
| SIA | - | Social Impact Assessment |
| sq.m | - | Square Meter |
| ST | - | Scheduled Tribe |
| WHH | - | Woman Headed Household |
| WPR | - | Workforce Participation Ratio |

Terms and Definitions

a. **Agricultural land** means land being used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and (iii) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;

- b. **Assistance** refers to the support provided to PAPs in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the project.
- c. **Below poverty line or BPL Family** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time, and those included in the State BPL list in force.
- d. **Compensation** refers to the amount paid under Consent Award as part of The Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, it refers to the amount as given in the Entitlement Matrix for the project.
- e. **Cutoff Date:** the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall be the cutoff date where the land acquisition will be required. For non-titleholders the date of census survey shall be considered as the cutoff date.
- f. **Encroachers** are those person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut-off date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.
- g. **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes “nuclear family” consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.
- h. **Government** refers to the Government of Gujarat.
- i. **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time.
- j. **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare;
- k. **Non-Perennial Crop:** Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.
- l. **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State;
- m. **Perennial Crop:** Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally trees, either grown naturally or by horticultural and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, etc. are perennial crops.
- n. **Project Affected Family (PAF)** means- (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected or involuntarily displaced by the acquisition of land for the project (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area of otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.
- o. **Project Affected Household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project adversely and/or positively.
- p. **Project Affected Persons (PAPs),** any persons who have economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. PAP include those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homestead land in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action. PAPs would be of two broad categories, ‘PAPs with Major Impact’ and ‘PAPs with Minor Impact’.
- a. **Major Impact:** those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party is unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR, 25% or more portion of the property is affected.
- b. **Minor Impact:** all other impacts other than major impact will be treated as minor impacts, OR, those properties where a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.
- q. **Replacement Cost** of the acquired assets and property is the amount required for the affected household to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the open market. Replacement cost will be calculated at R&BD current Schedule of Rates without depreciation. Replacement cost shall be in line with the provisos of the Entitlement Matrix of the project.
- r. **Small farmer** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding upto two hectares or with an irrigated land holding upto one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

- s. **Squatter** means a person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.
- t. **Tenants** are those persons having bonafide tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
- u. **Vulnerable Persons:** persons who are physically challenged, widows, persons above sixty years of age, below-poverty line households and woman-headed household.
- v. **Woman-Headed Household:** A household that is headed by a woman who is the major bread-earner of the household. This woman may be a widow, separated or deserted person.

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Government of Gujarat (GoG) has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), GoG, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394 km length for preparation of detailed project report for inclusion in the first phase of the project. As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads. This RAP is based on the findings of SIA carried out in Dhansura - Meghraj corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

Corridor Description

The total length of the project corridor is 43.05 km. The corridor starts from Dhansura (SH-145) at 38+500 km and joins SH 005 near Sonpur, covering a stretch of nearly 25.60 km. It overlaps with SH-005 for a length of 3.70 km. The corridor reconnects SH-145 (67+700 km) near Malpur and leads towards Meghraj (85+150km) towards Rajasthan border for the length of 17.45 km. The proposed treatment is upgradation of the corridor to two-lane with hard shoulder. The corridor passes through 3 takukas- Dhansura, Malpur and Meghraj, of which Meghraj is part of Fifth schedule area.

Resettlement Action Plan: Objectives

The RAP is prepared to ensure that the affected persons are: (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted, provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and offered choices among them; (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets caused due to the project; (iv) provided assistance (such as shifting allowance, transition allowance, etc.) during relocation and for a transition period, to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and, (v) provided with skill development assistance such as training, in addition to compensation. The objectives of RAP are:

- To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures;
- To present the entitlements and action plan for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods, and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.

Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

The existing RoW along the corridor is 24 m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in

the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)¹ because in the present context, impacts have been assessed up to the CoI. The CoI is 16 m for the proposed corridor, except at 3 locations, where the CoI² is 24m. Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, water-yielding wells, schools, religious structures and agricultural land. The proposed treatment has minimal impact on land and structures.

Resettlement Policy Framework

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated based on the applicable and relevant laws relating to the project and also based on the bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.. RPF suggests avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts by exploring all viable alternative project design. The core principles of RPF are as follows:

- Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees. The broad categorisation of affected persons is (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders.
- The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and its amendments. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement cost and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of publication of notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For non-titleholders, the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by project authority will be considered as cut-off date.
- The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.

Cut-off Date

- Cut-off date for the non-titleholders is 9th May 2012 and for titleholder, the cut-off date will be the date of Section 4(1) notification as per LA Act. 1894.

¹ The Right of Way (RoW) is the lawfully acquired corridor of public land owned by the State Government and administered by R&BD for transit. The CoI is the width required for the actual construction of road, including carriageway, shoulder and embankments.

² Locations where CoI is 24m – (i) km 38+502 to km 38+558 (junction improvement); (ii) km 64+505 to km 64+584 (junction improvement); and (iii) km 83+900 to 84+987 (existing four-lane stretch at Malpur).

Impact on Land and Structures

Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of 16m except at 3 locations, where the CoI³ is 24m. Minimum acquisition and disturbance to the existing features is the prime objective of design. Impacts on sensitive features and settlement areas is minimised through realignment, and CoI approach.

Land Acquisition: A total of 0.58 ha land will be acquired for the geometric improvements, of this 0.47 ha is private agricultural land and 0.11 ha is government land. Geometric improvements of curves trigger land acquisition at four locations (57+594 km to 57+852 km on LHS at Satarda village, 70+672 km to 70+896 km on RHS and 70+999 km to 71+085 km on RHS at Medi Timba, 71+110 km on RHS to 71+148 on RHS at Nanavada village, 74+095 km to 74+290 km on RHS at Parsoda village) in Malpur taluka of Sabarkantha district. Land acquisition and resettlement of the affected persons shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of RPF of the project.

Categories of Impact: Proposed road improvements will impact agricultural land of 6 households, 10 commercial structures (shops) which are of non-titleholders (squatters), boundary wall of 4 residential structures and 4 agricultural lands at curve locations (both are encroachers). No private structures and land are affected in tribal area along the corridor.

Other assets affected within the impacted portion of properties are 12 numbers of private trees, 1 boundary wall, 2 motor pumps, and 1 barbed- wire fencing.

Impact on Cultural Properties and Community Assets: The project will affect 2 community assets (1 hand pump and 1 seating area around tree). Religious structures will not be affected due to the project.

Socio-Economic Profile

Total number of PAHs are 24 wherein 14 are titleholders (TH) and remaining 10 are non-titleholders (NTH). Total 24 PAHs comprises 109 PAPs (based on the household size). Vulnerable groups of affected household are 9 (in which 1 ST, 3 WHH and 5BPL).

Minimization of Resettlement Impact in Fifth Schedule Area

The proposed corridor passes through 3 talukas, of which one taluka, Meghraj is part of Fifth Schedule Area. The project road corridor passes through 6 villages (Iploda, Kamroda, Jashvantpura, Vasna, Meghraj and Prathipura) of Meghraj taluka and among which only Meghraj village is included in the Fifth Schedule Area. Social assessment and consultations⁴ carried out at various levels (state, district, taluka and village level) reveal that tribal hamlets within Meghraj taluka are located alongside Shamlaji - Godhra corridor and are about 5 km away from the proposed project corridor. The proposed road development will not affect any private lands

³ Locations where CoI is 24m – (i) km 38+502 to km 38+558 (junction improvement); (ii) km 64+505 to km 64+584 (junction improvement); and (iii) km 83+900 to 84+987 (existing four-lane stretch at Malpur).

⁴ Free, prior and informed consultation has been carried out various levels (state, district and taluka levels) with various stakeholders including government functionaries, panchayats, village community, and social activists, etc. Procedure and other details of FPIC have been discussed in Tribal Development Plan.

belonging to the scheduled tribes residing within Meghraj taluka⁵. One hand pump located at km 79+025 in Meghraj taluka will be affected. The design for the proposed corridor has been worked out within the available RoW of 24 m to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The impact on land has been fully avoided in Meghraj Taluka. There are no forest lands with traditional rights impacted along the Talukas forming part of the Scheduled Areas. Impacts on forest resources along these corridors are limited to the felling of roadside tree plantations within the RoW. For each of the tribal villages along the corridor, R&BD has convened meetings of the Gram Sabha, wherein resolutions accorded no-objection for felling of the trees / protected forests after confirmation that (i) there are no forest dwellers with traditional forest rights and (ii) there are no recognized forest rights of the ST communities. An exclusive IPDP has been prepared for those corridors which pass through Fifth Schedule Area.

Public Consultations

Five public consultation meetings were held along the project corridor with road side communities to obtain their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. The consultations have provided inputs towards mitigation of impacts, improvement in designs, and preparation of resettlement plan and its implementation. Based on the suggestions design modifications including curve improvement, provision of road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc has been carried out.

Implementation Arrangement

Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU): The Chief Engineer at PIU will be overall head of the project. An ESMU will be set up by R&BD within the PIU to look into the social and environmental aspects of the project and will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting.

ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions⁶ will be responsible for E&S activities.

Implementation Support by NGO

RAP will be implemented by the ESMU with support from a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) which will be selected as part of the project. The roles and responsibilities of NGO are summarized as follows:

- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
- Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
- Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;

⁵ One shop located at km 47+780 (within Dhansura taluka) owned by an ST household will be affected.

⁶ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

- Prepare the micro plans;
- Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
- Provide support for implementation of RAP;
- Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAFs;
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
- Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time;
- Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants;
- Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development;
- Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;
- Submit monthly progress reports to ESMU;
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,
- Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the district level will be constituted to hear the complaints of project affected persons and resolve the same. The process will promote settlement of disputes and reduce litigation. GRC will be set up at the district level with District Collector as head. The following persons will be the members of GRC:

- District Collector or his designated representative of at least the rank of Assistant District Collector (preference would be given to women officers);
- The District Development Officer of the Department of Revenue;
- The Executive Engineer, PIU;

GRC will be responsible for the following: (i) Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R and LA; (ii) Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time; (iii) Inform PIU about any serious cases; and (iv) Report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions of the PIU.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards will be carried out by the PIU with support of Project Management Consultant/Supervision Consultant. Towards enhancing the quality of RAP/IPDP implementation, in addition to the internal monitoring by the PIU, external monitoring will be done by a third-party agency or Project Management Consultant (PMC) for technical as well as environmental/social aspects.

Public Consultation and Disclosure

In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary, translated in Gujarati language will be

disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gujarat.gov.in>).

RAP Implementation Schedule

The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months⁷. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and afterwards, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

Table: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities

| Sl.No. | Major Activities | Months |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1. | NGO in place | 1 st month |
| 2. | GRC in place | 2 nd month |
| 3. | Information campaign and community consultation | 2 nd month onwards till 24 th month [on 6-month interval] |
| 4. | Compensation / R&R / Clearance of Col | 2 nd month onwards – to complete by 5 th month |
| 5. | Awareness on Road Safety | 3 rd month onwards – every alternate month till 24 th month |
| 6. | External monitoring | 2 nd month onwards – every 6 month till 24 th month |

Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget include components such as compensation for land, compensation for structure (private property, cultural property and community assets), R&R assistance and contingency to cover unforeseen / unanticipated costs. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the corridor is INR 1.77 million.

Apart from this, an amount of INR 29.6 million is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP implementing NGO, monitoring and evaluation, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, etc., for all the project corridors to be taken up in the first phase. Escalation of these components have been considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 31.7 million and for Year-II, the amount is INR 33.9 million.

⁷ The construction tenure of individual corridors ranges from 18 months to 30 months spread across an overall period of 36 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 36 months for the RAP implementing NGO.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. Government of Gujarat (GoG) has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impacts, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394 km length for detailed project report (DPR) preparation. As part of DPR preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads.

2. The total corridor length is 43.05 km with RoW of 24 m. The present configuration of existing corridor is intermediate and single lane which is proposed to be widened to a standard two lane facility. Chainage-wise details of proposed treatment are given in Appendix 1.1. Cross-sections are designed accommodating the proposed road improvement within the available RoW, avoiding land acquisition to the extent possible.

3. This report presents the RAP, prepared based on the findings of the SIA carried out along Dhansura - Meghraj corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

1.1.1 Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor

4. The corridor starts from Dhansura (SH-145) at 38+500 km and joins SH 005 near Sonpur, covering a stretch of 25.60 km. It overlaps with SH-005 for about 3.70 km and reconnects SH-145 (67+700 km) near Malpur. From Malpur it connects Meghraj (85+150 km) leading towards Rajasthan border covering a total of 43.05 km. The corridor passes through three talukas of Dhansura, Malpur and Meghraj which include 30 villages and 2 towns of Sabarkantha district.

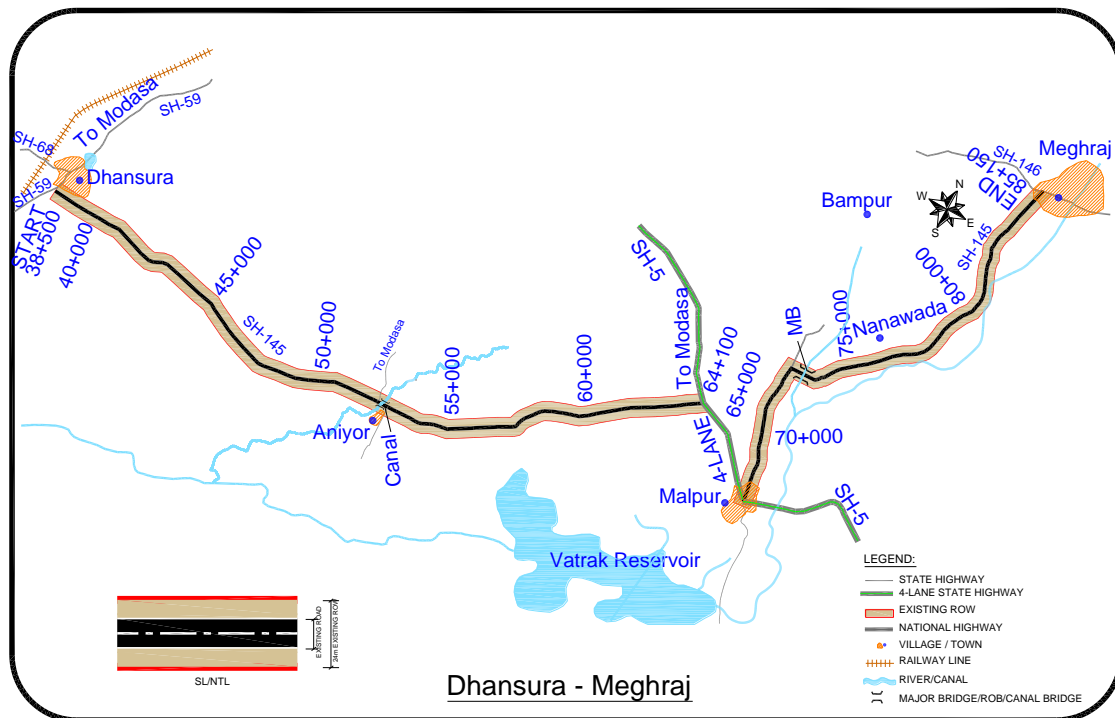


Figure 1.1: Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor

1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES

5. The RAP is prepared to ensure that the affected persons are: (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted, provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and offered choices among them; (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets caused due to the project; (iv) provided assistance (such as shifting allowance, transition allowance, etc.) during relocation and for a transition period, to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and, (v) provided with skill development assistance such as training, in addition to compensation. The objectives of RAP are:

- To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures;
- To present the entitlements and action plan for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods, and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.

1.3 RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

6. The existing RoW along the corridor is 24 m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties

within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)⁸ because in the present context, impacts have been assessed up to the CoI. The CoI is 16 m for the proposed corridor, except at 3 locations, where the CoI⁹ is 24m. Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, water-yielding wells, schools, religious structures and agricultural land. The proposed treatment has minimal impact on land and structures.

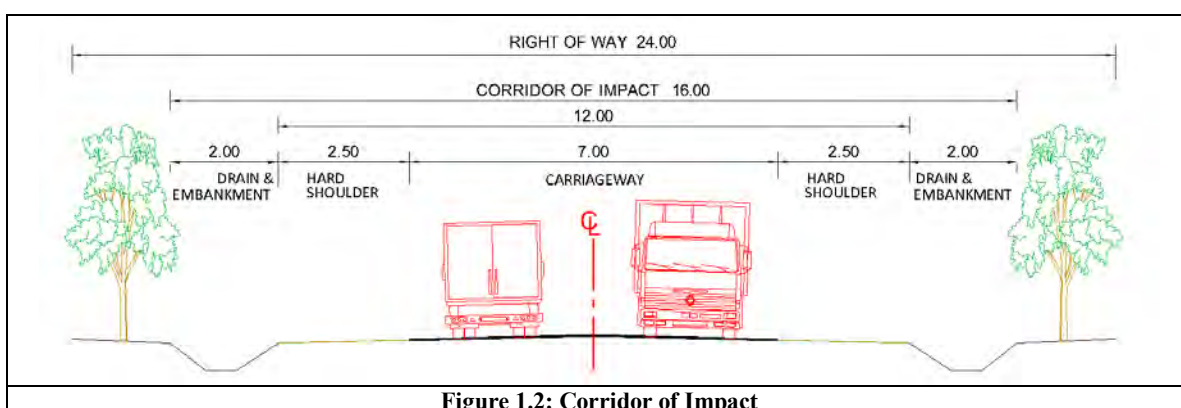


Figure 1.2: Corridor of Impact

1.4 MINIMIZATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS IN FIFTH SCHEDULE AREA

7. The proposed corridor passes through 3 talukas, of which one taluka, Meghraj is part of Fifth Schedule Area. Meghraj taluka comprises 129 villages, of which 70 are declared as Fifth Schedule Area. The project road corridor passes through 6 villages (Iploda, Kamroda, Jashvantpura, Vasna, Meghraj and Prathipura) of Meghraj taluka and among which only Meghraj village is included in the Fifth Schedule Area. Social assessment and consultations¹⁰ carried out at various levels (state, district, taluka and village level) reveal that tribal hamlets within Meghraj taluka are located alongside Shamlaji - Godhra corridor and are about 5 km away from the proposed project corridor. The proposed road development will not affect any private lands belonging to the scheduled tribes residing within Meghraj taluka¹¹. One hand pump located at km 79+025 in Meghraj taluka will be affected. The design for the proposed corridor has been worked out within the available RoW of 24 m to minimize land acquisition

⁸ The Right of Way (RoW) is the lawfully acquired corridor of public land owned by the State Government and administered by R&BD for transit. The CoI is the width required for the actual construction of road, including carriageway, shoulder and embankments.

⁹ Locations where CoI is 24m – (i) km 38+502 to km 38+558 (junction improvement); (ii) km 64+505 to km 64+584 (junction improvement); and (iii) km 83+900 to 84+987 (existing four-lane stretch at Malpur).

¹⁰ Free, prior and informed consultation has been carried out various levels (state, district and taluka levels) with various stakeholders including government functionaries, panchayats, village community, and social activists, etc. Procedure and other details of FPIC have been discussed in Tribal Development Plan.

¹¹ One shop located at km 47+780 (within Dhansura taluka) owned by an ST household will be affected.

and resettlement impacts. The impact on land has been fully avoided in Meghraj Taluka. There are no forest lands with traditional rights impacted along the Talukas forming part of the Scheduled Areas. Impacts on forest resources along these corridors are limited to the felling of roadside tree plantations within the RoW. For each of the tribal villages along the corridor, R&BD has convened meetings of the Gram Sabha, wherein resolutions accorded no-objection for felling of the trees / protected forests after confirmation that (i) there are no forest dwellers with traditional forest rights and (ii) there are no recognized forest rights of the ST communities. Copy of Grama Sabha Resolution is given in Appendix 1.2. An exclusive IPDP has been prepared for those corridors which pass through Fifth Schedule Area.

8. Special provisions have been included in the Entitlement Matrix (refer Table 2-1: Entitlement Matrix) for affected persons belonging to the ST community. The special provisions are in addition to the entitlements common for all categories of affected persons. The entitlements include, training assistance for income generation, grant for those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood source, financial assistance against loss of customary rights/usage of forest produce.

1.5 REPORT STRUCTURE

9. The present RAP document has been structured into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1 - Introduction:** details about the proposed project, rationale and objectives of RAP;
- **Chapter 2 - Legal and Policy Framework:** provides an overview of the RPF and also gives details about affected categories of project and the Entitlement Matrix;
- **Chapter 3 - Socio Economic Profile of the Project Area:** describes socio-economic profile of the project area, and a brief account of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population;
- **Chapter 4 - Impact on People and Community Assets:** presents the nature and extent of impact on various properties alongside the corridor and the socio-economic profile of the affected population;
- **Chapter 5 - Stakeholder Consultations:** key outcomes of consultations carried out along the corridor and the ways in which the concerns and suggestions of the community were integrated into the project design are presented;
- **Chapter 6 – Other Social Issues:** provides details of issues related to gender, road safety and HIV/AIDS;
- **Chapter 7- Implementation Arrangements:** describes the institutional arrangement for the smooth implementation of RAP and the roles and responsibilities of various officials; and
- **Chapter 8 - Resettlement Budget:** the compensation for affected land and structures, other assets (trees, water tap, and gate), and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix.

