RAJASTHAN STATE POWER SECTOR

RESTRUCTURING PROJECT

Draft Social Policy and Procedures

RAJASTHAN STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

JAIPUR

November, 1999 (Revised)
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RAJASTHAN STATE POWER SECTOR
RESTRUCTURING PROJECT

Social Policy and Procedure

1.1 Profile Of RSEB

1.1.1 The Rajasthan State Electricity Board (RSEB) was set up in July, 1957 under Section 5 of the Indian Electricity Supply Act, 1948, for power generation, transmission and distribution. Over the past four decades, the RSEB has been planning and developing power generation and transmission program, implementing the same through various five year plans and ensuring different categories of consumers get power in an equitable manner.

1.1.2 The main objective of constituting RSEB, inter-alia, is mainly to arrange for supply of electricity that is required within the State and its transmission and distribution in most efficient and economic manner with particular reference to areas which are either not supplied or inadequately supplied with electricity. The emphasis is on the equitable distribution of energy, among various regions and sectors depending upon their energy needs. Thus, RSEB approach is on a combination of reliability, security and economy. The general recognition in RSEB is that these guiding principles now have to match with rising expectations of a cleaner, safer and healthier environment of people, both affected and benefited by its activities.

1.2 Rajasthan Power Sector Reform Policy.

1.2.1 According to proposed Power Sector Reform Policy Statement-1999 of the Government of Rajasthan, the thrust of the new strategy for power development will be based on the basic objective of sustainable development of power sector and improvement in the efficiency and quality of services across the State.

1.2.2 The Rajasthan Power Sector Reforms Bill, 1999 has been passed by the State Assembly and sent to President, Government of India for assent, the function of RSEB will then be segregated into generation, transmission & a number of distribution companies to be incorporated under Indian Companies Act 1956. Govt. of Rajasthan has already taken a decision to set up Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC) under the provisions of Electricity Regulatory Commission Act 1998 enacted by Govt. of India which will also be recognized by the Reform Bill 1999. This Commission, inter alia, will regulate bulk and retail tariffs and issue licenses. The distribution of power is also being privatized in a phased manner for which licenses will be issued by the Regulator.

1.2.3 It is expected that unbundling of RSEB into Generation, Transmission & distribution
companies and simultaneously phased privatization of distribution under joint venture will improve efficiency and better cost effectiveness and transparency, which will eventually enable the Corporations to emerge as an independent financial strong entity, for rendering better services to the consumers of power in Rajasthan.

1.3 Social Dimensions of Power Transmission Projects

1.3.1 Every infrastructure development project has four major dimensions that need consideration before any decision is taken for investing money thereon. These dimensions are: (a) Technical, (b) economic/financial, (c) social, and (d) environmental.

1.3.2 Briefly stated, a project will be economically viable, technically feasible, socially acceptable and eco-friendly. On the Social aspect, the RSEB will adopt the following criteria:

(a) the project will have minimum displacement and socio-economic disturbance to the local population,

(b) avoid socially sensitive areas with regard to human habitations and areas of cultural significance,

(c) ensure that adversely affected persons/households are enabled to at least maintain their level of living (if not improve) in the post-project implementation period.

(d) the proposed route of transmission lines will have general acceptance of the local people through:

(i) The proposed route of transmission lines will be notified to local people and finalised considering their objections and suggestions etc.

(ii) The proposed route of transmission lines will be finalised after ascertaining the social acceptance of local people.

(e) socially marginal and economically vulnerable groups of people (such as tribal) receive special attention,

(f) guarantee adequate compensation for the land and other assets acquired for the project, and

(g) ensure Rehabilitation and Resettlements (R&R) entitlements, if any, to the affected persons on the basis of policy outlined in the document.

This will warrant that besides ensuring technical feasibility of the project as well as its economic viability, a Social Impact Assessment will be carried out for all such projects. The State Government policy on Rehabilitation & Resettlement submitted to the World Bank, once finalized and approved will prevail this policy.

1.3.3 Need for Social Policy and Procedures:

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A Social policy shall be transparent, efficient, fair and easy to implement within a time schedule to ensure that Project Affected Persons are resettled properly. To this end, RSEB will comply with provisions spelt out in this policy document which is formulated in consistence with relevant Indian (National) and Rajasthan State regulations, including, the Indian Electricity (Supply) Act 1948. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan will be prepared, and if there are any tribal, a development plan focusing on their problems will also be prepared.

1.1.4 Government of Rajasthan is keen to ensure a fair, efficient and transparent handling of all matters relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including loss of assets and other negative impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) resulting from its investment programme, irrespective of the sources of finances involved. In this context, RSEB has decided to prepare and formulate the Social Policy and Procedures (SP&P). The main objective of the Social Policy & Procedure is to provide the overall policy and procedural framework which will govern the actions that RSEB and its successors will undertake to assess and mitigate the negative social impacts resulting from its transmission investment programme.

