GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Rural Development

RESETTLEMENT and PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK

Study on Environmental and Social Aspects of
PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

February 2004

LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. STUDY BACKGROUND

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in December 2000 to provide all weather road connectivity to 1.6 lakh unconnected Habitations with population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas by end of the 10th Plan Period (2007) at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 Crores. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) administers the programme as a centrally sponsored scheme in all the States and Union Territories. MoRD has identified nodal agencies in each of the states to execute the program. Towards implementation of the program, Programme Implementation Units (PIU) have been established in each district.

The GoI has approached The World Bank (WB) for financial assistance for the PMGSY activities carried out in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand. The study envisages (i) a review of the environmental and social aspects of the PMGSY (ii) identify potential environmental and social risks in PMGSY and (iii) recommend associated mitigation mechanisms for the identified risks, through the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Table 1 lists the number of districts proposed for World Bank funding in each state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total No. of Districts</th>
<th>No. of districts for WB funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study is undertaken based on a sample of 107 roads in 18 districts, to assess the current conditions detailed in Table 2. Roads in different stages of project implementation have been taken up for the visits. These field-visits included interactions with the stakeholders and communities along the PMGSY roads, in addition to discussions with the contractors and the PIU officials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Stages of Projects</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Under construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE PROJECT

The social issues identified based on the assessment of current conditions are presented below:

- Minimisation of Resettlement Impacts through design modifications, analysis of alternatives
- Extent of compliance to existing legal processes / constitutional provisions - Voluntary land donation, PESA provisions, Tribal land uptake in Schedule V Areas, land tenural rights if any.
- Non Involvement of affected communities prior to project finalisation
- Identification and planning of resettlement. Transparency in process of voluntary land donation
- Entitlement provisions and identification of Entitled Persons
- Assessment of extent and magnitude of impacts (loss of livelihood, vulnerability etc)
- Provision for compensating assets lost and financial provisions for land uptake
- Implementation Arrangements for disbursement of entitlements
- Disclosure of project information

D. OPTIONS TO MANAGE SOCIAL ISSUES

Based on the issues identified, options to manage the social issues were worked out. The options worked out are presented in Table 3.

E. CONSULTATIONS FOR DISCUSSION ON OPTIONS

Towards finalisation of the options presented, workshops were held at each of the state capitals, wherein discussions on each of the options with the officials of the implementing agencies at the state and district level enabled the finalisation of the preferred options. The dates and venue of these workshops are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Details of workshops conducted for finalisation of options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date of Workshop</th>
<th>No of participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
<td>24th November 2003</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>28th November 2003</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>4th December 2003</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>12 December 2003</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

The finalised options agreed upon in the workshop have been detailed in the Resettlement Framework. The Framework provides the necessary guidance and institutional structure for implementing the provisions suggested.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Social issues</th>
<th>PMGSY provisions</th>
<th>Legal Requirements</th>
<th>Preferred options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I: Awareness generation / sensitisation through:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Publication and display of core networks at District Panchayats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Dissemination of information on request by person/s on payment of fee as per Rajasthan Right to Information Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>PLANNING / PRIORITISATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Exclusion or limited involvement of communities</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• Right to Information Act 2002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>PREPARATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Information dissemination</td>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>• No specific legal provisions</td>
<td>Information on project design, likely issues, width, costs etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Finalisation of alignment</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• Item 13 of eleventh schedule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Panchayat Raj Acts stipulates the involvement of PRIs in Government Schemes and projects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I: In situations where sufficient land is available (as per SP-20), proposing improvements within the existing land width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II: In the event of availability of the minimum width required for the roads (though not conforming to SP-20 standards), efforts to limiting improvements to existing land width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>III: Involvement of communities/PRI in finalisation of alignment through:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Transect walk (Finalization of alignment &amp; impacts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Consultation with PAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Mitigation of social impacts (if any)</td>
<td>Specifies that the process of making land available for the road works serves the common good and is also just and equitable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No specific legal provisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I: Census survey of the affected persons by the GP/Patwari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II: Addressal of grievances by (i) Sarpanch (ii) Patwari and (iii) AE of the PIU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>a. Loss of land</td>
<td>No formal mechanisms</td>
<td>• Voluntary donation through gift deeds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I: Voluntary donation of land by means of gift deed to implementing agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II: Compensation by the community through:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Alternate land sites provided by GS/community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Alternate land sites provided by GS/community only for the vulnerable groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Compensation at replacement costs by collective effort of Panchayat and community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Compensation at replacement costs only for the vulnerable groups by community and Panchayat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Compensating the loss through inclusion as beneficiaries in RD programs by the GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Social Issues</td>
<td>PMGSY provisions</td>
<td>Legal Requirements</td>
<td>Preferred options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| b. Loss of land Schedule V Areas Other special categories | Not specified | • Section 5 (2) of the Fifth Schedule  
• PESA, 1996  
• Samatha Case judgment (Supreme Court)  
• The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955  
• HP Transfer of Land Regulations Act, 1968  
• Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act, 1950  
• Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 (Bengal Act 6 of 1908)  
• The Sathal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provision) Act 1949  
• Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation Act, 1969 | I: Voluntary donation  
II: Land uptake as per PESA provisions involving GS  
III: Compensation by the community through:  
• Alternate land sites provided by GS/community  
• Compensation at replacement costs by collective effort of Panchayat and community  
• Compensating the loss through inclusion as beneficiaries in RD programs by the GP | |
| 2.3.2 Loss of other assets | Not specified | • No specific legal provisions | I: Voluntarily donating assets lost  
II: Compensation for assets lost at replacement cost by community and Panchayat  
III: Compensation for assets lost at replacement cost to the vulnerable groups by community and Panchayat  
IV: Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in Rural Development programs (State / Central) | |
| 2.3.3 Loss of livelihood | Specifies that the process of making land available for the road works serves the common good and is also just and equitable | • No legal provisions | I: Inclusion as beneficiaries in RD programs | |
| 2.3.4 Loss of common property resources a. Wells, temples | Not specified | • Item 13 of the Eleventh Schedule (Article 243-G) entrusts GS the management of common property resources  
• PRActs of the respective states entrusts responsibilities of management of land/mutation of common lands to the GS  
• HP village common lands vesting and utilisation act, 1974  
• Land reform act 1968 extends user rights of common lands to all users | I: An assessment and relocation by GP/community with technical inputs from PIU  
II: Compensation for assets lost at replacement cost by community and Panchayat | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Social issues</th>
<th>PMGSY provisions</th>
<th>Legal Requirements</th>
<th>Preferred options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Grazing/camping/passage/minor forest produce</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• Tenancy acts in the states providing for these traditional rights.</td>
<td>I: Consultations with the concerned sections of the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• GS entrusted responsibility as per Eleventh schedule</td>
<td>II: Provision of alternative sites from GS lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Provision of Panchayats Act, 1996</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Forest conservation Act, 1980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.5</td>
<td>Clearance of Encroachers/Squatters</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• The land acts of the respective states have provisions for clearing of encroachers and squatters on public lands</td>
<td>I: Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Involvement of GS/GP in clearance of encroachers and trespasses on common land</td>
<td>II: Involvement of GP/community in sensitisation and clearance of encroachments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>III: Compensation to vulnerable squatters through the GP and community contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>R&amp;R IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>System for disbursement of entitlement provisions</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• PR Acts entrust the responsibility of identification of beneficiaries to the GS/GP</td>
<td>I: PRI and PIU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Redressal of residual grievances</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• No specific legal provisions</td>
<td>I: Institutionalisation of a mechanism for addressal of grievances comprising: (i) Sarpanch (ii) Patwari and (iii) AE of the PIU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II: In the event of non addressal of residual grievances, redressal through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grievance Redressal Cell comprising: (i) District Magistrate (ii) District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue Officer (iii) Member of PRI (iv) Representative of PAPs (v) Member of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Management Committee/LAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Social issues during construction</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• No specific legal provisions</td>
<td>I: Distribution of pamphlets/brochures pertaining to social issues during</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>construction to the GS by the PIU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II: Formal consultation with community sessions by the GP/PIU during construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>III: Awareness to labours/villagers on social issues especially on health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>issues and HIV/AIDS by respective Block/District dept. such as Village Development Office or Primary Health Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IV: Entrusting the responsibility of managing social issues through awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and consultation to the contractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>MONITORING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Transparency of the process</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• Right to information bill &amp; Rajasthan Act, 2000</td>
<td>I: Wide dissemination of project information, entitlements, entitled persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at GP building, other prominent places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II: Regular meetings on the progress by the PIU through the GS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>III: Constitute a village-project watch group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Monitoring R&amp;R implementation</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>• No specific legal provisions</td>
<td>I: Inclusion of the indicators for assessing the R&amp;R implementation in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>formats for the National Quality Monitor (NQM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>II: Monitoring progress of R&amp;R implementation by PIU and PRI (GP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. HIMACHAL PRADESH

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) in all the states and union territories. The project envisages provision of road connectivity to unconnected habitations at an estimated cost of Rs.60,000 crores. In the state of Himachal Pradesh (HP), the Public Works Department (PWD) of Government of HP (GoHP) is implementing the program. The PWD, GoHP has identified six out of a total of twelve districts in the state, where the GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank. Programme Implementation Units (PIU) have been established in each of the districts to plan, design and implement the PMGSY works.

2. Existing revenue tracks are proposed to be taken up for construction to the standards and specifications in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP-20:2002). The available width of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring additional land. The land width accretion is also necessitated along new alignments, especially in cases where the existing track cannot be upgraded to the required standards. As the construction is generally proposed along the existing tracks, the extent of resettlement is expected to be minimal. Though minimal, the mitigation of the social and resettlement impacts in the project requires a Resettlement Framework for addressing the impacts in the individual project phases. This Resettlement Framework has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions, wherein 105 sub-projects across the 4 project states were visited. The details of the issues pertaining to resettlement and participation based on these site visits are detailed in the Report on Assessment of Current Conditions.

3. The PMGSY guidelines specify that it will be the responsibility of the state government / District Panchayat to oversee that land is available for taking up the proposed road works. Towards these, the state governments are expected to draw up policies so that the process of making land available for the road works sub-serves the common good and is also just and equitable.

4. This framework outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in minimising and mitigating the negative social and economic impacts due to the project. The PIU in co-ordination with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the village, block and district levels will be responsible for the planning and implementation of issues pertaining to addressal of social issues. The institutional and organisational mechanisms required to implement the provisions are outlined as part of the framework.

B. LEGAL PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS SOCIAL ISSUES

5. The principles adopted for addressing the social issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislations and policies of the GoI and GoHP. The relevance of these legislations to the project are summarised in Table 1.

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1. Under Phase I (2004-05) of the World Bank Programme, the PWD has proposed to cover six districts. For the subsequent phases, the PWD proposes covering seven districts.

2. The average land width available along the proposed roads varies from 5-8m in the rural sections and between 4-5m in the village sections. The IRC SP-20 specifies a uniform land width of 12 m for both rural and village sections for roads in hilly areas.
### Table 1: Relevant Legal provisions and their applicability to PMGSY

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<td>Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1992 Authorises the Panchayats to act as the agencies involved during programme planning and implementation.</td>
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<td>Transfer of land for construction of PMGSY road.</td>
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<td>Himachal Government Notification No. PBW (B) A (7) 2-7/2000-II</td>
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<td>The Panchayats (Extension To Scheduled Areas) Act Of 1996 Provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats in the Scheduled Areas.</td>
<td>Section 2 (e) Approval of plans, programmes and projects. Section 2 (d) Safeguard and preserve tradition and customs of the tribal community and area. Section 2 (i) Land acquisition in Scheduled areas for development projects to be done in consultation with the Panchayat. Section 4 (m) (ii) Ownership of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) The Act provides that Panchayats at the appropriate level or Gram Sabha be endowed with the ownership of MFPs.</td>
<td>The Gram Sabha shall approve plans/projects prior to its implementation at district/intermediate and village level and will be responsible for identification of eligible persons as beneficiaries under development schemes of MoRD. Implementation of safeguard mechanism developed as part of the Resettlement framework consistent with the customary laws and practices through the Gram Panchayat. Land width accretion in PMGSY roads and rehabilitation of persons affected shall be in consultation with Gram Sabha. Any impact on MFPs and the mitigation measures shall be in consultation with the Gram Sabha during the transect walk.</td>
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<td>Freedom Of Information Act, 2002 Provide for freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration.</td>
<td>Section 4 provides obligations on public authorities: (a) Maintenance and provision of records (b) &amp; (e) Publish particulars &amp; relevant facts at interval (d) Give reasons for decisions (e) Sensitize community/PAPs about any project. Section 6 &amp; Section 7 Procedure for supply of information to any person seeking information.</td>
<td>Dissemination of project information and procedures, entitlements, project costs, selection criteria for contractors and any other information pertaining to the project.</td>
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### C. RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

6. **Dissemination of Core Network:** Salient features of the finalised core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats. This shall include (a) map of the district / block showing the roads to be connected; (b) list of villages to be connected and (c) length of the corridor. Further, copies of the core network will be made available to the local MPs and MLAs for their reference and knowledge.
7. **Selection of Roads**: The selection of roads for new construction/upgradation shall be from the core network. The following criteria shall be adopted as pre-requisites for taking up PMGSY roads by GoHP:
   - Adequate land width available as specified in IRC: SP-20: 2002;
   - The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
   - In the event of impacts not being avoidable, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, and/or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms:
     - Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, modifications in cross-sections etc., to the extent required from safety considerations,
     - Willing land transfer by the land owner through a written gift deed to the GoHP, and,
     - Civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the vulnerable affected persons.

8. **Dissemination of Project Information**: After selection of roads and prior to finalisation of the alignment, a brochure providing an overview of the PMGSY in the state will be available for distribution in each of the Gram Panchayat along the proposed roads. **Annexure 1** provides the project information. The dissemination of information shall (i) sensitise the communities on the project-related issues, and (ii) demonstrate the expectations of the project from the communities, including mechanisms for beneficiary contribution.

9. **Finalisation of alignment & minimisation of impacts**: Finalisation of alignment will be through involvement of the local communities. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodology for conducting transect walk is given in **Annexure 2**. The documentation of transect shall be exhibited by the PIU on the revenue map and all issues and suggestions by the community and responses to them during transect shall be documented and disseminated at the Gram Panchayat. The transect shall enable:
   - Finalisation of the alignment in consultation with the communities along with sensitising them of design compulsions if any,
   - A joint on-site inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
   - Identification of grievances on ground and redressal of the same;
   - Initiation of the process of voluntary donation of land and assets;
   - Identification of vulnerable PAPs; and,
   - Acceptance of the project, alignment, land/structure donations by the communities.

10. **Formal Consultation with affected persons**: Within a week of transect, the PIU/Gram Panchayat (GP) shall organise a meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have/have not been incorporated into the project design. The structure and format for recording the consultation sessions are presented in **Annexure 3**. The concerns that could not be incorporated would be highlighted and the reasons for not doing so would be explained. The people would be given an opportunity to respond. The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and disseminated:
    - Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
    - Likely issues due to project activities,
    - Land width required and available,
    - Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of communities
    - Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land\(^4\) / assets (Gift Deed),
    - Entitlement provisions for vulnerable groups,
    - Disbursal Procedures to Entitled Persons,
    - Safety and health concerns during construction works, and
    - Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for diversions etc.

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3 Roads where no scope exists for addressing the social impacts through any of the mechanisms shall not be taken up for PMGSY during that particular year. Such roads will be taken up after these issues are resolved by the community and there is a demand for the construction of the road to the PIU from the PRI.

4 The procedure for resettlement planning and land accretion to be adopted in the Schedule V Areas (which include the districts of Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur, Pangi Tehsil and Bhamaur sub-tychsil in Chamba District) shall be as per provisions of the Tribal Development Framework.
11. **Profile of Affected Persons:** The census survey for the identified PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU to assess the extent of impact on each household. **Annexure 4** gives a Questionnaire for census survey of PAP. A full census will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the proposed RoW, by the GP and the PIU. This will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood. The census shall enable the identification of vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent of support required shall be assessed.

12. **Identification of vulnerable PAPs:** The project provides for targeted support / assistance to the vulnerable groups. The vulnerability shall be assessed by the PIU based on the census of the affected persons. The following categories of Project Affected Persons shall be entitled for support as vulnerable groups:
   - BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
   - BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts;
     - Loses more than 20% of the total land holding5;
     - Loses shelter; and,
     - Loses source of livelihood.

13. **Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR):** To ensure that the designs for the PMGSY roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented as part of the DPR prior to submission to STA for approval:
   - Output of transect walk,
   - Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
   - Census questionnaires of the PAPs, and
   - List of Entitled Persons who will be eligible for support.

14. **Dissemination of voluntary land donation process and entitlement provisions:** The process to be adopted for voluntary donation, project details such as name of corridor, cost, likely construction schedule, list of PAPs along with entitlements and entitled persons shall be disseminated. The process of voluntary land donation is presented in **Figure 1.** The information would be disseminated through banners, posters, pamphlets displayed at the Gram Panchayat office or other prominent places such as school, shop, Chaupal, primary health centre etc.

15. **Submission of Gift Deed by individual landowners to PRI:** For each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, a Gift Deed (Appended in **Annexure 5**) between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be done. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect Gift Deed from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership. The award of contract shall be only after the Gift Deed from all affected persons are available with PIU.

16. **Participation of communities:** Involvement of communities at every stage of project shall be taken up as specified in this framework. **Table 2** outlines the consultation requirements at various project stages, the stakeholders to be involved and the tools for the same.

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5 The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage/ Activities</th>
<th>Responsible Person/Agency</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Tools &amp; Techniques</th>
<th>Desired Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIORITISATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
| Dissemination of core network | EE (PIU), Zila Pradhan (PRI) | Community | Display of list (List of villages and length of corridor) and Maps at Gram Panchayat | • Increasing awareness of community about the PMGSY  
• Transparency in selection of roads |
| **PROJECT PREPARATION** |                          |              |                   |                 |
| Dissemination of project/road information | AE/IE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | Community | Distribution of Brochures | • Sensitisation of communities  
• Increasing awareness of community about the roles and responsibilities |
| Finalisation of alignment | AE/IE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI), Patwari (Revenue Dept) | Community | Transect walk and Consultation with local community, Joint On-site inventory | • Verification of the alignment, Identification of sites for voluntary land donation, vulnerable PAPs, Identification of grievance, Documentation of Transect, Alignment shifts to minimise social impacts  
• Incorporation of suggestions from Community |
| Formal Consultations with PAPs | AE/IE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Focus group Discussions, Public meetings | • Sensitise PAPs on Likely issues,  
• Disseminate procedures, entitlement provisions and the social issues in the project |
| Profile of Affected persons, (Census) | AE/IE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs, household surveys | • Assessment of Socio-economic profile of the PAP,  
• Extent of Impacts,  
• Vulnerability and extent of support required. |
| Dissemination of process of voluntary donation, entitlement provisions & grievance procedures | AE/IE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Public meetings, FGDs, Banners Posters | • Awareness about voluntary land donation,  
• Provide clarity on to grievance procedures, entitlement provisions |
| Finalization of Entitlements | AE/IE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Ensure that PAPs have a choice in their entitlements |
| **IMPLEMENTATION** |                          |              |                   |                 |
| Advance notice to encroachers and non-titleholders, farmers with standing crops | AE/IE (PIU) | PAPs | Public meetings, Notices of Important locations | • Clearance of RoW prior to mobilisation of Contractor. |
| Relocation of common property resources | Sarpanch (Gram Panchayat) | Community | Public meetings, FGDs, | • Ensure that the relocation of common property resources are done as per needs of communities  
• Clearance of RoW prior to mobilisation of Contractor. |
| Redressal of grievances | AE/IE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | Community and PAPs | FGD's, Individual consultation with PAPs | • Opportunity for PAPs to voice their grievances  
• Resolution of outstanding issues. |
| Disbursement of entitlements | AE/IE (PIU) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Identification of EP to be enrolled for individual schemes. |
| - Enrolment into RD schemes | AE/IE (PIU) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Delineation of boundary of residual plots.  
• Staking out of alignment on ground |
| Physical possession of land by PIU | AE/IE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs, Community | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Provide an enhanced awareness and mechanisms for Redressal of temporary impacts |
| Temporary impacts during construction | Contractor | Community | Public meetings, FGDs, | • Sensitising community, contractors, labours about HIV/AIDS and other health issues |
| Health impacts including HIV/AIDS | Contractor, Sarpanch (PRI), DACS | Community | Display of banners posters by DACS | • Provide information on progress of implementation  
• Identify scope for improvement  
• Provide an opportunity to improve in later projects |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | AE/IE (PIU) | PAPs, Community | Public meetings, FGDs, Individual consultation |                 |
D. IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

17. The resettlement framework addresses the following categories of impacts (Table 3) caused by the project and is not limited to physical relocation.

Table 3: Impact Categories and Suggested Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Suggested Measures</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Voluntary donation of land by means of gift deed to implementing agency (or) Assistance/Support by the community for vulnerable groups through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/community (ii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in existing poverty alleviation/ livelihood restoration programs, (iii) Cash assistance or support by members of GS to meet the loss of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>Voluntarily donation of assets lost (or) Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat (or) Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in Rural Development programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Property</td>
<td>Relocation by GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct asset; Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance; Involvement of GP/community in sensitisation and clearance of encroachments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-titleholders</td>
<td></td>
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18. The measures proposed for the various impact categories are presented in the following sections.

19. Land: To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land through a process of voluntary land contribution by the affected households. The voluntary land donation shall be executed through written gift deeds to the PWD. As per the provisions of the Himachal Government Notification No PBW (B) A (7) 2-7/2000-11, the project will provide the option of alternate land sites to those who become landless, subject to availability of land with the Government. In addition to those who are rendered landless due to the project, the provision of alternative sites shall be extended to vulnerable PAPs losing 20% or more of their land holding, subject to availability of land sites. In the event of non-availability of land, inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Rural Development programs (Annexure 6) through the Gram Panchayats will be encouraged. The process of land width accretion in Schedule V Areas will be as per the PESA provisions.

20. House and Shelter: The designs for the proposed PMGSY roads will be worked out to avoid any impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is not likely. In the event of partial losses to structures, not involving physical relocation of the affected household, the preferred approach shall be to assist people to move back and away from the RoW. In these cases, voluntary donation of assets lost by an individual or community through gift deeds will be accepted. In cases where physical relocation of the person losing shelter is unavoidable, an alternative site on a suitable community/gram sabha land shall be identified in consultation with the PAP. In the event of such land not being available, the PAPs shall be entitled to be included as beneficiaries under housing programs by MoRD such as the Indira Awas Yojna (IAY).