2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

10. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated based on the applicable and relevant laws relating to the project and also based on the bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. The RPF is based on the principle that affected people should be in a better-off position or at least at the same level as compared to the pre-project scenario. The RPF will guide in the effective management of social impacts caused by the proposed project. RPF ensures greater acceptability of the project among the community and is expected to facilitate effective communication. The RPF provides the following:

- Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees. The broad categorisation of affected persons is (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders.
- The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- Adverse impacts would be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project design. Where the impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted for retaining or upgrading their standard of living.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and its amendments. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement cost and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of publication of notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For non-titleholders, the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by project authority will be considered as cut-off date.
- The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- Vulnerable groups will be identified and given additional support and assistance in re-establishing or enhancing livelihood.
- Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.
- Information related to the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be established to ensure consistent implementation of resettlement activities planned under the project including third party monitoring.

2.2 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

11. The Entitlement Matrix proposed for the project is presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Entitlement Matrix

| Code | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Entitlement | Remarks |
|------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 1A | Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets | Loss of land and assets | Land owner(s) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at “actual market values”. 2. Option for compensation of residual unviable land parcels¹². 3. Registration and stamp duty charges (currently applicable) for the land acquired. 4. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, shall be borne by the project. 5. Replacement of water-yielding bores shall be done subject to availability of water in the remaining landholding or anywhere near the beneficiary land in consultation with the affected community. If water is not available, replacement cost of the bore-well at rates decided on case-by-case (without depreciation) based on Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB) Schedule of Rates. 6. Financial assistance for replacement of Cattle shed: One-time financial assistance of Rs.15000 for displaced households. 7. In case land owners become landless or marginal, financial assistance equivalent to 12 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation shall be determined as per LA Act, 1894. Difference, if any, between the compensation award as per the LA Act, 1894 and the market value, shall be paid by the project in the form of assistance. The updated Guideline / Jantri values will be adopted for determination of actual market value for the specific land parcel to be acquired. 2. Compensation for Timber Trees shall be decided by Forest Department, Gujarat. Compensation for perennial trees and standing crops shall be decided by Agriculture and Cooperation Department, Government of Gujarat. 3. The rates for determination of assistances and compensation shall be revised annually during the project implementation period. The revision shall be effected from the 1st day of April every year. The real value of monetary compensation and assistance shall be assessed as follows: (i) Compensation for land shall be based on updated Jantri value; (ii) Compensation for structures/assets shall be based on updated Schedule of Rates; and (iii) Allowances and assistances shall be based on Consumer Price Index (CPI), updated 1st of April every year. In case, if Jantri Value or Schedule of Rates is not updated by the 1st of April, compensation and assistance shall be provided based on existing rates. Differences if any, between the existing rates and the updated rates will be provided by the project after |

¹² Less than 0.4ha in case of irrigated land and less than 1ha in case of non-irrigated land

| Code | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Entitlement | Remarks |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | <p>in a month), as subsistence allowance.</p> <p>8. Ex-gratia assistance of Rs.20000 for land owners losing upto 500 sq.m of land in lieu of all other benefits.</p> <p>9. In case of severance of agricultural land, an additional grant of 10 percent of the amount paid for land acquisition.</p> <p>10. Advance notice of 4 months to harvest standing crops.</p> <p>11. Crop/tree damage compensation as assessed by the concerned Government Departments.</p> <p>12. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p> | publication of the updated rates. |
| 1B | Titleholder – Residential Structure | Loss of structure | Land / structure owner(s) | <p>1. Compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>2. Affected structures of size less than 20 sq.m., which are fully affected or if rendered unviable, shall have option to compensation equivalent to cost of provision of residential structure of size 20 sq.m.</p> <p>3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000.</p> <p>4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p> | 1. Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation. |
| 1C | Titleholder-Commercial/ | Loss of | Land / structure | 1. Compensation at replacement cost | 1. Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be |

| Code | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Entitlement | Remarks |
|------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | industrial Structure | structure | owner(s) | <p>determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>2. Affected structures of size less than 10 sq.m which are fully affected, or rendered unviable, shall have option to compensation equivalent to cost of provision of commercial structure, of size 10 sq.m.</p> <p>3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000.</p> <p>4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p> | estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation. |
| 1D | Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure | Loss of structure | Land / structure owner(s) | 1. The entitlement provisions that shall be higher among 1B and 1C shall be provided. | |
| 2A | Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure | Loss of structure | Individual / Household | <p>1. For tenants (residential category) requiring relocation, rental allowance for 6 months at the rate of Rs.1000/month in rural areas and Rs.1500/month in urban areas, if the structure is fully affected or the unaffected part of the structure is unviable.</p> <p>2. For tenants (commercial/industrial category), requiring relocation, rental allowance for 6 months at the rate of Rs.1500/month in rural areas and Rs.2000/month in urban areas, if the structure is fully affected or the</p> | |

| Code | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Entitlement | Remarks |
|------|--|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | <p>unaffected part of the structure is unviable.</p> <p>3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5000.</p> <p>4. For impacts to structures constructed by the EP, compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p> | |
| 3A | Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial | Loss of structure | Individual / Household | <p>12. Compensation for impacted structures at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation (or)</p> <p>13. (i) Costs towards land and house construction (of area as applicable to EWS housing scheme in Gujarat), for residential squatters (ii) Costs towards land and shop construction (of 100 sq ft area) for commercial squatters, whichever is higher among 3A.1 and 3A.2.</p> <p>14. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5000..</p> <p>15. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority.</p> | <p>1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat. <p>2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.</p> |
| 3B | Encroachers | Loss of Assets | Household | <p>1. Ex-gratia for impacted assets at replacement cost.</p> <p>2. Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 4 months in which</p> | |

| Code | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Entitlement | Remarks |
|------|--|--------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | to remove assets (except trees), and harvest standing crops, if any | |
| 4A | Additional support to vulnerable groups | | Individual / Household | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority (or) 2. Lump sum amount of Rs.15000 as grant to those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood sources. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat 2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required. |
| 5A | Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers | Loss of livelihood | Individual | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority. (or) 2. Lump sum Financial assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month), to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat. 2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required. |

| Code | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Entitlement | Remarks |
|------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| 6A | Community Assets | Loss of community assets | Community | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Resources such as cultural properties and community assets shall be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community. Adequate safety measures, particularly for pedestrians and children, landscaping of community common areas, improved drainage, roadside rest areas, etc shall be provided in design of the highways. | |
| 7A | Scheduled Tribes | Loss of land, structure or both | Household | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at the actual market value based on the latest Jantri values. In the event of the latest Jantri values not being equivalent to market rates due to lack of evidence of recent land transactions, enhanced cash compensation for land equivalent to 1.5 times of latest Jantri value of affected tribal land parcel. Entitled for assistance applicable for vulnerable groups. Additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages towards the loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce. | |
| 8A | Disruption | Temporary Impact | Owner(s) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for temporary use of land or structures outside Right of Way for construction activities shall be made by the Contractor. The use of such land or structure, compensation for the temporary occupation/use of lands and restoration post completion of the occupation shall be through written agreement between | As laid down in Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document. |

| Code | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Entitlement | Remarks |
|------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|---------|
| | | | | land/structure owner and the contractor. 2. Temporary access would be provided, where necessary. | |
| 9A | Unforeseen impacts | | | 1. Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Policy. | |

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

3.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

16. The chapter presents the socio-economic profile of talukas and villages/settlements abutting the Dhansura - Meghraj corridor. The project corridor passes through Dhansura, Meghraj and Malpur Talukas of Sabarkantha district covering a total length of nearly 43.05 km. The project corridor abuts 30 villages and 2 towns with a population of 58,780 as per Census 2001¹³. Meghraj Taluka is part of Fifth Schedule area. Summary of demographic details of talukas and villages are given in Appendix 3.1.

17. **Population Distribution:** The project area talukas comprise a total population of 3.71 lakh as per 2011 census with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 1.4%. The settlements abutting the project corridor account for nearly 18% of the total taluka level population. The 2 towns of Meghraj and Malpur comprise nearly 28% of the total population residing along the corridor.

18. **Household Size:** These settlements have 11,563 households with an average household size of 5.1 as per census 2001.

19. **Population Composition:** 14% of the population is below 6 years of age-group. The average sex ratio for project area talukas was 941 as per 2001 census which increased to 950, as per 2011 census. The corresponding figure was 923 in project corridor villages, according to 2001 census.

20. **Social Characteristics:** The average literacy rate for project area talukas was 62% as per 2001 census which increased to 72%, as per 2011 census. The male literacy rate at taluka level is 85% against the female literacy rate of 59%. The corresponding figures in 2001 for the settlements abutting the corridor were 72% with a male literacy of 84% against the female literacy rate of 59%.

21. **Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe:** Population belongs to SC and ST community at the taluka level is 22% of the total population. The share of SC community is 17% whereas that of ST community is 5%. Meghraj is a tribal taluka and is included as part of Fifth schedule area. The major tribes residing in this taluka are Bhil and Nayak.

¹³ Census 2011 information at village level is not yet published and relevant details at Taluka level has been given in Appendix 3.1.

22. **Occupational Structure:** As per the census 2001, there were 1.57 lakh total workers in the project area talukas. The total workers constituted 70% main workers¹⁴ and 30% marginal workers¹⁵. Further, 51% of the workers comprise cultivators and 24% are engaged in other sectors¹⁶.

23. **Workforce Participation Rate (WPR):** As per the census 2001, the WPR for the project area talukas was 49%, which is higher than the state (41%) and district figure (40%). The female WPR was 28% as against male WPR of 54%. The average WPR for Project corridor settlements is 30% which is lower than the talukas WPR.

¹⁴ Main workers: those who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e., those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (or six months) or more during the year.

¹⁵ Marginal workers: those who worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but did not work for a major part of the year, i.e., those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months).

¹⁶ Other Workers: all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are 'Other Workers'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'

4. IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

4.1 MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

24. The proposed road improvement will be carried out within the available RoW of 24 m throughout the corridor, except at four locations where land outside RoW is required to be acquired for geometric improvements. A total of 0.58 ha of land outside RoW will be acquired, of which 0.47 ha is private land and 0.11 ha government land. Efforts have been made to minimize any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed CoI and impacts in tribal taluka Meghraj by way of limiting geometric improvements within the existing RoW.

4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

25. A total of 0.47 ha of agricultural land belonging to 6 households will be affected due to curve improvement at 4 locations (57+594km to 57+852km on LHS, 70+672km to 70+896km on RHS, 70+999km to 71+148km on RHS, 74+095km to 74+290km on RHS) respectively in Satarda, Medi Timba, Nanavada village and Parsoda village in Malpur taluka. An area of 0.11 ha of government land will be transferred.

26. Other than this boundary walls of 4 residential structures and agricultural land of 4 household at curve locations (both are encroachers), 10 commercial structures (shops and squatters), and 2 community assets will be affected due to the proposed improvement. Two community assets impacted are 1 seating area around tree (at 55+775) and 1 hand pump at chainage 79+025.

27. Other assets affected within the impacted portion of properties are 12 numbers of private trees, 1 boundary wall, 2 motor pumps, and 1 barbed- wire fencing.

28. The potential resettlement impacts and respective categories of affected population are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Potential Resettlement Impacts Code

| Sr. No. | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Numbers |
|---------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1A | Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets | Loss of land and assets | Land owner(s) | Agricultural land of 6 households (0.047 ha of agricultural land) |
| 1B | Titleholder – Residential Structure | Loss of structure | Land / structure owner(s) | 4 boundary walls of houses |
| 1C | Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure | Loss of structure | Land / structure owner(s) | Nil |
| 1D | Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure | Loss of structure | Land / structure owner(s) | Nil |
| 2A | Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure | Loss of structure | Individual / Household | Nil |
| 3A | Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial | Loss of structure | Individual / Household | 10 commercial structures (shops) |

| Sr. No. | Category of PAP | Type of Impact | Unit of Entitlement | Numbers |
|---------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 3B | Encroacher | Loss of structures / Assets | Land owner(s) | 8 Households (boundary walls of 4 houses and agricultural lands of 4 HH) |
| 4A | Additional support to vulnerable groups | | Individual / Household | 9 Households (BPL-5, WHH-3, ST-1) |
| 5A | Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers | Loss of livelihood | Individual | |
| 6A | Community Assets | Loss of community assets | Community | 1 Seating area around tree and 1 Hand pump |
| 7A | Scheduled Tribes | Loss of land, structure or both | Household | 1 commercial structure (shop) |
| 8A | Disruption | Temporary Impact | Owner(s) | -- |
| 9A | Unforeseen impacts | | | -- |

4.2.1 Cut-Off date

29. Cut-off date for the non-titleholders is 9th May 2012 and for titleholder, the cut-off date will be the date of Section 4(1) notification as per LA Act. 1894.

4.2.2 Overview of Design Modifications

30. The concerns raised by the community have been documented and discussed in detail with the Design Team. The views and suggestions of the community have been integrated into the road design wherever feasible. This includes road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, provision for parking spaces, provision for retaining wall at road section traversing water bodies, limiting curve improvements within the existing RoW etc.

31. Efforts have been made to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the RoW. Impact to structures has been minimised by adopting the CoI and careful design approaches. Table 4.2 summarizes the number of structures saved with design modification.

Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts

| S. No. | Chainage | Design Interventions | Structures Saved |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 | 45+300 | Shift in alignment to save hand pump coming in CoI | 1 |
| 2 | 49+400 | Shift in alignment to save 1 building structure | 1 |
| 3 | 53+760 | Alignment shift to protect 1 well within the CoI | 1 |
| 4 | 55+750 to 55+900 | 7 Houses, 1 temple boundary wall, 1 very old hanuman temple, 1 community sitting area, 1 bus stop and 1 tube well are protected by applying COI approach. 2 shops are affected, difficult to minimize the impact. | 12 |
| 5 | 71+575 to 71+690 | Boundary wall of 3 Houses falling within the CoI saved by shifting alignments | 3 |
| 6 | 71+850 | 1 Well saved by shift in alignment | 1 |
| 7 | 73+650 to 73+800 | 4 House boundary walls, 1 temple, and 1 water tank saved by shifting alignment | 6 |
| 8 | 73+850 to 73+865 | 1 House saved with alignment shift within RoW Boundary wall of 1 house getting affected after design intervention | 1 |
| 9 | 73+910 to 73+915 | 1 house and cattle shed saved with shifting alignment within RoW | 2 |
| 10 | 78+475 to 78+490 | 1 Public well and 1 temple/shed saved with alignment shift and reducing formation width | 2 |
| 11 | 79+400 | 1 Bore well saved with alignment shift and reducing the Carriageway width | 1 |
| 12 | 84+050 | 1 hand pump saved with shifting alignment | 1 |
| Total Structures Saved | | | 32 |

32. The extent of minimization of impacts on properties and structures in Aniyor Kampa village is shown in Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2. The figures show the impacted properties

within RoW and mitigation measures adopted from km 55+700 to 55+900 for protecting the structures and temple within RoW respectively.

33. Within this 200 m stretch, 17 structures and 4 trees located within the RoW were affected with the initial road design. Out of this, 15 structures and 3 trees have been saved by adopting mitigation measures such as shifting of alignment and limiting the impact upto CoI.

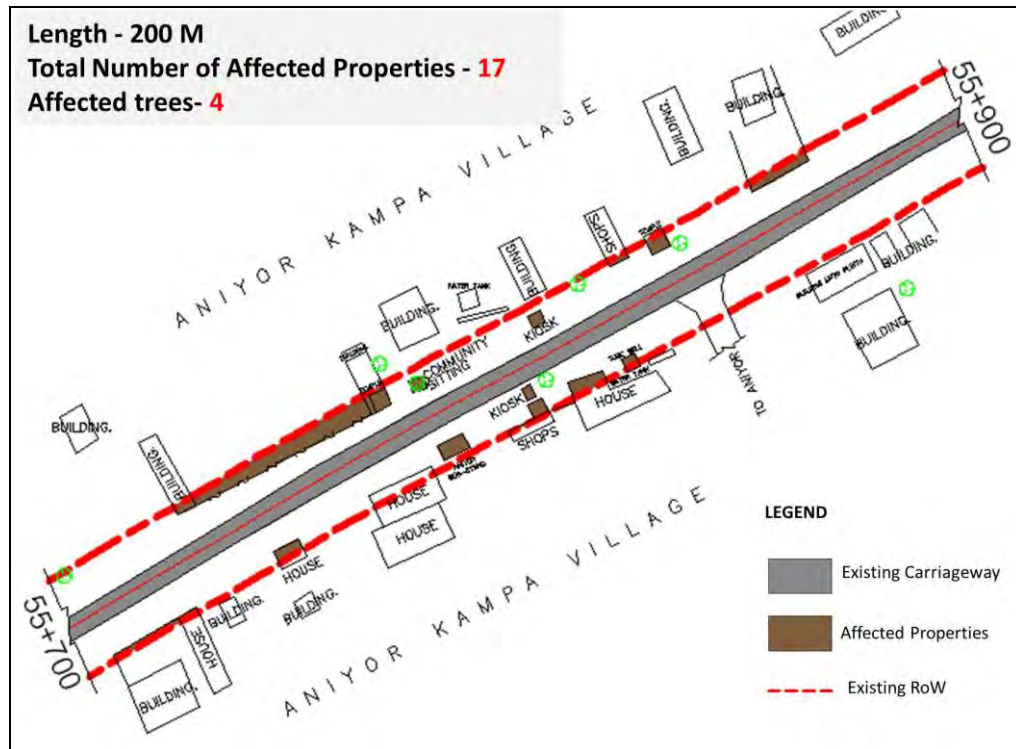


Figure 4.1: Impacted structures within existing RoW

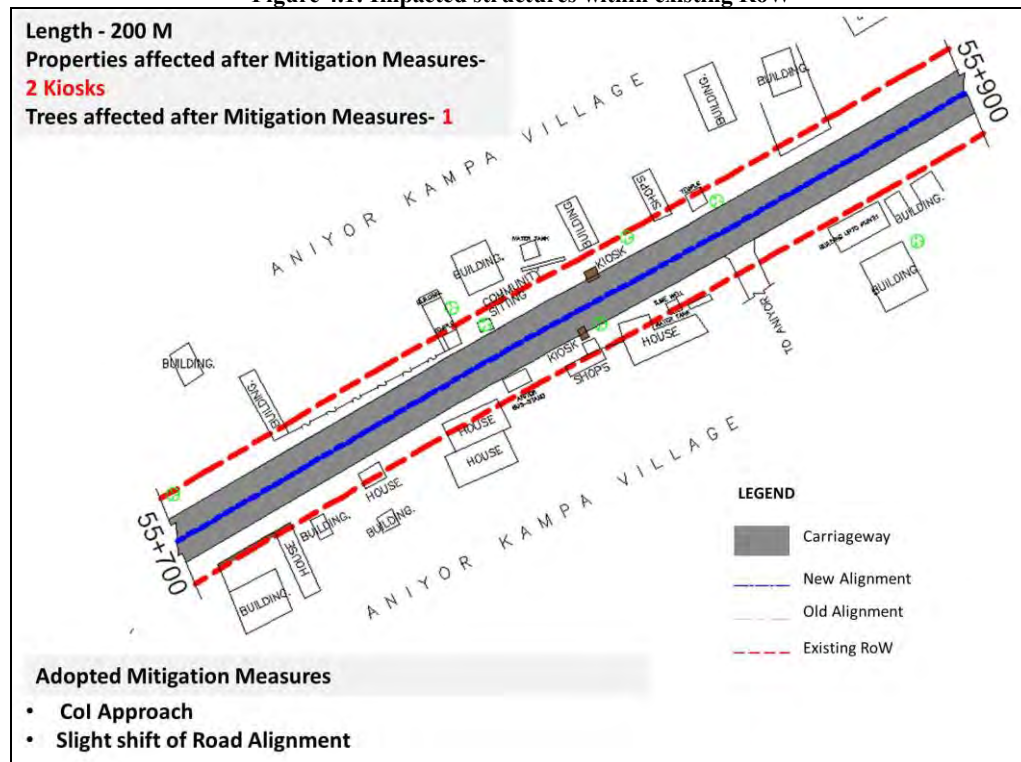


Figure 4.2: Impacted structures with Mitigation measures

4.2.3 Videography of the Project Corridor

34. Videography along the project corridor, covering the entire RoW was carried out on 05.05.2012, prior to the conduct of the census surveys. This exercise formed the basis for the inventory of non-titleholders.

4.2.4 Census and Socio-Economic Surveys

35. The Census survey was carried out for all affected households within the CoI and detailed socio-economic survey has been carried out on representative basis. The census and socio-economic surveys were carried out on 8.05.2012 and 9.05.2012 for all the 24 affected households. The surveys were administered through a structured questionnaire (Appendix 4.1). Data was collected for each affected property, the details were documented and photographs of structures were taken. The list of impacted structures is enclosed in Appendix 4.2 along with map (Appendix 4.3). The findings of the survey has been analyzed and presented in succeeding sections. The survey information provided a baseline assessment of potential impacts on affected households and formed the basis for estimating the entitlement-based resettlement budget.