1.3.5 The draft Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy of the State Govt. has since been approved by the World Bank. The same is presently under the consideration of the State Govt. The Board will adopt and implement the State Govt. Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, when it is formally approved by the State Govt.
SECTION - 2

SOCIAL ISSUES RELATED TO RSEB's PROJECTS

2.1 The activities of the RSEB by their inherent nature and flexibility adopted in selection of sites, transmission routes etc., have negligible impact on the social attributes. The RSEB attempts to avoid any violation of the provisions of Indian Electricity Act, 1910, Indian Electricity Rules 1956, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 – (Amended in 1988), as also the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act-1894 (amended in 1984), as also the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayat Raj (Modification of Provisions in their application to the Schedule Areas) Act 1999, yet there are certain social issues which warrant careful consideration and remedial measures, at the level of RSEB. The present Social Policy & Procedures is aimed at addressing these issues and plan for mitigation measures. RSEB will also adopt the provisions of the Policy for Rehabilitation & Resettlement of persons displaced or affected by projects in Rajasthan being formulated by the Govt. of Rajasthan.

2.2 Social Issues
Social issues related to projects may involve the following:

(a) Relocation of displaced persons.
(b) Acquisition of land and property for the project construction work.
(c) Acceptance of the Project Affected Persons by the host communities
(d) Loss of crops, if any
(e) Impact on social structures and common properties.

2.3 Existing Statutes To Deal with the Social Issues.

2.3.1 The provisions laid down in the Electricity (Supply) Act 1910, the Electricity Rules 1956, the Land Acquisition Act and other laws provide adequate safe guards to tackle social and environmental issues related to power projects of transmission lines. Some statutes provide mandatory national requirements.

2.3.2 The Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 - It authorizes the RSEB to install towers in any land without land acquisition, but allows the continuation of cultivation under it. The RSEB will continue to exercise such powers in future as well. Further, sections 12 through 16,18,19 and 51- with amendments- of Indian Electricity Act, 1910, read with Section 10 of the Indian Telegraph Act (as amended in 1975) authorize the RSEB for placing of electricity supply lines, appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy. According to section 19 of this Act, the RSEB is obliged to cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience, as may be, and make full compensation for the same, if the same become unavoidable.

For details see Attachments 1 and 2

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2.3.3 The Indian Electricity Rules (1956) - Sections 31 and 32 enjoin on the electricity supplying authorities that they would protect railways, aerodromes, canals, docks, wharves, piers, telephonic and telegraphic lines and shall take all reasonable precautions in laying down and placing electric supply lines. As per Rule 84, the RSEB avoids laying of overhead (transmission) lines in the proximity to aerodromes. If the proposed route of the transmission lines is in the close proximity of the aerodrome or railway stations/track, prior approval of a relevant authority is obtained. Rule 91 provides that every overhead line, not being suspended from a dead bearer wire and not being covered with insulated material and not being a trolley-wire erected over any part of a street or other public place or in factory or mine or on any consumer's premises, shall be protected with a device approved by the Chief Electrical Inspector for rendering the line electrically harmless in case it breaks.

2.3.4 Safety net For Transmission Lines - As per Rule 91, all private installations including factories, mines or premises are protected from damage and the line itself is rendered harmless in case it breaks. Access of public to the sub-stations is presently restricted by fencing the sub-stations. Likewise, distribution transformers are also fenced. Further, to avoid any accident hazard to human beings, anti-climbing devices are provided on the towers. For the safety of birds, bird-arms are also provided on cross-arms. For crossing rivers and streams having larger spans, extra high towers are installed so as to give adequate clearance from the highest flood levels. Tower footings are taken on the banks at safe places. Wherever necessary, adequate protection like riveting or retaining walls are constructed to protect the tower footings.

2.3.5 Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Amended 1984) - All lands required for the project are acquired through provisions of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Act No.1 of 1894). The details are outlined in Section 2.5.

2.4 Procedures Followed In Planning, Designing And Executing The Project.

2.4.1 The RSEB ensures implementation of transmission line Projects does not have any adverse social impact. The Board is committed to execute the Projects within the legal and regulatory provisions outlined above. The procedures followed have the following important features:

1. Preliminary Survey of physical and social conditions of the area to be crossed - Care is taken to avoid forests, cut lands, mountains, rough inaccessible country side, towns and villages, places of worship, socially sensitive areas with respect to human habitations etc. Care is also taken to avoid swamps and shallow lands which are prone to flood and also forest areas with high trees.