21. Other Assets: Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of other assets as wells, trees and other assets. The project shall accept voluntary donation of assets lost through a gift deed. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable group through inclusion in the RD schemes of MoRD and GoHP. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchayat or community.

22. Non-Titleholders: The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions. The PIU shall serve an advance notice of a month to the non-titleholders towards removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance.

23. Land Rights: Regarding impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights, the corresponding legal provisions pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence on these lands will be assessed through consultations by the GP. Alternate sites to compensate for the loss through the PRI will be provided. If suitable sites are not available, vulnerable PAPs whose livelihood is impacted will be entitled to livelihood support through inclusion in RD programs.

24. Additional unforeseen impacts on Shelter / Livelihood during construction: In addition to those PAPs identified as directly impacted in the project, in hill roads involving fresh cutting, there is a likelihood of additional damages to structures on the hillside. The contractor shall avoid the loss by providing adequate protection measures through construction of appropriate slope protection measures as breast walls/retaining walls. In the event of non-provision of these measures, it shall be the responsibility of the PIU, through the PRI to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

25. Temporary Impacts during Construction: The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, soil slips in hilly areas and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evenings and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on structure or land movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed RoW shall be through written consent/approval of the landowner or the PRI. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations with the community shall be undertaken by the contractor to sensitise the community on the construction works and its probable impacts through pamphlets/brochures, through the Gram Panchayat.
E. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

26. The PWD has built in certain organisational and institutional capacity towards implementation of the Resettlement Framework provisions as shown in Figure 2. A full time Social Development Officer shall be inducted to co-ordinate, guide and advice the PIUs on issues pertaining to land accretion and entitlement provisions. The roles and responsibilities of the SDO are presented in Annexure 7.

27. The PIU will have the responsibility of co-ordinating resettlement along with other project components. The schedule of implementation and the responsibilities of agencies are presented in Table 4. The PIU shall be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. The development of the required capacity to minimise the implementation risks will be identified by the PIU. Such capacity building will be integrated with the overall project implementation to ensure that skilled staff is available to implement the framework without causing any delays to the progress of the civil works. During implementation, meetings will be organised by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI, mainly vesting the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat and JE (PIU).

28. The grievances, if any, will be resolved at the village level. The Land Management Committee shall act as the village level Grievance Committee, and will meet once every month for addressing grievances till the construction is completed. Residual grievances will be addressed through a Grievance Redressal Committee at the district level, comprising (i) Executive Engineer of the PIU, (ii) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (iii) Member of Zila Parishad (iv) Representative of PAPs, and (v) Member of Land Management Committee of the GP.

F. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

29. The PIU and PRI shall be responsible for supervision of R&R implementation and its progress. The Safeguard Specialist of the Technical Audit consultant will periodically monitor the progress of implementation of the Resettlement Framework. The monitoring indicators at different stages of the project and the mechanisms for assessing the indicators are presented in Annexure 8. The PIU shall
collect the data as per the monitoring indicators adopted which shall be later audited by the SDO. The PIU will document the progress of implementation on a quarterly basis and forward the same to MoRD. The monitoring formats are given in Annexure 9. The JE will communicate the progress report to the Gram Panchayat, to enable a discussion on the same in the quarterly meeting of the Gram Panchayat. An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by the SDO to assess the overall impact of the village community based on the broad socio-economic indicators given in Annexure 10. The project would strengthen the institutional capacities of these agencies in planning, participatory management and monitoring. Towards these a training of trainers program is to be taken up, wherein the PIU will be trained on issues pertaining to resettlement and implementation of the provisions of resettlement framework, who in turn shall be instrumental in enhancing the capacity of the PRIs and the village level institutions.
3. UTTAR PRADESH

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) in all states and union territories. The project envisages provision of road connectivity to unconnected habitations at an estimated cost of Rs.60,000 crores. In the Uttar Pradesh (UP), the Department of Rural Development (DoRD), is the nodal agency for PMGSY. The DoRD has entrusted the implementation to the Public Works Department (PWD) and Rural Engineering Services (RES). A total of 38 of 70 districts in UP, have been identified wherein GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works from World Bank loan. Programme Implementation Units (PIU) have been established in each of the districts to plan, design and implement the PMGSY works.

2. Existing revenue tracks (chak roads) are taken up for new construction / up gradation to the standards specified in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP-20:2002). The available width of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring accretion of additional land. As the construction is generally proposed along the existing chak roads, the extent of resettlement is expected to be minimal. Though minimal, the addressal of the social and resettlement impacts in the project requires a Resettlement Framework for addressing the impacts in the individual project phases. This Resettlement Framework, applicable to the project has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions. This Resettlement Framework has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions, wherein 105 sub-projects across the 4 project states were visited. The details of the issues pertaining to resettlement and participation based on these site visits are detailed in the Report on Assessment of Current Conditions.

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B. LEGAL PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS SOCIAL ISSUES

5. The principles adopted for addressing the social issues including land acquisition in the project have been guided by the existing legislations and policies of the GoI and GoUP. The relevance of these legislations to the project are summarised in Table 1.

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<td>• Provides for PRI involvement in R&amp;R planning. • Approval of rural road plan and core network by Intermediate &amp; District Panchayat. • Involvement of gram sabha during: • Finalisation of alignment • Identification of entitled persons • Disbursement of assistance • Monitoring of R&amp;R implementation</td>
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<td>The Kshetra Samiti and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam Amendment, 1994 Authorises the Panchayats to act as the agencies involved during programme planning and implementation. The State Government shall establish for each block a Kshetra Panchayat while the Zila Parishad acts the channel between the Government and local institutions at the grass root level.</td>
<td>Section 3 As per this section all lands including “charagas” and all other community land in the village are vested with the Gram Sabha.</td>
<td>Identification of private land likely to be impacted and their legal and tenurial rights during transect walk. Any land width accretion shall be in consultation and approval of the Gram Sabha. The identification and allocation of alternate land site for the vulnerable PAPs impacted shall be through the Gram Sabha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UP Land Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act, 1950 The Act abolishes the zamindari system involving intermediaries between the State and cultivators. It empowers the tillers of the soil to have propitiatory rights over the land they till.</td>
<td>Section 130, Section 131 and Section 131A, Section 131B defines and classifies bhumiadar and their rights. Bhumiadar with non-transferable rights cannot sale or gift the land under his possession. After completion of 10 years, all Bhumiadars with non-transferable rights become eligible for transferring land. Section 157A &amp; Section 157B provides for non-transfer of land by a Bhumiadar or Asami belonging to SC/ST by way of sale, gift, mortgage or lease any land to a person not belonging to SC/ST. Section 177 It restricts exchange of land belonging or earmarked for public utility by the Gram Sabha. Land Management Committee (LMC) assist in the discharge of the duties of Gram Sabha of up-keep, protection and supervision of all property vested with Gram Sabha.</td>
<td>The Gram Sabha shall be involved in: • Finalisation of alignment • Identification of entitled persons • Disbursement of assistance • Monitoring of R&amp;R implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Panchayats (Extension To Scheduled Areas) Act Of 1996 Provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas.</td>
<td>Section 2 (e) Approval of plans, programmes and projects. Section 2 (d) Safeguard and preserve tradition and customs of the tribal community and area. Section 2 (i) Land acquisition in Scheduled areas for development projects to be done in consultation with the Panchayat. Section 4 (m) (ii) Ownership of Minor Forest Produce(MFP): The Act provides that Panchayats at the appropriate level or Gram Sabha be endowed with the ownership of MFPs.</td>
<td>The Gram Sabha shall approve plans/projects prior to its implementation at district/intermediate and village level and will be responsible for identification of eligible persons as beneficiaries under development schemes of MoRD. Implementation of safeguard mechanism developed as part of the Resettlement framework consistent with the customary laws and practices through the Gram Panchayat. Land width accretion in PMGSY roads and rehabilitation of persons affected shall be in consultation with Gram Sabha. Any impact on MFPs and the mitigation measures shall be in consultation with the Gram Sabha during the transect walk by the PIU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Freedom Of Information Act, 2002 Provide for freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration.</td>
<td>Section 4 provides obligations on public authorities: (a) Maintenance and provision of records (b) &amp; (e) Provide particulars &amp; relevant facts at interval (d) Give reasons for decisions (e) Sensitive community/PAPs about any project.</td>
<td>Dissemination of project information and procedures, entitlements, project costs, selection criteria for contractors and any other information pertaining to the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Bhumiadar with Non transferable rights having right to the exclusive possession of all land which he is Bhumiadar and to use such land for any purpose connected with agriculture, and related activities and not for residential use except covering small portion of land.
C. RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

7. Dissemination of Core Network: Salient features of the finalised core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats. This shall include (a) map of the district / block showing the roads to be connected; (b) list of villages to be connected and (c) length of the corridor. Further, copies of the core network will be made available to the local MPs and MLAs for their reference and knowledge.

8. Selection of Roads: The selection of roads for new construction/upgradation shall be from the core network. The following criteria shall be adopted as pre-requisites for taking up PMGSY roads by GoUP:
   - Adequate land width available as specified in IRC:SP-20:2002;
   - The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
   - In the event of impacts not being avoidable, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, and / or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms:
     o Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, modifications in cross-sections etc, to the extent required from safety considerations,
     o Willing land transfer by the land owner through a written MoU to the GoUP, and,
     o Civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the vulnerable affected persons.

9. Dissemination of Project Information: After selection of roads and prior to finalisation of the alignment, a brochure providing an overview of the PMGSY in the state will be available for distribution in each of the Gram Panchayat along the proposed roads. Annexure 1 provides the project information. The dissemination of information shall (i) sensitise the communities on the project related issues, and (ii) demonstrate the expectations of the project from the communities, including mechanisms for beneficiary contribution.

10. Finalisation of Alignment & minimisation of Impacts: Finalisation of alignment will be through involvement of the local communities. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodology for conducting transect walk is given in Annexure 2. The documentation of transect shall be exhibited by the PIU on the revenue map and all issues and suggestions by the community and responses to them during transect shall be documented and disseminated at the Gram Panchayat. The transect shall enable
   - Finalisation of the alignment in consultation with the communities along with sensitising them of design compulsions if any,
   - A joint on-site inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
   - Identification of grievances on ground and redressal of the same;
   - Initiation of the process of voluntary donation of land and assets;
   - Identification of vulnerable PAPs; and,
   - Acceptance of the project, alignment, land / structure donations by the communities.

11. Formal Consultation with affected persons: Within a week of transect, the PIU / Gram Panchayat (GP) shall organise a meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design. The structure and format for recording the same are presented in Annexure 3. The concerns that could not be incorporated would be highlighted and the reasons for not doing so would be explained. The people would be given an opportunity to respond. The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and disseminated:
   - Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
   - Likely issues due to project activities,
   - Land width required and available,
   - Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of communities
   - Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land³ / assets (MoU),
   - Entitlement provisions for vulnerable groups,
   - Disbursal Procedures to Entitled Persons:

³ The procedure for resettlement planning and land accretion to be adopted in the areas with tribal population (District Lakhimpur) shall be as per provisions of the Tribal Development Framework.
Safety and health concerns during construction works, and
Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for diversions etc.

12. **Profile of Affected Persons:** The census survey for the identified PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU to assess the extent of impact on each household. *Annexure 4* gives a Questionnaire for census survey of PAP. A full census will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the proposed RoW, by the GP and the PIU. This will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood. The census shall enable the identification of vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent of support required shall be assessed.

13. **Identification of vulnerable PAPs:** The project provides for targeted support / assistance to the vulnerable groups. The vulnerability shall be assessed by the PIU based on the census of the affected persons. The following categories of Project Affected Persons shall be entitled for support as vulnerable groups:

- BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
- BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts;
  - Loses more than 10% of the total land holding\(^4\);
  - Loses shelter; and,
  - Loses source of livelihood.

14. **Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR):** To ensure that the designs for the PMGSY roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented as part of the DPR prior to submission to STA for approval:

- Output of transect walk,
- Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
- Census questionnaires of the PAPs, and
- List of Entitled Persons who will be eligible for support.

15. **Dissemination of voluntary land donation process and entitlement provisions:** The process to be adopted for voluntary donation, project details such as name of corridor, cost, likely construction schedule, list of PAPs along with entitlements and entitled persons shall be disseminated. The process of voluntary land donation is presented in *Figure 1*. The information would be disseminated through banners, posters, pamphlets displayed at the Gram Panchayat office or other prominent places such as school, shop, Chaupal, primary health centre etc.

16. **Submission of MoU by individual landowners to PRI:** For each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, a MoU (Appended in *Annexure 5*) between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be done. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect MoU from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership. The award of contract shall be only after the MoU from all affected persons are available with PIU.

17. **Participation of communities:** Involvement of communities at every stage of project shall be taken up as specified in the framework. *Table 2* outlines the consultation requirements at various project stages, the stakeholders to be involved and the tools for the same.

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\(^4\) The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage/ Activities</th>
<th>Responsible Person/Agency</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Tools &amp; Techniques</th>
<th>Desired Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIORITISATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dissemination of core network | EE (PIU), Zila Pradhan (PRI) | Community | Display of list (List of villages and length of corridor) and Maps at Gram Panchayat | • Increasing awareness of community about the PMGSY  
• Transparency in selection of roads |
| **PROJECT PREPARATION** |                           |              |                   |                |
| Dissemination of project/road information | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | Community | Distribution of Brochures | • Sensitisation of communities  
• Increasing awareness of community about the roles and responsibilities |
| Finalisation of alignment | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI), Patwari (Revenue Deptt) | Sarpanch (PRI), Patwari (Revenue Deptt), Community | Transect walk and Consultation with local community, Joint On-site inventory | • Verification of the alignment, Identification of sites for voluntary land donation, vulnerable PAPs, Identification of grievance, Documentation of Transect, Alignment shifts to minimise social impacts  
• Incorporation of suggestions from Community |
| Formal Consultations with PAPs | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Focus group Discussions, Public meetings | • Sensitise PAPs on Likely issues, Disseminate procedures, entitlement provisions and the social issues in the project |
| Profile of Affected persons, (Census) | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs, household surveys | • Assessment of Socio-economic profile of the PAP,  
• Extent of Impacts,  
• Vulnerability and extent of support required. |
| Dissemination of process of voluntary donation, entitlement provisions & grievance procedures | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Public meetings, FGDs, Banners Posts | • Awareness about voluntary land donation.  
• Provide clarity on to grievance procedures, entitlement provisions |
| Finalization of Entitlements | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Ensure that PAPs have a choice in their entitlements |
| **IMPLEMENTATION** |                           |              |                   |                |
| Advance notice to encroachers and non-titleholders, farmers with standing crops | AE/JE (PIU) | PAPs | Public meetings, Notices of Important locations | • Clearance of RoW prior to mobilisation of Contractor. |
| Relocation of common property resources | Sarpanch (Gram Panchayat) | Community | Public meetings, FGDs | • Ensure that the relocation of common property resources are done as per needs of communities  
• Clearance of RoW prior to mobilisation of Contractor. |
| Redressal of grievances | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | Community and PAPs | FGD's, Individual consultation with PAPs | • Opportunity for PAPs to voice their grievances  
• Resolution of outstanding issues. |
| Disbursal of entitlements | AE/JE (PIU) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Identification of EP to be enrolled for individual schemes. |
| Enrolment into RD schemes | AE/JE (PIU) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | |

Table 2: Consultations proposed at various project stages
| Physical possession of land by PIU | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs, Community | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Delineation of boundary of residual plots.  
• Staking out of alignment on ground.  

| Temporary impacts during construction | Contractor | Community | Public meetings, FGDs, | • Provide an enhanced awareness and mechanisms for Redressal of temporary impacts  

| Health impacts including HIV/AIDS | Contractor, Sarpanch (PRI), DACS | Community | Display of banners posters by DACS | • Sensitising community, contractors, labours about HIV/AIDS and other health issues  

| Monitoring and Evaluation | AE/JE (PIU) | PAPs, Community | Public meetings, FGDs, Individual consultation | • Provide information on progress of implementation  
• Identify scope for improvement  
• Provide an opportunity to improve in later projects  

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**FIGURE-1: MECHANISM FOR VOLUNTARY LAND DONATION**

**PROCESS**

1. Sensitization of Community through information dissemination
2. Inventory of existing land identified alignment
3. Checking of Revenue Records
4. Identification of ownership of land, to be affected
5. Identification of locations for land width accestation
6. Sensitization or dissemination of information on voluntary land donation through consultation
7. Willingness for Voluntary Donation
8. Formalization of Land Donation Process

**STAGES**

1. After Selection of road
2. Finalization of Alignment
3. Consultation with PAPs
4. Formalization of Land Donation Process

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3-6
D. IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

18. The resettlement framework addresses the following categories of impacts caused by the project and is not limited to physical relocation.

Table - 3: Impact Categories and Suggested Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Category</th>
<th>Suggested Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Land</td>
<td>Voluntary donation of land by means of MoU to implementing agency (or) Assistance/Support by the community for vulnerable groups through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/community community, (ii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in existing poverty alleviation/ livelihood restoration programs, (iii) Cash assistance or support by members of GS to meet the loss of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of structures</td>
<td>Voluntarily donation of assets lost (or) Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat (or) Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in Rural Development programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of common Property</td>
<td>Relocation by GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct asset; Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-titleholders</td>
<td>Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance; Involvement of GP/community in sensitisation and clearance of encroachments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. The support principles for the various impact categories are presented in the following sections.

20. Land: To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land through a process of voluntary land contribution by the affected households. The voluntary land donation shall be executed through MoU to the PWD. In addition to those who are rendered landless due to the project, the provision of alternative sites shall be extended to vulnerable PAPs losing 20% or more of their land holding, subjected to availability of land sites. In the event of non-availability of land, inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Rural Development programs as appended in Annexure 6, through the Gram Panchayats will be encouraged. The project shall provide support and assistance to PAPs by providing short-term income opportunities by giving them preference in the employment opportunities created by the project, during construction and maintenance. The process of land accretion in tribal areas will be as per the PESA provisions.

21. House and Shelter: The designs for the proposed PMGSY roads will be worked out to avoid any impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is not likely. In the event of partial losses to structures, not involving physical relocation of the affected household, the preferred approach shall be to assist people to move back and away from the RoW. In these cases, voluntary donation of assets lost by an individual or community through MoU will be accepted. In cases where physical relocation of the person losing shelter is unavoidable, an alternative site on a suitable community /Gram Sabha land shall be identified in consultation with the PAP. In the event of such land not being available, the PAPs shall be entitled to be included as beneficiaries under housing programs by MoRD such as the Indira Awas Yojna (IAY).

22. Other Assets: Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of other assets as wells, trees and other assets. The project shall accept voluntary donation of assets lost through MoU. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable group through inclusion in the RD schemes of MoRD and GoUP. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchyat or community.

23. Non-Titleholders: The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions. The PIU shall serve an advance notice of a month to the non-titleholders towards removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance.

24. Land Rights: Towards impacts on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights, the corresponding legal provisions pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The impacts on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence on these lands will be assessed through consultations by the GP. Alternate sites to compensate for the loss through the PRIs will be provided. If suitable sites are not available, vulnerable PAPs whose livelihood is impacted will be entitled to livelihood support through inclusion in RD programs.
25. **Additional Unforeseen Loss Of Shelter And Livelihood During Construction:** In addition to those PAPs identified as directly impacted, there is a likelihood of additional damage to structures on the cut slopes in roads through undulating / hilly terrain (where fresh cutting is likely). Towards these losses, the contractor shall provide adequate protection measures such as breast walls/retaining walls. In the event of non-provision of the measures, it shall be the responsibility of the PIU through the PRI to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

26. **Temporary Impacts during Construction:** The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, soil slips in hilly areas and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evenings and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on structure or land movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed RoW shall be through written consent / approval of the landowner or the PRI. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations with the community shall be undertaken by the contractor to sensitise the community on the construction works and its probable impacts through pamphlets / brochures, through the Gram Panchayat.

### E. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

27. The PIU has built in certain organisational and institutional capacity towards implementation of the Resettlement Framework provisions as shown in **Figure 2**. A full time Social Development Officer shall be inducted to co-ordinate, guide and advice the PIUs on issues pertaining to land accretion and entitlement provisions. The roles and responsibilities of the SDO are presented in **Annexure 7**.

![Figure 2: Organisational Structure](image)

28. The PIU will have the responsibility of co-ordinating resettlement along with other project components. The schedule of implementation and the responsibilities of agencies are presented in **Table 4**. The PIU shall be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. The PIU, through the PRIs, will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to the affected people so that they are able to move / give up voluntarily.
their assets without undue hardships, before the civil works commence. The development of the
required capacity to minimise the implementation risks will be identified by the PIU. Such capacity
building will be integrated with the overall project implementation to ensure that skilled staff is
available to implement the framework without causing any delays to the progress of the civil works.
During implementation, meetings will be organised by the PIU for providing information on the
progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI, mainly vesting
the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat and JE (PIU).

29. The grievances, if any, will be resolved at the village level. The Land Management Committee shall
act as the village level Grievance Committee, and will meet once every month for addressing
grievances till the construction is completed. Residual grievances will be addressed through a
Grievance Redressal Committee at the district level, comprising (i) Executive Engineer of the PIU, (ii)
Sub-Divisional Magistrate (iii) Member of Zilla Parishad (iv) Representative of PAPs, and (v) Member
of Land Management Committee/LAO.

F. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

30. The PIU and PRI shall be responsible for supervision of R&R implementation and its progress. The
Safeguard Specialist of the Technical Audit consultant will periodically monitor the progress of
implementation of the Resettlement Framework. The monitoring indicators at different stages of the
project and the mechanisms for assessing the indicators are presented in Annexure 8. The PIU shall
collect the data as per the monitoring indicators adopted which shall be later audited by the SDO. The
PIU will document the progress of implementation on a quarterly basis and forward the same to
MoRD. The monitoring formats are given in Annexure 9. The JE will communicate the progress
report to the Gram Panchayat, to enable a discussion on the same in the quarterly meeting of the Gram
Panchayat. An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by the SDO to assess the overall impact of
the village community based on the broad socio-economic indicators given in Annexure 10. The
project would strengthen the institutional capacities of these agencies in planning, participatory
management and monitoring. Towards these a training of trainers program is to be taken up, wherein
the PIU will be trained on issues pertaining to resettlement and implementation of the provisions of
resettlement framework, who in turn shall be instrumental in enhancing the capacity of the PRIs and
the village level institutions.
4. RAJASTHAN

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) in all the states and union territories. The project envisages provision of road connectivity to unconnected habitations at an estimated cost of Rs.60,000 crores. In the state of Rajasthan, the Public Works Department (PWD) of the Government of Rajasthan is implementing PMGSY. The PWD has identified 19 out of 27 districts in the state, where the GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank. Programme Implementation Units (PIU) have been established in each of the districts to plan, design and implement the PMGSY works.