4.3 IMPACT ON PROPERTIES

4.3.1 Major and Minor Impacts

36. Impact on the affected properties has been classified into major and minor, as defined below:

- **Major impact:** includes those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party is unable to live / do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR 25% or more portion of the property is affected.
- **Minor impact:** includes all impacts other than major impacts, OR those properties where only a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.

37. Details of properties with level of impacts have been presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Details of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts

| Type of Loss | Total Affected Properties | Major Impact | | | Minor Impact | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | Titleholder | Non-titleholder | Total | Titleholder | Non-titleholder | Total |
| Residential | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Commercial | 10 | - | 10 | 10 | - | - | - |
| Agricultural Land | 10 | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Total | 24 | - | 10 | 10 | 14 | - | 14 |

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.3.2 Type of Loss

38. Built-up structure will be affected for 12 properties and 2 properties will have impacts on both land and structure. Apart from these built up structures, 10 agriculture land parcels will also be affected due to the project intervention (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Impacted Properties by Type of Loss

| Type of Loss | Major Impact | | | | Minor Impact | | | | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|------|------------------|-------|--------------|------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Structure | Land | Structure & land | Total | Structure | Land | Structure & land | Total | |
| Residential | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Commercial | 10 | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Agricultural Land | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 10 | - | - | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 24 |

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.3.3 Type of Structures

39. Out of the 14 affected structures, 1 is pucca, 3 are semi-pucca and 10 are kutcha structures (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Type of Structures of Impacted Properties

| Type of Loss | Major Impact | | | | Minor Impact | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------|-------|--------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Pucca | Semi-Pucca | Kutcha | Total | Pucca | Semi-Pucca | Kutcha | Total |
| Residential | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Commercial | - | 1 | 9 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | - | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.3.4 Loss of Other Assets

40. Losses of other assets within the impacted properties are listed in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Assets Loss within the Impacted Properties

| Type of Assets | Number |
|---------------------|--------|
| Tree | 12 |
| Motor Pump | 2 |
| Boundary Wall | 1 |
| Barbed Wire Fencing | 1 |

4.3.5 Impact on Cultural Properties and Community Assets

41. The proposed road improvement will affect 2 community assets. One seating area around tree located at km 55+780 (in Aniyor Kampa village), which is partially impacted and one hand pump at km 79+025. Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Impacted Community Assets

| Type of Assets | Number |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Seating Area around Tree | 1 |
| Hand pump | 1 |

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

42. Socio-economic survey has been carried out for all the affected structures. There are 109 project affected persons (PAPs) belonging to 24 project affected families (PAFs). Out of the 109 PAPs, 55 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analysed and presented in the ensuing sections.

43. **Social Category:** Out of the 24 PAFs, 7 belong to SC community, 10 to Other Backward Castes (OBC), 6 to general category and 1 to ST community.

44. **Woman Headed Households:** There are 3 woman-headed households among the total affected households.

45. **Vulnerable Group:** There are 9 vulnerable PAFs. This includes 5 BPL, 1 ST and 3 woman-headed household (1 WHH which is also categorized under BPL)

Table 4.8: Distribution of Vulnerable Group

| Vulnerable Category | Number | Percent |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Woman Headed Households | 3 | 33.3 |
| BPL | 5 | 55.6 |
| Schedule Tribe | 1 | 11.1 |
| Physically Challenged | 0 | 0 |
| Headed by aged person >above 60 years | 0 | 0 |

46. **Age and Sex composition:** Almost 34% of PAPs fall in the age group of 25-45 (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Age Distribution among PAPs

| Age Groups | Major Impact | | Minor Impact | | Total | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| < 6 yrs | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| 6-14 yrs | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| 15-24 yrs | 2 | - | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 25-45 yrs | 9 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 20 | 17 |
| 46-60 yrs | 3 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 10 |
| > 60 yrs | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Total | 20 | 15 | 35 | 39 | 55 | 54 |

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

47. **Education Profile:** Nearly 8% of the population are graduates and 24% are having primary school level of education (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Education Profile of PAPs

| Education Levels | Major Impact | | Minor Impact | | Total | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Illiterate | 9 | 25.7 | 14 | 18.9 | 23 | 21.1 |
| Primary | 10 | 28.6 | 16 | 21.6 | 26 | 23.9 |
| Middle School | 7 | 20.0 | 14 | 18.9 | 21 | 19.3 |
| Secondary | 4 | 11.4 | 16 | 21.6 | 20 | 18.3 |
| Higher Secondary | 3 | 8.6 | 5 | 6.8 | 8 | 7.3 |
| Vocational | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Graduation and Above | 2 | 5.7 | 7 | 9.5 | 9 | 8.3 |
| Technical | - | - | 2 | 2.7 | 2 | 1.8 |
| Total | 35 | 100 | 74 | 100 | 109 | 100 |

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

48. **Occupation Profile:** 62% of the PAPs are farmers/ cultivators and 26% are agricultural labourers (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Occupation Profile of PAPs

| Occupation | Major Impact | | Major Impact | | Total | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Artisans | 1 | 12.5 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Farmer | 4 | 50 | 17 | 65.4 | 21 | 61.8 |
| Agriculture Labour | - | - | 9 | 34.6 | 9 | 26 |
| Govt. Service | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Private Service | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Housemaid | 1 | 12.5 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Others | 2 | 25 | - | - | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 8 | 100.0 | 26 | 100 | 34 | 100 |

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

49. **Income Profile:** 42% of the PAFs earn less than or equal to Rs. 5000 a month.

Table 4.12: Income Profile of PAFs

| Monthly Income | Major Impact | Major Impact |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Less than 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| 2001-5000 | 6 | 4 |
| 5001-8000 | 5 | 3 |
| 8001-11000 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 11 | 13 |

50. **Possession of Household Assets:** Of the total 24 PAFs, 14 household possess both TV and mobile phones, 7 households possess TV, 2-wheeler, refrigerator and food processor. 3 households have 4-wheelers along with 2 -wheelers.

5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

5.1 CONSULTATION

51. Project affected persons were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations with the roadside communities were undertaken at 5 locations as part of the Social Impact Assessment. Peoples' representatives, affected people and general public participated in the consultations. Details of consultation are presented in Table 5.1. A format for consultation has been developed incorporating 'open-ended' discussion points to gather information. Copy of the consultation-format is given in Appendix 5.1.

Table 5.1: Details of Consultation

| Sr. No. | Corridor: Dhansura-Meghraj |
|---------|--|
| 1 | Aniyor Kampa village, Dist: Sabarkantha Date: 11/5/12, No. of Persons:13:Villagers |
| 2 | Rasapur Village, Dist: Sabarkantha. Date: 11/5/12, Number of Participants: 7: Villagers |
| 3 | Malpur Town, Dist: Sabarkantha. Date: 11/5/12, Number of Participants: 19: Villagers |
| 4 | Parsoda Village, Dist: Sabarkantha. Date: 11/5/12, Number of Participants: 11: Sarpanch,villagers |
| 5 | Meghraj Town, Dist: Sabarkantha. Date: 11/5/12, Number of Participants: 13: shop owners |

52. At the start of the consultation sessions, the project objectives, proposed improvements for the corridors were informed to the participants. It was informed to the participants that there was a conscious effort to minimize land acquisition and impacts on private lands and assets. Accordingly designs are being worked out to avoid land acquisition, especially in the settlement stretches. Only at very constricted locations, where the safety and design standards shall warrant, the acquisition of land has been proposed in the project. Further, it was clarified that, the consultations will form inputs to further refine the project designs to minimize lands on private and community structures and assets.

53. In general, the community welcomed the proposed project and was of the opinion that they have the obligation to part with their land or structures for a public cause. PAPs have requested for adequate time in case the structure requires to be removed.

54. People wanted to know more details about the project, the likely time of land and structure acquisition, project initiation and completion and also more about compensation for affected properties. The list of participants with photographs is presented Appendix 5.2 and Appendix 5.3.

5.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

55. The outcomes of consultations were discussed with the design team, and all attempts were made to integrate the views and suggestions of the community into the project design. The outcomes of consultation and its integration into the project design are documented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design

| Location | Issues/ Suggestions Received | Integration into Project Design and Action Plan |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Aniyor Kampa village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structure of the Hanuman Temple located on LHS should be saved to the extent possible. Safety measures should be provided near the Hanuman temple and the settlement area of Aniyor village as the regular visit of large numbers of devotees causes traffic jam at this location. An Open-Well with retaining wall will be affected on LHS of the road, which should be saved, to the extent possible, as this is a major source of irrigation for the adjacent agriculture fields. If the Open-Well cannot be saved, the same should be compensated at market rate and within an agreeable time [An irrigation canal (constructed as part of Vatrak Canal Project) has acquired agricultural land of the villagers during 2007-2008. The villagers have not yet received the compensation for the loss of land]. A seating area around the tree on RHS will be affected. This community structure is presently not in use, and can be removed for the proposed road development. Participants enquired about the likely implementation period of the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structure of the Hanuman Temple is saved, by shifting the proposed road alignment towards RHS. Road safety measures like cautionary signs, road markings and speed-breakers have been included in the project design. The proposed road alignment shifted to RHS and hence the Open-Well will not be affected. Construction/improvement of the road will begin by May-June 2013. |
| Rasapur Village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location is accident prone due to presence of a curve, a T-junction and shrubs. Accidents occur frequently at the location due to poor line of sight (In fact, a pick up van carrying agricultural produces turned turtle there just before the start of the consultation). The participants suggested that the curve should be smoothened as far as possible; shrubs should be removed and necessary road safety measures should be provided. The curve improvement will affect agricultural land parcel and a hand-pump located within the, this may be avoided to the extent possible. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The curve improvement will be carried out within the available RoW. Agriculture land on LHS will not be affected Road safety measures like cautionary signs, road markings and speed-breakers have been included in the project design. |
| Malpur Town | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built-up structure of 4 shops and extended portion (semi-permanent structures with tin-sheets and GI pipes and iron-staircases) of 12 shops on either side of the road will be affected due to junction improvement. The shop-owners suggested for design modification to save their shops as they do not have any alternative site to shift. Compensation for affected structures (built-up structure only) should be provided at prevailing market rate. Safety of pedestrians should be ensured. The junction is prone to accidents. A bus-depot is located near the junction leading to traffic congestion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junction improvement with restricted median-width included in the proposed design and hence the shops will not be affected. Compensation for affected structures will be provided based on R&BD Schedule of Rates (SoR) without depreciation following the principles of RPF adopted for the project. Provision for adequate safety measures such as traffic calming measures, signs, rumble strips and informatory signs have been incorporated into the design. |
| Parsoda Village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact on compound wall of a house and built-up structure of a temple located on the LHS should be avoided. Participants suggested considering agriculture land located outside the settlement area for the proposed road improvement. Built-up structure of a cattle-shed on RHS will be affected. The owner of the structure enquired about the compensation details and likely time of payment. Participants enquired about the starting date of road construction. The compensation decided by the government for the affected land and structure is considerably lower than the market rate. Compensation at market rate should be given for actual loss of land and structure. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed road alignment has been shifted towards RHS and the impact on structures will be avoided. Compensation for affected properties will be disbursed before the start of the civil works, which is scheduled in May-June 2013. Construction/improvement of the Road will begin by May-June 2013. Compensation for affected land and structures will be provided following the principles of RPF adopted for the project. |
| Meghraj Town | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impacts on shops located on either side should be avoided to the extent possible. If impacts could not be avoided compensation at market rate should be paid to the affected people The compensation should be provided before the before the start of road construction so that the impacted shops could be relocated without affecting livelihood. Participants enquired about notice period for removal of affected structures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed improvement will not impact any structure. Compensation for affected and structures will be provided following the principles of RPF adopted for the project. Civil works will be initiated only after the payment of compensation, following the principles of RPF adopted for the project. |

6. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

6.1 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

56. Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals high number of accidents along the project corridor due to inadequate shoulder widths, poor sight distance in sharp locations, lack of treatment in junctions, and the parapets of culverts. Safety Audit report suggests for design improvements in curve and along the junctions. Wherever feasible, the culverts will be expanded in width to accommodate shoulders/extended carriageway. In places where this is not feasible adequate steps have been taken for delineation of the parapets.

57. Safety interventions in form of warning signs have been taken up for all curve locations in project corridor. Intersections in form of T junction, Y junctions are provided with properly designed access along with markings and signs. Habitations requiring safety interventions such as Shaktinagar (039+950 to 040+400), Dhamaniya (043+700 to 044+000), Bilvaniya (045+000 to 045+250), Sherdi kampa (047+300 to 048+000), Kamaliya (049+150 to 049+300), Aniyor village (053+200 to 053+400), Aniyor kampa (055+250 to 055+600), Sompura (063+900 to 064+050), Malpur (067+700 to 068+000), Nanawada (071+375 to 071+725), Parsoda (073+625 to 073+925), Eploda (077+600 to 077+800) and Meghraj (083+850 to 084++975) are provided with traffic calming measures. Speed limit signs are posted at the entrance along with the termination sign after crossing the village. Raised pedestrian crossing and rumble strips with proper markings and signs are provided near the schools. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume III of DPR).

6.2 HIV/AIDS ISSUES

58. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local leaders along the project corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). There are three medical service centres located along the project corridor. There is a functional Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) at Vatrak CHC, which caters to the needs of both Dhansura and Bayad Taluka and is in the influence area of the project corridor. HIV+ve cases have been reported in this CHC, and in Malpur and Meghraj taluka of project corridor.

59. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with ICTC counsellors, NGO personnel, trucker community, etc., along the corridor are presented in the HPP. Strategic action plan for mitigation of identified issues along with budget are also incorporated in the HPP.

6.3 GENDER PLAN

60. The proposed road development is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also provide better accessibility to educational and health facilities. During consultations, women suggested to provide adequate safety measures especially at settlement locations and near schools.

61. There are three woman-headed households amongst the affected households. These households shall receive additional assistance as applicable to vulnerable groups. To ensure that women are secure in receiving compensation, all payments will be provided in joint account where the woman will be first beneficiary.

62. **Women labourers in the construction work force:** there will be requirement of unskilled laborer where women may likely to involve in such work. Women as household members of the skilled and semi-skilled laborers will also stay in the construction camps and will be indirectly involved during the construction phase. The construction contractors are expected to bring along their laborer force. Thus, in most cases the laborers, both male and female, will be migratory laborers and there will be involvement of local laborer force, especially for unskilled activities. There will be involvement of local women also in the local laborer force. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be taken towards welfare and wellbeing of women and children in-particular during the construction phase.

6.3.1 Facilities for Women in Construction Camps

63. For women working at the construction site and staying in the labour camps, the following facilities will be ensured (i) temporary housing - during the construction the families of labourers/workers will be provided with the suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation; (ii) health centre - health problems of the female workers will be taken care of through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp where medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases will be provided. In addition, linkage to nearest higher medical care will be ensured whenever required. The contractor will arrange the visit of doctor, at least once in week, to provide required medical support to the workers in general and women in particular.

64. A strong vigilance mechanism will have to be developed by the contractor to ensure ceasing abuses at work places. RAP implementing NGO will provide necessary support to check such exploitation. Scheduling of working hours for women also needs to be regulated. Women, especially the mothers with infants will be exempted from the night shifts and from prolonged working hours.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

65. A dedicated unit, Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) has been established within the PIU towards implementation of environmental and resettlement provisions in GSHP-II. Chief Engineer (World Bank) will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring. The following section illustrates roles and responsibilities of institutional and individual stakeholders with respect to implementation of the RAP provisions.

7.1.1 Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU)

66. ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will have overall responsibility of the project, who will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions¹⁷ will be responsible for E&S activities

Roles and Responsibilities of EE at State Level:

- Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with PIU, field staff, engineering and revenue officials;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Approve micro plans prepared by the NGOs for implementing RAP;
- Monitor the progress related to R&R and LA carried out by NGO and M&E Consultants;
- Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and report to the Chief Engineer, PIU.

67. Respective Divisional Offices at field level will assist the PIU in carrying out the R&R activities in roads passing through respective districts.

Roles and Responsibilities of Divisional Offices at District Level;

- Ensure continued participation of the people in entire project cycle;
- Verify and send the micro plans for approval of the PIU
- Assist the PIU in monitoring the progress related to R&R and LA carried out by NGO and M&E Consultants;
- Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and report to the PIU.

68. The proposed implementation arrangement for the management of environmental and social issues has been given in Figure 7.1.

¹⁷ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

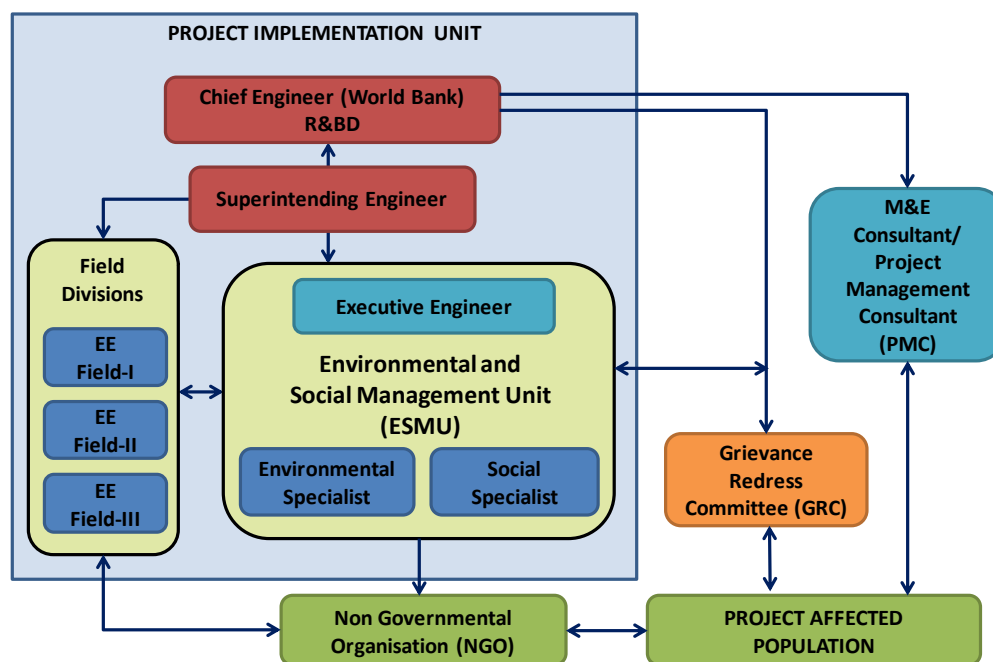


Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements

69. The Social Specialist will assist the EE. The Social Specialist shall have a minimum of 5 years of experience in resettlement and rehabilitation in highway projects.

Roles and responsibilities of Social Specialist at the State Level

- Assist SE to perform R&R activities.
- Co-ordinate with the district administration on LA and R&R. Coordinate and follow-up with Revenue Department member of the ESU.
- Facilitate the appointment of external agency for impact evaluation and overall monitoring and supervision of implementing NGO.
- Training of NGOs – class –room and on-site.
- Review of reports and documents submitted by the NGO.
- Training to R&BD staff on social aspect management and reporting.
- Preparation of Social Aspect Status Reports for the WB and Government of Gujarat.
- Preparation of periodic progress reports for the WB and Government of Gujarat.
- Documentation of case histories.
- Preparation of reporting formats, checklists, guidelines on social management aspects.
- Translate the executive summary of RAP in Gujarati language and disseminate it among the project stakeholders and at important places along the project road.
- Organize fortnightly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R and report to SE and CE.
- Review micro plan and monthly progress reports submitted by NGO.

Roles and responsibilities of Social Specialist at the District Level

- Participate in public consultations.
- Management of conflict resolution exercises for social issues.
- Assistance in-community property & temple relocation cases.
- Monitoring of community enhancement plans.
- Liaison with district administration and concerned departments for dovetailing government social security schemes for the socio-economic wellbeing of the PAPs.

- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization.
- Assistance in Cross-verification of PAPs identified by the NGO.
- Finalization of individual entitlements in co-ordination with the NGO and PIU.
- Checking of ID cards submitted by the NGO.
- Participation in the ID card distribution process with NGO and PIU.
- Cross-verification of PAP training details submitted by the NGO.
- Coordination with concerned divisions regarding distribution of shifting, subsistence and training allowances.
- Assistance and coordination with concerned divisions regarding notification process under RAP.
- Assistance and coordination for resettlement cases with State Road Project Divisions and concerned Government departments.
- Supervision of the socio-economic surveys.
- Assistance in grievance redressal procedures & coordination of field activities with the NGO.
- Assistant in Market Value Assessment Procedures.
- Technical assistance in creating socio-economic data base of HHs losing land.

7.1.2 Implementation Support by NGO

70. As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy¹⁸, GSHP-II envisages involvement of NGOs in the implementation of RAP. The roles and responsibilities of NGO are summarized as follows:

- Undertake verification of PAPs
- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
- Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
- Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;
- Prepare the micro plans;
- Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
- Provide support for implementation of RAP;
- Prepare and distribute identity cards provided by the PIU to identified PAFs;
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
- Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time;
- Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants;
- Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development;
- Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;
- Submit monthly progress reports to ESMU;

¹⁸ Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments, OP 4.12. The World Bank Operational Manual. December 2001.

- NGOs will help in HIV awareness;
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,
- Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution.