2. Police and military firing ranges, games and bird life sanctuary areas are identified and safe distance from the proposed transmission routes are maintained. The route is changed and redesigned to provide safety to the human beings, their property and eco-system.
1.1.2 Right Of Way (ROW) - On finalization of the route, a notification is published in the State Gazette about Right Of Way for the line, mentioning revenue villages through which the transmission line will pass. Prior approval of the Department of Telecommunications and other relevant departments is taken for charging the line. However, according to the prevalent statutes, the RSEB issues notification about the route for such Right Of Way depending upon the voltage. Following table gives details of transmission voltages, width of Right Of Way and minimum clearance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission voltage (KV)</th>
<th>Width of Right Of Way (Mtrs)</th>
<th>Minimum clearance between conductors &amp; trees (Mtrs)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4.3 Natural Vegetation - RSEB erects the transmission line in such a way that no minimum damage is caused to the natural vegetation including trees and plants. In case of any damage, compensation will be paid to owners as determined by the Government (Revenue) officials.

2.4.4 Installation of Lines During the Crop Season - All projects of transmission lines are executed during the non-crop season, as far as possible. However, if it becomes imperative to undertake construction activity when a crop stands in the field, and if damage to such crop becomes unavoidable, proper compensation will be paid to farmers as decided by the Revenue authorities of the government such as Tehsildar.

2.4.5 Installations of Transmission Towers - The RSEB does not acquire any land for laying the overhead transmission line at tower locations, since such lines do not disturb the growth/regeneration of crops or vegetation. As far as possible, efforts are made to locate the tower near boundaries to avoid any inconvenience to cultivators. Likewise, as far as possible, efforts will be made to avoid more than one tower in one cultivable plot of land particularly of small and marginal farmers. This is mainly to ensure that such overhead lines cause no displacement of families or damage to property.

2.5 Provisions Under Land Acquisition Act Of 1894 (Amended 1984) - For Details see Attachment-3.

2.5.1 As per Section 4(i) of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) the State Government, or any officer authorised thereof, such as the Collector may declare that certain piece of private land is required for a public purpose Acquisition of land and other assets for RSEB's transmission projects will be minimal. However, wherever the project entails acquisition of land, structures and other assets, the owners are paid compensation at the market value. On the appearance of Section 4(i) Notification in Government Gazette, Section 5A allows the interested/affected
person with an opportunity to file his objection to land acquisition recorded within thirty days of the publication of such notice. Section 8 of the Act, requires such lands to be measured in the presence of the Collector or his/her nominee and the owner of the land or his authorized representative. Awards are passed by the Collector based on the measurements made under Section 8, notice given under Section 9 and the value of the land fixed as on the date of notification made under section 4(1). Section 16 of the Act empowers the Collector to take possession of the land after the award and payment made.

2.5.2 In case of urgency, the State Government issues a notification under Section 17 of the Act to take over the Land within fifteen days of the notification under Section 9(i), irrespective of the compensation and award. Compensation is decided subsequently by the Collector as described above, but payment of 80% of the compensation is to be made immediately.

2.6 Compensation of Land

2.6.1 Payment of compensation for the purpose of this project for land and property acquired for transmission lines, if any, and for sub-stations will be done according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. This will include:

(a) Payment of market value as on the date of notification under Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act along with reasonable incidental expenses / damages if any sustained by the displaced persons.
(b) Payment of interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the date of notification to the date of issuance of the award or taking possession of land and property, whichever is earlier.
(c) Payment of solatium @ 30 per cent of the market value in view of the compulsory acquisition of land.

1.1.2 The Collector, or the concerned Land Acquisition Officer, will have to ensure that the compensation to be paid to the awardee is reasonable. However, the principle of compensation will be the principal value of the Land and assets lost. For this purpose, RSEB will undertake Land Market Surveys to ascertain the compensation will be undertaken by Collector or Land Acquisition Officer in association with RSEB will adopt the resettlement and rehabilitation policy under finalisation with the State Government.

1.1.3 The compensation shall be provided within the ambit of the Land Acquisition Act which together with resettlement & rehabilitation benefits will provide replacement costs of the assets lost over and above the support during transition period.

2.7 Compensation For Buildings/Structures

2.7.1 If acquisition of certain residential buildings becomes imperative, the same will be compensated at Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) without deducting any depreciation. The BSR in the State are decided by the Public Works Department (PWD) and are indexed to allowed for prevailing market prices. Minimum compensation for houses shall be Rs. 10,000/- inclusive of solatium and other charges.
2.7.2 Displaced persons shall be allowed to take away the building material which they can salvage from the houses at the old sites to the new locations, yet there will be no reduction in their entitlement to compensation amount. Transit passes will be issued by a competent official of the Project for carrying away wooden frames and all such articles that may warrant issuance of permits.

2.7.3 Compensation for buildings/structures on Government land, even those who have encroached on government land and have constructed buildings or structures thereon, shall also be paid compensation after necessary verification. But such persons will not be paid compensation for land.