2. Existing revenue tracks are taken up for new construction / up gradation to the standards and specifications in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP-20:2002). The available width\(^1\) of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring additional land. The accretion of land is also necessitated along new alignments, especially in cases where the existing track cannot be upgraded to the required standards. As the construction is generally proposed along the existing tracks, the extent of resettlement is expected to be minimal. Though minimal, the addressal of the social and resettlement impacts in the project requires a Resettlement Framework for addressing the impacts in the individual project phases. This Resettlement Framework, applicable to the project has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions. This Resettlement Framework has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions, wherein 105 sub-projects across the 4 project states were visited. The details of the issues pertaining to resettlement and participation based on these site visits are detailed in the Report on Assessment of Current Conditions.

3. The PMGSY guidelines specify that it will be the responsibility of the state government / District Panchayat to oversee that land is available for taking up the proposed road works. Towards these, the state governments are expected to draw up policies so that the process of making land available for the road works sub-serves the common good and is also just and equitable.

4. This framework outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in minimising and mitigating the negative social and economic impacts due to the project. The PIU, in co-ordination with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the village, block and district levels will be responsible for the planning and implementation of issues pertaining to addressal of social issues. The institutional and organisational mechanisms required to implement the provisions are outlined as part of the framework.

B. LEGAL PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS SOCIAL ISSUES

5. The principles adopted for addressing the social issues including land acquisition in the project have been guided by the existing legislations and policies of the GoI and Govt. of Rajasthan. The relevance of these legislations to the project are summarised in Table 1.

\(^1\) The average land width available along the proposed roads varies from 8-10 m in rural sections and between 5-8m in the village sections. The IRC SP-20 specifies a land width of 15 m for rural sections and 12m for village sections.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Relevant clauses</th>
<th>Application to PMGSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 enables participation of</td>
<td>Article 243A Responsibilities of the gram Sabha for management of (a) common</td>
<td>• Provides for PRI involvement in R&amp;R planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>panchayat level institutions in decision-making by broadening the village</td>
<td>and granting land, (b) mutation of land, and (c) implementation of grass root</td>
<td>• Approval of rural road plan and core network by Intermediate &amp; District Panchayat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>level functions, supporting implementation of development schemes.</td>
<td>schemes</td>
<td>• Involvement of gram sabha during:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Article 243B Constitution of three-tier Panchayat system</td>
<td>o Finalisation of alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Article 243G Empowers the Panchayat for: (a) Preparation of plans for economic</td>
<td>o Identification of entitled persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>development and social justice, and (b) implementation of schemes for economic</td>
<td>o Disbursement of assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>development and social justice as mentioned in the XI Schedule</td>
<td>o Monitoring of R&amp;R implementation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The XI Schedule (Article 243G) Empowers the Panchayat to deal with matter and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>programs related to roads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rajasthan Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Act, 1994 Authorizes the Panchayats</td>
<td>District/Intermediate Panchayat plans approves and coordinates development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to act as the agencies involved during programme planning and</td>
<td>schemes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>implementation.</td>
<td>Village level Panchayat entrusted the responsibilities of:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Rendering assistance in implementation of development schemes;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Identification of beneficiaries; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Mobilizing voluntary labour and contribution (cash or kind)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1956</td>
<td>Section 5 (18) defines Jura or Thetha as a form of lease granted for the</td>
<td>The MoU for such land shall be between the landowner and the PIU or the Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to tenancies of</td>
<td>collection of rent. It denotes a contract paying fixed amount and a Thethdar is</td>
<td>If under the terms of lease, the lessee has the right to transfer his rights and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agricultural lands and to provide for certain measures of land reforms</td>
<td>not a tenant.</td>
<td>shall have all rights of a lessor. In such case, the MoU for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and matters connected therewith.</td>
<td></td>
<td>voluntary donation of land shall be between the PIU/ Government and the lessor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Panchayati (Extension To Scheduled Areas) Act Of 1996</td>
<td>Section 2 (e) Approval of plans, programmes and projects</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution</td>
<td>The Gram Sabha shall approve plans/projects prior to its implementation at</td>
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<td></td>
<td>relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas.</td>
<td>district/intermediate and village level and will be responsible for</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>identification of eligible persons as beneficiaries under development schemes</td>
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<td>of MoRD.</td>
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<td>Section 2 (d) Safeguard and preserve tradition and customs of the tribal</td>
<td>Implementation of safeguard mechanism developed as part of the Resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>community and area</td>
<td>framework consistent with the customary laws and practices through the Gram</td>
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<td>Panchayat</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Section 2 (i) Land acquisition in Scheduled areas for development projects to</td>
<td>Land width accretion in PMGSY roads and rehabilitation of persons affected shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>be done in consultation with the Panchayat.</td>
<td>be in consultation with Gram Sabha during the transect walk by the PIU.</td>
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<td>Section 4 (m) (ii) Ownership of Minor Forest Produce</td>
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<td>The Act provides that Panchayats at the appropriate level or Gram Sabha be</td>
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<td>endowed with the ownership of MFPs.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Freedom Of Information Act, 2002 Provide for freedom to every citizen to</td>
<td>Section 4 provides obligations on public authorities:</td>
<td>Dissemination of project information and procedures,</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>secure access to information under the control of public authorities,</td>
<td>(a) Maintenance and provision of records</td>
<td>entitlements, project costs, selection criteria for contractors and</td>
</tr>
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<td>consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency</td>
<td>(b) &amp; (c) Publish particulars &amp; relevant facts at interval</td>
<td>any other information pertaining to the project.</td>
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<td>and accountability in administration.</td>
<td>(d) Give reasons for decisions</td>
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<td>(e) Sensitize community/PAPs about any project</td>
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<td>Section 6 &amp; Section 7 Procedure for supply of information as any person seeking information</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Right to Information Act, 2000 Provide for right to information to the</td>
<td>Section 2 (vi) Provides that all citizens have right to:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>citizens about the affairs of the state and public bodies.</td>
<td>• Obtain certified copies of documents or records;</td>
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<td>• Inspection of unclassified records;</td>
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<td>• Inspection of public works;</td>
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<td>• Constitution of Vigilance Committee</td>
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<td>Section 4 provides procedure for supply of information as any person seeking</td>
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<td>information</td>
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<td>Section 12A Provides for exposure of information from time to time by the state</td>
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<td>government and public bodies as it may consider appropriate in public interest</td>
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</table>
C. RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

7. Dissemination of Core Network: Salient features of the finalised core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats. This shall include (a) map of the district / block showing the roads to be connected; (b) list of villages to be connected and (c) length of the corridor. Further, copies of the core network will be made available to the local MPs and MLAs for their reference and knowledge.

8. Selection of Roads: The selection of roads for new construction/upgradation shall be from the core network. The following criteria shall be adopted as pre-requisites for taking up PMGSY roads by GoR:
   - Adequate land width available as specified in IRC:SP-20:2002;
   - The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
   - In the event of impacts not being avoidable, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, and / or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms:
     - Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, modifications in cross-sections etc, to the extent required from safety considerations,
     - Willing land transfer by the land owner through a written MoU to the PWD, and,
     - Civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the vulnerable affected persons,

9. Dissemination of Project Information: After selection of roads and prior to finalisation of the alignment, a brochure providing an overview of the PMGSY in the state will be available for distribution in each of the Gram Panchayat along the proposed roads. Annexure 1 provides the project information. The dissemination of information shall (i) sensitise the communities on the project related issues, and (ii) demonstrate the expectations of the project from the communities, including mechanisms for beneficiary contribution.

10. Finalisation of alignment & minimisation of impacts: The finalisation of alignment will be through involvement of the local communities. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodology for conducting transect walk is given in Annexure 2. The documentation of transect shall be exhibited by the PIU on the revenue map and all issues and suggestions by the community and responses to them during transect shall be documented and disseminated at the Gram Panchayat. The transect shall enable
   - Finalisation of the alignment in consultation with the communities along with sensitising them of design compulsions if any,
   - A joint on-site inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
   - Identification of grievances on ground and redressal of the same;
   - Initiation of the process of voluntary donation of land and assets;
   - Identification of vulnerable PAPs; and,
   - Acceptance of the project, alignment, land / structure donations by the communities.

11. Formal Consultation with affected persons: Within a week of transect, the PIU / Gram Panchayat (GP) shall organise a meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design. The structure and format for recording the same are presented in Annexure 3. The concerns that could not be incorporated would be highlighted and the reasons for not doing so would be explained. The people would be given an opportunity to respond. The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and disseminated:
   - Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
   - Likely issues due to project activities,
   - Land width required and available,
   - Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of communities
   - Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land2 / assets (MoU),
   - Entitlement provisions for vulnerable groups,
   - Disbursal Procedures to Entitled Persons:

2 The procedure for resettlement planning and land accretion to be adopted in the Schedule V Areas (which include the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur, Partapgarh tehsil of Chittaurgarh district) shall be as per provisions of the Tribal Development Framework.
• Safety and health concerns during construction works, and
• Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for
diversions etc.

12. Profile of Affected Persons: The census survey for the identified PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU
to assess the extent of impact on each household. Annexure 4 gives a Questionnaire for census survey
of PAP. A full census will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected
population within the proposed RoW, by the GP and the PIU. This will provide a demographic
overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood. The census
shall enable the identification of vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent
of support required shall be assessed.

13. Identification of vulnerable PAPs: The project provides for targeted support / assistance to the
vulnerable groups. The vulnerability shall be assessed by the PIU based on the census of the affected
persons. The following categories of Project Affected Persons shall be entitled for support as
vulnerable groups:
• BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
• BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i)
  Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and
  (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts;
  o Loses more than 10% of the total land holding;
  o Loses shelter; and,
  o Loses source of livelihood.

14. Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR): To ensure that the designs for the
PMGSY roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the
following information shall be documented as part of the DPR prior to submission to STA for
approval:
• Output of transect walk,
• Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
• Census questionnaires of the PAPs, and
• List of Entitled Persons who will be eligible for support.

15. Dissemination of voluntary land donation process and entitlement provisions: The process to be
adopted for voluntary donation, project details such as name of corridor, cost, likely construction
schedule, list of PAPs along with entitlements and entitled persons shall be disseminated. The process
of voluntary land donation is presented in Figure 1. The information would be disseminated through
banners, posters, pamphlets displayed at the Gram Panchayat office or other prominent places such as
school, shop, Chaupal, primary health centre etc.

16. Submission of MoU by individual landowners to PRI: For each of the land parcel likely to be
affected in the project, a MoU (Appended in Annexure 5) between the landowner/s and PIU or
Government will be done. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect MoU from all landowners
and submit the same to the PIU. The mobilisation of the contractor shall be only after written MoUs
from all affected persons are available with the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal
possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall
be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of
ownership. The award of contract shall be only after the MoU from all affected persons are available
with PIU.

17. Participation of communities: Involvement of communities at every stage of project shall be taken
up as specified in the framework. Table 2 outlines the consultation requirements at various project
stages, the stakeholders to be involved and the tools for the same.

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3 The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage/ Activities</th>
<th>Responsible Person/Agency</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Tools &amp; Techniques</th>
<th>Desired Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIORITISATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination of core network</td>
<td>EE (PIU), Zila Pradhan (PRI)</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Display of list (List of villages and length of corridor) and Maps at Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>• Increasing awareness of community about the PMGSY &lt;br&gt; • Transparency in selection of roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT PREPARATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dissemination of project/road information</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI)</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Distribution of Brochures</td>
<td>• Sensitisation of communities &lt;br&gt; • Increasing awareness of community about the roles and responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalisation of alignment</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI), Patwari (Revenue Dept)</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Transect walk and Consultation with local community, Joint On-site inventory</td>
<td>• Verification of the alignment, Identification of sites for voluntary land donation, vulnerable PAPs, Identification of grievance, Documentation of Transect, Alignment shifts to minimise social impacts &lt;br&gt; • Incorporation of suggestions from Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal Consultations with PAPs</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI)</td>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Focus group Discussions, Public meetings</td>
<td>• Sensitise PAPs on Likely issues, &lt;br&gt; • Disseminate procedures, entitlement provisions and the social issues in the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile of Affected persons, (Census)</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI)</td>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Individual consultation with PAPs, household surveys</td>
<td>• Assessment of Socio-economic profile of the PAP, &lt;br&gt; • Extent of impacts, &lt;br&gt; • Vulnerability and extent of support required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination of process of voluntary donation, entitlement provisions &amp; grievance procedures</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI)</td>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Public meetings, FGDs, Banners Posters</td>
<td>• Awareness about voluntary land donation. &lt;br&gt; • Provide clarity on to grievance procedures, entitlement provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalization of Entitlements</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI)</td>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Individual consultation with PAPs</td>
<td>• Ensure that PAPs have a choice in their entitlements</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>IMPLEMENTATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance notice to encroachers and non-titleholders, farmers with standing crops</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU)</td>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Public meetings, Notices of Important locations</td>
<td>• Clearance of RoW prior to mobilisation of Contractor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation of common property resources</td>
<td>Sarpanch (Gram Panchayat)</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Public meetings, FGDs,</td>
<td>• Ensure that the relocation of common property resources are done as per needs of communities &lt;br&gt; • Clearance of RoW prior to mobilisation of Contractor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redressal of grievances</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI)</td>
<td>Community and PAPs</td>
<td>FGD's, Individual consultation with PAPs</td>
<td>• Opportunity for PAPs to voice their grievances &lt;br&gt; • Resolution of outstanding issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursement of entitlements</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU)</td>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Individual consultation with PAPs</td>
<td>• Identification of EP to be enrolled for individual schemes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolment into RD schemes</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU)</td>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>Individual consultation with PAPs</td>
<td>• Delineation of boundary of residual plots. &lt;br&gt; • Staking out of alignment on ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical possession of land by PIU</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI)</td>
<td>PAPs, Community</td>
<td>Individual consultation with PAPs</td>
<td>• Provide an enhanced awareness and mechanisms for Redressal of temporary impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary impacts during construction</td>
<td>Contractor</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Public meetings, FGDs,</td>
<td>• Sensitising community, contractors, labours about HIV/AIDS and other health issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health impacts including HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Contractor, Sarpanch (PRI), DACS</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Display of banners posters by DACS</td>
<td>• Provide information on progress of implementation &lt;br&gt; • Identify scope for improvement &lt;br&gt; • Provide an opportunity to improve in later projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>AE/JE (PIU)</td>
<td>PAPs, Community</td>
<td>Public meetings, FGDs, Individual consultation</td>
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</table>
D. IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

18. The resettlement framework addresses the following categories of impacts caused by the project and is not limited to physical relocation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Category</th>
<th>Suggested Measures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Voluntary donation of land by means of MoU to implementing agency (or) Assistance/Support by the community for vulnerable groups through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/community (ii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in existing poverty alleviation/livelihood restoration programs, (iii) Cash assistance or support by members of GS to meet the loss of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>Voluntarily donation of assets lost (or) Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat (or) Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in Rural Development programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Property Resources</td>
<td>Relocation by GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct asset; Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-titleholders</td>
<td>Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance; Involvement of GP/community in sensitisation and clearance of encroachments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. The support principles for the various impact categories are presented in the following sections.

20. **Land**: To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land through a process of voluntary land contribution by the affected households. The voluntary land donation shall be executed through MoU to the PWD. The project will provide the option of alternate land sites to those who become landless, subject to availability of land with the Government and Gram Panchayat. In addition to those who are rendered landless due to the project, the provision of alternative sites shall be extended to vulnerable PAPs losing 20% or more of their land holding, subjected to availability of land sites. In the event of non-availability of land, inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Rural Development programs as given in Annexure 6, through the Gram Panchayats will be encouraged. The process of land width accretion in Scheduled V Areas will be as per the PESA provisions. The project shall provide support and assistance to PAPs by providing short-term income opportunities by giving them preference in the employment opportunities created by the project, during construction and maintenance.

21. **House and Shelter**: The designs for the proposed PMGSY roads will be worked out to avoid any impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is not likely. In the event of partial losses to structures, not involving physical relocation of the affected household, the preferred approach shall be to assist people to move back and away from the RoW. In these cases, voluntary donation of assets lost by an individual or community through MoU will be accepted. In cases where physical relocation of the person losing shelter is unavoidable, an alternative site on a suitable community /gram sabha land shall be identified in consultation with the PAP. In the event of such land not being available, the PAPs shall be entitled to be included as beneficiaries under housing programs by MoRD such as the Indira Awas Yojna (IAY).

22. **Other Assets**: Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of other assets as wells, trees and other assets. The project shall accept voluntary donation of assets lost through a MoU. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable group through inclusion in the RD schemes of MoRD and GoR. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchayat or community.

23. **Non-Titleholders**: The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions. The PIU shall serve an advance notice of one month to the non-titleholders towards removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance.

24. **Land Rights**: Regarding impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights, the corresponding legal provisions pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence on these lands will be assessed through consultations by the GP. Alternate sites to compensate for the loss through the PRIs will be provided. If suitable sites are not available, vulnerable PAPs whose livelihood is impacted will be entitled to livelihood support through inclusion in RD programs.

25. **Additional Unforeseen Loss Of Shelter And Livelihood During Construction**: In addition to those PAPs identified as directly impacted, there is a likelihood of additional damage to structures on the cut slopes in roads through undulating / hilly terrain (where fresh cutting is likely). Towards these losses, the contractor shall provide adequate protection measures such as breast walls/retaining walls. In the event of non-provision of the measures, it shall be the responsibility of the PIU through the PRI to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

26. **Temporary Impacts during Construction**: The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evening and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on structure or land movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed RoW shall be through written consent / approval of the landowner or the PRI. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations
with the community shall be undertaken by the contractor to sensitize the community on the construction works and its probable impacts through pamphlets / brochures, through the Gram Panchayat.

E. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

27. The PWD has built in certain organisational and institutional capacity towards implementation of the Resettlement Framework provisions as shown in Figure 2. A full time Social Development Officer shall be inducted to co-ordinate, guide and advice the PIUs on issues pertaining to land accretion and entitlement provisions. The roles and responsibilities of the SDO are presented in Annexure 7.

![Figure 2: Organisational Structure](image_url)

28. The PIU will have the responsibility of co-ordinating resettlement along with other project components. The schedule of implementation and the responsibilities of agencies are presented in Table 4. The PIU shall be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. The development of the required capacity to minimise the implementation risks will be identified by the PIU. Such capacity building will be integrated with the overall project implementation to ensure that skilled staff is available to implement the framework without causing any delays to the progress of the civil works. During implementation, meetings will be organised by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI, mainly vesting the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat and JE (PIU).

29. The grievances, if any, will be resolved at the village level. The Land Management Committee shall act as the village level Grievance Committee, and will meet once every month for addressing grievances till the construction is completed. Residual grievances will be addressed through a Grievance Redressal Committee at the district level, comprising (i) Executive Engineer of the PIU, (ii) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (iii) Member of Zilla Parishad (iv) Representative of PAPs, and (v) Member of Land Management Committee/LAO.
F. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

30. The PIU and PRI shall be responsible for supervision of R&R implementation and its progress. The Safeguard Specialist of the Technical Audit consultant will periodically monitor the progress of implementation of the Resettlement Framework. The monitoring indicators at different stages of the project and the mechanisms for assessing the indicators are presented in Annexure 8. The PIU shall collect the data as per the monitoring indicators adopted which shall be later audited by the SDO. The PIU will document the progress of implementation on a quarterly basis and forward the same to MoRD. The monitoring formats are given in Annexure 9. The JE will communicate the progress report to the Gram Panchayat, to enable a discussion on the same in the quarterly meeting of the Gram Panchayat. An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by the SDO to assess the overall impact of the village community based on the broad socio-economic indicators given in Annexure 10. The project would strengthen the institutional capacities of these agencies in planning, participatory management and monitoring. Towards these a training of trainers program is to be taken up, wherein the PIU will be trained on issues pertaining to resettlement and implementation of the provisions of resettlement framework, who in turn shall be instrumental in enhancing the capacity of the PRIs and the village level institutions.
5. JHARKHAND

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) in all the states and union territories. The project envisages provision of road connectivity to unconnected habitations at an estimated cost of Rs.60,000 crores. In the state of Jharkhand, the Rural Engineering Organisation (REO) is implementing PMGSY. The REO has identified 3 out of 18 districts in the state, where the GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank. Programme Implementation Units (PIU) have been established in each of the districts to plan, design and implement the PMGSY works.

2. Existing revenue tracks are taken up for new construction / upgradation to the standards and specifications in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP-20:2002). The available width\(^1\) of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring accretion of additional land. The land width accretion is also necessitated along new alignments, especially in cases where the existing track cannot be upgraded to the required standards. As the construction is generally proposed along the existing tracks, the extent of resettlement is expected to be minimal. Though minimal, the addressal of the social and resettlement impacts in the project requires a Resettlement Framework for addressing the impacts in the individual project phases. This Resettlement Framework applicable to the project has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions. This Resettlement Framework has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions, wherein 105 sub-projects across the 4 project states were visited. The details of the issues pertaining to resettlement and participation based on these site visits are detailed in the Report on Assessment of Current Conditions.

3. The PMGSY guidelines specify that it will be the responsibility of the state government / District Panchayat to oversee that land is available for taking up the proposed road works. Towards these, the state governments are expected to draw up policies so that the process of making land available for the road works sub-serves the common good and is also just and equitable.

4. This framework outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in minimising and mitigating the negative social and economic impacts due to the project. The PIU, in co-ordination with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the village, block and district levels will be responsible for the planning and implementation of issues pertaining to addressing social issues. The institutional and organisational mechanisms required to implement the provisions are outlined as part of the framework.

B. LEGAL PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS SOCIAL ISSUES

5. The principles adopted for addressing the social issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislations and policies of the GoI and GoJ. The relevance of these legislations to the project are summarised in Table 1.