7.1.3 Compensation and Assistance Procedures

- ESMU will facilitate for joint verification of land by LAO. Valuation of assets within affected land will be carried out by respective Departments¹⁹. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.
- Micro-Plan will be prepared for each affected person. Micro-Plan will have details of affected area of land and the compensation for the same (including compensation for various assets located within the affected land) along with entitlements as per the Resettlement Policy Framework for respective members of households. NGO will prepare the Micro-Plan.
- The compensation for land and other assets for titleholders (assets alone in the case of non-titleholders) will be disbursed through Revenue Department.
- Assistance as per entitlement provisions for both titleholders and non-titleholders will be disbursed through PIU.
- Any grievances arise during valuation of land or other assets and estimation of entitlements will be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee. This will also be facilitated by NGO.

7.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

71. Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards will be carried out by the PIU with support of Project Management Consultant/Supervision Consultant. Towards enhancing the quality of RAP/IPDP implementation, in addition to the internal monitoring by the PIU, external monitoring will be done by a third-party agency or Project Management Consultant (PMC) for technical as well as environmental/social aspects. The role of third-party agency/PMC towards external monitoring of social safeguards will include the following:

- Conduct periodic monitoring of RAP/IPDP implementation on quarterly basis to provide early alert to redress any potential problems; and,
- Conduct mid-term, annual and end term monitoring to assess target achievements and slippages with respect to implementation of RAP/IPDP.

72. The RAP will contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme. These indicators and benchmarks will be of (i): proposed indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc; (ii) output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected People compensated and assisted, training held, details of disbursements, etc; and (iii) impact indicators, related to the longer-term effect of the project on communities.

¹⁹ Timber trees – Forest Department; Perennial trees and standing crops – Agriculture and Cooperation Department; Built-up structures – Roads and Buildings Department; Water resources – Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Department.

73. The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary if delays or problems arise. The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the PIU on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the PAPs. Illustrative set of monitoring indicators for physical progress, financial progress and grievance redress have been presented in Table 7.1, Table 7.2 and Table 7.3.

Table 7.1: Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress

| Sl. No | Monitoring Indicators | Implementation Target | Revised Implementation Target | Progress this Month | Cumulative Progress | % against Revised Implementation Target |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Land acquired – private (acre) | | | | | |
| 2 | Land transferred – government (acre) | | | | | |
| 3 | Compensation for land (INR) | | | | | |
| 4 | Compensation for structure | | | | | |
| 5 | Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders | | | | | |
| 6 | Preparation and approval of plans | | | | | |
| 7 | Number of joint bank accounts opened | | | | | |
| 8 | Issuance of identity cards | | | | | |
| 9 | Submission of monthly progress reports | | | | | |
| 10 | Shifting allowance for all affected categories | | | | | |
| 11 | Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories | | | | | |
| 12 | Vulnerable groups | | | | | |
| 13 | Community Assets | | | | | |

Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

| Sl. No | Category | Estimated Cost (INR) | Progress this month |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Land Acquisition | | |
| 2 | R&R Assistance | | |
| 3 | NGO Services and M&E Services | | |

Table 7.3: Monitoring of Grievance Redress

| Sl. No | Particulars | 1st Quarter | 2nd Quarter | 3rd Quarter | 4th Quarter |
|--------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | No. of cases referred to GRC | | | | |
| 2 | No. of cases settled by GRC | | | | |
| 3 | No. of cases pending with GRC | | | | |
| 4 | Average time taken for settlement of cases | | | | |
| 5 | No. of GRC meetings | | | | |
| 6 | No. of PAPs moved court | | | | |
| 7 | No. of pending cases with the court | | | | |
| 8 | No. of cases settled by the court | | | | |

Table 7.4: Evaluation Indicators

| Indicators | Pre Project Baseline | Mid Term Evaluation | End Project Evaluation |
|------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
|------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|

| Indicators | Pre Project Baseline | Mid Term Evaluation | End Project Evaluation |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|
| ECONOMIC | | | |
| Below Poverty Line | Total BPL (residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial) – 5 out of 24(21%) BPL within residential – 1 out of 5 (20%) BPL within commercial – 4 out of 5 (80%) BPL within res-cum-comm – Nil | | |
| Household income (Annual) | < Rs. 24000 = Nil Rs. 24001-48000 = 10 out of 24 (42%) Rs. 48001-72000 = 8 out of 24 (33%) Rs. 72001-120000 = 6 out of 24 (25%) > Rs. 120001 = Nil | | |
| Occupation | Business/Trade – Nil Private service – Nil Agriculture labour – 9 out of 34(26%) | | |
| Average household expenditure | Food (monthly) – Rs.2150 Education (monthly) – Rs.515 Health (monthly) – Rs.464 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.415 | | |
| Percentage of earning women | 10 earning women out of 55 women (18%) | | |
| Average monthly earning of women | Rs. 5000 (average monthly income of 10 earning women) | | |
| ASSET OWNERSHIP | | | |
| Ownership of household assets | Television – 13 out of 24 (54%) Refrigerator –8 out of 24 (33%) 2-wheeler – 6 out of 24 (25%) 4-wheeler – 3 out of 24 (13%) Telephone –15 out of 24 (63%) Washing Machine –5 out of 24 (21%) Computer – 1 out of 24 (4%) | | |

7.1.5 Grievance Redress Committee

74. The project proposes to establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to hear the complaints of project affected persons and resolve the same. The process will promote settlement of disputes and reduce litigation. GRC will be set up at the district level with District Collector as head. The GRC will have representation from the NGO involved in RAP implementation. The following persons will be the members of GRC:

- District Collector or his designated representative of at least the rank of Assistant District Collector (preference would be given to women officers);
- The District Development Officer of the Department of Revenue;
- The Executive Engineer, PIU;

75. GRC will be responsible for the following:

- Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R and LA;
- Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time;
- Inform PIU about any serious cases; and
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions of the PIU.

76. ESMU will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands. A time period of 45 days will be available for redressing the grievance of EPs. The decision of the GRC will

not be binding to PAPs. This means the decision of the GRC does not insist PAPs taking recourse to court of law, if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority and other government and non-government agencies, etc in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs.
- Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 45 days for resolving the grievance.
- Inform PAPs through ESMU about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs for compliance.

77. The GRC will be constituted within 3 months by an executive order from GoG from the date of mobilization of RAP implementing NGO.

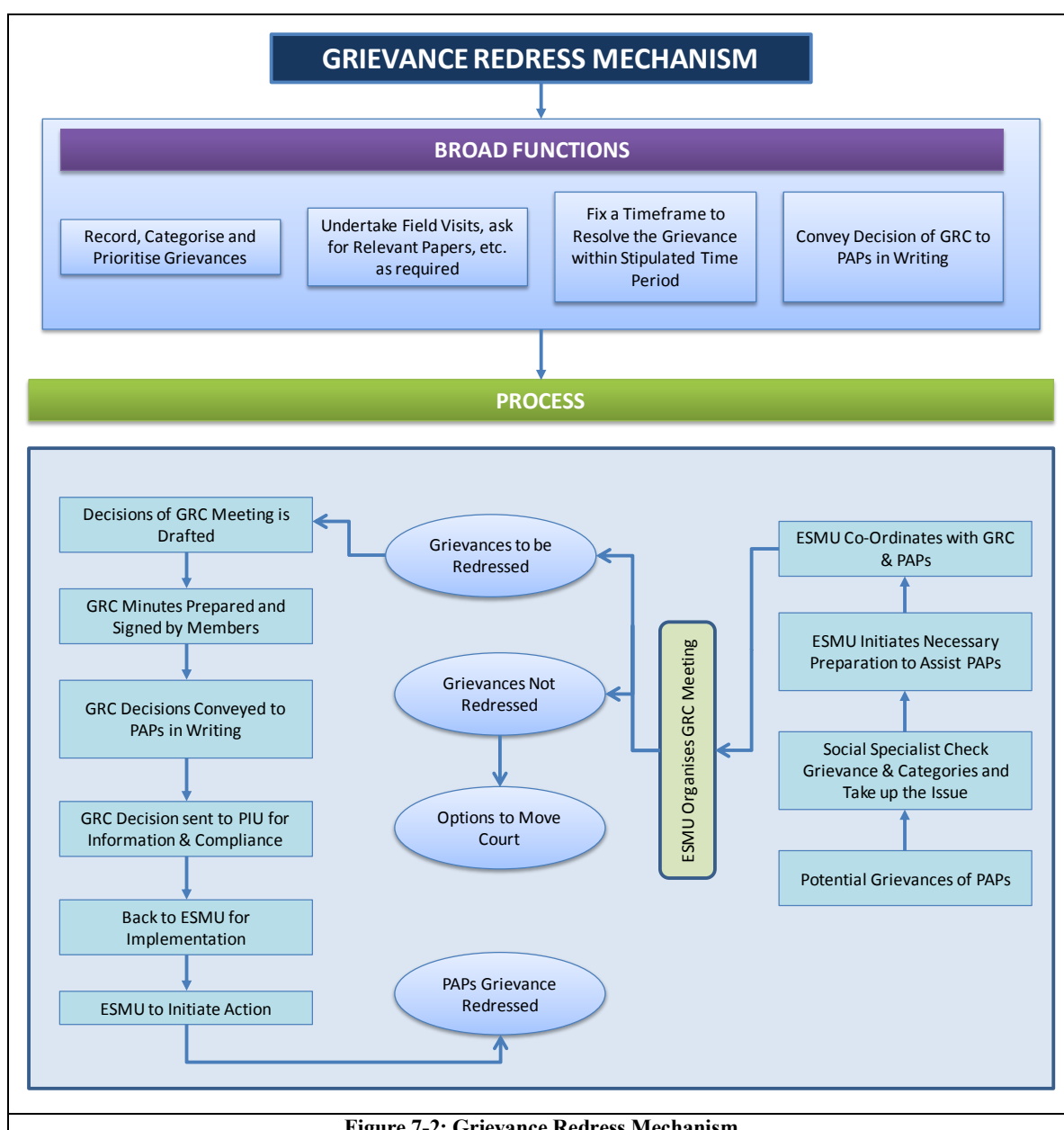


Figure 7-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1.6 Income Restoration Measures

78. The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project-affected person shall be worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an

important part of rehabilitating individuals, households, and socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities. Income restoration (IR) schemes will be designed in consultation with affected persons so as to benefit them. Based on the information collected on IR activities through the census socio-economic surveys, the implementing NGO will identify suitable IR programme for the affected persons. Steps to be followed for income restoration include:

- Identification of target groups and choosing respective income restoration activities – NGO needs to identify the affected persons and prepare a list of feasible income restoration options. While identifying IR options, the following factors shall also be considered: (i) education level of affected persons, (ii) skill possession, (iii) likely economic activities in the post-displacement period, (iv) extent of land left, (v) suitability of economic activity to supplement the income, and (vi) market potential and marketing facilities. Based on socio-economic characteristics and options preferred by affected persons, the NGO may have to assign trades to affected persons. The NGO will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes through counselling and consultation
- Training: option for training on skill enhancement for those losing their livelihood has been provided in the Entitlement Matrix. The beneficiary group includes employees in shops, agricultural labours, sharecroppers, squatters and vulnerable people. Training programmes will be conducted by PIU with assistance from NGO. Periodic review meeting will be carried out by the PIU to assess the efficacy of training programmes and corrective measures, if required, will be suggested for coordination with various training institutes/departments.
- Identification of Training Institutes/Departments: based on trades selected, NGO shall have to identify the training institute for different trades / activities who can provide on the job training. The suggested institutes include:
 - Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women);
 - Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana);
 - Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women); and
 - Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.
- Training Arrangement: NGO shall group the affected persons based on their preferred trades and make all the arrangements such as fixing the venue etc.
- Monitoring: After training, the contracted M&E agency shall carry out the monitoring. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PIU with support from PMC.

7.1.7 Public Consultation and Disclosure

79. The Disclosure Policy of GSHP-II formulated by R&BD, GoG states that the Policy intends to enhance transparency in decision making process during implementation phase, including those for procurement, financial management, social and environmental safeguards, and to comply with all legal requirements under Right to Information Act, 2005.

80. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary along with RPF, translated in Gujarati language will be disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gujarat.gov.in>). The following project specific information related to social safeguards will be disclosed on the website. Relevant topics (first 10 bullet points) shall be disseminated by the implementing NGO among the community to elicit participation.

- Details of construction phase;

- Work opportunities for local labour;
- Notification process;
- Process relating to issuance of identity cards and preparation of microplans;
- Compensation and assistance payment;
- Details of social/cultural and religious properties to be relocated;
- Details of Grievance Redress Committee, its procedures and mechanism;
- Complaint handling procedures;
- NGOs role in implementation of RAP;
- Approved resettlement action plan;
- Approved entitlement matrix;
- Village-wise area of government and private land to be acquired;
- Disbursement status of compensation and assistance given to respective PAPs;
- Details of public consultation;
- Details of compensation given to land looser and PAP (Quarterly);
- Details of benefits of project to the public;
- Details of NGO involved in implementation of RAP;
- Progress Reports

81. The objective of the consultations is to (i) understand the view of the affected persons on rehabilitation and resettlement issues; and (ii) facilitate delivery of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.

82. The process and proceedings of such consultations shall be documented and PIU respond to the issues raised during the consultations.

7.1.8 Complaint Handling Mechanism

83. Being a project involving large scale of civil works along with implementation of RAP/IPDP/HPP, the project is likely to receive suggestions, complaints, inquiries, etc. R&BD recognizes the importance of this and hence intends to address such issues through the Complaints Handling Procedures for GSHP-II, under which a centralized monitoring of all the complaints received from and through various mechanisms / individuals can efficiently take place under the information of WB.

84. Complaints Handling Procedure ensures that any citizen can lodge complaints with (i) any officer not below the rank of executive engineer in charge of the work, and (ii) any officer in charge of the redress systems in vogue in the state. Complaints related to (i) project services (new proposal/alteration in the scope of project, ongoing /completed project services in the areas of quality, procurement, R&R, environment and inaction/delayed action) and (ii) personnel (misbehaviour, corruption, service matter).

85. Complaints Handling Procedures assigns SE, PIU as the Chief Complaint Handling Officer with set roles and responsibilities. He is mainly responsible for complaints not related to personnel. Complaints related to personnel require to be dealt with as per the existing system. Training to the employees working under WB wing needs to be given for clear

understanding of the procedures involved and to treat the complaints as an opportunity for improvement and not to discriminate / antagonize the complainant in future dealings.

7.1.9 Mechanism for Training and Capacity Building

86. Training and development of project staff is an integral part for implementation GSHP-II. Training needs identification shall be carried out at State level (PIU), Regional level (Divisional offices of R&BD) and at Field level, based on which focused training modules shall be developed. This is with the objective of (i) strengthening in-house capacity to implement the RPF/RAP/IPDP/HPP; (ii) creating awareness, providing the tools for implementation and accompanying set of management procedures to all departments; and (iii) developing competence within key officials to provide training in their respective level.

87. The topics for training and capacity building includes:

88. Introduction to social & R&R issues (R&R policies at state/national/international level, social issues pertaining to R&R (participation of women, poverty assessment, anti poverty programmes, highway related diseases, road safety, transparency, right to information);

89. Land acquisition (Acts, policies, valuation of land, concept of replacement value, /market value, institutional mechanism etc.);

90. Social Impact Assessment and RAP/IPDP/HIV/AIDS Awareness, prevention plan (social screening, census survey, socioeconomic survey, methodology, focus group discussions, institutional survey, free, prior informed consultation, data analysis report preparation);

91. Resettlement Policy Framework (category of PAPs, category of impacts, valuation of assets (land, structure, crops, trees, community assets, etc.), entitlements, women and vulnerable groups, temporary impacts, disruption/damage during construction and respective mitigation measures);

92. RAP/IPDP/IPDP/HPP implementation (updating PAP database, joint verification of affected structures/land and affected population, preparation of Micro Plan, grievance redress procedures, conflict resolution packages, assistance and training for income restoration, monitoring and evaluation of social safeguards implementation.

93. The training programs are to be conducted with the help of local, state and national level training institutions and experts in various aspects of social management and safeguard issues. PIU will also identify courses offered by the premier institutions in India on social management and safeguard issues and enable participation of project staff. Towards enhancing the capacity of the R&BD engineers on social safeguards management, R&BD has over the past few years deputed engineers for participation in various safeguards training and capacity building programs.

7.1.10 Coordination with Civil Works and Certification

94. The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared CoI sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected persons so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation.

95. Actions to be completed prior to bid and award of contract include: (i) resettlement action plan should be approved by the GoG; (ii) the action plan should be disclosed in the web site and other public places accessible to the local people; (iii) the first notification for private land acquisition should be issued; (iv) the issue of identity cards to eligible PAPs should be completed.

96. The actions to be completed prior to handing over the stretch to the contractor includes: (i) acquisition of private land should be completed and compensation for land and assistance as per entitlement matrix should be disbursed; and (ii) transfer of Government land should be completed or no objection should be obtained from the land owning agency.

7.1.11 Implementation Schedule

97. RAP Implementation Schedule is provided in Table 7.5. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing RAP. The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months²⁰. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and simultaneously, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

²⁰ The construction tenure of individual corridors ranges from 18 months to 30 months spread across an overall period of 36 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 36 months for the RAP implementing NGO.

Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule

| ACTIVITY | MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | |
| Mobilising Personnel and Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M&E Consultant / PMC in place | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NGO in place | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRC in place | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training for PIU/ESMU Personnel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training for NGOs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Information Campaign and Community Consultation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Compensation / R&R / Clearance of Col | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Verification of PAPs, listing of assets affected, measurement of structures, categorization of PAPs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ID Card distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preparation of Micro Plan and approval | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening joint account of PAPs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payment of compensation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payment of R&R assistance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clearance of RoW for civil works | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consultations (intermittant) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skill and training needs assessment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Identification of government schemes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrollment into government schemes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of PAPs for income restoration schemes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consultation for relocation/rehabilitation of Community assets/Cultural properties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Awareness programmes with respect to HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Awareness on Road Safety | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repeat training of PAPs for new vocation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Internal Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| External Monitoring and Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Completion Survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Completion Survey Report | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS

98. The cost for compensation for loss of various components such as land, structure, compensation for other assets within affected property, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance has been estimated. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the project corridor is INR. 1.77 million.

Table 8.1: RAP Budget

| Sr. No. | Category | Amount (INR) |
|---------|--|------------------|
| 1 | Compensation for Land | 322,021 |
| 2 | Compensation for Structure and community assets | 562,480 |
| 3 | Compensation for Encroachers | 257,734 |
| 4 | Compensation for other assets within affected property (Trees, boundary wall, motor pump, barbed wire fencing) | 124,400 |
| 5 | R&R Assistance | 455,000 |
| 6 | Sub Total (1+2+3+4+5) | 1,721,635 |
| 7 | Contingency (@3%) | 51,649 |
| 8 | GRAND TOTAL (Sub Total + Contingency) | 1,773,284 |

8.1.1 Compensation for Land

99. Compensation for the loss of agricultural land shall be provided to all the titleholders. Government land (0.10ha) shall be transferred following established Government procedures. The cost of land has been calculated based on the latest Jantri Rates (2011) collected from Department of Stamp Duty and Registration, GoG. The detail of compensation against loss of land is given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Compensation for Loss of Agricultural Land

| No. of Curve | Chainage | | Village | Jantri Rate per sq m | | Affected Area (sqm) | Affected Area (ha) | Compensation for Land (INR) |
|--------------|----------|--------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | From | To | | Non Irrigated | Irrigated | | | |
| 1 | 57+594 | 57+582 | Satarda | 61 | 72 | 2033 | 0.2033 | 239386 |
| | | | | 195 | 255 | | | |
| 2 | 70+672 | 70+896 | Miditymba | 32 | 42 | 1049 | 0.1049 | 44058 |
| | 70+999 | 71+085 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 71+110 | 71+148 | Nanavada | 45 | 48 | 26 | 0.0026 | 1248 |
| 4 | 74+095 | 74+290 | Parsoda | 21 | 23 | 1623 | 0.1623 | 37329 |
| Total | | | | | | 4731 | 0.4731 | 322,021 |

8.1.2 Compensation for Structures

100. Compensation for structures shall be provided for the loss of commercial, residential or mixed-use structures. Compensation shall be as per the latest Schedule of Rates of R&BD. Different unit rates of compensation have been adopted based on the type of construction materials used as stated below:

- Seating around tree @ 3,120/sq.m ; and
- Hand Pump @1,50,000;

Table 8.3: Compensation for Impacted Structures

| Sr. No. | Type of Structures | Number | Area (sq. m) | Unit Rate (Rs. Per sq. m) | Total Cost (INR) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Commercial Structure (shop) | 10 | --- | 40,000 | 400,000 |
| 2 | Community assets | (Seating around Trees) | 4 | 3,120 | 12,480 |
| | | (Hand pump) | 1 | 1,50,000 | 150,000 |
| 3 | Total | | | | 562,480 |
| Compensation for Encroachers | | | | | |
| 4 | Residential Boundary wall | 1 | 43.03 | 3,120 | 134,254 |
| 5 | Water tap | 2 | --- | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| 6 | Water tank | 1 | 4 | 3,120 | 12,480 |
| 7 | Kutchra structure | 1 | 21.6 | 5,000 | 108,000 |
| 8 | Total | | | | 257,734 |

8.1.3 Compensation for other Assets

101. The assets such as 12 numbers of trees (on private land), 2 motor pumps, 1 boundary wall and 1 barbed- wire fencing located within the affected property will also be compensated. The total cost estimated for other assets is INR 1, 24, 400. The unit rates for respective items are as follows:

- Tree @ INR 5,000;
- Motor Pump @ 6,300;
- Boundary wall @ INR 3,120 /sq. m;
- Barbed wire fencing @ 500/running meter;

Table 8.4: Compensation for Loss of other Assets

| Sr. No. | Assets | Units | Unit Rate (Rs.) | Total Cost (INR) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | Tree (number) | 12 | 5000 | 60,000 |
| 2 | Boundary wall (sq.m) | 15 | 3120 | 46,800 |
| 3 | Motor Pump (number) | 2 | 6300 | 12,600 |
| 4 | Barbed wire fencing (running meter) | 10 | 500 | 5,000 |
| 5 | Total | | | 124,400 |

8.1.4 R&R Assistance

102. R&R assistance has been estimated based on the provisions of the proposed Entitlement Matrix. The total cost estimated for R&R assistance is INR 455,000.