2.7.4 For any temporary construction made after the date of first notification u/s 4(1) of Act out of any Government assistance for damage caused to the property by a natural calamity, compensation will be paid for such temporary construction as well. However, the Project authority will ascertain the bonafide of such claims.

2.7.5 Compensation for common properties - If land or properties belonging to the community or common places of worship located are acquired, compensation for such acquisition will be paid to facilitate construction of such structures at new places through local bodies such as municipalities, Panchayat Raj Institutions etc. If the community was availing of some facility prior to the Project, RSEB will ensure the same at the new place habitual or at the old site, as the case may be.

2.7.6 Compensation for trees and vegetation - The amount of such compensation will be determined on the basis of capitalized value of fruits, wood or timber. The capitalized value of trees, timber and fruits are determined by Revenue Department / Forest Department in their concerned areas. Such valuation is based on the type, age, diameter and yield of the tree. The rates are prescribed by the Forest Department every year taking into consideration these factors.

2.7.7 Once the compensation is paid, all lands and properties acquired will be taken over by the Government free from all encumbrances such as mortgage, debt, any sort of attachment, etc., pertaining to the lands/properties acquired. However, if any loan is outstanding (against the acquired land/property) towards the Government or a banking institution, the latter will have the first charge on the amount of compensation payable to the owner of land/property.
SECTION-3

SOCIAL POLICY STATEMENT

3.0 As far as possible, the RSEB shall avoid Involuntary Resettlement. If displacement is unavoidable for execution of the project, those displaced involuntarily, shall be resettled with a commitment that the re-settlers will get sufficient investment resources and opportunities to share project benefits, in order to ensure that their living standards are maintained, if not improved, at the pre-Project levels.

3.1 Broad Principles of Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R)

(i) After their relocation and resettlement, all displaced families, as well as all families/persons who are affected adversely by the Project, should recover at least their previous standard of living within a reasonable time.

(ii) As far as possible, the hardship of the displaced persons/families involved in moving out from their present habitat to a new place and way of living should be avoided.

(iii) The programme of Rehabilitation & Resettlement of displaced families/persons should not have any adverse effect on the social, economic and environmental milieu of the host communities. Attempts will be made to address and redress the grievances of the host community.

(iv) Special care will be taken of the socially and economically disadvantaged families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, marginal farmers, small farmers and landless labourers.

(v) Compensation for Land will be at its replacement value. For Project Affected Persons(PAPs) losing more than 50 per cent of their land holding, Land against land option will be given subject to the availability of land with the Government. Where the Govt. land is not available, willing Project Affected Persons will be assisted to purchase private land using their compensation.

(vi) For the purpose of payment of compensation, the value of the houses, buildings and other immovable properties acquired from the Project Affected Persons shall be determined at the relevant Basic Schedule of Rates and, as mentioned earlier, no deductions shall be made therefrom. This will facilitate replacement of the property acquired from the Project Affected Persons.

(vii) In order to maintain the social fabric and structure of the social groups, the displaced persons/families will be rehabilitated or resettled in accordance with their preferences.

(viii) Adequate physical and social infrastructure and community services shall be provided to the displaced persons/families at the new sites so as to equally, if not more than, offset the inconvenience caused in rehabilitation/resettlement. However, efforts will be made to
promote self relocation instead of rehabilitation centres.

(ix) Rehabilitation centres shall be set up around or in the vicinity of the existing human settlements or habitations, if required.

(x) To ensure that Rehabilitation & Resettlement process is smooth and painless, participatory committees of Project Affected Persons shall be set up, preferably with the help of NON GOVERNMENTAL Organisations, which would, *inter alia*, provide counselling to them.

(xi) For construction of good quality infrastructure in relocation site, proper monitoring machinery will be set up with representatives of Project Affected Persons.

3.2 Indigenous People

In Rajasthan, indigenous people (tribal) are concentrated mostly in the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur and a few blocks of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi districts. In these districts, if there is any significant adverse impact on Indigenous People, an Indigenous People Development Plan shall be prepared for all the transmission line projects to be undertaken. It will, *inter alia*, include the strategies for addressing the issues pertaining to the Indigenous People based on informed participation of such people themselves.
1.1 Following are the characteristic features of the legal provisions and Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy outlined above:

(i) Definition of Project Affected Persons
(ii) Categories of Project Affected Persons based on the type of impact and damages.
(iii) Nature and Extent of Entitlements
(iv) Compensation for the loss of assets as per provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.
(v) Institutional Support
(vi) Grievance redressal mechanism
(vii) Involvement of Project Affected Persons in planning and implementation of Rehabilitation & Resettlement programmes.
(viii) Involvement of Non Governmental Organisations.
(ix) Monitoring and Evaluation of programme.
(x) Budget.