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\(^1\) The average land width available along the proposed roads varies from 8-10 m in rural sections and between 5-8m in the village sections. The IRC SP-20 specifies a land width of 15 m for rural sections and 12m for village sections.
### Table 1: Relevant Legal provisions and their applicability to PMGSY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Relevant clauses</th>
<th>Application to PMGSY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 enables participation of panchayat level institutions in decision-making by broadening the village level functions, supporting implementation of development schemes.</td>
<td>Article 243A Responsibilities of the gram Sabha for management of (a) common and grazing land, (b) mutation of land, and (c) implementation of grass root schemes. Article 243B Constitution of three-tier Panchayat system. Article 243G Empowers the Panchayat for: (a) Preparation of plans for economic development and social justice, and (b) Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as mentioned in the XI Schedule. The XI Schedule (Article 243G) Empowers the Panchayat to deal with matter and programs related to roads.</td>
<td>• Provides for PRI involvement in R&amp;R planning. • Approval of rural road plan and core network by Intermediate &amp; District Panchayat. • Involvement of gram sabha during: Finalisation of alignment Identification of entitled persons Disbursement of assistance Monitoring of R&amp;R implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>State Panchayti Raj Act, 2001 Authorises the Panchayats to act as the agencies involved during programme planning and implementation.</td>
<td>District/intermediate Panchayat plans approves and coordinates development schemes. Village level Panchayats entrusted the responsibilities of: • Rendering assistance in implementation of development schemes; • Identification of beneficiaries; and • Mobilizing voluntary labour and contribution (cash or kind)</td>
<td>Transfer of tribal land shall be done through these provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908</td>
<td>Section 46 Restricts or prohibits transfer of land by SC/ST/ backward classes to any member of non-SC/ST. However, for public purposes the land can be donated to the “State” in the name of the Governor.</td>
<td>Same procedures can be used in case of PMGSY for transfer of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Santhal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1949</td>
<td>The act codifies the customary laws relating to exchange of raiyati lands in six districts of Jharkhand. The act provides that no transfer by a raiyat of his right on his holding or portion thereof by sale, gift, mortgage, will lease or an other contract or agreement, express or implied, shall be valid unless the right of transfer has been recorded in the record-of-rights, to the extent to which such right is so recorded. The Act does not allow the transfer of land to the state even for public purposes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Government order: Letter No 6090/Gramin Bikas Vibhag, Ranchi dated 03.12.2001</td>
<td>Construction on rayati land in Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas for public purposes is permitted provided the landowner gives an undertaking relinquishing his right over the piece of land.</td>
<td>The Gram Sabha shall approve plans/projects prior to its implementation at district/intermediate and village level and will be responsible for identification of eligible persons as beneficiaries under development schemes of MoRD. Monitoring of safeguard mechanism developed as part of the Resettlement framework consistent with the customary laws and practices through the Gram Panchayat. Land width accretion in PMGSY roads and rehabilitation of persons affected shall be in consultation with Gram Sabha. Any impact on MFPs and the mitigation measures shall be in consultation with the Gram Sabha during the transect walk by the PIU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Panchayats (Extension To Scheduled Areas) Act Of 1996 Provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas.</td>
<td>Section 2 (e) Approval of plans, programmes and projects. Section 2 (d) Safeguard and preserve tradition and customs of the tribal community and area. Section 2 (l) Land acquisition in Scheduled areas for development projects to be done in consultation with the Panchayat. Section 4 (m) (ii) Ownership of Minor Forest Produce (MFP): The Act provides that Panchayats at the appropriate level or Gram Sabha be endowed with the ownership of MFPs.</td>
<td>Disbursement of assistance Finalisation of alignment Disbursement of assistance Monitoring of R&amp;R implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Freedom Of Information Act, 2002 Provide for freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration.</td>
<td>Section 4 provides obligations on public authorities: (a) Maintenance and provision of records (b) &amp; (c) Publish particulars &amp; relevant facts at interval (d) Give reasons for decisions (e) Sensitize community/PAPs about any project. Section 6 &amp; Section 7 Procedure for supply of information as any person seeking information</td>
<td>Dissemination of project information and procedures, entitlements, project costs, selection criteria for contractors and any other information pertaining to the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2 Raiyat means a person not being a landlord, who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself or by members of his family or by hired servants; and includes the successor in interest of a person who has acquired such a right.

3 Districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Latehar sub-division & Bhandari block of Garhwa sub-division in Palamu, Dumka, Pakur, Rajmahal & Jamtara sub-division, Sundar Pahan & Bazinjor blocks of Godda sub-division in Santhal Pargana district.
C. RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

6. Dissemination of Core Network: Salient features of the finalised core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats. This shall include (a) map of the district / block showing the roads to be connected; (b) list of villages to be connected and (c) length of the corridor. Further, copies of the core network will be made available to the local MPs and MLAs for their reference and knowledge.

7. Selection of Roads: The selection of roads for new construction/upgradation shall be from the core network. The following criteria shall be adopted as pre-requisites for taking up PMGSY roads by GoJ:
   - Adequate land width available as specified in IRC:SP-20:2002;
   - The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
   - In the event of impacts not being avoidable, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, and / or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms:
     - Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, modifications in cross-sections etc, to the extent required from safety considerations,
     - Willing land transfer by the land owner through a written affidavits to the GoJ, and,
     - Civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the vulnerable affected persons.

8. Dissemination of Project Information: After selection of roads and prior to finalisation of the alignment, a brochure providing an overview of the PMGSY in the state will be available for distribution in each of the Gram Panchayat along the proposed roads. Annexure 1 provides the project information. The dissemination of information shall (i) sensitise the communities on the project related issues, and (ii) demonstrate the expectations of the project from the communities, including mechanisms for beneficiary contribution.

9. Finalisation of alignment & minimisation of impacts: Finalisation of alignment will be through involvement of the local communities. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodology for conducting transect walk is given in Annexure 2. The documentation of transect shall be exhibited by the PIU on the revenue map and all issues and suggestions by the community and responses to them during transect shall be documented and disseminated at the Gram Panchayat. The transect shall enable
   - Finalisation of the alignment in consultation with the communities along with sensitising them of design compulsions if any,
   - A joint on-site inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
   - Identification of grievances on ground and redressal of the same;
   - Initiation of the process of voluntary donation of land and assets;
   - Identification of vulnerable PAPs; and,
   - Acceptance of the project, alignment, land / structure donations by the communities.

10. Formal Consultation with affected persons: Within a week of transect, the PIU / Gram Panchayat (GP) shall organise a meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design. The structure and format for recording the same are presented in Annexure 3. The concerns that could not be incorporated would be highlighted and the reasons for not doing so would be explained. The people would be given an opportunity to respond. The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and disseminated:
   - Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
   - Likely issues due to project activities,
   - Land width required and available,
   - Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of communities
   - Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land / assets (Affidavit),
   - Entitlement provisions for vulnerable groups,
   - Disbursal Procedures to Entitled Persons:

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4 The procedure for resettlement planning and land accretion to be adopted in the Schedule V Areas (which include the districts of Districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Latehar sub-division and Bhandari block of Garhwa sub-division in Palamu, Dumka, Pakur, Rajmahal and Jamtara sub-division, Sundar Pahari and Baorijor blocks of Godda sub-division in Santhal Paragana district) shall be as per provisions of the Tribal Development Framework.
• Safety and health concerns during construction works, and
• Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for diversions etc.

11. **Profile of Affected Persons:** The census survey for the identified PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU to assess the extent of impact on each household. **Annexure 4** gives a Questionnaire for census survey of PAP. A full census will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the proposed RoW, by the GP and the PIU. This will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood. The census shall enable the identification of vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent of support required shall be assessed.

12. **Identification of vulnerable PAPs:** The project provides for targeted support / assistance to the vulnerable groups. The vulnerability shall be assessed by the PIU based on the census of the affected persons. The following categories of Project Affected Persons shall be entitled for support as vulnerable groups:

- BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
- BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts;
  - Loses more than 10% of the total land holding;
  - Loses shelter; and,
  - Loses source of livelihood.

13. **Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR):** To ensure that the designs for the PMGSY roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented as part of the DPR prior to submission to STA for approval:

- Output of transect walk,
- Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
- Census questionnaires of the PAPs, and
- List of Entitled Persons who will be eligible for support.

14. **Dissemination of voluntary land donation process and entitlement provisions:** The process to be adopted for voluntary donation, project details such as name of corridor, cost, likely construction schedule, list of PAPs along with entitlements and entitled persons shall be disseminated. The process of voluntary land donation is presented in **Figure 1.** The information would be disseminated through banners, posters, pamphlets displayed at the Gram Panchayat office or other prominent places such as school, shop, Chaupal, primary health centre etc.

15. **Submission of affidavit by individual landowners to PRI:** For each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, an affidavit (Appended in **Annexure 5**) between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be done. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect an affidavit from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership. The award of contract shall be only after the Gift Deed from all affected persons are available with PIU.

16. **Participation of communities:** Involvement of communities at every stage of project shall be taken up as specified in the framework. **Table 2** outlines the consultation requirements at various project stages, the stakeholders to be involved and the tools for the same.

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5 The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage/ Activities</th>
<th>Responsible Person/Agency</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Tools &amp; Techniques</th>
<th>Desired Outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRIORITISATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Dissemination of core network | EE (PIU), Zila Pradhan (PRI) | Community | Display of list (List of villages and length of corridor) and Maps at Gram Panchayat | • Increasing awareness of community about the PMGSY  
• Transparency in selection of roads |
| **PROJECT PREPARATION** |                          |              |                   |                 |
| Dissemination of project/road information | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | Community | Distribution of Brochures | • Sensitisation of communities  
• Increasing awareness of community about the roles and responsibilities |
| Finalisation of alignment | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI), Patwari (Revenue Dept) | Community | Transect walk and Consultation with local community, Joint On-site inventory | • Verification of the alignment, Identification of sites for voluntary land donation, vulnerable PAPs, Identification of grievance, Documentation of Transect, Alignment shifts to minimise social impacts  
• Incorporation of suggestions from Community |
| Formal Consultations with PAPs | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Focus group Discussions, Public meetings | • Sensitise PAPs on Likely issues,  
• Disseminate procedures, entitlement provisions and the social issues in the project |
| Profile of Affected persons, (Census) | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs, household surveys | • Assessment of Socio-economic profile of the PAP,  
• Extent of Impacts,  
• Vulnerability and extent of support required. |
| Dissemination of process of voluntary donation, entitlement provisions & grievance procedures | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Public meetings, FGDs, Banners, Posters | • Awareness about voluntary land donation.  
• Provide clarity on to grievance procedures, entitlement provisions |
| Finalization of Entitlements | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Ensure that PAPs have a choice in their entitlements |
| **IMPLEMENTATION** |                          |              |                   |                 |
| Advance notice to encroachers and non-titleholders, farmers with standing crops | AE/JE (PIU) | PAPs | Public meetings, Notices of Important locations | • Clearance of RoW prior to mobilisation of Contractor. |
| Relocation of common property resources | Sarpanch (Gram Panchayat) | Community | Public meetings, FGDs, | • Ensure that the relocation of common property resources are done as per needs of communities  
• Clearance of RoW prior to mobilisation of Contractor. |
| Redressal of grievances | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | Community and PAPs | FGDs, Individual consultation with PAPs | • Opportunity for PAPs to voice their grievances  
• Resolution of outstanding issues. |
| Disbursal of entitlements | AE/JE (PIU) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Identification of EP to be enrolled for individual schemes. |
| Enrollment into RD schemes | AE/JE (PIU) | PAPs | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Identification of EP to be enrolled for individual schemes. |
| Physical possession of land by PIU | AE/JE (PIU), Sarpanch (PRI) | PAPs, Community | Individual consultation with PAPs | • Delineation of boundary of residual plots.  
• Staking out of alignment on ground |
| Temporary impacts during construction | Contractor | Community | Public meetings, FGDs, | • Provide an enhanced awareness and mechanisms for Redressal of temporary impacts |
| Health impacts including HIV/AIDS | Contractor, Sarpanch (PRI), DACS | Community | Display of banners posters by DACS | • Sensitising community, contractors, labours about HIV/AIDS and other health issues |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | AE/JE (PIU) | PAPs, Community | Public meetings, FGDs, Individual consultation | • Provide information on progress of implementation  
• Identify scope for improvement  
• Provide an opportunity to improve in later projects |
Figure 1: Mechanism for Voluntary Land Donation

**D. IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENTS**

17. The resettlement framework addresses the following categories of impacts caused by the project and is not limited to physical relocation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Category</th>
<th>Suggested Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Voluntary donation of land by means of affidavits to implementing agency (or) Assistance/Support by the community for vulnerable groups through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/community, (ii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in existing poverty alleviation/ livelihood restoration programs, (iii) Cash assistance or support by members of GS to meet the loss of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>Voluntarily donation of assets lost (or) Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat (or) Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in Rural Development programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Property</td>
<td>Relocation by GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct asset; Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-titleholders</td>
<td>Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance; Involvement of GP/community in sensitisation and clearance of encroachments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. The support principles for the various impact categories are presented in the following sections.

19. **Land:** To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land through a process of voluntary land contribution by the affected households. The voluntary land donation shall be executed through affidavits and subsequent registration to the REO. The project will provide the option of alternate land sites to those who become landless, subject to availability of land with the Government. In addition to those who are rendered landless due to the project, the provision of alternative sites shall be extended to vulnerable PAPs losing 10% or more of their land holding, subjected to availability of land sites. In the event of non-availability of land, inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Rural Development programs as given in Annexure 6, through the Gram Panchayats will be encouraged. The process of land width accretion in Schedule V Areas will be as per the PESA provisions and the tenancy laws of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parghanas. The project shall provide support and assistance to PAPs by providing short-term income opportunities by giving them preference in the employment opportunities created by the project, during construction and maintenance.

20. **House and Shelter:** The designs for the proposed PMGSY roads will be worked out to avoid any impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is not likely. In the event of partial losses to structures, not involving physical relocation of the affected household, the preferred approach shall be to assist people to move back and away from the RoW. In these cases, voluntary donation of assets lost by an individual or community through affidavits will be accepted. In cases where physical relocation of the person losing shelter is unavoidable, an alternative site on a suitable community / gram sabha land shall be identified in consultation with the PAP. In the event of such land not being available, the PAPs shall be entitled to be included as beneficiaries under housing programs by MoRD such as the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

21. **Other Assets:** Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of other assets such as wells, trees and other assets. The project shall accept voluntary donation of assets lost due to the land accretion through affidavits. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable groups through inclusion in the RD schemes of MoRD and GoJ. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchayat or community.

22. **Non-titleholders:** The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions. The PIU shall serve an advance notice of a month to the non-titleholders towards removal of assets / standing crops and subsequent clearance.

23. **Land Rights:** Regarding impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights, the corresponding legal provisions pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence on these lands will be assessed through consultations by the GP. Alternate sites to compensate for the loss through the PRIs will be provided. If suitable sites are not available, vulnerable PAPs whose livelihood is impacted will be entitled to livelihood support through inclusion in RD programs.

24. **Additional Unforeseen Loss Of Shelter And Livelihood During Construction:** In addition to those PAPs identified as directly impacted by the project, in areas of undulating terrain, additional damages to structures roads where fresh cutting is likely. The contractor to avoid the loss shall providing adequate protection measures through construction of appropriate slope protection measures such as breast walls / retaining walls. In the event of non-provision of these measures, it shall be the responsibility of the PIU, through the PRI, to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

25. **Temporary Impacts During Construction:** The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, soil slips in hilly areas and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evenings and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on structure or land movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed RoW shall be through written consent / approval of the landowner or the PRI. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations with the community shall be undertaken by the
E. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

26. The REO has built in certain organisational and institutional capacity towards implementation of the Resettlement Framework provisions as shown in Figure 2. A full time Social Development Officer shall be inducted to co-ordinate, guide and advice the PIUs on issues pertaining to land accretion and entitlement provisions. The roles and responsibilities of the SDO are presented in Annexure 7.

![Figure 2: Organisational Structure](image)

27. The PIU will have the responsibility of co-ordinating resettlement along with other project components. The schedule of implementation and the responsibilities of agencies are presented in Table 4. The PIU shall be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. The development of the required capacity to minimise the implementation risks will be identified by the PIU. Such capacity building will be integrated with the overall project implementation to ensure that skilled staff is available to implement the framework without causing any delays to the progress of the civil works. During implementation, meetings will be organised by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI, mainly vesting the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat and JE (PIU).

28. The grievances, if any, will be resolved at the village level. The Land Management Committee shall act as the village level Grievance Committee, and will meet once every month for addressing grievances till the construction is completed. Residual grievances will be addressed through a Grievance Redressal Committee at the district level, comprising (i) Executive Engineer of the PIU, (ii) Assistant Development Collector (iii) Pramukh of Panchayat Samiti (iv) representative of PAPs, and (v) Block Development Officer.
F. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

29. The PIU and PRI shall be responsible for supervision of R&R implementation and its progress. The Safeguard Specialist of the Technical Audit consultant will periodically monitor the progress of implementation of the Resettlement Framework. The monitoring indicators at different stages of the project and the mechanisms for assessing the indicators are presented in Annexure 8. The PIU will document the progress of implementation on a quarterly basis and forward the same to MoRD. The monitoring formats are given in Annexure 9. The PIU shall collect the data as per the monitoring indicators adopted which shall be later audited by the SDO. The JE will communicate the progress report to the Gram Panchayat, to enable a discussion on the same in the quarterly meeting of the Gram Panchayat. An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by the SDO to assess the overall impact of the village community based on the broad socio-economic indicators given in Annexure 10. The project would strengthen the institutional capacities of these agencies in planning, participatory management and monitoring. Towards these a training of trainers program is to be taken up, wherein the PIU will be trained on issues pertaining to resettlement and implementation of the provisions of resettlement framework, who in turn shall be instrumental in enhancing the capacity of the PRIs and the village level institutions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Agencies Responsible Besides PIU involved</th>
<th>Pre-selection</th>
<th>DPR Preparation</th>
<th>Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prioritisation</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Preparation of core network</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Approval of core network</td>
<td>ZP</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Selection of roads</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Project Preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Dissemination of project/road information</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Sensitisation of community</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Finalisation of alignment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Transect walk</td>
<td>GP, RD</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alignment shifts to minimise social impacts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incorporation of suggestions from Community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Formal Consultations with PAPs</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Profile of Affected persons, (Census)</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Identification of vulnerable PAPs &amp; Entitled Persons</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Dissemination of process of voluntary donation, entitlement provisions &amp; grievance procedures</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Finalization of Entitlements in consultation with PAPs</td>
<td>GP, DRDA, DoSW/ TD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Peg marking on ground</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Collection of Gift Deed/MoU</td>
<td>GP, RD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Advance notice to encroachers and non-titleholders, farmers with standing crops</td>
<td>RD, GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Relocation of common property resources</td>
<td>GP, RD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Rectification of grievances</td>
<td>GP, RD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Disbursal of entitlements</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disbursal of assistance by PRIs/communities</td>
<td>GP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enrolment into RD schematics</td>
<td>GP, ZP, DRDA, DoSW/ TD</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Physical possession of land by PIU</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Temporary impact during construction</td>
<td>GP, Contractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Health impacts including HIV &amp; AIDE</td>
<td>PHC, DACS, GP</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

| 4    | TAC, GP                                                                     |                                            |               |                |          |

**Legend:**
- GP: Gram Panchayat
- ZP: Zila Panchayat
- RD: Revenue Department
- DRDA: District Rural Development Agency
- DoRD: Department of Rural Development
- DoSW/ TD: Department of Social Welfare
- DACS: District AIDS Control Society
- PHC: Primary Health Centre

**Notes:**
- PIU: Programme Implementation Unit
- TAC: Terai Area Command
- DACS: District AIDS Control Society
- PHC: Primary Health Centre
The contractor will be responsible for mitigating temporary impacts during constructions including suppression of dust, cost of losses incurred due to soil slips in hilly areas and damage to adjacent land parcels from movement of heavy machineries.

Addressal of public Grievances
Any disputes or issues arising during the transect walk (during project planning stage) shall be resolved by a Village Grievance Committee, comprising Sarpanch, Patwari and JE (PIU). This village level committee shall meet once a month to address the concerns. In case of any residual grievances, the district level grievance redressal committee shall resolve the disputes.

Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions as community representative
As per the provisions under 73rd Amendment, the PRIs (at village, block and district levels) shall be involved in project preparation, planning, implementation and monitoring. The Gram Panchayat shall be the main implementing agency working in coordination with the PIU, responsible for addressal of social issues during the project.

- Selection of optimal road link by village Sarpanch for preparation of core network
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- Encourage community to voluntary donation of assets
- Collection of Gift Deed from landowners
- Identification of grievances and their redressal
- Disbursement of entitlements
- R&R implementation
- Information dissemination for transparency and public accountability

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PIU is the main implementing agency coordinating the activities of different agencies involved during project work. The PIU will work in coordination with the PRIs enabling participation of the local community. Following are the tasks for which the PIU is accountable for:

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- Collection of Gift Deed from landowners
- Identification of entitled PAPs

Addressing impacts through finalization of entitlements
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- Monitoring R&R implementation
- Reporting progress of R&R implementation

In addition, the PIU will be responsible for obtaining clearances from other departments (Forest, Irrigation etc) and preparation of DPRs for each of the proposed roadwork.

Information Dissemination
Wide dissemination of project details among the local population shall enhance transparency throughout the project implementation. Prior to project initiation, community shall be sensitized about the project, its features, policy and role of the community by the PIU and Gram Panchayat. Subsequently, during project planning stage, details of the alignment and various tasks involved to finalise the alignment shall be distributed by means of pamphlets and public meetings organized by the PIU in coordination with the Gram Panchayat.

- After finalisation of Core Network – details available at Zila Panchayat
- After approval of Project – at concerned Gram Panchayat
- After finalization of alignment – both at Gram Panchayat and Zila Panchayat

The official web site of the PMGSY www.pmgsy.org provides the detailed project information at the national, state and district levels.

For further details contact
NODAL OFFICER (PMGSY)
Public Works Department
Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP)
Shimla
What is the project?
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a rural roads project to transform the lives of rural people through roads that would bring growth, employment and change. PMGSY was launched in December 2000 to provide road connectivity to 1.60 lakh Unconnected Habitats with population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas by end of the 10th Plan Period (2007) at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 crore. The Programme is being executed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in all the States and six Union Territories, and is administered by the MoRD, GoI.

Rural road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the rural population.

PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh
In the state of Himachal Pradesh (HP), the Public Works Department (PWD), Government of HP (GoHP) is implementing the program. The PWD, GoHP has identified six out of a total of eleven districts in the state, where the GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank.

Which are the agencies involved?
Nodal Department Public Works Department, GoHP
Executing Agency Public Works Department, GoHP
Principal Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), Technical Agency New Delhi
Name of Nodal officer Shri. Pradeep Chauhan
State Technical National Institute of Technology (Formerly Regional Engineering College), Hamirpur- agency 177005

How are the projects identified?
The selection of roads for new construction/ upgradation shall be from the core network. A Core Network is the minimal network of roads essential to provide basic access to essential social economic services to all eligible habitations in the selected areas through at least single all-weather road connectivity. Copies of the Core Network are available for the public at the Zila Panchayat offices. Salient features of the finalized core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats.