Table 8.5: R&R Assistance

| Category of PAP | Entitlement | Number of Person | Assistance (INR) | Amount (INR) |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Squatters (Commercial and Residential) | Shifting Allowance | 10 | 5,000 | 50,000 |
| | Training Assistance | 10 | 15,000 | 150,000 |
| Vulnerable people | Training Assistance/Lump Sum | 9 | 15,000 | 135,000 |
| Additional support for Schedule tribes | Financial Assistance | 1 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Ex-gratia land owners losing upto 500 sq.m of land in lieu of all other benefits | | 3 | 20,000 | 60,000 |
| Total | | | | 455,000 |

103. An amount of INR 29.6 million is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP implementing NGO, monitoring and evaluation, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, etc., for all the project corridors to be taken up in the first phase. Escalation of these components have been considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 31.7 million and for Year-II, the amount is INR 33.9 million.

Gujarat State Highway Project - II

Volume-V A:
Appendices to RAP

APPENDIX 1.1: CHAINAGE WISE DETAILS OF PROPOSED TREATMENT

Dhansura-Malpur Section

| From | To (km) | Length (km) | Type (m) | Existing Carriageway (m) | Proposed Carriageway (m) | Hard Shoulder (m) | Formation Width (m) | Remarks |
|--------------|---------|--------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 38.502 | 38.558 | 0.06 | Type D | 3.7 | 7.0+1.5+7.0 | 2.5 | 20.5 | Junction Improvement |
| 38.558 | 44.375 | 5.82 | Type A | 3.7 | 7 | 2.5 | 12 | |
| 44.375 | 44.475 | 0.10 | Type C | 3.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | Curve Improvement |
| 44.475 | 50.700 | 6.23 | Type A | 3.7 | 7 | 2.5 | 12 | |
| 50.700 | 51.550 | 0.85 | Type C | 3.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | Curve Improvement |
| 51.550 | 54.825 | 3.28 | Type A | 3.7/7.0 | 7 | 2.5 | 12 | Approaches to Bridges are 7.0m wide |
| 54.825 | 55.425 | 0.60 | Type C | 3.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | Curve Improvement |
| 55.425 | 56.785 | 1.36 | Type A | 3.7 | 7 | 2.5 | 12 | |
| 56.785 | 56.925 | 0.14 | Type C | 3.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | Curve Improvement |
| 56.925 | 58.600 | 1.68 | Type A | 3.7 | 7 | 2.5 | 12 | |
| 58.600 | 58.900 | 0.30 | Type C | 3.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | Curve Improvement |
| 58.900 | 62.575 | 3.68 | Type A | 3.7 | 7 | 2.5 | 12 | |
| 62.575 | 62.825 | 0.25 | Type C | 3.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | Curve Improvement |
| 62.825 | 63.125 | 0.30 | Type A | 3.7 | 7 | 2.5 | 12 | |
| 63.125 | 63.250 | 0.13 | Type C | 3.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.5 | Curve Improvement |
| 63.250 | 64.505 | 1.26 | Type A | 3.7 | 7 | 2.5 | 12 | |
| 64.505 | 64.584 | 0.08 | Type D | 3.7 | 7.0+1.5+7.0 | 2.5 | 20.5 | Junction Improvement |
| Total | | 26.08 | | | | | | |

Malpur-Meghraj Section

| From (km) | To (km) | Length (km) | Type (m) | Existing Width (m) | Proposed Formation Width (m) | Proposed CW Width (m) | Proposed Hard Shoulder (m) | Remarks |
|--------------|---------|--------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| 67.711 | 67.784 | 0.07 | Type D1 | 10 | 20.5 | 7.0+1.5+7.0 | 2.5 | Four Lane |
| 67.784 | 68.450 | 0.67 | Type A2 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 1 | Taper |
| 68.450 | 83.900 | 15.45 | Type A1 | 5.5 | 12 | 7 | 2.5 | |
| 83.900 | 84.987 | 1.09 | Type A2 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 1 | |
| Total | | 17.28 | | | | | | |

Appendix 3.1: Socioeconomic Profile of Project Corridor Settlements and Talukas

Table 3.1: Population Distribution and Sex Ratio in Talukas Abutting Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor

| Sr. No. | Taluka | Population | | AAGR (2001-2011) | Sex Ratio | |
|---------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2001 | 2011 | | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | Meghraj | 141853 | 166953 | 1.6 | 964 | 965 |
| 2 | Dhansura | 96389 | 106698 | 1.0 | 916 | 925 |
| 3 | Malpur | 86063 | 97800 | 1.3 | 930 | 952 |
| | Total | 324305 | 371451 | 1.4 | 941 | 950 |

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.2: Juvenile Sex Ratio for Talukas Abutting Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor, 2001 and 2011

| Sr. No. | Taluka | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Meghraj | 929 | 915 |
| 2 | Dhansura | 851 | 900 |
| 3 | Malpur | 888 | 937 |
| | Total | 897 | 917 |

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.3: Literacy Rate for Talukas Abutting Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor, 2001 and 2011

| Sr. No. | Taluka | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | Meghraj | 58.0 | 74.0 | 41.6 | 70.1 | 83.0 | 56.8 |
| 2 | Dhansura | 67.4 | 82.1 | 51.5 | 77.0 | 89.3 | 63.7 |
| 3 | Malpur | 59.4 | 74.4 | 43.4 | 70.6 | 83.3 | 57.3 |
| | Total | 61.2 | 76.6 | 45.0 | 72.2 | 84.9 | 58.9 |

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.4: Urban Population in Talukas Abutting Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor

| Sr. No. | Taluka | 2001 | 2011 | % of urban population to taluka population, 2001 | % of urban population to taluka population, 2011 | AAGR (2001-2011) |
|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|------------------|
| 1 | Meghraj | 9902 | 11360 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 1.4 |
| 2 | Dhansura | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 3 | Malpur | 6512 | 6379 | 7.6 | 6.5 | -0.2 |
| | Total | 16414 | 17739 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 0.8 |

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.5: Composition of Workers by Sector in Project Corridor Talukas, 2001

| Sr. No. | Taluka | Cultivators | Agricultural | Household | Others |
|---------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | Meghraj | 57.7 | 23.3 | 1.5 | 17.6 |
| 2 | Dhansura | 41.6 | 25.3 | 1.8 | 31.3 |
| 3 | Malpur | 50.4 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 27.6 |
| | Total | 51.0 | 23.1 | 1.6 | 24.3 |

Source: Census 2001

Table 3.6: Workforce Participation Ratio (in %) for Talukas abutting Corridor, 2001

| Sr. No. | Taluka | Total | Male | Female |
|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Meghraj | 48.6 | 50.8 | 46.3 |
| 2 | Dhansura | 47.2 | 55.2 | 38.5 |
| 3 | Malpur | 49.8 | 54.1 | 45.2 |
| | Total | 48.5 | 53.0 | 43.7 |

Source: Census 2001

Table 3.7 Socioeconomic Characteristics of Project Area Villages and Settlements along Project Corridor, 2001

| Sr. No. | Villages/ Settlements | Total Population | HH size | Sex Ratio | Juvenile Sex ratio | Pop below 06 years | Literacy Rate (%) | Literacy rate Male (%) | Literacy rate Female (%) | SC (% to total) | ST (% to total) |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Aniyor | 2937 | 5.4 | 932 | 1102 | 16.1 | 67.3 | 79.4 | 53.9 | 12.7 | 0.2 |
| 2 | Barnoli | 3337 | 5.6 | 938 | 902 | 17.4 | 56.5 | 72.2 | 40.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 |
| 3 | Bhempur | 250 | 4.8 | 1193 | 1222 | 8.0 | 72.6 | 86.7 | 60.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 | Bhotudev-no-Math | 361 | 5.2 | 851 | 708 | 11.4 | 61.6 | 83.0 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Bilvaniya | 1744 | 5.6 | 820 | 907 | 14.1 | 65.2 | 84.2 | 41.6 | 27.2 | 0.0 |
| 6 | Dhamaniya | 1284 | 5.5 | 872 | 898 | 16.0 | 67.8 | 86.7 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 7 | Dhansura | 12906 | 5.1 | 933 | 865 | 12.3 | 81.0 | 89.9 | 71.5 | 7.7 | 5.0 |
| 8 | Dodiya | 1005 | 5.9 | 959 | 618 | 12.2 | 64.5 | 76.7 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| 9 | Gadhada no kot | 310 | 5.5 | 867 | 1000 | 14.8 | 56.8 | 72.7 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 | Hamirpur | 161 | 4.9 | 940 | 1125 | 10.6 | 76.4 | 86.7 | 65.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | Iploda | 1257 | 5.2 | 905 | 979 | 15.3 | 67.9 | 79.0 | 55.4 | 7.6 | 3.8 |

| Sr. No. | Villages/ Settlements | Total Population | HH size | Sex Ratio | Juvenile Sex ratio | Pop below_06 years | Literacy Rate (%) | Literacy rate Male (%) | Literacy rate Female (%) | SC (% to total) | ST (% to total) |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 12 | Jaswantpura | 882 | 5.2 | 926 | 571 | 11.2 | 72.8 | 90.4 | 54.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 13 | Juna Takhatpur | 255 | 4.6 | 1073 | 1467 | 14.5 | 65.6 | 78.7 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | Kamroda | 666 | 5.7 | 903 | 782 | 14.7 | 66.7 | 84.1 | 48.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 | Karanpur | 951 | 5.1 | 949 | 1041 | 20.8 | 57.5 | 76.0 | 37.6 | 7.6 | 0.0 |
| 16 | Kasvada | 714 | 5.1 | 1017 | 1044 | 12.9 | 71.4 | 83.2 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| 17 | Laljina Pahadiya | 726 | 5.7 | 896 | 563 | 13.8 | 61.0 | 75.5 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 18 | Maljina Pahadiya | 520 | 4.6 | 825 | 561 | 12.3 | 70.6 | 86.9 | 51.9 | 26.7 | 0.0 |
| 19 | Malpur | 6512 | 4.6 | 918 | 719 | 12.9 | 81.3 | 90.8 | 71.3 | 13.7 | 3.1 |
| 20 | Medi Timba | 311 | 5.4 | 840 | 542 | 11.9 | 78.8 | 88.3 | 68.2 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| 21 | Meghraj (CT) | 9902 | 4.8 | 925 | 877 | 12.5 | 82.9 | 91.7 | 73.6 | 6.4 | 8.2 |
| 22 | Nanavada | 1251 | 4.7 | 1008 | 910 | 13.6 | 68.5 | 84.8 | 52.7 | 21.4 | 0.0 |
| 23 | Parsoda | 1740 | 5.3 | 940 | 908 | 14.4 | 58.3 | 74.8 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 24 | Pruthvipura | 181 | 5.8 | 905 | 667 | 19.3 | 42.5 | 63.5 | 20.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| 25 | Rasapur | 404 | 6.0 | 971 | 1094 | 16.6 | 63.5 | 73.4 | 53.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 |
| 26 | Satarda | 3256 | 4.9 | 913 | 764 | 14.0 | 59.6 | 72.4 | 45.9 | 15.7 | 3.0 |
| 27 | Sompur | 424 | 4.9 | 927 | 538 | 14.2 | 62.4 | 80.1 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 28 | Sonikpur | 237 | 5.3 | 1116 | 889 | 7.2 | 74.5 | 88.3 | 62.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | Surana Pahadiya | 243 | 5.0 | 898 | 100 | 9.1 | 71.9 | 83.3 | 61.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 30 | Vantda Suka | 1911 | 5.4 | 863 | 769 | 18.1 | 52.4 | 70.9 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| 31 | Vasna | 517 | 5.1 | 880 | 827 | 18.4 | 60.0 | 76.7 | 41.2 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| 32 | Vavdi | 1625 | 5.4 | 928 | 965 | 13.8 | 53.7 | 72.3 | 33.5 | 4.6 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 58780 | 5.1 | 923 | 848 | 13.7 | 72.2 | 84.3 | 59.2 | 8.0 | 3.2 |

Source: Census 2001

Table 3.8 Workers Composition and WPR (%) by sector in Villages and Settlements Abutting Project Corridor, 2001

| Sr. No. | Name | % share of Workers in each sector | | | | WPR (%) | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Cultivators | Agricultural | Household | Others | WPR | WPR M | WPR F |
| 1 | Aniyor | 40.3 | 20.3 | 3.1 | 36.3 | 39.8 | 55.5 | 22.9 |
| 2 | Barnoli | 44.9 | 15.4 | 1.1 | 38.6 | 49.3 | 54.4 | 44.0 |
| 3 | Bhempur | 87.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 9.2 | 56.8 | 59.6 | 54.4 |
| 4 | Bhotudev-no-Math | 41.0 | 37.2 | 0.5 | 21.3 | 52.1 | 57.9 | 45.2 |
| 5 | Bilvaniya | 61.8 | 17.2 | 0.2 | 20.7 | 47.6 | 58.7 | 34.1 |
| 6 | Dhamaniya | 60.6 | 15.4 | 3.7 | 20.2 | 43.9 | 52.9 | 33.6 |
| 7 | Dhansura | 12.0 | 14.1 | 6.3 | 67.6 | 33.9 | 50.9 | 15.7 |
| 8 | Dodiya | 36.9 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 41.3 | 57.1 | 55.8 | 58.5 |
| 9 | Gadhada no kot | 36.1 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 53.5 | 57.8 | 48.6 |
| 10 | Hamirpur | 57.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 62.7 | 61.4 | 64.1 |
| 11 | Iploda | 78.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 57.8 | 60.5 | 54.8 |
| 12 | Jaswantpura | 39.4 | 46.2 | 0.2 | 14.2 | 51.2 | 53.5 | 48.8 |
| 13 | Juna Takhatpur | 86.6 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 64.3 | 66.7 | 62.1 |
| 14 | Kamroda | 41.5 | 52.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 60.4 | 55.1 | 66.1 |
| 15 | Karanpur | 76.3 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 49.3 | 53.5 | 44.9 |
| 16 | Kasvada | 78.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 21.6 | 61.1 | 57.6 | 64.4 |
| 17 | Laljina Pahadiya | 66.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 31.8 | 55.0 | 52.5 | 57.7 |
| 18 | Maljina Pahadiya | 46.5 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 41.9 | 57.9 | 55.4 | 60.9 |
| 19 | Malpur | 3.3 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 87.1 | 31.5 | 49.4 | 12.0 |
| 20 | Medi Timba | 35.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 64.3 | 55.0 | 56.2 | 53.5 |
| 21 | Meghraj (CT) | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 91.5 | 30.2 | 45.3 | 13.9 |
| 22 | Nanavada | 47.3 | 19.1 | 11.7 | 21.9 | 44.4 | 53.5 | 35.5 |
| 23 | Parsoda | 92.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 48.3 | 49.9 | 46.6 |
| 24 | Pruthvipura | 94.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 56.9 | 49.5 | 65.1 |
| 25 | Rasapur | 52.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 46.9 | 55.9 | 58.5 | 53.3 |
| 26 | Satarda | 51.5 | 26.0 | 4.8 | 17.7 | 51.4 | 53.7 | 48.9 |
| 27 | Sompur | 39.5 | 39.5 | 1.6 | 19.5 | 44.8 | 56.4 | 32.4 |
| 28 | Sonikpur | 38.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 59.6 | 46.0 | 47.3 | 44.8 |
| 29 | Surana Pahadiya | 79.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 56.8 | 54.7 | 59.1 |
| 30 | Vantda Suka | 83.0 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 59.3 | 58.9 | 59.8 |
| 31 | Vasna | 33.6 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 46.0 | 51.3 | 40.1 |
| 32 | Vavdi | 46.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 48.6 | 55.4 | 54.1 | 56.9 |
| | Total | 37.9 | 13.5 | 2.7 | 45.9 | 41.6 | 51.9 | 30.3 |

Source: Census 2001

APPENDIX 4.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF GUJARAT
PPWCS, GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT-II,
CENSUS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Form No. _____ Date _____

Name of Investigator _____

Name of Supervisor _____

ID No. _____ Chainage _____ Distance of Structure from C/L: _____

Address: _____ Village: _____ Block: _____ District: _____

Phone No: _____ Mobile No. _____ P/S: _____ P/O: _____

1. Type of the Use

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|------------|----|--------------------|----|----------------|----|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|
| 1 | Residential | 2 | Commercial | 3 | Mixed (C+R) | 4 | Industrial | 5 | Petrol Pump | 6 | Farm House | 7 | Government |
| 8 | Agricultural | 9 | Orchard | 10 | Under construction | 11 | Open land/Plot | 12 | Plantation | 13 | Grazing | 14 | Religious |
| 15 | Community Assets | | | 16 | Graveyard | | | 17 | Others (specify) | | | | |

2. Type of Loss due to the project

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|------|---|--------------------|---|------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| 1 | Structure | 2 | Land | 3 | Land and structure | 4 | Livelihood | 5 | Others (.....) | | |
|---|-----------|---|------|---|--------------------|---|------------|---|----------------|--|--|

3. Type of Ownership:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|------------|---|-------|---|--------|---|-----------|---|----------------|--|
| 1 | Private | 2 | Government | 3 | Trust | 4 | Temple | 5 | Community | 6 | Others (.....) | |
|---|---------|---|------------|---|-------|---|--------|---|-----------|---|----------------|--|

4. Ownership Status of Property user

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--------|---|--------|---|----------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | Titleholder | 1 | If Titleholder, any portion of the land or structure (or both) encroached into government land | | | | | Yes | 1 | No | 2 | | | | |
| 2 | Non-Titleholder | 2 | If non-titleholder, specify category | | 1 | Leased | 2 | Tenant | 3 | Squatter | 4 | Sharecropper | 5 | Kiosk/ Mobile Vendors | |

5a. Survey No. _____ / House No. _____

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--|------|--|---------|--|
| 5b. Total Land Holding: | Bigha | | Acre | | Hectare | |
| | Sq.ft | | Sq.m | | other | |

5c. Number of agricultural labourers working in the field (other than family members) – use separate sheet for each labourer (address question 19 to 27)

5d. Since how long does the agricultural labourer working in the same farm (number of months)

6. Extent of Impact

| | | | |
|---|---------|---|------|
| 1 | Partial | 2 | Full |
|---|---------|---|------|

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|---|----|---|-----------------|
| 7a. Age of Building | 7b. No. of Years Occupied | 7c. Legal electricity connection | Yes | 1 | No | 2 | 8. Which Floor? |
| 7d. Legal Property Document | Yes | 1 | No | 2 | | | |

7e. Name of head of HH: _____ 7f. S/o _____

9. If Tenant/Lessee: _____

Name and Address of the owner: _____

10. If the property is on rent then the amount of rent being paid per month:

Rs. _____

11. Assets affected in the Property

| S. No | Assets | Units Owned | S. No | Assets | Units Owned | S. No | Assets | Units Owned |
|-------|------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Trees | | 8 | Motor Pump | | 15 | Temple | |
| 2 | Dug Well | | 9 | Boundary Wall | | 16 | Seating around Tree | |
| 3 | Tube Well | | 10 | Barbed Wire Fencing | | 17 | Country Stove | |
| 4 | Open Well | | 11 | Cattle Shed | | 18 | Bathroom | |
| 5 | Water Tap | | 12 | Temporary Shed | | 19 | Others | |
| 6 | Water Tank | | 13 | Washing place | | | | |
| 7 | Hand Pump | | 14 | Shrine | | | | |

12. Structure types Details

| Wall | Reed | Bamboo | Cane | Mud | Brick | Others |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ |
| Roof | Thatch | Tin | Asbestos | Tiles | RCC | Others |
| | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ |
| Floor | Mud | RCC | Tiles | Marble | Stone | Others |
| | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ |

13. Social Category

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|----------|-------------|--------|-------|------------|--------|
| 1. | Scheduled Caste (SC) [Community Name _____] | 1 | | | | | | |
| 2. | Scheduled Tribe (ST) [Community Name _____] | 2 | | | | | | |
| 3. | Primitive Tribe Group [Community Name _____] | 3 | | | | | | |
| 4. | Other Backward Community (OBC) | 4 | | | | | | |
| 5. | General | 5 | | | | | | |
| 13a | Religion | Hindu ① | Muslim ② | Christian ③ | Sikh ④ | Jan ⑤ | Buddhist ⑥ | Others |
| 14 | Whether Woman Headed Household | Yes | 1 | No | 2 | | | |
| 15 | Family Type | Joint | 1 | Nuclear | 2 | | | |

16. What type of business are you doing, in case of commercial use

| S. No | Category | Options | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. | Refreshments | Tea Stall | Dhaba | Sweet Shop | Hotel | Restaurant | Motel | Pan Shop | Others |
| | | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ | ⑦ | ⑧ |
| 2. | Service Industry | Tailoring | Hair Cutting | Cobbler | Blacksmith | Two wheeler repair | Four wheeler Repair | Cycle repair | Others |
| | | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ | ⑦ | ⑧ |
| 3. | Retail Activity | Grocery | Chemist | Furniture | Petrol Pump | Electric Shop | Hardware | Electronics | Others |
| | | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ | ⑦ | ⑧ |
| 4. | Other Services | STD/PCO | Photocopy | Weighing bridge | Godowns | Cold Storages | | | Others |
| | | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | | | ⑧ |
| 5. | Institutional | School | Government Offices | PHC/CHC | Veterinary Hospital | Anganvadi | | | Others |
| | | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | | | ⑧ |
| 6. | Industry | Cotton/ginning | Chemical | Oil Extraction | Dairy | | | | Others |
| | | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | | | | ⑧ |
| 7. | Manufacturing Unit | Stone/quary | Building materials | Cast iron | | | | | Others |
| | | ① | ② | ③ | | | | | ⑧ |
| 8. | Small-scale | Food | Agri-processing | | | | | | Others |
| | | ① | ② | | | | | | ⑧ |

17. Capital Investment on Business (at the time of initiating business). Land (Rs.) _____ Structure (Rs.) _____ Material (Rs.) _____

18. Value of the property [opinion of the respondent]: Land Cost (Rs.) _____ Structure cost (Rs.) _____

19. Socio-economic profile

| Codes for Relationship with Head of the Household | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|---------------|----|----------------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------------|----|----------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------|
| 1 | Head of Household | 2 | Wife | 3 | Husband | 4 | Son | 5 | Daughter | 6 | Son-in-law | 7 | Daughter-in-law | 8 | Grandfather |
| 9 | Grandmother | 10 | Grandson | 11 | Grand daughter | 12 | Brother | 13 | Sister | 14 | Brother-in-law | 15 | Sister-in-law | 16 | Father |
| 17 | Mother | 18 | Father-in-law | 19 | Mother-in-law | 20 | Grandson-in-law | 21 | Grand daughter-in-law | 22 | Uncle | 23 | Aunt | 24 | Cousin |
| 25 | Nephew | 26 | Niece | 27 | Any other (specify): | | | | | | | | | | |

| Member Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|-----------------------|--|
| A. Name | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Write down the names of all people who live and eat together in this household starting with head. |
| B. Relationship | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Sex | Is the NAME male or female? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | M | |
| D. Age | How old was NAME on the last birthday? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | Record the age on last birthday |
| E. Marital Status | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Married |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | Unmarried |
| | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | Divorced |
| | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | Separated |
| | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | Widow/Widower |
| | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | Single Un-wed mother |
| F. Education | The class till which the person has been educated. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Illiterate |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | Primary (Upto Class 3) |
| | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | High School (Class 4 – 7) |
| | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | Secondary (Class 8 - 10) |
| | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | Higher Secondary (Class 11 – 12) |
| | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | Vocational |
| | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ |
| ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | Technical (Graduate or higher) |
| G. Physical/mental disabilities | Is the NAME physically or mentally challenged? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Yes |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | No |
| H. Occupation | Is the NAME working? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Yes |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | No |
| | What is the main activity at the place of job? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Artisans |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | Farmer |
| | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | Agriculture Labour |
| | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | Business/Trade |
| | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | Govt. Service |
| | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | Private service |
| ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | Industrial labour | |
| ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | Construction labour | |
| ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | ⑨ | Housemaid | |
| ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | ⑩ | Others (specify) | |
| I. Working Days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of working days in a month |
| J. Reason for not working | What was the main reason for the NAME not working? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Persons who are not working |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | No work available |
| | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | Seasonal inactivity |
| | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | Household family duties |
| | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | Old (>65 yrs) |
| | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | Student |
| ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | Physically Challenged | |
| K. Income | How much does the NAME earn in a month (Rs.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Member Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|--|
| L. Skills | Any skill possessed by the person? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Tailoring |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | Electrical |
| | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | Plumbing |
| | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | Electronic / Watch Repair |
| | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | Lather works |
| | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | ⑥ | Handicraft |
| | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | ⑦ | Carpentry/masonry |
| | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | ⑧ | Others (specify) |
| M. Possession of Documents | Whether the NAME possess the documents or NAME member in any | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | APL Ration Card (if included in the Card) |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | BPL Ration Card (if included in the Card) |
| | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | Voters ID Card |
| | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | Driving Licence |
| | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | Job ID Card of NREGS (if yes, mark) If yes, provide Job ID number |
| N. Beneficiary of any other govt schemes | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Yes |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | No If yes, name of the scheme |
| O. Participation | Whether the NAME participates in the following | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | ① | Casted vote in the last legislative assembly/parliament election |
| | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | ② | Casted vote in the last panchayat/local body election |
| | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | ③ | Whether member of any political party |
| | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | ④ | Whether member of any CBO/religious body, etc. |
| | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | ⑤ | Whether holds any position in such organisations If yes, mention the position Name of the Organisation |

20. Major and Minor Impact

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|---|
| A. After the acquisition of land / structure, will you able to continue farming / business in the unaffected land / structure | Yes | ① | No | ② |
| B. If No, are you willing to give up the residual land / structure to the project authority against suitable compensation or assistance | Yes | ① | No | ② |
| C. Whether any plans or possibility to relocate outside the RoW | Yes | ① | No | ② |
| D. Any suggestion of the respondent with respect to que.20. | | | | |

21. Rehabilitation Options

| S. No. | Resettlement Options | Choice (✓) | Priority (1,2,3...) |
|--------|--|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Alternative shop/residence | | |
| 2 | Employment during project construction | | |
| 3 | Employment during maintenance | | |
| 4 | Training to improve the skill level | | |

| S. No. | Resettlement Options | Choice (✓) | Priority (1,2,3...) |
|--------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 5 | Provide land against land | | |
| 6 | Self-relocation | | |
| 7 | Others (specify) | | |
| 8 | Others (specify) | | |

22. Assets Owned (other than affected one)

| Agricultural Properties | | | | Other Properties | | | | Other Assets (livestock) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------|------------------|-------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Irrigated/ Wet Land | Un Irrigated/ Dry Land | Orchard/Waste/ Barren/Horticulture Land | Equipment | House Plot | House | Farm House | Business Establishment | |
| Area | Area | Area | Number | Area | Area | Area | Area | Number |
| Value | Value | Value | Value | Value | Value | Value | Value | |
| | | | | | | | | |

23. Agriculture (only affected crop)

| Name of Crop | Cropping pattern in a year | | | Yield Per Acre | Farmgate Price (Rs/quintal) |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single | Double | Thrice | | |
| | | | | | |

24. Household Expenditure (Amount in Rs)

| Total household expenditure monthly (approximate in Rs.) | | | Rs. | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------|---------|--|-------|
| Sl. No. | Category | (Rs.) | Sl. No. | Category | (Rs.) |
| 1 | Food (Monthly) | | 6 | Health (Monthly/Annual) | |
| 2 | Education (Monthly/Annual) | | 7 | Cooking fuel (Monthly) | |
| 3 | Cloth (Monthly/Annual) | | 8 | Social Functions (Annual) | |
| 4 | Local Travel (Monthly) | | 9 | Vehicle Maintenance (Monthly / Annual) | |
| 5 | Leisure (Monthly/Annually) | | 10 | Out Station travel (Monthly / Annual) | |



25. Debts: (Amount in Rs)

| Total household debt (approximate in Rs.), if any | | | Rs. | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|
| Sl. No. | Category | (Rs.) | Sl. No. | Category | (Rs.) |
| 1 | Crop/Agriculture Loan | | 4 | Loan on vehicles | |
| 2 | Loan on Assets | | 5 | Loan for education | |
| 3 | Jewell Loan | | 6 | Personal Loan. | |

26. Household Items

| Sl. No. | Items | Yes / No | | Sl. No. | Items | Yes / No | |
|---------|------------------------|----------|----|---------|----------------------------------|----------|----|
| 1 | TV | Yes | No | 7 | Food processor / Mixer / Grinder | Yes | No |
| 2 | Refrigerator | Yes | No | 8 | Computer / Laptop | Yes | No |
| 3 | Two Wheeler | Yes | No | 9 | Air Conditioner | Yes | No |
| 4 | Four Wheeler | Yes | No | 10 | Air Cooler | Yes | No |
| 5 | Telephone/Mobile Phone | Yes | No | 11 | Microwave Oven | Yes | No |
| 6 | Washing Machine | Yes | No | 12 | Others (specify) | Yes | No |

27. Health Status

| 1 | Have you or any family members been affected with any disease (consider for last one year) | | | | Yes | | No | |
|-----|--|---------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------|--|
| | | Respiratory | Digestive | Gynec related | Eye related | Ortho related | General | |
| | | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ | ⑥ | |
| 2 | If yes, type of disease (mention name of disease) | | | | | | | |
| 2.a | If others (specify) | If others (specify) | | | If others (specify) | | | |

28. Drawing of the Affected Structure / Land with measurement [Total area and affected area of structure as well as land to be recorded – assets like hand pump, borewell, trees, agri crops, etc located within the affected area also to be recorded]

| LHS | Sketch of Structure | RHS |
|-----|---------------------|-----|
| | | |

Note for Enumerators:

- [1] Q.No.3. Confirm the availability of Patta and mark as owned / encroachment.
- [2] Q.No.4. Squatter: No legal ownership over the land occupied.
- [3] Q.No.19. All the relationship should be specified with respect to the household head only.
- [4] Q.No.29. Specify the distance from Centre Line to the property Boundary and Building Line. Mention all the dimensions of the building and plot boundaries in 'meters' only.
- [5] Women Headed Household: The households headed by woman member of the family who is the sole/leading bread-earner of the family.

APPENDIX 4.2: LIST OF IMPACTED PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES

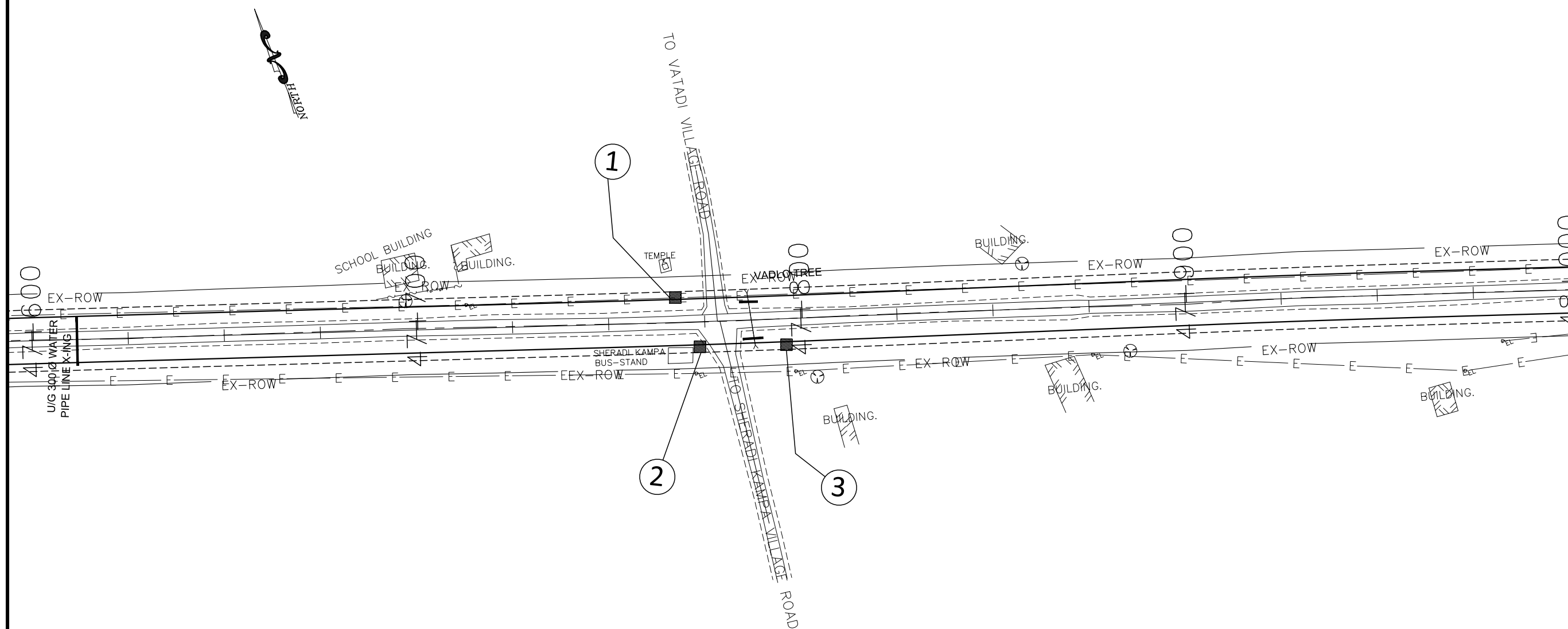
| Map ID_Ref Number | Chainage | RHS/LHS | Structure Type | Village | Taluka | District | Name of Head of HH |
|-------------------|----------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|--|
| 1 | 47+765 | LHS | Shop | Vantva Suva | Dhansura | Sabarkantha | Amratbhai Punjabhai Khant |
| 2 | 47+780 | RHS | Shop | Sukavatda | Dhansura | Sabarkantha | Mahendrabhai Balubhai Khant |
| 3 | 47+785 | RHS | Shop | Sunka Vantda | Dhansura | Sabarkantha | Kodarbhai Khant |
| 4 | 49+425 | RHS | Agricultural land | Barnoli | Dhansura | Sabarkantha | Rasikbhai Ray |
| 5 | 49+425 | RHS | Shop | Barnoli | Dhansura | Sabarkantha | Not Found |
| 6 | 55+765 | RHS | Shop | Aniyor Kampa | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai@Ramjibhai Patel |
| 7 | 55+775 | RHS | Seating area around tree | Aniyor Kampa | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai@Ramjibhai Patel |
| 8 | 55+800 | RHS | Shop | Aniyor | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Not Found |
| 9 | 57+625 | LHS | Agricultural land | Rampur Chokdi | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Kalabhai Bamania |
| 10 | 60+175 | RHS | Agricultural land | Surana Pahadiya | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Ramabhai Mavabhai Patel |
| 11 | 60+190 | RHS | Agricultural Land | Surana Pahadiya | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Hirabhai Mavabhai Patel |
| 12 | 61+200 | LHS | Shop | Lalavada | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Amrutbhai Pagi |
| 13 | 61+960 | RHS | Shop | Vavadi | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Not Found |
| 14 | 61+970 | LHS | Shop | Vavadi | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Not Found |
| 15 | 64+480 | LHS | Agricultural Land | Sompura | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Shankarbhaia Dahyabhai Patel |
| 16 | 70+800 | RHS | Agricultural Land | Medi Timba | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Kantibhai Patel |
| 17 | 71+050 | RHS | Agricultural Land | Nanavada | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Sulemanbhai Ghanchi |
| 18 | 71+525 | LHS | House | Nanavada | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Dahyabhai Kodarbhai Chamar |
| 19 | 71+525 | RHS | Shop | Nanavada | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Maniben Chamar |
| 20 | 71+545 | LHS | House | Nanavada | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Himrabhai Chamar |
| 21 | 71+850 | RHS | Agricultural land | Nanavada | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Somabhai Patel |
| 22 | 73+850 | LHS | House | Parsoda | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Gajendrabhai Patel |
| 23 | 73+910 | LHS | House | Parsoda | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Jesingbhai Patel |
| 24 | 74+125 | LHS/RHS | Agricultural land | Parsoda | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Bhurabhai Khant |
| 25 | 74+915 | RHS | Agricultural land | Parsoda | Malpur | Sabarkantha | Galaji Shivaji Khant |
| 26 | 79+025 | RHS | Hand pump | Khambroda | Meghraj | Sabarkantha | NA |

APPENDIX 4.3:

GIS MAP REPRESENTING IMPACTED PROPERTIES

← DHANSURA

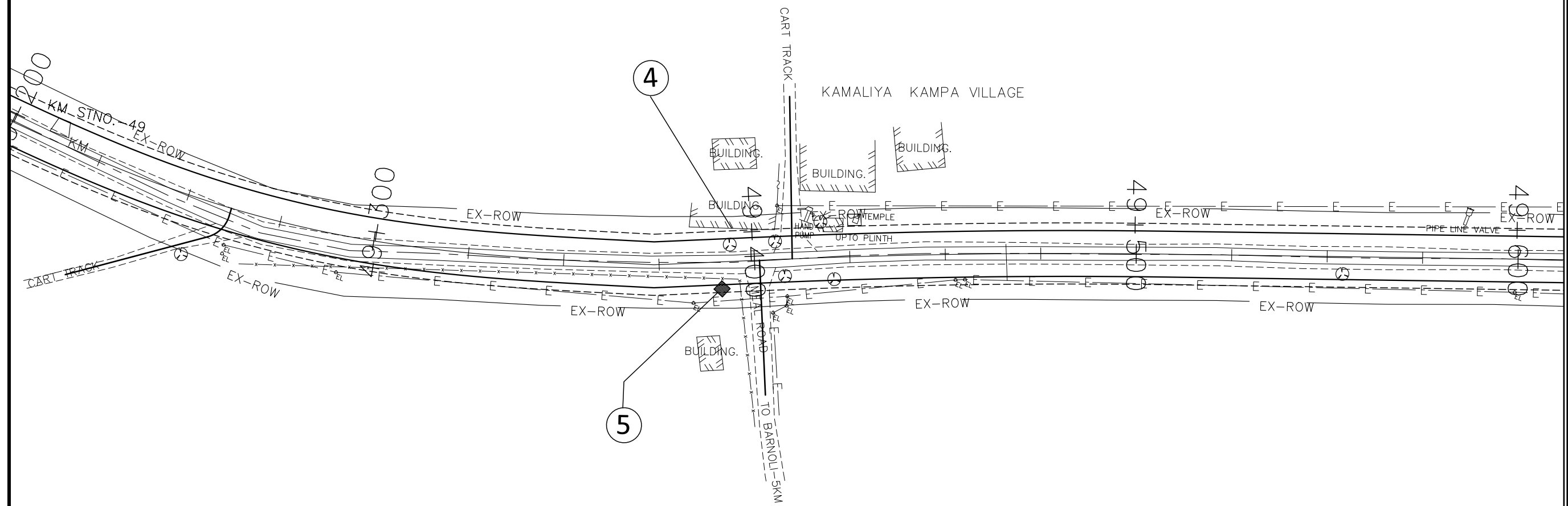
MEGHRAJ →



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| | | | | CAD FILE: | GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | |

← DHANSURA

MEGHRAJ →

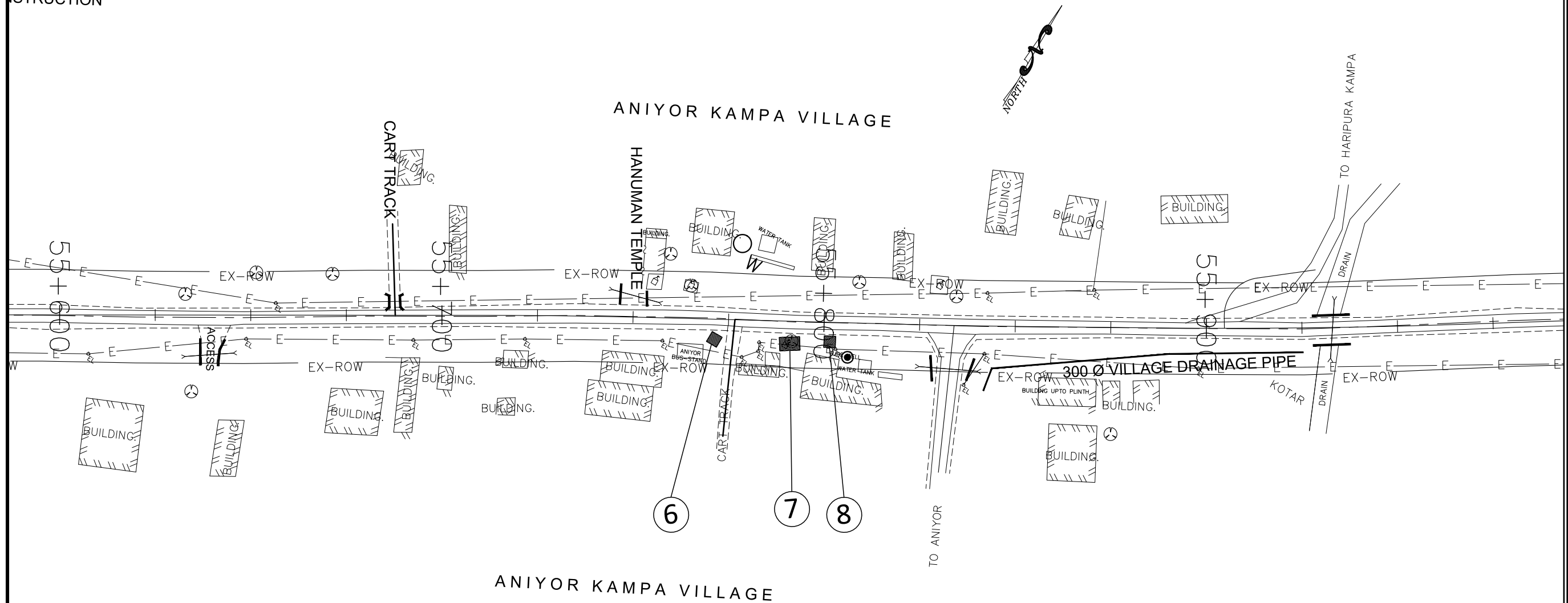


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| | | | SCALE: 1:750 | | | | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | | |
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← DHANSURA