4.2 Definitions

4.2.1 Project Displaced Person (PDPs): A displaced person is a person including a squatter or encroacher who has been residing continuously minimum one year prior to the date of first notification under section-4 of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) in the area to be acquired for the project, having economic interest in the said area.

4.2.2 Project Affected Persons: A Project affected person is a person who has economic interest minimum one year prior to the date of first notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act in the area to be acquired for the project and whose livelihood by an objective assessment, is adversely affected by adverse effect of the project on his said economic interest. Project affected person includes project Displaced Person.

4.2.3 Family:

(i) A “family” shall mean Karta, spouse(Husband/Wife) and minor children and other persons such as parents, dependent on the Karta of the family.
(ii) Every son who has become major or unmarried daughter who has become adult on or before the date of issue of notification under section-4 of the Land Acquisition Act will be treated as separate family.
(iii) Every divorcee or widowed daughter living independently or with the family on or before the date of issue of first notification under section-4 of the Land Acquisition Act will be treated as separate family.
1.1.4  Landless Agriculturist

(i) A person who whether individually or jointly with members of his family does not hold any agricultural land and who derives his main income by working on the lands of others as sun-tenant or as an agricultural labourer.

(ii) Encroacher Agriculturist:
A person trespassing and cultivating Govt. land for at least two years prior to the date of notification under section-4 of Land Acquisition Act.

(iii) Small farmer:
A farmer having an unirrigated land holding ranging from 1 ha. to 2 ha. or irrigated land holding ranging from 0.5 ha. to 1 ha. shall be treated as small farmer.

(iv) Marginal farmer:
A marginal farmer is a cultivator having unirrigated land holding upto 1 ha. or less of irrigated land holding of 0.5 ha. or less.

(v) Encroacher:
A person trespassing the land to which he is not entitled.

(vi) Squatter:
(a) A person settled on publicly owned land without permission
(b) A person occupying publicly owned building without authority.

(vii) Minimum Economic Holding (MEH):
Minimum Economic Holding is a holding equal to 6 acres of unirrigated land or 3 acres of irrigated for land in stage-II areas of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project. For anywhere else in the state Minimum Economic Holding is a holding equal to 4 acres of un-irrigated land and 2 acres of irrigated land.

4.3. Cut Off Date :-  Cut off dates will be used to determine the eligibility of Project Affected Persons for their entitlement. The cut-off date for the identification of Project Affected Persons will start from the date of undertaking the baseline socio-economic survey. However, in the case of title-holders the cut off date would be the date of issuing the Notice Under Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act.

4.4  Types of Impact

4.4.1 When the RSEB decides to acquire the land, property or any asset of a person or family, following types of impact/losses may be experienced:

(1) Loss of land
(2) Loss of structure

(3) Loss of livelihood, trade or occupation

(4) Loss of access to common resources, and facilities

(5) Loss of standing crops/trees

(6) Loss of income/employment during transition of displaced persons

(7) Loss to Host communities

This will be assessed on the basis of Social Impact Assessment (see Attachment 4)

4.5 Social Entitlement Framework

4.5.1 Table 4.1 shows the Social Entitlement Framework for identifying various entitlement options to mitigate the losses.
Table 4.1

ILLUSTRATIVE SOCIAL ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>TYPE OF IMPACT/ LOSS</th>
<th>UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Loss of Land</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Agricultural land</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) with valid title</td>
<td>(i) Title-holder</td>
<td>Land to land with equivalent production potential subject to availability or cash compensation as per Land Acquisition Act rehabilitation grant to ensure replacement value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) tenant/share-cropper or lease holder</td>
<td>(ii) Individual with proof of tenancy</td>
<td>Local standard for minimum economic land holding or compensation for unexpired tenancy/sharecropping/lease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Encroachers who have resided at the site for over one year prior to Notification</td>
<td>Occupant</td>
<td>Cash compensation for the loss of one year crop income from the land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>House sites/residential land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Valid title</td>
<td>(i) Title holder</td>
<td>Compensation + plot for house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Squatters</td>
<td>(ii) Occupant</td>
<td>House plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Commercial/shop</td>
<td>(i) Title holders</td>
<td>cash compensation as per National/State Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Valid title</td>
<td>(i) Title holder</td>
<td>Compensation + plot for house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Squatters</td>
<td>(ii) Occupant</td>
<td>House plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Loss of Structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(i) With valid title</td>
<td>(i) Family/title holder</td>
<td>Compensation as per BSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Squatters</td>
<td>(i) Individual</td>
<td>i. Compensation as per BSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Squatters</td>
<td></td>
<td>i. Permission to dismantle the structure and take it away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Squatters</td>
<td></td>
<td>Package for starting an income generating enterprise and transition allowance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Loss of livelihood/ trade/occupation</td>
<td>(i) Individual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Loss of Standing Crops/trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Crops or trees with valid title</td>
<td>i) Owner of land</td>
<td>In either case, compensation for the actual loss of crop/ trees will be paid as per Land Acquisition Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Tenants/lease holders</td>
<td>ii) Unit</td>
<td>In either case, compensation for the actual loss of crop/ trees will be paid as per Land Acquisition Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Loss of Income/ Employment During the Transition</td>
<td>(i) Individual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Displaced household</td>
<td>i) Family</td>
<td>In all cases provision of transport or cash payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Displaced establishment</td>
<td>ii) Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Displaced land owner</td>
<td>iii) Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Loss To the Host Community</td>
<td>(i) Community</td>
<td>i) Augmentation of the resources of host community to sustain pressure of Project Affected Persons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.6 Compensation For Land And Property