Pre-requisites for taking up PMGSY roads by GoHP
- Adequate land width shall be available as specified in IRC: SP-20: 2002;
- The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
- In the event of impacts not being avoidable, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, and / or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms:
  - Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, modifications in cross-sections etc, to the extent required from safety considerations,
  - Willing land transfer by the land owner through a written gift deed to the GoHP, and
  - Civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the vulnerable affected persons.

What standards will be followed?
Existing revenue tracks are proposed to be taken up for new construction / up gradation to the standards and specifications in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP-20:2002). The available width of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring additional land. The land width accretion is also necessitated along new alignments, especially in cases where the existing track cannot be upgraded to the required standards.

A typical cross section of the proposed road

PMGSY and Conservation of Environment
PMGSY aims for rural roads construction with a minimum impact on the environment. To avoid adverse environmental impacts, issues have been considered at each project implementation stage to guide planning, design, construction and maintenance of PMGSY roads. The following are the tasks for additional environmental protection:
- Appreciating environmental concerns during project planning;
- Identify and understand issues pertaining to natural environment during project preparation;
- Integrating environmental issues in project design; and
- Monitoring implementation of guidelines / ECoP and other mitigation measures.

Who is entitled for assistance or support?
Though minimal, the project shall involve loss of assets and impact on livelihood. Voluntary Donation of any land parcel or assets impacted will be carried out prior to the mobilisation of the contractor to eliminate any delays in project work. The land owner's shall voluntarily donate the land parcel through a Gift Deed in the name of the PIU or Government. In view of addressing various impacts caused, PMGSY provides for assistance to
- Loss of land;
- Loss of shelter;
- Loss of source of livelihood; and,
- Loss of access to common property resources.

The following categories of PAPs who shall be identified as vulnerable and eligible for support in the project:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>Structures: Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat (or) Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in RD programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood</td>
<td>Livelihood: Inclusion as beneficiaries in RD programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Property Resources</td>
<td>Common Property Resources: GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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What happens when there is resentment from the communities?
The roads under PMGSY will be built to connect villages where the communities need them. The PIU shall not take up those roads (in that particular year) where the local population is apprehensive to the implementation of the Resettlement Framework. Such projects will be taken up at a later stage, only after the communities / PRIs works out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land take.

How community can contribute?
The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or in coordination with PRIs for the following:
- Identification and finalization of core network
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Any disputes or issues arising during the transect walk (during project planning stage) shall be resolved by a Village Grievances Committee, comprising Sarpanch, Patwari and JE (PIU). This village level committee shall meet once a month to address the concerns. In case of any residual grievances, the district level grievance redressal committee shall resolve the disputes.

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For further details contact
NODAL OFFICER (PMGSY)
Public Works Department
Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP)
Lucknow
What is the project?
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a rural roads project to transform the lives of rural people through roads that would bring growth, employment and change. PMGSY was launched in December 2000 to provide road connectivity to 1.60 lakh Unconnected Habitations with population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas by end of the 10th Plan Period (2007) at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 crore. The Programme is being executed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in all the States and six Union Territories, and is administered by the MoRD, GoI.

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PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh
In the Uttar Pradesh (UP), the Department of Rural Development (DoRD), is the nodal agency for PMGSY. The DoRD has entrusted the implementation to the Public Works Department (PWD) and Rural Engineering Services (RES). The PWD, GoUP has identified 38 out of 70 districts in the state, where the GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank.

Which are the agencies involved?
Nodal Department: Department of Rural Development, GoUP
Executing Agency: Public Works Department & Regional Engineering Services, GoUP
Principal Technical Agency: Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
Name of the Nodal Officer: Shri. P.R. Roy
State Technical Agency: MNIT Engineering College

How are the projects identified?
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Pre-requisites for taking up PMGSY roads
- The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use.
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Public Works Department
Government of Rajasthan (GoR)
Jaipur
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PMGSY in Rajasthan
In the state of Rajasthan, the Public Works Department (PWD) of the Government of Rajasthan is implementing PMGSY. The PWD, GoR has identified 19 out of 27 districts in the state, where the GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank.

Which are the agencies involved?
Nodal Department Public Works Department, GoR
Executing Agency Public Works Department, GoR
Principal Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani
Technical Agency State Technical Agency Pilani
Name of Nodal officer Shri. S.K. Singhvi
State Technical Agency Malaviya National Institute & Technology

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- Loss of shelter;
- Loss of source of livelihood; and,
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The following categories of PAPs who shall be identified as vulnerable and eligible for support in the project:

Following are the suggested measures for addressing various impact categories:
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- Structures: Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat (or) Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in RD programs
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- Monitoring R&R implementation
- Reporting progress of R&R implementation

In addition, the PIU will be responsible for obtaining clearances from other departments (Forest, Irrigation etc) and preparation of DPRs for each of the proposed roadwork.

Information Dissemination
Wide dissemination of project details among the local population shall enhance transparency throughout the project implementation. Prior to project initiation, community shall be sensitized about the project, its features, policy and role of the community by the PIU and Gram Panchayat. Subsequently, during project planning stage, details of the alignment and various tasks involved to finalise the alignment shall be distributed by means of pamphlets and public meetings organized by the PIU in coordination with the Gram Panchayat.

- After finalisation of Core Network - details available at Zila Panchayat
- After approval of Project - at concerned Gram Panchayat
- After finalisation of alignment - both at Gram Panchayat and Zila Panchayat

The official web site of the PMGSY www.pmgsy.org provides the detailed project information at the national, state and district levels.

For further details contact
NODAL OFFICER (PMGSY)
Department of Rural Development
Government of Jharkhand (GoJ)
Ranchi
What is the project?

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a rural roads project to transform the lives of rural people through roads that would bring growth, employment and change. PMGSY was launched in December 2000 to provide road connectivity to 1.60 lakh Unconnected Habitats with population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas by end of the 10th Plan Period (2007) at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,000 crore. The Programme is being executed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in all the States and six Union Territories, and is administered by the MoRD, GoI.

Rural road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the rural population.

PMGSY in Jharkhand

In the state of Jharkhand, the Department of Rural Development (DoRD), is the nodal agency for PMGSY. The DoRD has entrusted the implementation to the Regional Engineering Organisation (REO). The REO, GoI has identified 3 out of 18 districts in the state, where the GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank.

Which are the agencies involved?

Nodal Department: Department of Rural Development, GoI
Executing Agency: Regional Engineering Organisation, GoI
Principal Technical Agency: Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
Name of Nodal officer: Shri N P Sharma
State Technical Agency: Birla Institute of technology

How are the projects identified?

The selection of roads for new construction/ upgradation shall be from the core network. A Core Network is the minimal network of roads essential to provide basic access to essential social economic services to all eligible habitations in the selected areas through at least single all-weather road connectivity. Copies of the Core Network are available for the public at the Zila Panchayat offices. Salient features of the finalized core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats.

Pre-requisites for taking up PMGSY roads

- Adequate land width shall be available as specified in IRC: SP-20:2002;
- The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
- In the event of impacts not being avoidable, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, and/or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms:
  - Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, modifications in cross-sections etc., to the extent required from safety considerations,
  - Willing land transfer by the land owner through a written affidavit to the GoI, and,
  - Civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the vulnerable affected persons.

What standards will be followed?

Existing revenue tracks are proposed to be taken up for new construction /upgradation to the standards and specifications in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP-20:2002). The available width of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring additional land. The land width accretion is also necessitated along new alignments, especially in cases where the existing track cannot be upgraded to the required standards.

A typical cross section of the proposed road

![Diagram of a typical cross section of the proposed road](image)

PMGSY and Conservation of Environment

PMGSY aims for rural roads construction with a minimum impact on the environment. To avoid adverse environmental impacts, issues have been considered at each project implementation stage to guide planning, design, construction and maintenance of PMGSY roads. The following are the tasks for additional environmental protection:

- Appreciating environmental concerns during project planning;
- Identify and understand issues pertaining to natural environment during project preparation;
- Integrate environmental issues in project design; and
- Monitoring implementation of guidelines / ECoP and other mitigation measures.

Who is entitled for assistance or support?

Though minimal, the project shall involve loss of assets and impact on livelihood. Voluntary Donation of any land parcel or assets impacted will be carried out prior to the mobilisation of the contractor to eliminate any delays in project work. The land owner/s shall voluntarily donate the land parcel through a Affidavit in the name of the PIU or Government. In view of addressing various impacts caused, PMGSY provides for assistance to:

- Loss of land;
- Loss of shelter;
- Loss of source of livelihood; and,
- Loss of access to common property resources.

The following categories of PAPs who shall be identified as vulnerable and eligible for support in the project.

Following are the suggested measures for addressing various impact categories:

- **Land**: Assistance/Support by the community only for vulnerable groups through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by GoI/community (ii) Assistance or support by community and Panchayat and (iii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in Rural Development (RD) programs
- **Structures**: Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat (or) Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in RD programs
- **Livelihood**: Inclusion as beneficiaries in RD programs
- **Common Property Resources**: GoI/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct assets;

Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc.

**Non-titleholders**: Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance; involvement of GP/community in sensitisation and clearance of encroachments

What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

The roads under PMGSY will be built to connect villages where the communities need them. The PIU shall not take up those roads (in that particular year) where the local population is apprehensive to the implementation of the Resettlement Framework. Such projects will be taken up at a later stage, only after the communities / PRIs works out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land take.

How can community contribute?

The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or in coordination with PRIs for the following:

- Identification and finalization of core network
- Finalization of alignment
- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on vulnerable groups
- Redressing grievances at individual / community level
- Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation.
ANNEXURE 2: TRANSECT WALK

The resettlement framework suggests a transect walk along the proposed alignment with the communities towards finalisation of the alignment. The transect walk shall be a participatory process organised by the PIU in coordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodologies for the conduct of transect, the issues to be raised and recording of the same is described in this Annexure.

A. WHAT IS A TRANSECT WALK?

A walk along the suggested alignment by PIU with the communities, PRI and key informants to observe, to listen, and to ask questions which would enable identification of problems and collectively evolve solutions. The transect shall enable the PIU, to quickly learn about the social structure, issues pertaining to land, social impacts, soils, land use, and community assets and to triangulate data already available. Figures 1 to 4 of this annexure illustrate the recording of the transect on the village revenue maps.

B. PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS FOR A TRANSECT WALK

- The PIU to intimate the PRI at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building.
- To provide information on the project, provide at least 25 copies of the PMGSY handouts, describing the salient features of the project, including a description of the proposed improvements, land width required and the provisions of the resettlement framework.
- Collect the village revenue map from the Patwari and mark the suggested alignment. The list of landowners along the suggested alignment to be identified from the revenue records.
- The PRI to select a group of villagers (key informants) who have good knowledge on physical resources of the village and who are willing to participate in the transect walk.
- Discuss with the PRI representatives on the basis of the village revenue map the route to follow in the walk. Obtain the suggestions from the PRI representatives on the following questions
  - Where to start?
  - Where to end?
  - What to see?
  - At what time to start?
  - How long will it take?
  - Does the walk need to be split into sections?
  - When does the transect team stop?
- Provide contacts to the communities regarding the project information. These shall be through (i) Contacting the PIU official, and (ii) Village Pradhan or Sarpanch.
- Distribute responsibilities for recording information among the members of the PRI, Patwari and the key informants, for activities such as interviewing, time keeping, sketching and recording.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transect Walk shall stop when...</th>
<th>Identification of key informants...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community or individual has a concern</td>
<td>Old people in village community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on private land / structures</td>
<td>Women representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on community land</td>
<td>School Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on Forests &amp; sensitive areas /structures</td>
<td>Community representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearances of encroachments</td>
<td>Vulnerable Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on standing crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguity pertaining to land ownership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Long corridor shall require more than one transect.
C. CONDUCTING A TRANSECT WALK

- Based on the responsibilities assigned, the participants shall observe and record in detail all-important things on the revenue map and get as much information as possible from the villagers and the locals. When talking to the villagers, the PIU to feel free to use the six helpers:
  - What?
  - Where?
  - When?
  - How?
  - Why?
  - Who?

- Make notes of all vital information gathered and draw sketches wherever necessary. The sensitive locations where additional efforts need to be taken during the design will be marked on the revenue map.

- Travel slowly and patiently and try to understand the physical features and aspects related to social issues, land titles, in the village from different perspectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Aspects ...</th>
<th>Environmental Aspects ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sites of additional land uptake</td>
<td>Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encroachments and squatters</td>
<td>Forests if any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land categories impacted</td>
<td>Drainage lines, rivers and water crossings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lands with traditional, customary rights</td>
<td>Irrigation water courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population characteristics incl. vulnerable groups</td>
<td>Water bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of social impacts</td>
<td>Grazing lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Land</td>
<td>Utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Structures (Residential/Commercial)</td>
<td>Community facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Other structures (Wells, Temples etc)</td>
<td>Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Trees, standing crops</td>
<td>Hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Common properties</td>
<td>Major junctions and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Livelihood and economic opportunities</td>
<td>Seasonal markets or cultural conventions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The PIU representative to communicate to the participants on site, on the possible extent of improvements. The PIU shall provide adequate responses to the communities on:
  - Queries raised pertaining to environmental and social issues
  - Process of voluntary land donation.
  - Working out possible alignment changes to minimise impacts
  - Compliance to IRC SP-20 standards to enhance safety of road users.

- All queries and concerns of the communities shall be recorded.

D. THINGS TO DO AFTER THE TRANSECT WALK

- After the completion of a transect walk, sit down in a suitable place with the villagers to have a discussion and recording of information and data collected.

- Prepare an illustrative diagram of the transect walk on the revenue map using the information already gathered and get the information cross-checked by the community.

- Prior to dispersing for the day, finalize a date for the formal consultation session to be conducted.
- Marking centerline of the proposed alignment on the revenue map
- Assessment of available land width
- Identification of land categories and ownership status

- Inventory of environmental and physical features along the alignment
- Marking of land uses
- **Identification of sensitive locations** as major junctions, cultural properties, water crossings, forests, locations with large number of trees.

- **Identification of locations** requiring land width accretion

- **Identification of vulnerable persons**
ANNEXURE 3: FORMAT FOR RECORDING CONSULTATION

District : Village :
Road No : Date :
Road Name : Time :
Venue : Duration :

1. Project Description

2. Issues raised by the community and responses provided

Issues :

Response by PIU/PRI:

3. Key issues
   (i)
   (ii)
   (iii)

4. Conclusion by PRI representatives
**Suggested Content of Consultation sessions...**

The meeting duration shall be for about 1-1/2 to 2 hours and shall cover the following.

*All these steps of the consultation shall be recorded in the format*

**I: The session shall start with a description of the project by the PIU officials** to the community. The following information shall be covered:

- Overview of PMGSY and criteria for selection
- Involvement of PRIs & communities in project planning, design and implementation
- Expectations of the project from the beneficiaries, the communities
- Outputs of the transect and how the concerns of the communities have been incorporated into the design, if not, why they have not been incorporated
- Provisions of the project as the Resettlement Framework provisions, mechanisms for voluntary land donation process etc
- Environmental issues in the project, Codes of practice
- Census survey
- Mechanisms for Grievances, implementation arrangements
- Involvement of communities / PRI in tree plantation, managing induced development etc
- Likely construction schedule

**II: After the description of the project, suggestions from the community on the project and issues will be obtained.**

**III: Responses to the issues raised will be provided by the PIU, PRI during the meeting.** For issues that require a visit to the site or involves certain engineering decisions, or consultations with other Government agencies, a date shall be committed for response to the same. The response shall be given by the PIU to the PRI within the specified date.

**IV: The PIU shall summarize the issues.**

**V: Conclusion by the PRI representatives and attendance of the participants.**

On a separate sheet mark the attendance at the meeting in the following format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>PIU/PRI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Person and village of residence</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and designation of Official</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANNEXURE-4: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

**Project Corridor**

**Household identification number**

**Plot No /Patta No /Khasra No**

**Head of household (Name)**

**Vulnerability**

(Whether belong to)

- [ ] SC
- [ ] ST
- [ ] Women HH
- [ ] Handicap

**Proof of BPL (Ration card)**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**Card No**

**Household size (No of persons)**

**No of earning adult members (Nos)**

**No of dependents (Nos)**

Children

Adults

**Nature of impact**

Agriculture

Residence

Commercial

Other (specify)

**Agriculture**

Size of holding (ha)

- [ ] < Marginal
- [ ] > Marginal

Extent of impact (% total land holding including any other land parcels owned elsewhere by PAP)

- [ ] <10%
- [ ] >10%
- [ ] =100%

Size of residual holding (ha)

**Residences**

Plot size (sqm)

Extent of impact (Full/Partial)

Impacted Area (sqm)

Residual plot viable (Yes/No)

If No, Alternate house site (if relocation required)

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] If yes, specify

**Commercial establishments**

Plot size (sqm)

Extent of impact (Full/Partial)

Impacted Area (sqm)

Residual plot viable (Yes/No)

If No, Alternate house site (if relocation required)

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] If yes, specify

**Asset loss**

Inventory assets lost (Trees, CPRs etc)

**Livelihood loss**

Alternate livelihood sources

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] If yes, specify
ANNEXURE 5: GIFT DEED

THIS GIFT DEED IS EXECUTED ON THIS.........DAY OF.........20_ at........................ by :
Mr/Mrs.............................................. S/o /W/o................................, residing at
........................................................................................................................................

(herein after referred to as the DONOR which expression shall wherever the context so requires, mean and include his/her successors, executors, administrators and assigns or anyone claiming through or under her)

IN FAVOUR OF:

Public Works Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh (hereinafter referred to as the DONEE which expression shall wherever the context so requires).

WHEREAS the Donor herein, is the absolute owner of ________ acre of land bearing khasra No. 
_________________ in village ____________________, block __________, tehsil _________________, and district ________________ which is more fully described in the Schedule hereunder and hereinafter referred to as the Schedule Property:

WHEREAS the Donor, is desirous of gifting a portion the schedule property, a strip of land, ....m wide for a length of ....m required for laying the road (as delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever) to the Donee for the construction and development of PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA road in the village __________ for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESS AS UNDER:

1. In consideration of the benefit of the villagers and the public at large, the Donor hereby gifts in favour of the Donee the specified width of the above piece of land fully described in Schedule hereunder and delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever.

2. The Donor has this day put the Donee in actual physical possession of the said portion of the schedule property and the Donee has accepted the said Gift and has taken possession of the said portion of the Schedule Property, and has in token thereof signed this deed.

3. The Donee hereby commits that the extent of the proposed roads shall be strictly within the boundaries of the land gifted and shall not spillover into the residual holding of the Donor. In the event of any violation of the same or any damages to structure/assets outside the said portion, either by the Donee or the Contractor, the Donee shall be liable to compensate the Donor.

SCHEDULE
(Describe the property)

All that piece and parcel of the property bearing No___________ in village ____________________, block ________________, tehsil ________________, and district _________________ delineated in the annexed sketch by the letters ABCDEF.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, parties above named have executed these present s in the presence of the witnesses attesting hereunder on the day, month and year first above written.

WITNESSES:

1. DONOR

2. DONEE

NOTE: 1) Documents to be stamped with appropriate non-Judicial stamp.

2) To be registered as contemplated by the Indian Registration Act.
ANNEXURE 5: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This memorandum of understanding is made on ________ day of ______ 2004 corresponding to Saka Sambat ________ day of ________ 2004 between Sri ____________________________ son of ___________ resident of ___________ (hereinafter referred to as “the first party”) and the Governor of Rajasthan through Sri ____________________________ Tehsildar ____________________________ (hereinafter referred to as “second party”).

THESE PRESENTS WITNESS AS FOLLOW:

1. That the first party is landowner with transferable right ___________ acre of land bearing khasra No. ____________________________ in village ____________________________ block ____________________________, tehsil ____________________________, district ____________________________.

2. That the first party hereby grants to the second party above said land for the construction and development of PMGSY road in the village ____________________________ for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

3. That the first party would not claim any compensation against the above said grant of land.

4. That the second party agrees to accept the above grant of land for the purposes mentioned in clause 2.

5. That the second party shall construct and develop the PMGSY road and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to land adjacent to PMGSY road.

6. That the first party also assures the second party that all possible measures would be taken to maintain the PMGSY road so constructed/developed till the Government of Rajasthan formulates the broader policy to maintain the PMGSY road so constructed/developed and will not indulge in any willful act of damaging it or obstructing the movement of public and vehicles on the PMGSY road.

7. That both the parties hereto agree that the PMGSY road so constructed/developed shall be public premises.

8. That the provisions of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have signed this deed on the day and the year first above written.

_________________________ ____________________________
Signature of the first party Signature for and on behalf of the second party
Witness:- Witnesses:-

1. ____________________________ 1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________
   (Signature, name and address) (Signature, name and address)
ANNEXURE 5: AFFIDAVIT FOR LAND DONATION

I, ______________ wife / son / daughter of Sh. ____________, resident of ____________ do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:-

1. I am the landowner with transferable right of __________ acre of land bearing khasra No. __________ in village ____________________________ block ______________, tehsil _______________ and district _______________

2. As per the requirement of PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA, I hereby agree to donate a portion of land, ... m long for a width of ..... m (as delineated in the sketch appended to this affidavit by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever.).

3. I hereby grant the above said portion of the land for the construction and development of PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA road in the village __________ for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large to Government of Jharkhand.

4. I/my successors would not claim any compensation against the above said portion of land.

5. I hereto agree that the PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA road so constructed/developed shall be public premises.

6. I hereby commit that this affidavit shall be valid strictly only to the extent of land specified in the affidavit and shall not spillover into the residual holding. In the event of any violation of the same or any damages to structure/assets outside the said portion during the project implementation, the liability towards payment for damages shall be of the DoRD, Government of Jharkhand.

PLACE : DEPONENT
DATED :

Endorsement:

I certify that the contents of the above affidavits are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed therein.