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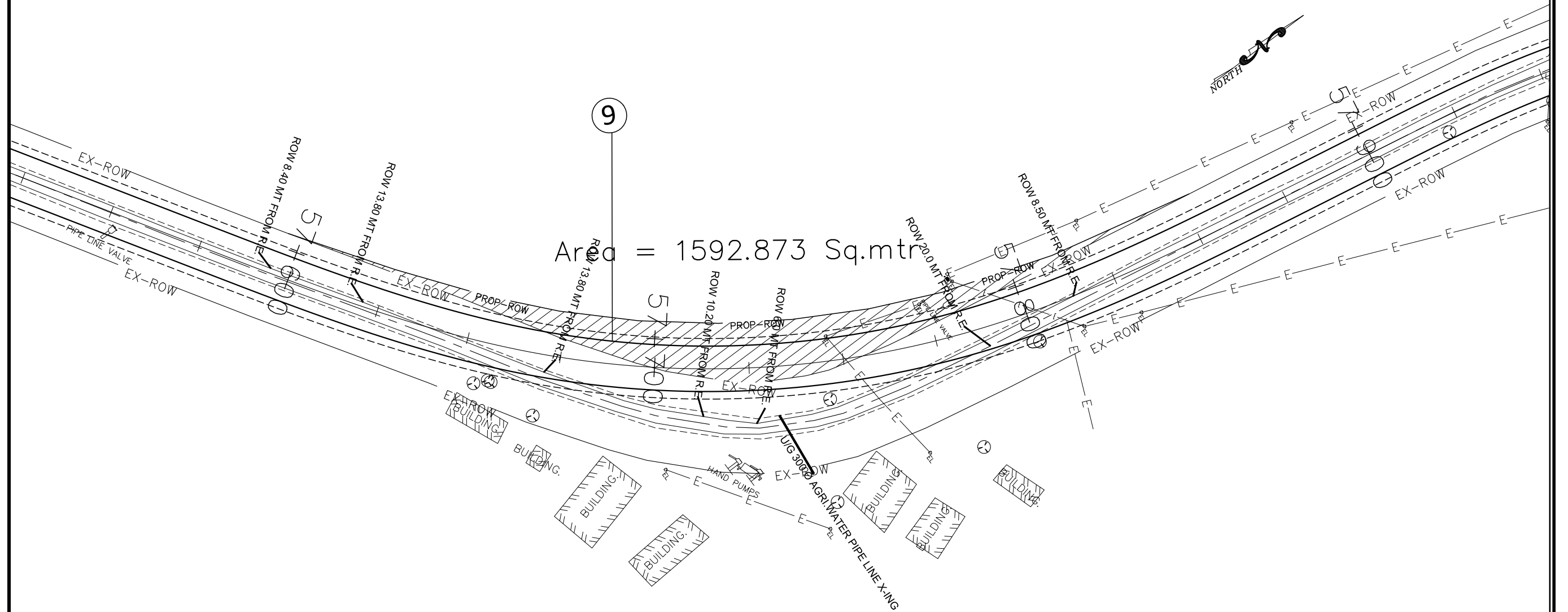
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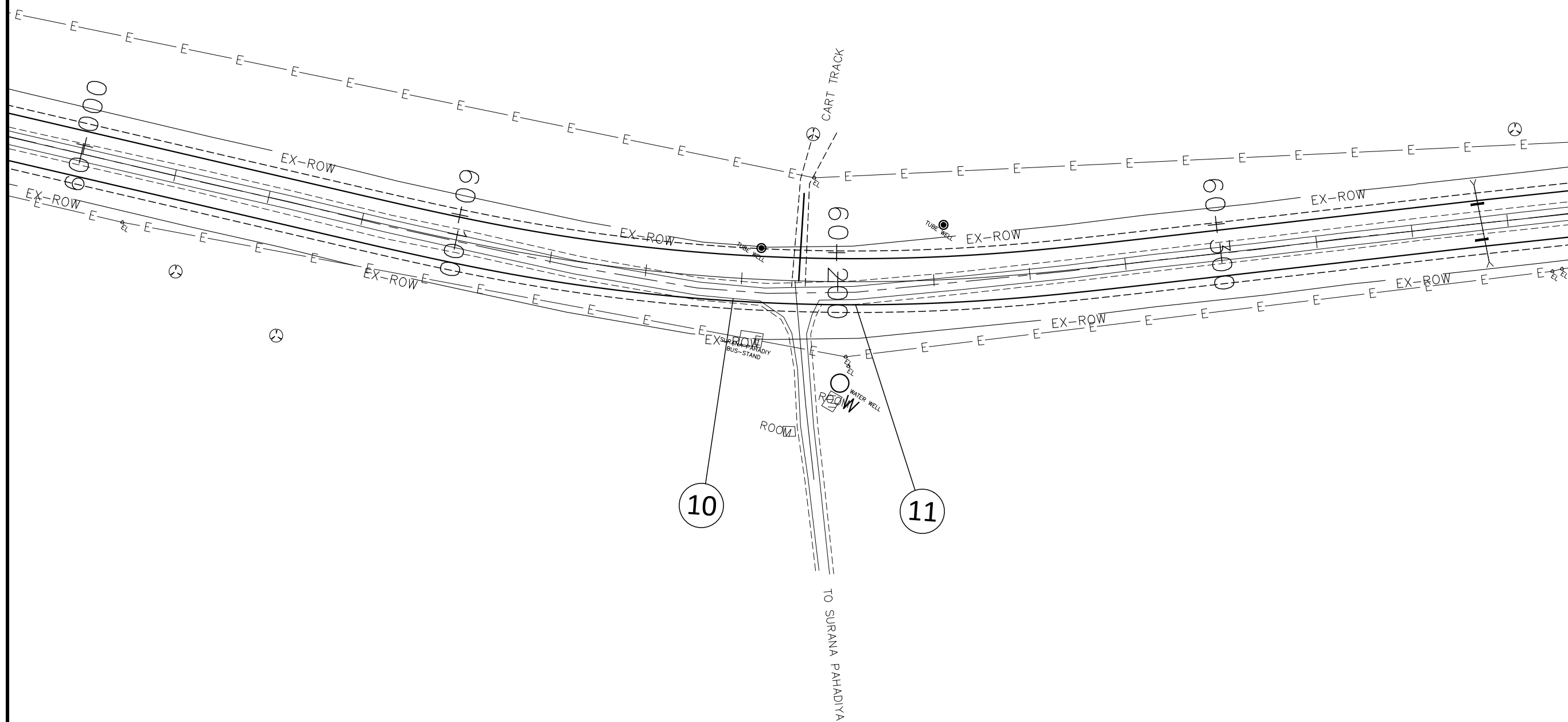
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| | | | SCALE: 1:750 | ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | | | CAD FILE: | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) | | | |
| | | | | IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | |
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| | | | | MAY 2012 | PPWCS | PPWCS/DM/IS/04 | 0 |

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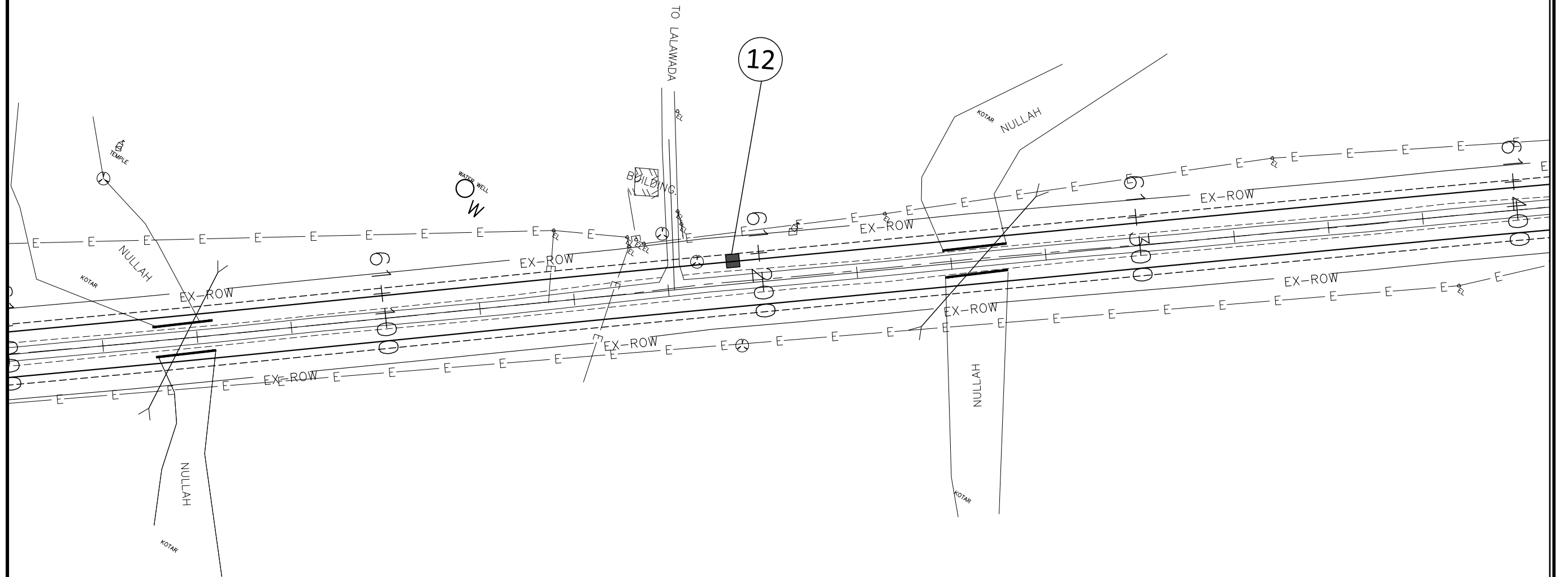
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| | | | CAD FILE: | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) | | | |
| | | | | IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | |
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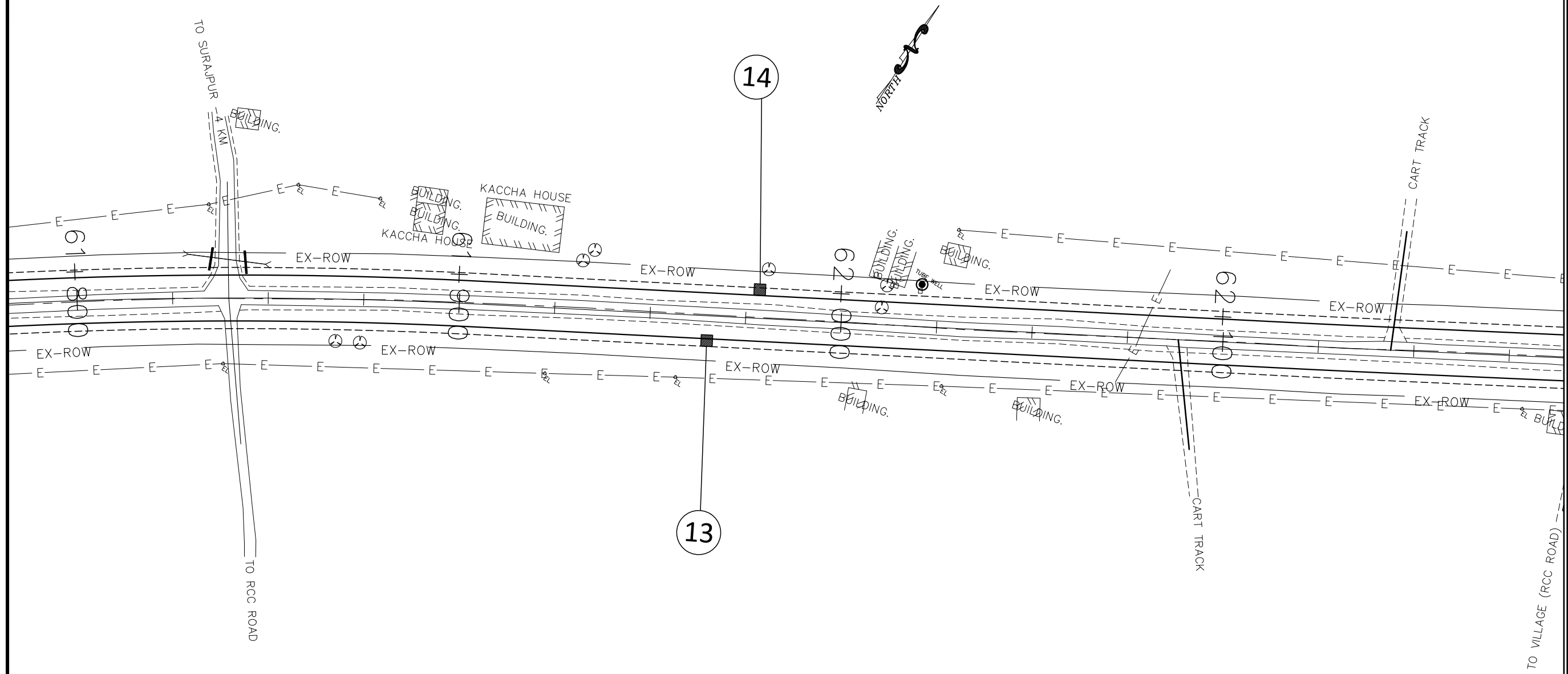
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| | | | SCALE: 1:750 | | | | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | | |
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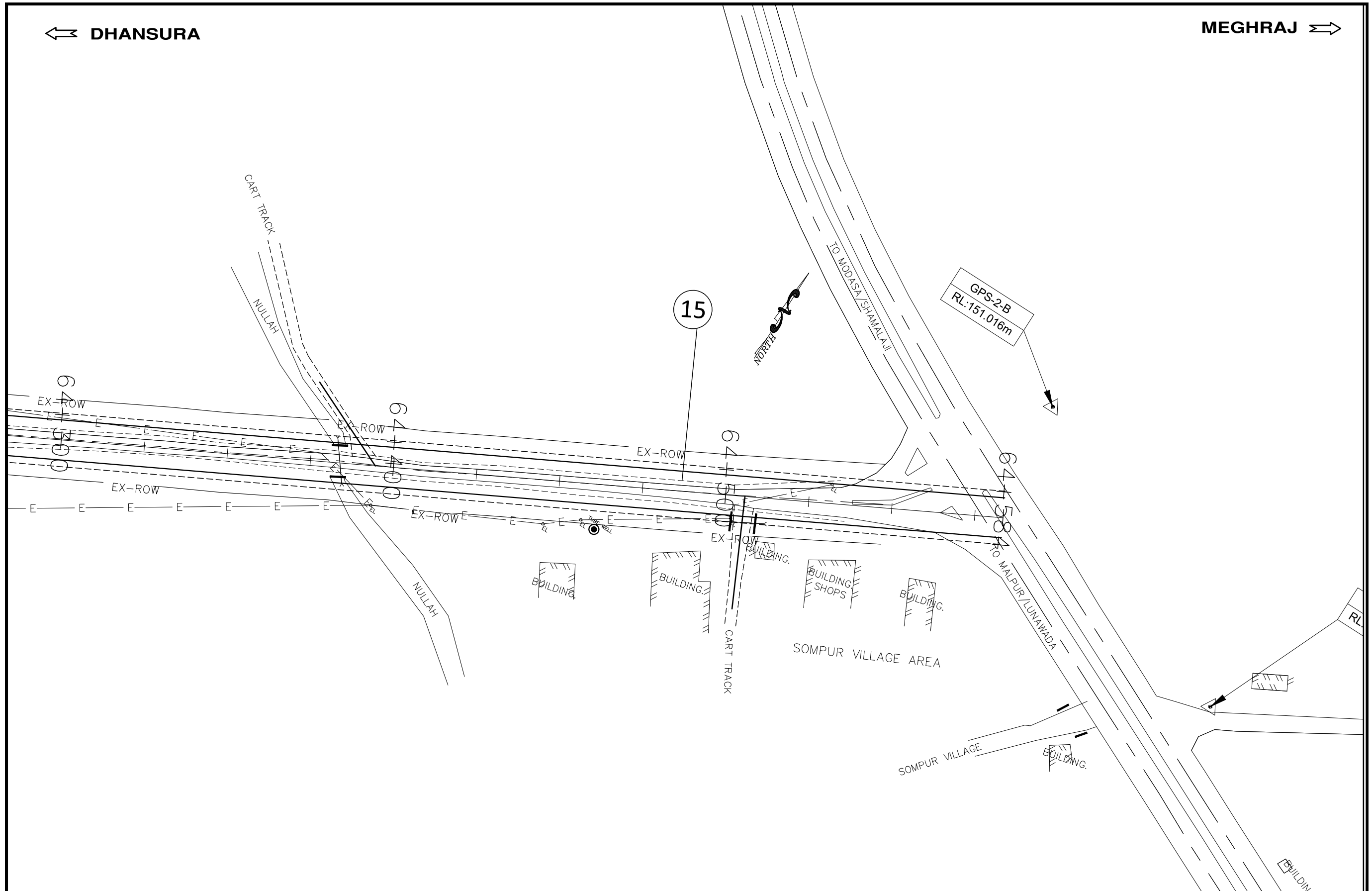
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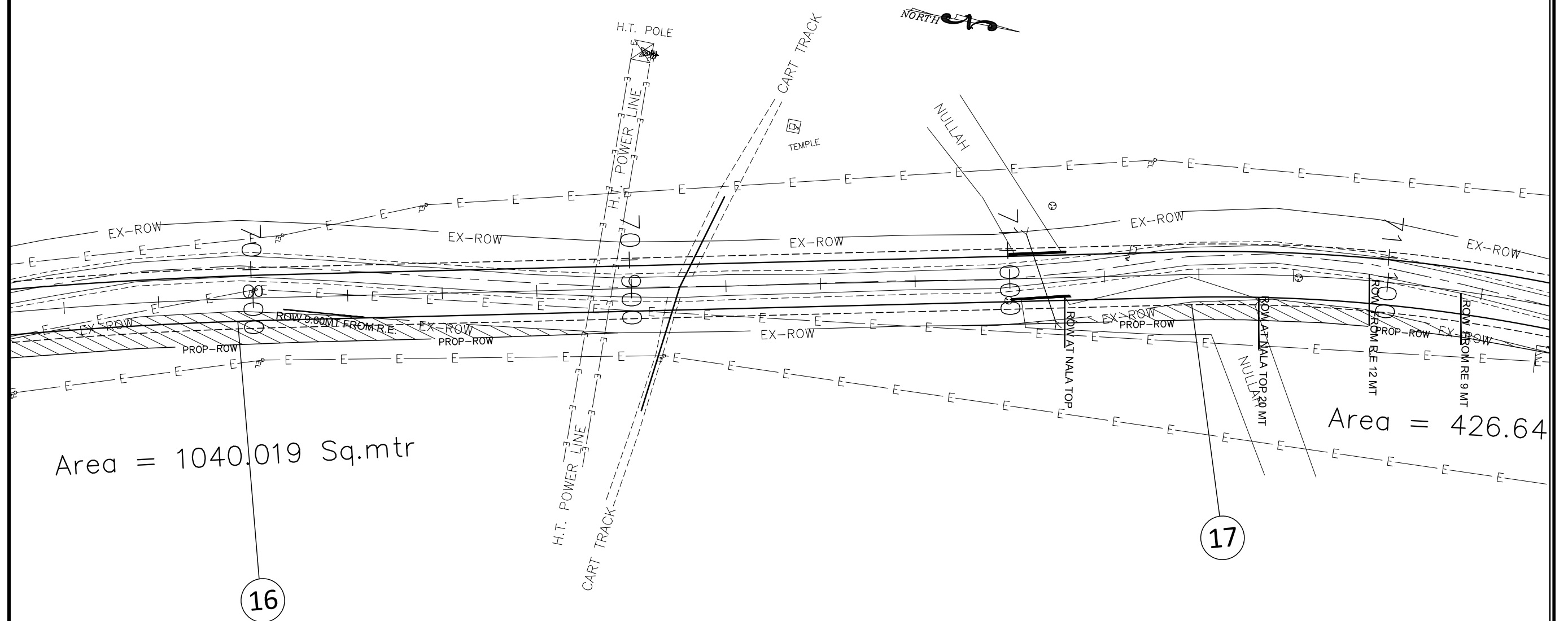
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| | | | SCALE : | | | | GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | | | SCALE: 1:750 | | | | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | |
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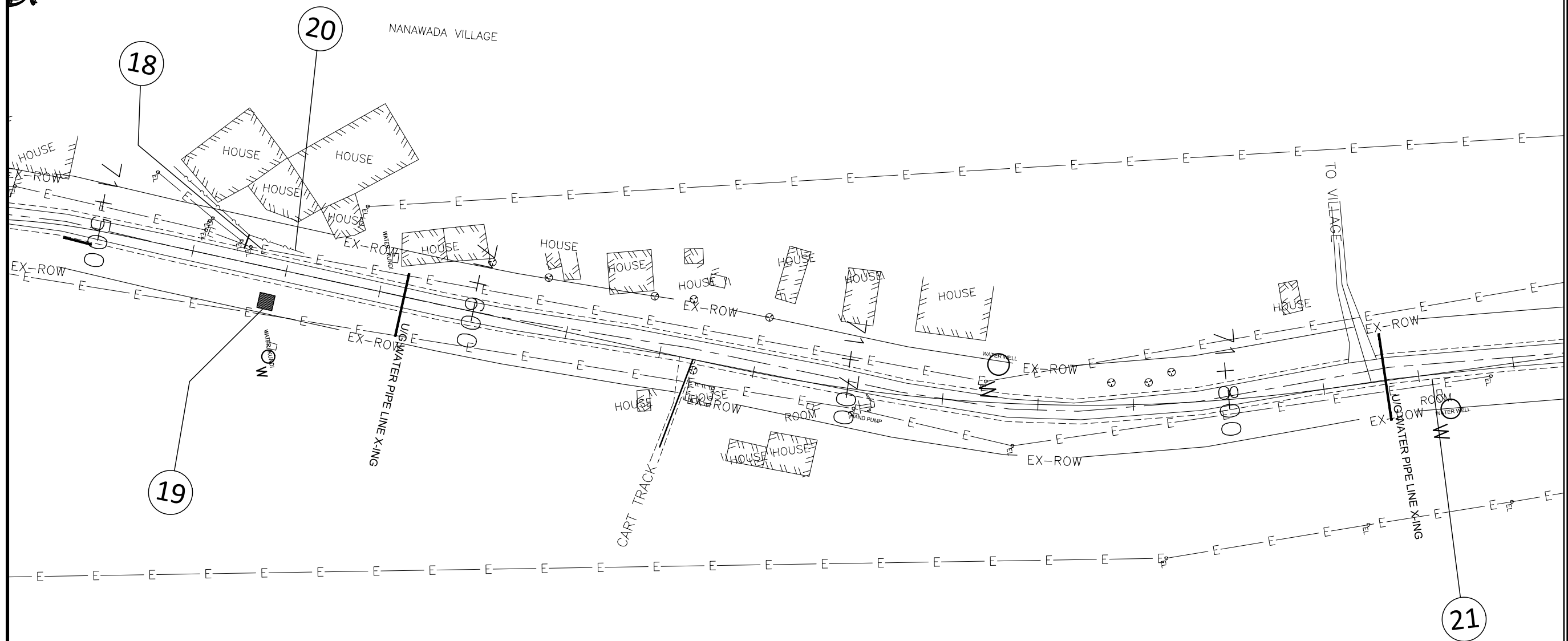
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| | | | SCALE: 1:750 | ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | | | CAD FILE: | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) | | | |
| | | | | IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | |
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| | | | | MAY 2012 | PPWCS | PPWCS/DM/IS/09 | 0 |