4.6.1 Payment of compensation for the purpose of this project for land and property acquired for transmission lines, if any, and for sub-stations will be done according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA). For details see Section 2.7 and Attachment-3
4.6.2 Compensation will be paid before actual dispossession of land. For this, a reasonable time will be prepared and followed.

4.7 Institutional Arrangements

4.7.1 In order to ensure quality, the RSEB will provide for the requisite procedures and work culture to ensure total involvement and commitment of its staff at all levels. It will also give further strength to its organizational systems to facilitate a smooth implementation of the Social Policy & Procedure. Attempts will be made to consciously adopt a strategic environment within its organisational structure. These consist of:

- A synchronised system of functioning coordinated directly by the top level management i.e., the Board of Directors and its Chairman while planning and monitoring all activities.
- An emphasis on an intra-corporation or intra/departmental approach to all project activities, delineation of responsibilities, delegation/ decentralization of authority, coupled with evolution of accountability at different levels which would, in turn, result in a fast response and adjustment to change.
- A commitment to provide the best possible and time bound quality service in all the areas of its operations.

4.7.2 So far, the RSEB has supported the Social Policy & Procedure along these broad principles. Now onwards, for effective implementation, the Board will have a thrust on the following:

(a) Strengthen the implementation of the Social Policy & Procedure by deployment of qualified and properly trained personnel at key levels.

(b) Build/reinforce in-house capabilities by collaborating with specialized external agencies.

(c) Internal review of the progress of Social Policy & Procedure and/or getting it reviewed through external agencies.

4.7.3 Departmental Responsibilities Of The RSEB: Following responsibilities shall be shouldered by the staff and officials of the RSEB.

(i) Social screening and scoping for transmission lines and substation sites.
(ii) Obtaining social approvals.
(iii) Social Assessment and Preparation of Action Plan.
(iv) Execution of R & R Action Plan (RRAP).

4.7.4 Organizational Set Up For Rehabilitation & Resettlement: In any major displacement, an Rehabilitation & Resettlement Committee will be constituted at the zonal/regional level under the chairmanship of the Chief Engineer (Construction). The other members of the Committee will include the concerned Superintendent Engineer (construction), Executive Engineer, Land Acquisition Officer, Additional/Dy. Area
Development Commissioner, the Ward Panch, Sarpanch and the Pradhan of the affected area, two to three representatives of Project Affected Persons, the local MLA, and one social scientist, who is supposed to be well conversant with social issues. The Social Scientist will be designated as the Member Secretary of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Committee.

The Rehabilitation & Resettlement committee will plan and design the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Action Plan, and seek approval for the same from the management of the RSEB. The Committee’s functions will include:

(a) Coordinate among various agencies involved in the implementation of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement programme.
(b) Monitor and review the implementation of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Action Plan at the district level.
(c) Function as a grievance redressal agency.
(d) Take field level decisions on the Rehabilitation & Resettlement issues from time to time.
(e) Provide overall guidance and leadership for smooth resettlement and rehabilitation of the Project Affected Persons.
(f) Provide the local information as required by the Project authorities.
(g) Liaise between the Project Affected Persons and the host community, to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and cohesion.
(h) Recovery of dues from Project Affected Persons, if any.

A full fledged Rehabilitation and Area Development Organization will be created by RSEB for the Transmission Project, especially if large scale displacement (i.e., of more than 200 families) is involved. The Rehabilitation & Area Development Organization will liaise with the District Collector.

4.8 Grievance Redressal Mechanism:
4.8.1 As far as redressal of grievances of Project Affected Persons are concerned, adequate provisions have been laid down in the Land Acquisition Act for acquisition of land and payment of compensation. Opportunity will be given to each Project Affected Persons to place on record his/her objections or grievances against the proposed acquisition of land and properties, or against the route of transmission line.