PLACE : DEPONENT
DATED :
ANNEXURE 6: DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES INITIATED IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

(I) SCHEMES UNDER MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MoRD)

(A) Employment Oriented Schemes

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): The main aim of the scheme is to bring the poor families (Swarozgars) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is achieved by organising the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, training and capacity building along with provision of income generating assets. This scheme has encompassed the earlier ongoing programmes of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Block SGYS Committee interacts with sarpanches and discusses with groups of the rural poor such as the landless labour, the educated unemployed, those rural poor with lands, the artisan groups etc. The scheme is implemented in two phases, (a) At the District and Intermediate Panchayat along with the Zila Parishad and (b) At the Village Panchayat and Gram Panchayats through DRDAs/Zilla Parishads.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): The scheme provides wage employment in rural areas along with the food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure developments. It includes the rural poor (BPL and APL) who are in need of wage employment and are willing to take up manual or unskilled work. Preference is given to the poorest among the poor, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, and parents of child labour, withdrawn from hazardous occupation. This scheme includes the earlier initiated Employment Assurance Scheme for assured wage employment during the lean agricultural season.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY): The programme is directed to provide wage employment to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season. It also aims to provide employment and create rural infrastructure through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are also merged with the scheme. Safeguards for weaker sections (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and parents of child labourer withdrawn from hazardous / non-hazardous occupation for employment, women) of the community are covered under the scheme.

(B) Rural Housing Schemes

Indira Awaas Yojana: A sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), primarily aims to provide grant for construction of houses. It covers members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line and Physically handicapped, families/widows of personnel of defence services / para-military forces, killed in action. District Rural Development Agencies DRDAs / Zilla Parishads on the basis of allocations made and targets fixed decide Panchayat-wise number of houses to be constructed under IAY, during a particular financial year and intimate the same to the Gram Panchayat. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha selects the beneficiaries restricting its number to the target allotted, from the list of eligible households, according to IAY guidelines and as per priorities fixed. No approval of the Panchayat Samiti is required, however a list of selected beneficiaries is sent for their information.

Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing: Households (below the poverty line and above it) who could not be covered under Indira Awaas Yojana, as either they do not fall within the range of eligibility or due to the limits imposed by the available budget. The target group covered under the scheme are rural households having an annual income of upto Rs 32000/- only. However, Below Poverty Line Rural Households shall be given preference. 60% of the funds allocated under this Scheme as
subsidy to each State, is utilized in financing the construction of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers. Identification of beneficiaries under the scheme is the sole prerogative of the States. The Implementation Agency may be the State Housing Board, State Housing Corporation, specified Scheduled Commercial Bank, Housing Finance Institution or the DRDA/ ZPs. and shall be left to the State Government.

National Social Assistance Programme: NSAP is a social assistance programme for poor households including the aged population ensuring minimum national standards, in addition to the benefits that the States are currently providing or might provide in future. It provides opportunities for linking the social assistance package to schemes for poverty alleviation and the provision of basic needs such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/ Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) assistance may be provided in addition to family benefits for the families of poor households on the loss of sole wage earner. It is implemented by the Panchayats in the delivery of social assistance so as to make it responsive and cost-effective and mobilize local resources for supplementing benefits from the Government. Panchayats are encouraged to involve voluntary agencies to the extent possible in taking these benefits to the poor households for whom they are intended.

(C) Land Related Schemes

Land Reforms: It covers the landless poor and involves restructuring agrarian relations to achieve an egalitarian social structure; elimination of exploitation in land relations; realising the age-old goal of land to the tiller; increasing agricultural productivity and production and infusing equality in local institutions. Abolition of intermediary tenures; Tenancy reforms; Ceiling on agricultural holdings and re-distribution of surplus land; and Updating and maintenance of land records are the main objectives. These include the main legal provisions enacted in protecting the ownership and tenurial rights of the population.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme: As a part of the wasteland development programme, it includes checking land degradation, increasing biomass availability and putting wastelands to sustainable use. The scheme aims generation of employment in rural areas besides enhancing people’s participation in the wastelands development programmes at all stages leading to equitable sharing of benefits and sustainable development. At present, the scheme has been implemented in the districts of Kangra, Chamba, Solan, Sirmour and Mandi.

Drought Prone Areas Programme: The scheme has been initiated to tackle the problems in areas that are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. The basic objective of the programme is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources there by ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. The programme also aims at promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas. DRDA/ Zila Panchayat are the nodal Government agencies at the district level to act as a facilitator and provider of finances and technical assistance to the people’s organisations executing the watershed projects. Institutional mechanism for effective participation of the local people and the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all stage of project management is covered.

Desert Development Programme: The programme started both in the hot desert and cold desert areas, aims to:

1. Mitigate adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population, combating desertification.

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1 Areas in the state of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana
2 Areas in the state of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh
2. Restore of ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources, i.e. land, water, vegetative cover, and raising land productivity.

In Himachal Pradesh, the districts of Lahul & Spiti And Pooh Sub Division Of Kinnaur District are areas where it is currently under implementation. The thrust of the programme is on capacity building and empowerment of village community. Ensuring participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs in the programme implementation at grass root level and transfer of funds as well as decision-making power to local people is encouraged in the scheme. At the district level, the DRDA/ZP is in overall charge of implementation of the programme. The DRDA/ZP is advised in regard to selection of Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs), approval of Watershed Plans, training, publicity etc. by a district level Watershed Development Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Project Director, DRDA/CEO, ZP. As regards the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the Zila Parishad at the district level remains overall in-charge of implementation. The Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat will have the right to monitor and review the implementation of the programme.

**Technology Development, Extension and training (TDET) Scheme:** Technology support is extremely vital for the success of a land based programme, especially in the development of wastelands, Realising this, it was decided to have a separate Technology Development, Extension and Training Scheme so as to develop suitable technologies for the reclamation of wastelands for sustained production of food, forestry, fodder etc.

Apart from the above mentioned centrally sponsored schemes, following schemes are initiated at the state level in the state of Himachal Pradesh:

- **Chief Minister's Gratuity Scheme:** Under this scheme, the Government of Himachal Pradesh is providing an assistance of Rs. 10,000/- to a bereaved below poverty line family in case of death of any family member in the age group of 18 to 60 years.
- **Gandhi Kutir Yojna:** An assistance of Rs. 16,300/- per beneficiary is being provided to the eligible families for the construction of residential houses. Priority will be given to the houseless and divorced women.

**(II) SCHEMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP):** The State Government pay special attention for the development of Tribal areas. In the state of Himachal Pradesh, ITDP³ has been initiated in the districts of Kinnaul, Lahul and Spiti, and Chamba, while Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)⁴ are present in Chamba. The Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy adopted, comprised of:

- Identification of Developmental Blocks in the State where tribal population was in majority and their constitution into ITDPs with a view to adopting an integrated and project based approach for their speedy development.
- Earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub-Plan & ensuring flow of funds from Centre to State Plan Outlays, Special Central Assistance and from Financial Institutions.
- Creation of appropriate administrative structure in tribal areas and adoption of appropriate personnel policy.

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³ ITDP where the ST population is more than 50% of the total population of the blocks or groups of block

⁴ MADA where 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 10,000
Special Central Assistance & Grants Under Article 275(1) Of The Constitution: It aims to supplement efforts by the Government in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan through family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, residential schools, hostels, roads, culverts, minor irrigation, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme. Grants are also given to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area.

Scheme For Primitive Tribal Groups: A scheme for overall development of primitive tribal groups under which financial assistance is made available to integrated Tribal Development Projects, Tribal Research Institutes and Non-Governmental Organisations for undertaking projects/activities not covered by any of the existing schemes.

Vocational Training In Tribal Areas: Developing the skills of the tribal youth in order to gain employment/self-employment opportunities by setting up of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) is the main objective of the scheme and implemented through State Governments and NGOs.

Technical Training through Training cum Production Centres (TCPC): The less educated tribal youth are trained in different trades of production like carpentry, blacksmith, pottery, etc. and also produced such articles on supply orders, which increase their earning while also getting trained.

Rajiv Gandhi Food Security Mission: Applicable in the remote and inaccessible tribal pockets, suffering heavy damage to their agricultural output and are susceptible to hunger and starvation. Implemented on co-operative basis, the affected tribal families, whose crop has been damaged by draught or other calamities, would be entitled to get food grains in form of loan from the Govt. co-operative societies.

Relief against Atrocities: Measures taken to provide safety and security for tribal population through Rahat Yojana. The scheme provides a mechanism to provide them immediate relief to make for the losses incurred upon them through criminal acts, causing temporary and permanent disabilities. In this scheme immediate monetary assistance is provided to them considering the degree of their losses.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations: The scheme for assistance to the Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporations and the establishment of the National Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) are important measures for economic development of SC & ST. These Corporations function not only as guarantors and promoters but also play a very important role in the context of attracting credit from financial institutions. These Corporations identify the target families and motivate them to undertake economic development schemes besides sponsoring the cases of financial institutions for credit support. These Corporations also extend margin money loan to the beneficiaries at concessional rates of interest out of share capital assistance as also subsidy from the Special Central Assistance.

The State Welfare Department is committed for the upliftment of the unprivileged & poor people in the Tribal areas given as under:

- Housing Subsidy under which Rs. 10,000 are provided to construct new home & Rs. 5,000 for repair of old home.
- Follow up programme tools or sewing machine worth of Rs. 800/- are provided to ITI trained poor people for running small business thereby enabling them to earn livelihood. The achievements are as under:

5 Based on the pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy, declining or stagnant population, 75 tribal communities in 15 States/UTs, have been identified and categorised as Primitive Tribal Groups.
Schemes Under Ministry of Women and Child Development

The Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) offers assistance on a sustained basis for poor and needy women in rural areas. The main emphasis of the programme is on income generating activities with the aim of achieving self-reliance on a sustained basis. The Department of Women and Child Development would provide financial assistance for training of the target groups. An attendance incentive of Rs. 50 per month in addition to the stipend will be given to the trainees with an attendance record of 75 percent and above.

Support To Training And Employment Programme For Women (STEP): A scheme ensuring security of women in the traditional informal sector with an objective of extending training for upgradation of skills & sustainable employment. The Scheme covers 8 traditional sectors of employment, viz. Agriculture, Small Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries and Sericulture, Social Forestry and Waste Land Development. Employment will be provided on a project basis by mobilising women in viable groups, improving skills, arranging for support services, providing access to credit, awareness generation, gender sensitisation, nutrition education, sensitisation of project functionaries.

The target group covered includes the marginalised, asset less rural women including wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female-headed households, migrant labourers, tribal and other dispossessed groups. The beneficiaries under the projects will be poor or asset less marginalised women with special focus on SC/ST households, women headed households and families below the poverty line. The Scheme implemented through Public Sector Organisation, District Rural Development Agencies, Federations, Co-operatives and Voluntary Organisations - Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations working in rural areas.

Swawlamban (NORAD) Scheme implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development with partial assistance from Norway. Its basic objective is to provide training and skill to women to facilitate them obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. The target group under the scheme are the poor and needy women, women from weaker sections of the society, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Financial assistance is provided to undertake training programmes for women in both traditional as well as non-traditional trades. The State Women Development Corporations (WDCs) are the nodal agencies for the implementation of the scheme mostly through the voluntary organizations of the State. Financial assistance is provided to Women Development Corporations/Public Sector Corporations/autonomous bodies and registered voluntary organizations. Wherever the State Women Development Corporations do not exist the scheme is implemented through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Swayamsidha aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes:

- Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)
- Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)
- An integrated scheme for women's empowerment
- Based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

The main implementing district/intermediary level panchayat institutions along with NGOs or Government departments/organizations.

Swadhar, Scheme of women in difficult circumstances: The scheme addresses the specific vulnerability of each of group of women in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach. It is aims to support the women socially and economically through provision of shelter, food,
clothing and education to rehabilitate them. Awareness, skill upgradation and personality development through behavioural training are also ingrained components of the scheme. The main target groups includes Widows deserted by families, women survivors of natural disasters, mentally challenged or handicapped women etc. the main implementing agency is Social Welfare / Women and Child Welfare Department, NGOs, Women Development Corporations.

**Skill Training for Income Generation:** A stitching and embroidery centre was started in 1995 for girls and women to provide them income-generating skills.

**Training for Women Farmers:** With increased availability of irrigation water in target villages, many women are cultivating vegetable plots for income generation. Arpana is arranging technical support and training from the Government Agriculture Office. Arpana is committed NGO to working toward the empowerment of underprivileged women so that they become confident, earning members of society and a source of strength and guidance to their family members. Leadership and planning skills of members of women's groups are enhanced through motivational and capacity building training programmes.

**Welfare Pensions:** Himachal Pradesh State in not an exception to this. It has taken-up the job of providing the subsistence amount to old aged who have no body to look after or are dependent, orphans, handicapped, destitute women, widow women etc. in the form of a monthly pension which is disbursed after every quarter in four quarters in a year. Following types of pensions are being disbursed by the Department of Social & Women Welfare through the District Welfare Offices:

- Old Age
- Widow
- Lepers
- Handicapped
- Destitute Women
- National Old Age Pension System

**Priyadarshini Yojana:** The emphasis on developing entrepreneurship among women is growing day by day. With a dual objective of promoting women entrepreneurs to take up self-employment and reducing the growing unemployment among women, Priyadarshini Yojana was launched. All women entrepreneurs desirous of promoting a self employment venture as well as women entrepreneurs enterprises, i.e. an enterprise owned and administered by a woman entrepreneur having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the share capital and giving at least 50% of employment generated in the enterprise to women are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

**Political Representation of Women by People's Rural Education Movement** has promoted rural women to represent their villages in the Panchayat (village council) and currently more than 30% of the seats in the Panchayat are filled by tribal women. It also conducts different activities as money saving, adult literacy etc. which helps tribal women to come out from their cocoon. It will also help tribal women in that area to become aware of and accept different health practices for their improvement.

**Self-help groups (SHGs)** as an alternative employment model have been set covering BPL persons have found employment under the self-employment schemes. The SHG experiment has taken off largely among women. The SHGs provide inter-loaning for small economic activities to the members of the group. These SHGs are also eligible for loans from institutions such as NABARD, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and the nationalised banks. A related project has established marketing linkages for the SHGs. Rural markets or grameen haats are sought to be created in this project. Some of the SHGs were also in charge of preparation of the mid-day meals in schools across the State, which helps them earn an additional income.
(IV) SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES

Annapurna: A MoRD scheme covering the old age people under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, for distribution of food for the poor pensioners who will be eligible for 10 kg of rice every month. According to the GO, the district administration will issue separate ration cards in distinct colours to the Annapurna scheme beneficiaries. The Principal Commissioner and Commissioner for Revenue Administration oversee the implementation. In villages, panchayats will distribute free rice. The names and addresses of all beneficiaries will be displayed at the panchayat offices.

The centre is to introduce a comprehensive insurance scheme for people living below the poverty (BPL) line, ie, poorest of poor to be covered by insurance through LIC in the country.

Social Security Group Scheme: Under Landless Agricultural Labourers Group Insurance Scheme (LALGI, the heads of the families in the age group of 18 to 60 years and not appearing as a land holder in the revenue records and not having inheritable right in agricultural land are eligible to be covered for an insurance cover of Rs 2,000 payable only on death before 60 years. Upto 1 April 1990, it was operated by LIC on behalf of the Central government which used to reimburse to LIC the premium payable by the beneficiaries.

Jan Shri Bhima Yojana: A comprehensive social security scheme for sub-poverty line families at subsidised premium (50 per cent) rates.

(V) MINORITIES SC WELFARE SCHEMES

- Small Industry Development Bank of India
- Special Component Plan for Integrated Development of SC covering education, housing, irrigation, and intend to ensure the rapid socio-economic development of SC
- Navchetna: Training of unemployed SC youths by department of Social Welfare
ANNEXURE 6: DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES INITIATED IN UTTAR PRADESH

(I) SCHEMES UNDER MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MoRD)

(A) Employment Oriented Schemes

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): The main aim of the scheme is to bring the poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is achieved by organising the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, training and capacity building along with provision of income generating assets. This scheme has encompassed the earlier ongoing programmes of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Block SGSY Committee interacts with sarpanches and discusses with groups of the rural poor such as the landless labour, the educated unemployed, those rural poor with lands, the artisan groups etc. The scheme is implemented in two phases, (a) At the District and Intermediate Panchayat along with the Zila Parishad and (b) At the Village Panchayat and Gram Panchayats through DRDAs/Zilla Parishads.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): The scheme provides wage employment in rural areas along with the food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure developments. It includes the rural poor (BPL and APL) who are in need of wage employment and are willing to take up manual or unskilled work. Preference is given to the poorest among the poor, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, and parents of child labour, withdrawn from hazardous occupation. This scheme includes the earlier initiated Employment Assurance Scheme for assured wage employment during the lean agricultural season.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY): The programme is directed to provide wage employment to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season. It also aims to provide employment and create rural infrastructure through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are also merged with the scheme. Safeguards for weaker sections (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and parents of child labourer withdrawn from hazardous / non-hazardous occupation for employment, women) of the community are covered under the scheme.

(B) Rural Housing Schemes

Indira Awaas Yojana: A sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), primarily aims to provide grant for construction of houses. It covers members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line and Physically handicapped, families/widows of personnel of defence services / para-military forces, killed in action. District Rural Development Agencies DRDAs) / Zilla Parishads on the basis of allocations made and targets fixed decide Panchayat-wise number of houses to be constructed under IAY, during a particular financial year and intimate the same to the Gram Panchayat. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha selects the beneficiaries restricting its number to the target allotted, from the list of eligible households, according to IAY guidelines and as per priorities fixed. No approval of the Panchayat Samiti is required, however a list of selected beneficiaries is sent for their information.

Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing: Households (below the poverty line and above it) who could not be covered under Indira Awaas Yojana, as either they do not fall within the range of eligibility or due to the limits imposed by the available budget. The target group covered under the scheme are rural households having an annual income of upto Rs 32000/- only. However, Below Poverty Line Rural Households shall be given preference. 60% of the funds allocated under this Scheme as subsidy to each State, is utilized in financing the construction of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and
freed bonded labourers. Identification of beneficiaries under the scheme is the sole prerogative of the States. The Implementation Agency may be the State Housing Board, State Housing Corporation, specified Scheduled Commercial Bank, Housing Finance Institution or the DRDA/ ZPs. and shall be left to the State Government.

**National Social Assistance Programme:** NSAP is a social assistance programme for poor households including the aged population ensuring minimum national standards, in addition to the benefits that the States are currently providing or might provide in future. It provides opportunities for linking the social assistance package to schemes for poverty alleviation and the provision of basic needs such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/ Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) assistance may be provided in addition to family benefits for the families of poor households on the loss of sole wage earner. It is implemented by the Panchayats in the delivery of social assistance so as to make it responsive and cost-effective and mobilize local resources for supplementing benefits from the Government. Panchayats are encouraged to involve voluntary agencies to the extent possible in taking these benefits to the poor households for whom they are intended.

**(C) Land Related Schemes**

**Land Reforms:** It covers the landless poor and involves restructuring agrarian relations to achieve an egalitarian social structure; elimination of exploitation in land relations; realising the age-old goal of land to the tiller; increasing agricultural productivity and production and infusing equality in local institutions. Abolition of intermediary tenures; Tenancy reforms; Ceiling on agricultural holdings and re-distribution of surplus land; and Updating and maintenance of land records are the main objectives. Theses include the main legal provisions enacted in protecting the ownership and tenurial rights of the population.

**Integrated Wasteland Development Programme:** As a part of the wasteland development programme, it includes checking land degradation, increasing biomass availability and putting wastelands to sustainable use. The scheme aims generation of employment in rural areas besides enhancing people’s participation in the wastelands development programmes at all stages leading to equitable sharing of benefits and sustainable development.

**Drought Prone Areas Programme:** The scheme has been initiated to tackle the problems in areas that are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. The basic objective of the programme is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources there by ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. The programme also aims at promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas. DRDA/ Zila Panchayat are the nodal Government agencies at the district level to act as a facilitator and provider of finances and technical assistance to the people’s organisations executing the watershed projects. Institutional mechanism for effective participation of the local people and the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all stage of project management is covered.

Apart from the above-mentioned centrally sponsored schemes, following schemes are initiated at the state level in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The Department of Rural Development has launched following programmes:

- **Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana:** The scheme aimed at uplifting the rural poor particularly those belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes communities. Several schemes have been included such as the IRDP and Indira Awas Yojana.

- **Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana:** The scheme provides sustainable employment to the unemployed mass through specific projects and increase their income level; use local resource
and ensure marketing facilities to agriculture produce. Under the scheme, in Bundelkhand region of the state includes goat rearing, while in Terai areas 2 will support Sericulture, Dairy, Prowled production, New Modal charkha, Banana Production, Leechi, Mushroom cultural, cane products etc are encouraged.

- **PMGY (Gramin Awas):** Part of the comprehensive Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, the programme aims to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level, reducing the shortage of houses for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the rural areas and also assists in the healthy development of the habitat in these areas. The target group for provision of houses under the scheme include the people who are living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas, belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and non SC/ST categories. The (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads is the main agency identifying the houses to be covered under each Panchayat and later intimated to the Gram Panchayat. Thereafter, based on these, the Gram Sabha will select the beneficiaries from the list of eligible households. Intermediate-level Panchayat (Panchayat Samiti) will invariably be sent a list of selected beneficiaries.

(II) **SCHEMES UNDER MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

The [Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)](https://www.norad.no/en/) offers assistance on a sustained basis for poor and needy women in rural areas. The main emphasis of the programme is on income generating activities with the aim of achieving self-reliance on a sustained basis. The Department of Women and Child Development would provide financial assistance for training of the target groups. An attendance incentive of Rs. 50 per month in addition to the stipend will be given to the trainees with an attendance record of 75 percent and above.

**Support To Training And Employment Programme For Women (STEP):** A scheme ensuring security of women in the traditional informal sector with an objective of extending training for upgradation of skills & sustainable employment. The Scheme covers 8 traditional sectors of employment, viz. Agriculture, Small Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handi- crafts, Khadi and Village Industries and Sericulture, Social Forestry and Waste Land Development. Employment will be provided on a project basis by mobilising women in viable groups, improving skills, arranging for support services, providing access to credit, awareness generation, gender sensitization, nutrition education, sensitisation of project functionaries.

The target group covered includes the marginalised, assetless rural women including wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female headed households, migrant labourers, tribal and other dispossessed groups. The beneficiaries under the projects will be poor or asset less marginalised women with special focus on SC/ST households, women headed households and families below the poverty line. The Scheme implemented through Public Sector Organisation, District Rural Development Agencies, Federations, Co-operatives and Voluntary Organisations - Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations working in rural areas.

**Swawlamban (NORAD) Scheme** implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development with partial assistance from Norway. Its basic objective is to provide training and skill to women to facilitate them obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. The target group under the scheme are the poor and needy women, women from weaker sections of the society, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Financial assistance is provided to undertake training programmes for women in both traditional as well as non-traditional trades. The State Women Development Corporations

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1 Includes districts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Lalitpur
2 Includes districts of northern plains
(WDCs) are the nodal agencies for the implementation of the scheme mostly through the voluntary organizations of the State. Financial assistance is provided to Women Development Corporations/Public Sector Corporations/autonomous bodies and registered voluntary organizations. Wherever the State Women Development Corporations do not exist the scheme is implemented through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

**SWAYAMSIDHA** aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes:

- Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)
- Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)
- An integrated scheme for women’s empowerment
- Based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

The main implementing district/intermediary level Panchayat institutions along with NGOs or Government departments/organizations.