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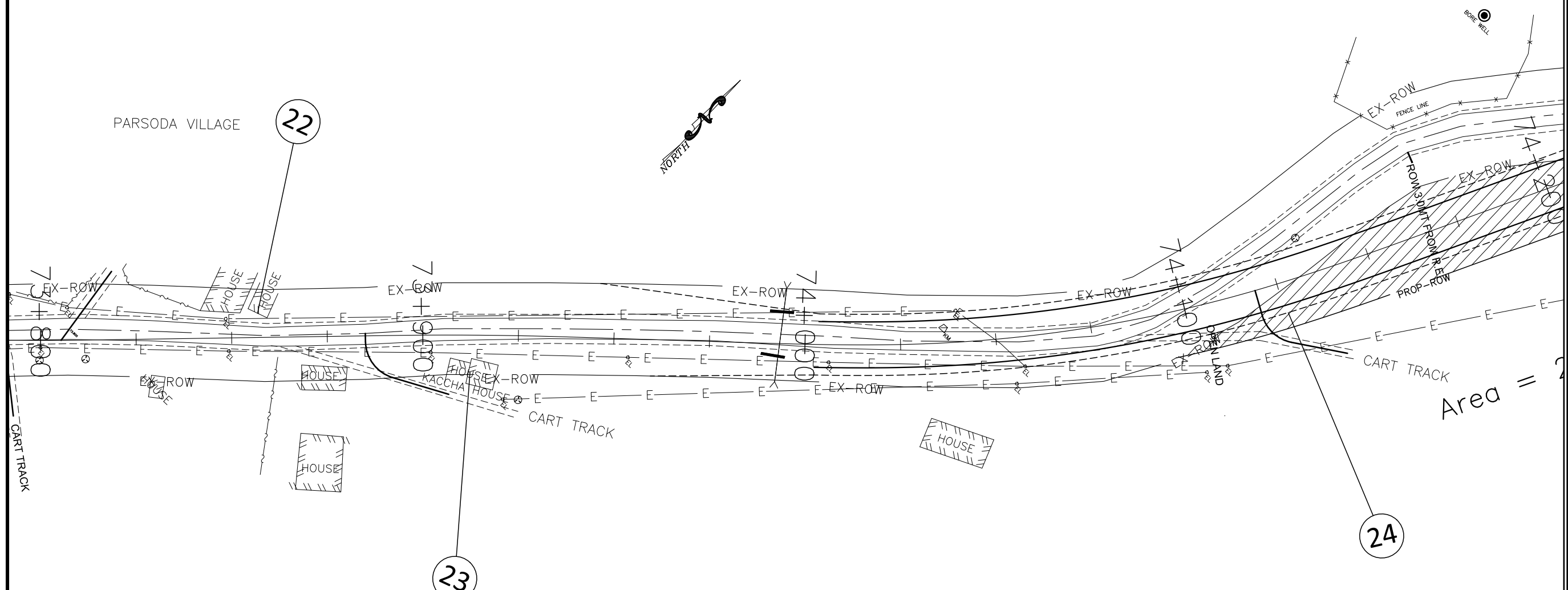
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| | | | SCALE : | | | | GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | | | SCALE: 1:750 | | | | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | |
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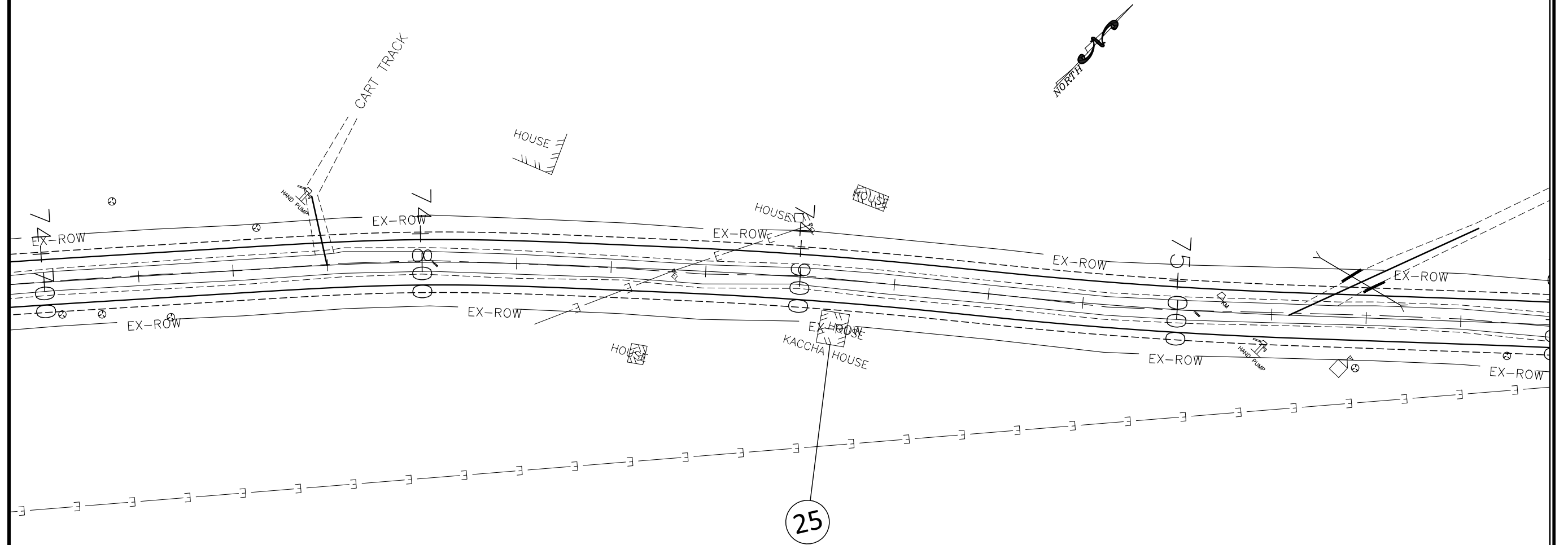
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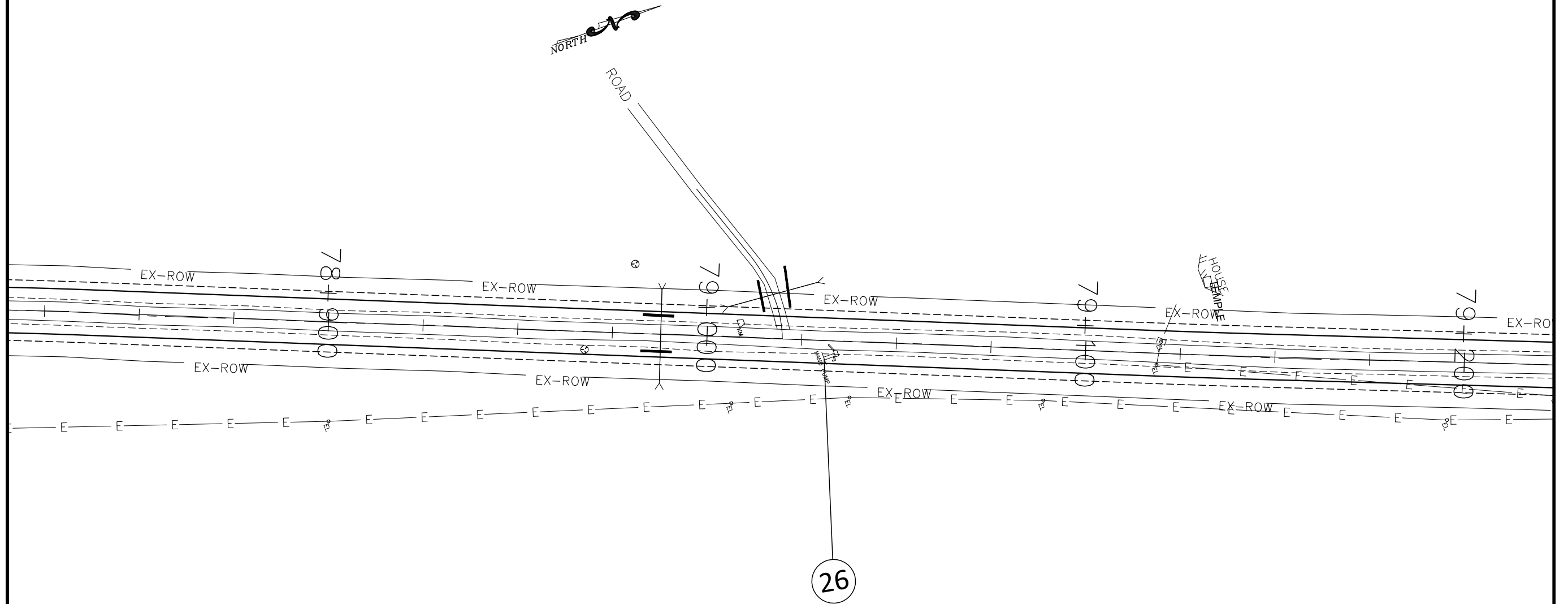
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|-----|----------|------|--------------|--|--|--|--|----------------|------------------------|--------|
| | | | SCALE : | | | | GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | | | SCALE: 1:750 | | | | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | |
| | | | CAD FILE: | | | | DATE: MAY 2012 | PROJECT: PPWCS | DWG No: PPWCS/DM/IS/12 | REV. 0 |
| No. | REVISION | DATE | BY | | | | | | | |

← DHANSURA

MEGHRAJ →



| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|------|
| | | | SCALE : | GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT | | | |
| | | | SCALE: 1:750 | ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | | | CAD FILE: | CORRIDOR : UMRETH - VASAD (SH 83) | | | |
| | | | | IMPACTED STRUCTURES | | | |
| No. | REVISION | DATE | BY | DATE: | PROJECT: | DWG No: | REV. |
| | | | | MAY 2012 | PPWCS | PPWCS/DM/IS/13 | 0 |

Appendix 5.1: Consultation Format

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – DISCUSSION GUIDE Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor

ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF GUJARAT PPWCS, GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT-II,

Introduction

- Government of Gujarat has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering upgradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Building Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways.
- As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected ten corridors at this stage, aggregating to 394 km length for detailed project report. This includes widening and upgradation of Dhansura-Meghraj corridor.
- The total corridor length is 43.05km. The corridor starts from Dhansura (SH-145) at 38+500 km and joins SH 005 near Sonpur by covering a stretch of nearly 25.6km. It overlaps with SH-005 for the length of 3.7km. The corridor reconnects at SH-145 (67+700 km) near Malpur and leads towards Meghraj (85+150km) towards Rajasthan border for the length of 17.450km. The proposed CoI along the corridor is 16m.
- Consultation intends to disseminate the information regarding the proposed development as well as to know the opinion of the people regarding resettlement issues, road safety measures and potential impacts of the project.

Discussion Points – General

- Awareness and Opinion about the project
- Road safety issues along the corridor [road accidents/avoidance/suggestions etc – specific cases of accidents taking place in particular locations – reasons for such accidents – increase/decrease in accidents]

Discussion Points for Commercial / industrial Category

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of property – loss of livelihood – any improvement in business expected due to the project, etc.]
- Will you be able to continue your business in the same location – if relocating to another place, implications on rent, business etc - how much time required to relocate the structure or restore the affected business/livelihood
- Tenants – usual notice period from land/building owners
- Opinion regarding compensation and assistance for affected properties
- Opinion about Rehabilitation and Resettlement for fully affected structures or if livelihood affected

**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – DISCUSSION GUIDE
Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor****Discussion Points – for Residential Category**

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of land – loss of structure – loss of other assets, etc.]
- Will you be able to live in the same building – if you are relocating to another location, what would be the implications
- Tenants – usual notice period from land/building owners
- Opinion regarding compensation and assistance
- Opinion about Rehabilitation and Resettlement for fully affected structures or if livelihood affected

Discussion Points – Religious Structures / Common Property Resources

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of land – loss of structure – loss of other assets, etc.]
- Age of the structure – important festivals/events of pilgrim/tourist attraction - period of such celebrations – pilgrim/tourist population
- Relocation of religious properties / common property resources – Involvement of Panchayats – Any community based organizations

Discussion Points – Agriculture Land

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of land – loss of agriculture crops – loss of other assets, etc., any improvement in agriculture production or development in terms of marketing expected due to the project]
- Type of crops cultivated in a year [average farm-gate price of various crops cultivated, marketing centers, area of cultivation]
- Details regarding cropping pattern [number of crops in a year, any share-cropping pattern, usual arrangement of share-cropping or contract farming]
- Dependence on Bore-wells or other irrigation facilities [arrangement for bore-well or other irrigation facilities] – Cost of Bore-well or other irrigation facilities – cost sharing pattern.

APPENDIX 5.2: Community consultation

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67 + 715

ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF GUJARAT
PPWCS, GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT-II,

Village Name:- Malpur

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor

| Sl.No. | Name | Contact Number | Signature |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Patel sacchim. H | 9429759404 | |
| 2 | Patel Tejas. R | 9427195644 | |
| 3 | Pandeyee Sanjay. V. | 9428964024 | |
| 4. | chavhan Kalpamben N | 9428936442 | |
| 5. | Darji. Ashokbhai. B | 9427059151 | |
| 6. | Darji Bipinbhai. B | 9898281180 | |
| 7. | Karalbhai. K. Patel | 9725746815 | |
| 8. | Kerdija. Rajesh. S | 9712115951 | |
| 9 | Patel memubhai B | 9925371288 | |
| 10 | Patel Dhruv. M | 9913991384 | |
| 11. | Darji Shresh. A | 9427850772 | |
| 12. | Patel Patil Kantilbhai. C. | 9426728478 | |
| 13 | Patel Jagdish B | 9724113349 | |
| 14. | Patel Rajkesh. | 9978511281 | |
| 15 | Patel Rajkesh. H | 9928133353 | |
| 16 | Kumarat Madam. M | 9974541987 | |
| 17 | Patel Balvant. K | 9428833608 | |
| 18 | Rathod. Jagendra. H | 02325002773 | |
| 19 | Deval Bhushiji. K | 9712556571 | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |



પદે માતરમ્

પરસોડા ગ્રુપ ગ્રામ પંચાયત

PARSODA GRUP GARM PANCHAYAT

પટેલ રાજેન્દ્રભાઈ નાથાભાઈ
સરપંચશ્રી
મો. ૯૪૨૮૦૦૨૨૨૪

મુ. પરસોડા
પો. નાનાવાડા તા. માલપુર,
જિ. સાબરકાંઠા-૩૮૩૩૪૫

જા.નં.

તા: ૧૩/૫/૨૦૧૮

પ્રાણ સુ

ગ્રુપ કાર્યાલય દિગંધર સાહીબજી
માર્ગ નં. ૧૧૧ પાલુડા
ગાંધીનગર

પિલાચ:- સ્ટેટ ગ્રામ્ય નં. ૧૨૫ પડોળી કચ્છા બાપળ.

ત્રી સાહીબજી સુ ઉપરીશિવ ભક્ષ્યના અનુકંપાવનમાં
બુલાવવામાં સ્ટેટ ગ્રામ્ય નં. ૧૨૫ એ. માલપુર ના પાલુડા,
પાલુડા નદિતટ જ્યાં પશ્ચિમી ગામ વચ્ચેથી પસાર થાય
જેને પડોળી કચ્છાના કામળની સાંજુ કોઈ આવી
પશ્ચિમી ગામના સાંધે માંગાણુ મંદિર તથા ગામલોકી
મકાન આપેલા કોઈ કાંઈ બધું બધું ભુતશાળ પાળુ તેમ કોઈ
બધાં ગામ આપેલા પડોળી નત્યા અમમ ગામ લોકી
મથાળ છે. માંગાણુ મંદિર અમારા ગામના મદ્ય
આપેલ કોઈ તથા બાળુ મિત્ર સીધા જગ્યા આપેલ
ત્રી. આપ સાહીબજીની અમમ ભક્ષ્ય આપેલ
અમારું મંદિર બધાના કોઈ કામ તથા માંગાણુ

સરપંચ

પરસોડા ગ્રુપ ગ્રામ પંચાયત

અવગ

મુ-પો- પુસ્તકોડા
૧- માલપુર
૨- સાબરકાંઠા
૩- ૧૩/૫/૨૦૧૨

પ્રતિ
માહેલ પુ.

જય ભારત માથે લખી જલાવવાનું કે માલપુર તાલુકાના
પુસ્તકોડા ગામના રહેવાસી પરેલ ફળી તરફથી આ અરજી આપવામાં આવે
છે. કે ગુજરાત સ્ટે. હાઈવે માલપુર મેદરજ ને પુસ્તકોડા ગામના
વચ્ચેથી પમાર યાય છે અને હાલ હમને આપના અધીકારી પુ
તરફથી જલાવવામાં આવ્યું છે કે માલપુર મેદરજ રોડ પહોળો
યાય છે. તો અમે આપ પુ ને અરજ કરી વિનંતી કે રોડ ની બન્ને
માર્ફડ એકે અરખી લેવી ને રાજકીય ભાગલાશર એક તરફ રોડ
કરવામાં આવશે તો અમારા ગામ લોકોનો વિરોધ છે.

અંકલિ. ગામજનો

લાલજી રામજી કુમાર જાગામલ

પરેલ મોગન ભાઈ શિલાભાઈ

પરેલ ભાવશભાઈ અમ,

પરેલ વરવરભાઈ કોરવભાઈ

મ. નકલ રવાના

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K. D. K. K.

(P.T.O)

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Appendix 5.3

Photographs of Consultations: Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Aniyor Kampa village, Dist: Sabarkantha</p> |  |
| <p>Malpur Town, Dist: Sabarkantha.</p> |  |
| <p>Parsoda Village, Dist: Sabarkantha.</p> |  |
| <p>Meghraj Town, Dist: Sabarkantha.</p> |  |