Section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act permits a Project affected Persons to ask for his case to be referred for the determination of the court, while section 54 of the same Act allows an affected person to approach the Rajasthan High Court/Supreme Court against the award issued by the District Collector or against the judgment issued by a lower court. Further, Section 31 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act provides that the affected person may, if he/she so desires, receive the compensation under protest. In that situation, pending the final disposal of the petition of the affected person, the amount shall remain deposited with the concerned Court.

For any grievances regarding Rehabilitation & Resettlement, Project Affected Persons will approach Rehabilitation & Area Development Organization for their redressal. Therefore all disputes and grievances will be dealt with by the Rehabilitation & Area
Development Organization or any such committee constituted for this purpose.

4.9 Project Affected Person’s Participation

4.9.1 Public consultations will proceed at every stage from identification of Project Affected Persons to payment of compensation. Consultation with people, especially the representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions and the people who are likely to gain or lose on account of Project implementation is an integral part of the Project activities. The RSEB will operate in close association of the State Administration during the course of project planning and implementation. Assistance of the State machinery from district level to down below at different stages of the Project Cycle will be sought at every stage. Such consultation will be co-ordinated closely with consultations related to environmental impact.

Project implementation will be planned, monitored and corrective measures, if required, shall be incorporated in the Plan. Besides, the local government officials, the Project Affected Persons, the host population and the village level leaders will also be consulted and associated during the implementation of the plan. Participation of the Project Affected Persons will also be ensured at various stages of the Project planning and implementation. Wherever possible, involvement of Non Governmental Organisations will also be ensured.

4.10 Role Of Non Governmental Organisations

4.10.1 A participatory approach will be taken to address all the issues related to Rehabilitation & Resettlement of Project Affected Persons. This would, in turn, warrant that Non Governmental Organisation, preferably those with local presence and acceptable to the community will have an active role in counselling and motivating the Project Affected Persons. This will help to improve the acceptance of the R & R measures and plans. The Non Governmental Organisations will also ensure that in accepting these conditions, the Project Affected Persons do not face any discrimination, injustice and net loss of welfare. Before engaging Non Governmental Organisations, an assessment would be carried out about their skills, to take up such assignment.

4.11 Monitoring And Evaluation

4.11.1 The Rehabilitation & Resettlement scheme will be monitored and evaluated periodically. The Social Scientist posted with the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Committee will assume the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of Rehabilitation & Resettlement programmes. The task of monitoring and evaluation of Rehabilitation & Resettlement activities, particularly involving large scale displacement will be assigned to an Non Governmental Organisation.

4.12 Funds For Rehabilitation & Resettlement Programme

4.12.1 For each project involving Rehabilitation & Resettlement, the Board will provide adequate budgetary provisions. The implementation of Rehabilitation & Resettlement
Committee will estimate the capital and recurring costs of Rehabilitation & Resettlement programme, and submit the same to the RSEB for approval.
ATTACHMENTS
LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR LAND ACQUISITION

All land acquisition (LA) for any public purpose in the state is governed by the Land Acquisition Act 1894 amended in 1984. It is a Central Act and empowers the government to acquire compulsorily any land not owned by it which is required for a public purpose. Thus, it applies to those with legal entitlements to land and structures thereon.

PROCEDURE FOR LAND ACQUISITION

For any LA, the Act under Section (u/s)-4(1) stipulates publication of a notification to that effect in the official Gazette and in 2 daily newspapers circulated in the locality of which at least one shall be in the regional language. Such a notification enables the concerned authorities to enter upon the land, make preliminary survey, ascertain its suitability and determine the exact portion of the land to be acquired. The substance of this notification is given as a public notice at a convenient place in the locality in which the land to be acquired is located. Such a notification provides an opportunity to the parties interested in the land to file objections if any, u/s-5A to the proposed acquisition.

In order to proceed with the acquisition of the notified land or any portion of it, a declaration u/s-6 of the Act specifies the precise boundaries of the area of the land to be taken. Every declaration is published in the official Gazette and in two daily newspapers with circulation in the local area. With the appearance of the notification u/s-6 of the Act in the Gazette, Government in Revenue Department issues direction to the Collector u/s-7 of the Act to take order for the acquisition of notified land and/or other immovable properties. Therefore, Section-8 of the Act requires land to be marked out, measured and planned, while u/s-9 notices are served to the concerned persons stating the intention of the Government to take possession of the land and that any claims for compensation should be made to the Collector. Finally, the award of compensation is made by the Collector u/s-11 of the Act after inquiring into objections (if any) in pursuance of the notice given u/s-9, to the measurements made u/s-8 and into the value of the land on the date of publication of the notification u/s-4(1). The award u/s-11 is made within two years from the date of publication of the declaration and if no award is made within this period, the entire proceedings of the LA is lapsed and fresh notification u/s4(1) needs to be initiated. Once the award is passed, the Collector takes possession the land, which there upon vests absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances. However, in case of urgency Section-17 of the Act empowers the Collector to take possession of the land even though no award has been made. Such land thereupon vests with the Government free from all encumbrances.