Swadhar, Scheme of women in difficult circumstances: The scheme addresses the specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach. It is aims to support the women socially and economically through provision of shelter, food, clothing and education to rehabilitate them. Awareness, skill upgradation and personality development through behavioural training are also ingrained components of the scheme. The main target groups includes Widows deserted by families, women survivors of natural disasters, mentally challenged or handicapped women etc. the main implementing agency is Social Welfare / Women and Child Welfare Department, NGOs, Women Development Corporations.

**Political Representation of Women by People’s Rural Education Movement** has promoted rural women to represent their villages in the Panchayat (village council) and currently more than 30% of the seats in the Panchayat are filled by. It also conducts different activities as money saving, adult literacy etc. which helps tribal women to come out from their cocoon. It will also help tribal women in that area to become aware of and accept different health practices for their improvement.

**Rashtriya Mahila Kosh:** The main objective of RMK is to facilitate credit support or micro-finance to poor women, as an instrument of socio-economic change and development. RMK mainly channelised its support through Non-Governmental Organisations, Women Development Corporations, Women Cooperative Societies, Indira Mahila Block Samities under the Indira Mahila Yojana and suitable State Govt. agencies. It encompasses several other in built and ongoing schemes under MoRD to provide easy access to credit for women.

**Self-help groups (SHGs)** as an alternative employment model have been set covering BPL persons have found employment under the self-employment schemes. The SHG experiment has taken off largely among women. The SHGs provide inter-loaning for small economic activities to the members of the group. These SHGs are also eligible for loans from institutions such as NABARD, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and the nationalised banks. A related project has established marketing linkages for the SHGs. Rural markets or grameen haats are sought to be created in this project. Some of the SHGs were also in charge of preparation of the mid-day meals in schools across the State, which helps them earn an additional income.

**Priyadarshini Yojana:** The emphasis on developing entrepreneurship among women is growing day by day. With a dual objective of promoting women entrepreneurs to take up self-employment and reducing the growing unemployment among women, Priyadarshini Yojana was launched. All women entrepreneurs desirous of promoting a self-employment venture as well as women entrepreneurs enterprises, i.e. an enterprise owned and administered by a woman entrepreneur having a minimum
financial interest of 51% of the share capital and giving at least 50% of employment generated in the enterprise to women are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

**Rural Women Development and Empowerment Project:** Empowering the poorest rural women (BPL) through self-help groups aimed at increasing control over resources, developing income generating schemes, improving management and technical skills, and gaining access to credit and social services.

(III) **SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES**

**Annapurna:** A MoRD scheme covering the old age people under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, for distribution of food for the poor pensioners who will be eligible for 10 kg of rice every month. According to the GO, the district administration will issue separate ration cards in distinct colours to the Annapurna scheme beneficiaries. The Principal Commissioner and Commissioner for Revenue Administration oversee the implementation. In villages, panchayats will distribute free rice. The names and addresses of all beneficiaries will be displayed at the panchayat offices.

The centre is to introduce a comprehensive insurance scheme for people living below the poverty (BPL) line, i.e., poorest of poor to be covered by insurance through LIC in the country.

**Social Security Group Scheme:** Under Landless Agricultural Labourers Group Insurance Scheme (LALGI), the heads of the families in the age group of 18 to 60 years and not appearing as a land holder in the revenue records and not having inheritable right in agricultural land are eligible to be covered for an insurance cover of Rs 2,000 payable only on death before 60 years. Upto 1 April 1990, it was operated by LIC on behalf of the Central government which used to reimburse to LIC the premium payable by the beneficiaries.

**Jan Shri Bhima Yojana:** A comprehensive social security scheme for sub-poverty line families at subsidised premium (50 per cent) rates.

(V) **MINORITY SC WELFARE SCHEMES**

- Small Industry Development Bank of India
- Special Component Plan for Integrated Development of SC covering education, housing, irrigation, and intend to ensure the rapid socio-economic development of SC
- Navchetna: Training of unemployed SC youths by department of Social Welfare
ANNEXURE6: DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES INITIATED IN RAJASTHAN

(I) SCHEMES UNDER MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MoRD)

(A) Employment Oriented Schemes

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): The main aim of the scheme is to bring the poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is achieved by organising the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, training and capacity building along with provision of income generating assets. This scheme has encompassed the earlier ongoing programmes of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Block SGSY Committee interacts with sarpanches and discusses with groups of the rural poor such as the landless labour, the educated unemployed, those rural poor with lands, the artisan groups etc. The scheme is implemented in two phases, (a) At the District and Intermediate Panchayat along with the Zila Parishad and (b) At the Village Panchayat and Gram Panchayats through DRDAs/Zilla Parishads.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): The scheme provides wage employment in rural areas along with the food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure developments. It includes the rural poor (BPL and APL) who are in need of wage employment and are willing to take up manual or unskilled work. Preference is given to the poorest among the poor, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, and parents of child labour, withdrawn from hazardous occupation. This scheme includes the earlier initiated Employment Assurance Scheme for assured wage employment during the lean agricultural season.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY): The programme is directed to provide wage employment to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season. It also aims to provide employment and create rural infrastructure through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) are also merged with the scheme. Safeguards for weaker sections (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and parents of child labourer withdrawn from hazardous / non-hazardous occupation for employment, women) of the community are covered under the scheme.

(B) Rural Housing Schemes

Indira Awaas Yojana: A sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) and continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), primarily aims to provide grant for construction of houses. It covers members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line and Physically handicapped, families/widows of personnel of defence services / para-military forces, killed in action. District Rural Development Agencies DRDAs) / Zilla Parishads on the basis of allocations made and targets fixed decide Panchayat-wise number of houses to be constructed under IAY, during a particular financial year and intimate the same to the Gram Panchayat. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha selects the beneficiaries restricting its number to the target allotted, from the list of eligible households, according to IAY guidelines and as per priorities fixed. No approval of the Panchayat Samiti is required, however a list of selected beneficiaries is sent for their information.

Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing: Households (below the poverty line and above it) who could not be covered under Indira Awaas Yojana, as either they do not fall within the range of eligibility or due to the limits imposed by the available budget. The target group covered under the scheme are rural households having an annual income of upto Rs 32000/- only. However, Below Poverty Line Rural Households shall be given preference. 60% of the funds allocated under this Scheme as subsidy to each State, is utilized in financing the construction of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and
freed bonded labourers. Identification of beneficiaries under the scheme is the sole prerogative of the States. The Implementation Agency may be the State Housing Board, State Housing Corporation, specified Scheduled Commercial Bank, Housing Finance Institution or the DRDA/ ZPs. and shall be left to the State Government.

**National Social Assistance Programme:** NSAP is a social assistance programme for poor households including the aged population ensuring minimum national standards, in addition to the benefits that the States are currently providing or might provide in future. It provides opportunities for linking the social assistance package to schemes for poverty alleviation and the provision of basic needs such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/ Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) assistance may be provided in addition to family benefits for the families of poor households on the loss of sole wage earner. It is implemented by the Panchayats in the delivery of social assistance so as to make it responsive and cost-effective and mobilize local resources for supplementing benefits from the Government. Panchayats are encouraged to involve voluntary agencies to the extent possible in taking these benefits to the poor households for whom they are intended.

(C) Land Related Schemes

**Land Reforms:** It covers the landless poor and involves restructuring agrarian relations to achieve an egalitarian social structure; elimination of exploitation in land relations; realising the age-old goal of land to the tiller; increasing agricultural productivity and production and infusing equality in local institutions. Abolition of intermediary tenures; Tenancy reforms; Ceiling on agricultural holdings and re-distribution of surplus land; and Updating and maintenance of land records are the main objectives. Theses include the main legal provisions enacted in protecting the ownership and tenurial rights of the population.

**Integrated Wasteland Development Programme:** As a part of the wasteland development programme, it includes checking land degradation, increasing biomass availability and putting wastelands to sustainable use. The scheme aims generation of employment in rural areas besides enhancing people’s participation in the wastelands development programmes at all stages leading to equitable sharing of benefits and sustainable development.

**Drought Prone Areas Programme:** The scheme has been initiated to tackle the problems in areas that are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. The basic objective of the programme is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources there by ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. The programme also aims at promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas. DRDA/ Zila Panchayat are the nodal Government agencies at the district level to act as a facilitator and provider of finances and technical assistance to the people’s organisations executing the watershed projects. Institutional mechanism for effective participation of the local people and the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all stage of project management is covered.

**Desert Development Programme:** The programme started both in the hot desert\(^1\) and cold desert\(^2\) areas, aims to:

- Mitigate adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions on crops, human and livestock population, combating desertification.
- Restore of ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources, i.e. land, water, vegetative cover, and raising land productivity.

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\(^1\) Areas in the state of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana

\(^2\) Areas in the state of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh
In Rajasthan, the districts of ITDP in Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Sirohi; MADA in Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaipur & Dausa, Jhalawar, Kota & Baran, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi Tonk, Udaipur & Rajasmand, while Kota and Baren, Jhalawar, Rajsamand, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Bharatpur and PTGs in Kota are areas where it is currently under implementation. The thrust of the programme is on capacity building and empowerment of village community, ensuring participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs in the programme implementation at grassroot level and transfer of funds as well as decision-making power to local people. At the district level, the DRDA/ZP is in overall charge of implementation of the programme. The DRDA/ZP is advised in regard to selection of Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs), approval of Watershed Plans, training, publicity etc. by a district level Watershed Development Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Project Director, DRDA/CEO, ZP. As regards the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the Zila Parishad at the district level remains overall in-charge of implementation. The Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat will have the right to monitor and review the implementation of the programme.

Technology Development, Extension and training (TDET) Scheme: Technology support is extremely vital for the success of a land based programme, especially in the development of wastelands, Realising this, it was decided to have a separate Technology Development, Extension and Training Scheme so as to develop suitable technologies for the reclamation of wastelands for sustained production of food, fuel-wood, fodder etc.

(II) SCHEMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Special Central Assistance & Grants Under Article 275(1) Of The Constitution: It aims to supplement efforts by the Government in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan through family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, residential schools, hostels, roads, culverts, minor irrigation, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme. Grants are also given to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area.

Scheme For Primitive Tribal Groups: A scheme for overall development of primitive tribal groups under which financial assistance is made available to integrated Tribal Development Projects, Tribal Research Institutes and Non-Governmental Organisations for undertaking projects/activities not covered by any of the existing schemes.

Vocational Training In Tribal Areas: Developing the skills of the tribal youth in order to gain employment/self-employment opportunities by setting up of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) is the main objective of the scheme and implemented through State Governments and NGOs.

Technical Training through Training cum Production Centres (TCPC): The less educated tribal youth are trained in different trades of production like carpentry, blacksmith, pottery, etc. and also produced such articles on supply orders, which increase their earning while also getting trained.

Rajiv Gandhi Food Security Mission: Applicable in the remote and inaccessible tribal pockets, suffering heavy damage to their agricultural output and are susceptible to hunger and starvation. Implemented on co-operative basis, the affected tribal families, whose crop has been damaged by draught or other calamities, would be entitled to get food grains in form of loan from the Govt. co-operative societies.

Relief against Atrocities: Measures taken to provide safety and security for tribal population through Rahat Yojana. The scheme provides a mechanism to provide them immediate relief to make for the

3 Based on the pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy, declining or stagnant population, 75 tribal communities in 15 States/UTs, have been identified and categorised as Primitive Tribal Groups.
losses incurred upon them through criminal acts, causing temporary and permanent disabilities. In this scheme immediate monetary assistance is provided to them considering the degree of their losses.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations: The scheme for assistance to the Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporations and the establishment of the National Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) are important measures for economic development of SC & ST. These Corporations function not only as guarantors and promoters but also play a very important role in the context of attracting credit from financial institutions. These Corporations identify the target families and motivate them to undertake economic development schemes besides sponsoring the cases of financial institutions for credit support. These Corporations also extend margin money loan to the beneficiaries at concessional rates of interest out of share capital assistance as also subsidy from the Special Central Assistance.

Women’s self-help groups (SHGs) have been created and effectively used for empowering women in many developmental programmes like Mahila Samakhya, Rajasthan Women’s Development Project.

Formation of viable women’s groups involved awareness generation and capacity building; income generation activities, convergence of intersectoral services of the line departments and neighbourhood improvement. The project will offer a basket of schemes aimed at capacity building, development and empowerment of women. At the block level any existing agency, government or non-governmental e.g. DRDAs, Mahila Samakhya, CDPOs, NGOs, etc. could formulate the project.

Point 11(B) Of 20 Point Programme: The point 11 (b) of 20 Point Programme is to provide economic assistance to the Scheduled Tribe families to enable them to rise above poverty line. The ST families are assisted through various Schemes implemented by Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Forestry, Small & Cottage Industries, etc.

(III) SCHEMES UNDER MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) offers assistance on a sustained basis for poor and needy women in rural areas. The main emphasis of the programme is on income generating activities with the aim of achieving self-reliance on a sustained basis. The Department of Women and Child Development would provide financial assistance for training of the target groups. An attendance incentive of Rs. 50 per month in addition to the stipend will be given to the trainees with an attendance record of 75 percent and above.

Support To Training And Employment Programme For Women (STEP): A scheme ensuring security of women in the traditional informal sector with an objective of extending training for upgradation of skills & sustainable employment. The Scheme covers 8 traditional sectors of employment, viz. Agriculture, Small Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries and Sericulture, Social Forestry and Waste Land Development. Employment will be provided on a project basis by mobilising women in viable groups, improving skills, arranging for support services, providing access to credit, awareness generation, gender sensitization, nutrition education, sensitisation of project functionaries.

The target group covered includes the marginalised, assetless rural women including wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female headed households, migrant labourers, tribal and other dispossessed groups. The beneficiaries under the projects will be poor or asset less marginalised women with special focus on SC/ST households, women headed households and families below the poverty line. The Scheme implemented through Public Sector Organisation, District Rural Development Agencies, Federations, Co-operatives and Voluntary Organisations - Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations working in rural areas.

Swawlamban (NORAD) Scheme implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development with partial assistance from Norway. Its basic objective is to provide training and skill to women to
facilitate them obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. The target group under the scheme are the poor and needy women, women from weaker sections of the society, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Financial assistance is provided to undertake training programmes for women in both traditional as well as non-traditional trades. The State Women Development Corporations (WDCs) are the nodal agencies for the implementation of the scheme mostly through the voluntary organizations of the State. Financial assistance is provided to Women Development Corporations/Public Sector Corporations/autonomous bodies and registered voluntary organizations. Wherever the State Women Development Corporations do not exist the scheme is implemented through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

**Swayamsidha** aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes:

- Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)
- Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)
- An integrated scheme for women’s empowerment
- Based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

The main implementing district/intermediary level panchayat institutions along with NGOs or Government departments/organizations.

**Swadhar, Scheme of women in difficult circumstances**: The scheme addresses the specific vulnerability of each of group of women in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach. It is aims to support the women socially and economically through provision of shelter, food, clothing and education to rehabilitate them. Awareness, skill up graduation and personality development through behavioural training are also ingrained components of the scheme. The main target groups includes Widows deserted by families, women survivors of natural disasters, mentally challenged or handicapped women etc. the main implementing agency is Social Welfare / Women and Child Welfare Department, NGOs, Women Development Corporations.

**Political Representation of Women by People’s Rural Education Movement** has promoted rural women to represent their villages in the Panchayat (village council) and currently more than 30% of the seats in the Panchayat are filled by. It also conducts different activities as money saving, adult literacy etc. which helps tribal women to come out from their cocoon. It will also help tribal women in that area to become aware of and accept different health practices for their improvement.

**Self-help groups (SHGs)** as an alternative employment model have been set covering BPL persons have found employment under the self-employment schemes. The SHG experiment has taken off largely among women. The SHGs provide inter-loaning for small economic activities to the members of the group. These SHGs are also eligible for loans from institutions such as NABARD, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and the nationalised banks. A related project has established marketing linkages for the SHGs. Rural markets or *grameen haats* are sought to be created in this project. Some of the SHGs were also in charge of preparation of the mid-day meals in schools across the State, which helps them earn an additional income.

**Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**: The main objective of RMK is to facilitate credit support or micro-finance to poor women, as an instrument of socio-economic change and development. RMK mainly channelises its support through Non-Governmental Organisations, Women Development Corporations, Women Cooperative Societies, Indira Mahila Block Samities under the Indira Mahila Yojana and suitable State Govt. agencies. It encompasses several other in built and ongoing schemes under MoRD to provide easy access to credit for women.

**Priyadarshini Yojana**: The emphasis on developing entrepreneurship among women is growing day by day. With a dual objective of promoting women entrepreneurs to take up self-employment and reducing
the growing unemployment among women, Priyadarshini Yojana was launched. All women entrepreneurs desirous of promoting a self employment venture as well as women entrepreneurs enterprises, i.e. an enterprise owned and administered by a woman entrepreneur having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the share capital and giving at least 50% of employment generated in the enterprise to women are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

**Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme:** A centrally sponsored scheme being implemented in just 27 blocks of the State through the ICDS workers, has as its primary agenda the formation of Self Help Groups and improving access to micro credit. WDP occupies a crucial place in a key aspect of empowerment i.e. enabling women to become active participants in the process of planning and decision making at the village and macro levels.

**UMBVS (Urmul Maruthali Bunkar Vikas Samiti):** Apart from running education programmes, UMBVS is implementing a women's empowerment programme as well as an integrated rural development programme in 13 villages of the Jodhpur and Jaisahner Districts. A total of 90 villages are being covered by the organisation, under the aegis of the income generation, education, women' empowerment and the integrated rural development programmes. Implemented by a NGO. At the district level, Zilla Mahila Sahayta Samitis have been constituted to provide immediate assistance to women in distress. Steps have been taken to ensure equal property rights under certain schemes such as the Indira Awas Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana.

Other relevant schemes implemented in the state are:

- **Rural Women Development and Empowerment Project:** Empowering the poorest rural women (BPL) through self help groups aimed at increasing control over resources, developing income generating schemes, improving management and technical skills, and gaining access to credit and social services.

- **Condensed Courses Of Education And Vocational Training**

(IV) **SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES**

**Annapurna:** A MoRD scheme covering the old age people under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, for distribution of food for the poor pensioners who will be eligible for 10 kg of rice every month. According to the GO, the district administration will issue separate ration cards in distinct colours to the Annapurna scheme beneficiaries. The Principal Commissioner and Commissioner for Revenue Administration oversee the implementation. In villages, panchayats will distribute free rice. The names and addresses of all beneficiaries will be displayed at the panchayat offices.

The centre is to introduce a comprehensive insurance scheme for people living below the poverty (BPL) line, ie, poorest of poor to be covered by insurance through LIC in the country.

**Social Security Group Scheme:** Under Landless Agricultural Labourers Group Insurance Scheme (LALGI, the heads of the families in the age group of 18 to 60 years and not appearing as a land holder in the revenue records and not having inheritable right in agricultural land are eligible to be covered for an insurance cover of Rs 2,000 payable only on death before 60 years. Upto 1 April 1990, it was operated by LIC on behalf of the Central government which used to reimburse to LIC the premium payable by the beneficiaries.

**Jan Shri Bhima Yojana:** A comprehensive social security scheme for sub-poverty line families at subsidised premium (50 per cent) rates.

(V) **MINORITIES SC WELFARE SCHEMES**

- Rajasthan Financial Corporation of India
- Small Industry Development Bank of India
- Special Component Plan for Integrated Development of SC covering education, housing, irrigation, and intend to ensure the rapid socio-economic development of SC
- Navchetna: Training of unemployed SC youths by department of Social Welfare
ANNEXURE 6: DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES INITIATED IN JHARKHAND

(I) SCHEMES UNDER MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MoRD)

(A) Employment Oriented Schemes

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): The main aim of the scheme is to bring the poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time. This objective is achieved by organising the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, training and capacity building along with provision of income generating assets. This scheme has encompassed the earlier ongoing programmes of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Block SGSY Committee interacts with sarpanches and discusses with groups of the rural poor such as the landless labour, the educated unemployed, those rural poor with lands, the artisan groups etc. The scheme is implemented in two phases, (a) At the District and Intermediate Panchayat along with the Zila Parishad and (b) At the Village Panchayat and Gram Panchayats through DRDAs/Zilla Parishads.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): The scheme provides wage employment in rural areas along with the food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure developments. It includes the rural poor (BPL and APL) who are in need of wage employment and are willing to take up manual or unskilled work. Preference is given to the poorest among the poor, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, and parents of child labour, withdrawn from hazardous occupation. This scheme includes the earlier initiated Employment Assurance Scheme for assured wage employment during the lean agricultural season.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY): The programme is directed to provide wage employment to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season. It also aims to provide employment and create rural infrastructure through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) are also merged with the scheme. Safeguards for weaker sections (Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and parents of child labourer withdrawn from hazardous / non-hazardous occupation for employment, women) of the community are covered under the scheme.

(B) Rural Housing Schemes

Indira Awaas Yojana: A sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) and continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), primarily aims to provide grant for construction of houses. It covers members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers, non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line and Physically handicapped, families/widows of personnel of defence services / para-military forces, killed in action. District Rural Development Agencies DRDAs) / Zilla Parishads on the basis of allocations made and targets fixed decide Panchayat-wise number of houses to be constructed under IAY, during a particular financial year and intimate the same to the Gram Panchayat. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha selects the beneficiaries restricting its number to the target allotted, from the list of eligible households, according to IAY guidelines and as per priorities fixed. No approval of the Panchayat Samiti is required, however a list of selected beneficiaries is sent for their information.

Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing: Households (below the poverty line and above it) who could not be covered under Indira Awaas Yojana, as either they do not fall within the range of
eligibility or due to the limits imposed by the available budget. The target group covered under the scheme are rural households having an annual income of up to Rs 32000/- only. However, Below Poverty Line Rural Households shall be given preference. 60% of the funds allocated under this Scheme as subsidy to each State, is utilized in financing the construction of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers. Identification of beneficiaries under the scheme is the sole prerogative of the States. The Implementation Agency may be the State Housing Board, State Housing Corporation, specified Scheduled Commercial Bank, Housing Finance Institution or the DRDA/ ZPs. and shall be left to the State Government.

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**(C) Land Related Schemes**

**Land Reforms:** It covers the landless poor and involves restructuring agrarian relations to achieve an egalitarian social structure; elimination of exploitation in land relations; realising the age-old goal of land to the tiller; increasing agricultural productivity and production and infusing equality in local institutions. Abolition of intermediary tenures; Tenancy reforms; Ceiling on agricultural holdings and re-distribution of surplus land; and Updating and maintenance of land records are the main objectives. Theses include the main legal provisions enacted in protecting the ownership and tenurial rights of the population.

**Integrated Wasteland Development Programme:** As a part of the wasteland development programme, it includes checking land degradation, increasing biomass availability and putting wastelands to sustainable use. The scheme aims generation of employment in rural areas besides enhancing people’s participation in the wastelands development programmes at all stages leading to equitable sharing of benefits and sustainable development.

**Drought Prone Areas Programme:** The scheme has been initiated to tackle the problems in areas that are constantly affected by severe drought conditions. The basic objective of the programme is to minimise the adverse effects of drought on the production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources there by ultimately leading to the drought proofing of the affected areas. The programme also aims at promoting the overall economic development and improving the socio-economic condition of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas. DRDA/ Zila Panchayat are the nodal Government agencies at the district level to act as a facilitator and provider of finances and technical assistance to the people’s organisations executing the watershed projects. Institutional mechanism for effective participation of the local people and the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all stage of project management is covered.

**(II) SCHEMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Integrated Tribal Development Projects:** The ITDPs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total. The project recognises
that the tribals arc relatively less endowed, compared to their non-tribal counterparts in terms of technical, financial and institutional. Capabilities. ITDP\(^1\) are implemented in Ranchi, Gumia, Lohardaga, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum, Palamau, Dumka, Sahebganj, Pakur; MADA\(^2\) in Palamau, Deogarh, Garhwa, Godda, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Bokaro, Dhanbad; Clusters\(^3\) in Deoghar, Dhanbad while PTGs\(^4\) in Lohardaga, Gumla, Palamau, Hazaribag, Koderma, Chatra, Ranchi, Singhbhum, Dumka, Sahebganj, Giridh.

Special Central Assistance & Grants Under Article 275(1) Of The Constitution: It aims to supplement efforts by the Government in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan through family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, residential schools, hostels, roads, culverts, minor irrigation, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs programme. Grants are also given to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area.

Scheme For Primitive Tribal Groups\(^5\): A scheme for overall development of primitive tribal groups under which financial assistance is made available to integrated Tribal Development Projects, Tribal Research Institutes and Non-Governmental Organisations for undertaking projects/activities not covered by any of the existing schemes.

Vocational Training In Tribal Areas: Developing the skills of the tribal youth in order to gain employment/self-employment opportunities by setting up of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) is the main objective of the scheme and implemented through State Governments and NGOs.

Technical Training through Training cum Production Centres (TCPC): The less educated tribal youth are trained in different trades of production like carpentry, blacksmith, pottery, etc. and also produced such articles on supply orders, which increase their earning while also getting trained.

Rajiv Gandhi Food Security Mission: Applicable in the remote and inaccessible tribal pockets, suffering heavy damage to their agricultural output and are susceptible to hunger and starvation. Implemented on co-operative basis, the affected tribal families, whose crop has been damaged by draught or other calamities, would be entitled to get food grains in form of loan from the Govt. co-operative societies.

Relief against Atrocities: Measures taken to provide safety and security for tribal population through Rahat Yojana. The scheme provides a mechanism to provide them immediate relief to make for the losses incurred upon them through criminal acts, causing temporary and permanent disabilities. In this scheme immediate monetary assistance is provided to them considering the degree of their losses.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations: The scheme for assistance to the Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporations and the establishment of the National Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) are important measures for economic development of SC & ST. These Corporations function not only as guarantors and promoters but also play a very important role in the context of attracting credit from financial institutions. These Corporations identify the target families and motivate them to undertake economic development schemes besides sponsoring the cases of financial institutions for credit support.

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\(^1\) ITDP where the ST population is more than 50% of the total population of the blocks or groups of block.

\(^2\) MADA where 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 10,000.

\(^3\) Clusters are pockets of tribal concentration containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of about 5,000 or more.

\(^4\) PTGs are tribal communities among the STs who live in near isolation in inaccessible habitats.

\(^5\) Based on the pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy, declining or stagnant population, 75 tribal communities in 15 States/UTs, have been identified and categorised as Primitive Tribal Groups.
These Corporations also extend margin money loans to the beneficiaries at concessional rates of interest out of share capital assistance as also subsidy from the Special Central Assistance.

**IFAD:** Under the Government of Jharkhand, the Govt. of India and the International Fund for Agriculture Development, the implementation of a scheme known as the Jharkhand Tribal Development has been initiated. To be initially taken up in the three districts of Ranchi, East Singhbhum and West Singhbhum, the target groups consist of all households in the hamlets, habitations or villages in the selected micro-watersheds in which the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG). Collectively at least 50% of the total population and where most of the households live below the poverty line are covered. For the implementation of these schemes and to act as a nodal agency, a society known as the Tribal Development Society is created (TDS). As the lead programme agency, TDS will receive the funds from the Government of India and have the overall responsibility for the implementation of the programme.

The Special Central Assistance is provided mainly for socio-economic development of scheduled tribes and also for protection of tribals against exploitation. Schemes such as schools, residential schools, hostels, roads, culverts, minor irrigation schemes etc. are taken-up to upgrade infrastructure. For income generation namely, family oriented schemes for agriculture, vegetable cultivation, dairy, distribution of auto-rickshaw, rickshaw, typewriter machine etc. are taken-up.

### (III) SCHEMES UNDER MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The **Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)** offers assistance on a sustained basis for poor and needy women in rural areas. The main emphasis of the programme is on income generating activities with the aim of achieving self-reliance on a sustained basis. The Department of Women and Child Development would provide financial assistance for training of the target groups. An attendance incentive of Rs. 50 per month in addition to the stipend will be given to the trainees with an attendance record of 75 percent and above.

**Support To Training And Employment Programme For Women (STEP):** A scheme ensuring security of women in the traditional informal sector with an objective of extending training for upgradation of skills & sustainable employment. The Scheme covers 8 traditional sectors of employment, viz. Agriculture, Small Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Khadi and Village Industries and Sericulture, Social Forestry and Waste Land Development. Employment will be provided on a project basis by mobilising women in viable groups, improving skills, arranging for support services, providing access to credit, awareness generation, gender sensitization, nutrition education, sensitisation of project functionaries.

The target group covered includes the marginalised, assetless rural women including wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female-headed households, migrant labourers, tribal and other dispossessed groups. The beneficiaries under the projects will be poor or asset less marginalised women with special focus on SC/ST households, women headed households and families below the poverty line. The Scheme implemented through Public Sector Organisation, District Rural Development Agencies, Federations, Co-operatives and Voluntary Organisations - Non-Governmental Voluntary Organisations working in rural areas.

**Swawlamban (NORAD) Scheme** implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development with partial assistance from Norway. Its basic objective is to provide training and skill to women to facilitate them obtain employment or self-employment on a sustained basis. The target group under the scheme are the poor and needy women, women from weaker sections of the society, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Financial assistance is provided to undertake training programmes for women in both traditional as well as non-traditional trades. The State Women Development Corporations (WDCs) are the nodal agencies for the implementation of the scheme mostly through the voluntary.
organizations of the State. Financial assistance is provided to Women Development Corporations/Public Sector Corporations/autonomous bodies and registered voluntary organizations. Wherever the State Women Development Corporations do not exist the scheme is implemented through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

SWAYAMSIDHA aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes:

- Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)
- Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)
- An integrated scheme for women’s empowerment
- Based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

The main implementing district/intermediary level panchayat institutions along with NGOs or Government departments/organizations.

Swadhar, Scheme of women in difficult circumstances: The scheme addresses the specific vulnerability of each of group of women in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach. It is aims to support the women socially and economically through provision of shelter, food, clothing and education to rehabilitate them. Awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioural training are also ingrained components of the scheme. The main target groups includes Widows deserted by families, women survivors of natural disasters, mentally challenged or handicapped women etc. the main implementing agency is Social Welfare / Women and Child Welfare Department, NGOs, Women Development Corporations.

Political Representation of Women by People’s Rural Education Movement has promoted rural women to represent their villages in the Panchayat (village council) and currently more than 30% of the seats in the Panchayat are filled by. It also conducts different activities as money saving, adult literacy etc. which helps tribal women to come out from their cocoon. It will also help tribal women in that area to become aware of and accept different health practices for their improvement.

Self-help groups (SHGs) as an alternative employment model have been set covering BPL persons have found employment under the self-employment schemes. The SHG experiment has taken off largely among women. The SHGs provide inter-loaning for small economic activities to the members of the group. These SHGs are also eligible for loans from institutions such as NABARD, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and the nationalised banks. A related project has established marketing linkages for the SHGs. Rural markets or grameen haats are sought to be created in this project. Some of the SHGs were also in charge of preparation of the mid-day meals in schools across the State, which helps them earn an additional income.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh: The main objective of RMK is to facilitate credit support or micro-finance to poor women, as an instrument of socio-economic change and development. RMK mainly channelises its support through Non-Governmental Organisations, Women Development Corporations, Women Cooperative Societies, Indira Mahila Block Samities under the Indira Mahila Yojana and suitable State Govt. agencies. It encompasses several other in built and ongoing schemes under MoRD to provide easy access to credit for women.

Priyadarshini Yojana: The emphasis on developing entrepreneurship among women is growing day by day. With a dual objective of promoting women entrepreneurs to take up self-employment and reducing the growing unemployment among women, Priyadarshini Yojana was launched. All women entrepreneurs desirous of promoting a self employment venture as well as women entrepreneurs enterprises, i.e. an enterprise owned and administered by a woman entrepreneur having a minimum
financial interest of 51% of the share capital and giving at least 50% of employment generated in the enterprise to women are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

Apart from the schemes under central assistance, initiatives by the state government in collaboration with other agencies have implemented programmes such as:

**Scheme For Assistance To Rural Women In Non-Farm Development (ARWIND):** Organised by a NGO, the group should have 5 to 19 women members and should be duly linked by the sponsoring agency for provision of loan assistance for setting up an enterprise. The loan assistance should not exceed Rs. 50,000/- to a beneficiary and Rs.10 lakhs for group as a whole. The actual loan amount should be need based. Funds are provided by NABARD for the scheme.

**(IV) SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES**

**Annapurna:** A MoRD scheme covering the old age people under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, for distribution of food for the poor pensioners who will be eligible for 10 kg of rice every month. According to the GO, the district administration will issue separate ration cards in distinct colours to the Annapurna scheme beneficiaries. The Principal Commissioner and Commissioner for Revenue Administration oversee the implementation. In villages, panchayats will distribute free rice. The names and addresses of all beneficiaries will be displayed at the panchayat offices.

The centre is to introduce a comprehensive insurance scheme for people living below the poverty (BPL) line, i.e., poorest of poor to be covered by insurance through LIC in the country.

**Social Security Group Scheme:** Under Landless Agricultural Labourers Group Insurance Scheme (LALGI), the heads of the families in the age group of 18 to 60 years and not appearing as a land holder in the revenue records and not having inheritable right in agricultural land are eligible to be covered for an insurance cover of Rs 2,000 payable only on death before 60 years. Upto 1 April 1990, it was operated by LIC on behalf of the Central government which used to reimburse to LIC the premium payable by the beneficiaries.

**Jan Shri Bhima Yojana:** A comprehensive social security scheme for sub-poverty line families at subsidised premium (50 per cent) rates.

**(V) MINORITIES SC WELFARE SCHEMES**

- Small Industry Development Bank of India
- Special Component Plan for Integrated Development of SC covering education, housing, irrigation, and intend to ensure the rapid socio-economic development of SC
- Navchetna: Training of unemployed SC youths by department of Social Welfare
ANNEXURE 7: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, PMGSY

The roles and responsibilities of the Social Development Officer shall include:

- Coordinate planning and implementation of social/R&R aspects of PMGSY in the state.
- Assess Detailed Project Report (DPRs) for conformity with the Resettlement Framework
- Monitor PMGSY roads for fulfillment of social/R&R issues
- Support/design trainings for capacity training of PRIs/PIUs.
- Coordinate with agencies for ensuring implementation of social development issues.
- Carry out Assessment of people affected by the project; assess vulnerability and entitlement issues and coordination of R&R implementation.
- Mobilize community and ensuring their participation in addressing emerging Social/R&R issues
- Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed, to provide for course correction in subsequent projects
- Develop a system of monitoring, social audit as required in lines with the principle of Total Quality Management (TQM)
- Auditing the monitoring indicators collected by the PIU staff
## ANNEXURE 8: MONITORING INDICATORS FOR R&R IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>R&amp;R Activities</th>
<th>Indicators for Verification</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 Project Preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Dissemination of project information</td>
<td>Disbursement of Brochures and copies available at GP office</td>
<td>Verification at GP &amp; consultation with community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 Resettlement Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Transect walk</td>
<td>Dissemination of information on alignment and transect walk through distribution of pamphlets (% village covered)</td>
<td>Review of DPR, Consultation with Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Representation of community especially participation of PAPs (No of total participants and % of vulnerable PAPs)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Documentation of the transect through preparation of maps and list of issues</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dissemination of Transect outputs (at Gram Sabha and no. of public meetings)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scheduled time and actual date of transect walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Incorporation of suggestions from Community</td>
<td>Documentation of proceedings of consultation session(s) (no of consultation)</td>
<td>Review of DPR Documentation at PIU/PRI. Consultation with Community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of suggestions by community</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Locations where community concerns integrated into design</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Number and reasons for residual issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Scheduled time and actual date of consultations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Profile of Affected persons, Census</td>
<td>Display of list of PAPs at GP office</td>
<td>1% Sample verification of affected population, 100% of PAPs losing more than 10% of landholding or displaced</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verification of PAPs numbers and name, vulnerability</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Actual extent of impact and mentioned in Performa / list</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Verification of existing land ownership &amp; tenure system especially in tribal areas (name and category of land)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Scheduled time and actual date of survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4 Identification of entitled PAPs including vulnerable PAPs</td>
<td>Verification of fulfillment of eligibility criteria for vulnerable PAPs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.0 Implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Collection of Gift Deed/MoU</td>
<td>Signing of Gift Deeds/MoU/Affidavits as per procedure</td>
<td>Consultation with PAP/PRI, checking of records or documents</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Document duly signed by the original landowners as identified and mentioned in list during transect walk &amp; survey</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Date of signing, whether prior to starting of construction work</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Number of Gift Deeds/MoU/Affidavits in accordance identified persons for asset donation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2 Advance notice to encroachers and non-titleholders, including standing crops</td>
<td>Serving of Advance Notice</td>
<td>Review of Documents and consultation with affected persons</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Time scheduled and actual serving of notices giving adequate time for vacating</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of notices served and no. of non-titleholders along corridor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Information on work schedule</td>
<td>Distribution of pamphlets on construction schedule</td>
<td>Consultation with community, inspection of site and information provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date of distribution of brochure, and erecting notice boards, location and numbers</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whether schedule of work mentioned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4 Relocation of common property resources</td>
<td>Intimation to community on CPR impacts</td>
<td>Consultation with community</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consultations with community for relocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of community properties affected and reestablished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Redressal of grievances</td>
<td>Whether GRM existed at the time of Gift Deed collection</td>
<td>Review of Documents at PIU/PRI. Consultation with Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knowledge of community about GRM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of grievances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of unresolved grievances &amp;reasons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Process of registering grievances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Process of addressal of grievance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Communication of decisions of the GRC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time required &amp; taken for addressal of grievance (as per procedure)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Disbursement of entitlements</td>
<td>Scheduled date &amp; actual disbursements</td>
<td>Review of Documents at PIU/PRI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No</td>
<td>R&amp;R Activities</td>
<td>Indicators for Verification</td>
<td>Means of Verification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.1</td>
<td>Enrolment into RD schemes</td>
<td>No of PAPs enrolled into RD schemes</td>
<td>1% sample verification of entitled persons, 100% for PAPs losing more than 10% of landholding or displaced and review of documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of PAPs enrolled into schemes of their choice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of women EPs enrolled in RD schemes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of PAPs not benefited &amp; reasons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Physical possession of land by PIU</td>
<td>Staking of alignment on ground</td>
<td>Consultation with PAPs and site verification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Addressal of grievances related to land uptake at the time of possession</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Temporary impacts during construction</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consultation with community and site visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.1</td>
<td>Additional land for construction related activities, borrow areas, diversions, construction sites etc</td>
<td>Signing of MoU with landowners/community for temporary use of land/resources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation of physical damages if any (amount decided and given)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Payments for use of resources (amount decided and given)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2</td>
<td>Damage to structures</td>
<td>Reconstruction/Compensation of structures damaged during construction.</td>
<td>Consultation with community and site visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.3</td>
<td>Health impacts including HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>No. of consultation for disseminating information on health impacts &amp; HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Consultation with community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.4</td>
<td>Training &amp; Capacity Building</td>
<td>Whether SDO in position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of PIU staff and PRI trained in R&amp;R activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two years after the completion of the project, MoRD will hire a consultant at the state level for evaluation of social development in the villages along the project corridor. The impact evaluation of the project on the community especially on the PAPs shall include the following socio-economic indicators:

**Social Indicators**
- Increased ownership of production assets (Agricultural implements, tractors etc),
- Increased asset ownership such as two-wheelers, Bicycle etc,
- Reduction in travel time and cost to basic services such as educational, medical facility etc,
- Frequency of bus services
- Number of children born in PHCs,
- Enrollment in schools,
- Improved road safety
- Role of women in decision-making

**Economic Indicators**
- Source of income,
- Number of earners/household,
- Average number of days of employment in month/year,
- Increase in wage rates (Rs/day)
- Alteration in agricultural practices (Method and intensity of cropping, use of HYV etc)
- Number and frequency of migration for work
### ANNEXURE 9: LIST OF REPORTING AND PROGRESS MONITORING FORMATS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form Title</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Stage of the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verification of Ownership of Land</td>
<td>Reporting Format attached with DPR</td>
<td>Once for each corridor</td>
<td>Revenue Department &amp; PRI for each village, compiled by PIU for each project corridor</td>
<td>Alignment Finalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview of Impacts</td>
<td>Reporting Format attached with DPR</td>
<td>Once for each corridor</td>
<td>PRI for each village, compiled by PIU for each project corridor</td>
<td>Alignment Finalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress of Verification (No of EPs)</td>
<td>Monitoring Format</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>PRI, PIU</td>
<td>After Alignment Finalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring Progress of distribution of entitlements</td>
<td>Monitoring Format</td>
<td>Monthly monitored by PRI and later compiled at Quarterly basis by PIU</td>
<td>PRI, PIU</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verification of Ownership of Land
To be prepared by the Revenue Department and PRI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Name of the Landowner</th>
<th>Khasra No</th>
<th>Type of Land</th>
<th>Verified (Y/N)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Verification of Ownership of Land forms for each village by PRI and compiled by PIU for each corridor and to be attached with the DPR.
# Overview of Impacts

*To be prepared by the PRI*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corridor</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>Types of Impacts</th>
<th>As per field Verification</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Impact on Land (sqm)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Private Land include agricultural land etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gram Sabha/Community Land include Pashuchar/Gauchar/Open land, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Government/Departmental Land include Forest Land, Gair Majua Kahs &amp; Aam etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Category of Impact</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of land (No of PAPs)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of structure (No of PAPs)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of Common Property (No of Structures)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non Title Holders (No of PAPs)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total PAP</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Forms for each village by PRI and compiled by PIU for each corridor and to be attached with the DPR*
## Monthly Progress of Verification (No of EPs)

*To be prepared by the PIU*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Corridor</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>Private Land</th>
<th>Structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Verified</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Verification of EPs for each village by PRI and compiled by PIU for each corridor*
## Monitoring Progress of Distribution of Entitlements

*To be compiled by the PRI*

### Name of Corridor | Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Entitled Person</th>
<th>Scheme Enrolled In</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Monitoring of entitlement disbursement for each EP in each village by PRI*
Monitoring Progress of Distribution of Entitlements  
*To be compiled by the PIU*

Name of Corridor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Corridor</th>
<th>Total No of EPs</th>
<th>Target EPs enrolled</th>
<th>EPs to be enrolled</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Progress of enrollment in schemes form to be attached for each village by the PRI.*
Two years after the completion of the project, MoRD will hire a consultant at the state level for evaluation of social development in the villages along the project corridor. Broadly the following aspects shall be considered to assess the development levels for the habitation:

- Number of earners/household,
- Reduction in travel time to basic services such as educational facility, medical facility etc,
- Increased asset ownership such as two-wheelers etc,
- Number of children born in PHCs,
- Role of women in decision-making.
ANNEXURE 10: EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. ADEQUACY OF BUDGET

1. Are any transfer of fund realigned for enrolment into RD Schemes and have they been transferred?
2. Are any funds required for relocation of CPRs and has that been allocated?
3. Are any funds required for legal process of land transfer?
4. Allocation of funds for administrative realignments?
   - Staffing
   - Training
   - Monitoring

2. SEVERITY OF IMPACTS

1) % of PAP losing more than ____% of land
2) % of vulnerable PAP losing more than ____% of land
3) Number of PAPs / Km of road
4) Number of CPRs getting affected
5) % of PAPs whose residual land would be below MEH (district level)
6) Variations in PAPs actually affected and that estimated in DPR.

3. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

1) Increased ownership of production assets (Agricultural implements, tractors etc),
2) Increased asset ownership such as two-wheelers, Bicycle etc,
3) Reduction in travel time and cost to basic services such as educational, medical facility etc,
4) Frequency of bus services
5) Number of children born in PHCs,
6) Enrollment in schools,
7) Improved road safety
8) Role of women in decision-making

4. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1) Source of income,
2) Number of earners/household,
3) Average number of days of employment in month/year,
4) Increase in wage rates (Rs/day)
5) Alteration in agricultural practices (Method and intensity of cropping, use of HYV etc)
6) Number and frequency of migration for work

5. ADEQUACY OF MITIGATION MEASURES
1) % of PAP actually enrolled in RD schemes
2) % of PAP continuing with schemes
3) % of PAP who perceive to have benefited from schemes

6. ADEQUACY OF LAND TRANSFER DOCUMENTATION
1) % of plots indentified for land donation
2) % of cases where deeds / mutation has been done
3) No. of plots / km where temporary acquisition was done
4) No. of MOUs signed with owner for uses for temporary land.

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL
1) No. of grievances per PAPs in each corridor
2) % of Grievances redressed
3) Any time for redressal of grievance existence and effectiveness of GR mechanism

8. REALISM OF WORK SCHEDULE
1) No. of activities which has exceeded time limit
2) Any time spell over