The amendments in the Land Acquisition Act made in 1984 pertained to Sections 4, 23, 25, 28 and 34 which deal with publication of primary notification; determination of compensation; power of the court in determining the amount of compensation; interest on compensation and payment of interest respectively. The amendments in the said sections resulted in the following:
a. The publication of the primary notification, apart from the Official Gazette, had to be made in two daily newspapers circulating in that locality of which at least one had to be in the regional language.

b. In addition to the market value of the land, a sum of thirty percentum on such market value in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition, is made.

c. The amount of compensation awarded by the court is not to be lower than the amount awarded by the Collector.

d. The interest on excess compensation has been enhanced from 9 per cent to 15 per cent after the date of expiry of a period of one year from the date on which possession was taken.

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

The Objectives of Social Impact Assessment

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the Transmission Line Project will be undertaken with the following objectives:
(a) to verify the legal boundaries of the project area, to document the existing structures, land plots and other physical assets within the project area,
(b) to establish a cut-off date for entitlement in accordance with the policy to be developed,
(c) to provide the socio-economic baseline information required for the preparation of entitlement framework, and
(d) to have a preliminary assessment of the social impacts on the basis of data available.
(e) to categorise Project Affected Persons based on the type and extent of impact.

1.1 The Project authorities shall familiarize themselves with the Project area by visiting the sites. They will coordinate with the other studies and exercises already done, or which are being done presently. These efforts will enable them to assess the potential magnitude of social impacts.

1.2 Such familiarization with the project area will also help the project authorities to ascertain whether the laying of transmission lines and construction of substations are likely to have major social impacts such as large scale resettlements.

Baseline Socio-Economic Surveys

1.3 The Baseline socio-economic surveys generally help the Project authorities in acclimatizing with the area and the people, their demographic and economic conditions, literacy, asset-holdings, social and cultural milieu, social and economic vulnerability etc. Such surveys, especially in the tribal districts of Banswara and Dungarpur and blocks of tribal concentration in Udaipur, Sirohi, and Chittorgarh districts will enable the Project authorities in identifying the magnitude of vulnerability of tribal people. Data on the consumption pattern of all Project Affected Persons will also be collected.

1.4 The baseline surveys will help in ascertaining the magnitude of displacement, losses to Project Affected Persons, likely loss of employment and income by some of the Project Affected Persons, better targeting of disadvantaged and vulnerable people or groups. Further, such surveys shall be of immense value in ascertaining the social cost, drawing up a viable and practicable rehabilitation package and preparation of an Action Plan for implementing the same. Finally, these surveys help in recording the aspirations and preferences of the Project Affected Persons which would eventually help in carrying out the Rehabilitation & Resettlement programme.

1.5 The Baseline Socio-Economic Survey would also enable the Project authorities to delineate the Common Property Resources (CPRs) as well as the common facilities which people in the Project area are taking advantage of. If there is acquisition of such Common Property Resources, the impact of such deprivation may also be assessed by the Project authorities.

1.6 Thus, the Baseline Socio-Economic Survey is expected to yield such information which can be used as an input for Social Impact Assessment, and further which shall provide
adequate recipe for drawing a meaningful, viable and practicable Rehabilitation & Resettlement package.

Socio-Economic Surveys For Transmission Lines And Sub-Stations

1.7 As noted earlier, for transmission towers generally no land is acquired and, as such, only pilot/quick socio-economic surveys may serve the purpose of yielding the desired baseline information. However, full Socio-Economic Survey shall be carried out in the areas adjoining power lines proposed to be covered under this Project. Cooperation of Project Affected Persons and Non Governmental Organisations will also be taken in the process of data collection from the households covered under the Survey.

Timing Of Socio Economic Surveys

1.8 All socio-economic surveys shall be conducted much before the initiation of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Action Plan, such that their results are available to the Project authorities to prepare Rehabilitation & Resettlement Action Plan at least six months before any action for implementation of Rehabilitation & Resettlement Action Plan is taken.

1.9 All socio-economic surveys will be awarded to such independent agencies, Non Governmental Organisations or individuals who are well conversant with various socio-economic parameters to be studied in a given Project area. Selection of such agencies will be done by the RSEB out of the professionally qualified and experienced individuals or agencies, having familiarity with the socio-economic matrix of different strata of people in Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Social Impact Assessment of Proposed
Sub-station and Transmission Lines
A Report

Submitted to:

The World Bank, New Delhi
CONTENTS

1. About the Project
2. Land Acquisition
About the Project

1.1 The State Government has decided to implement the power sector reform programme under which Rajasthan State Electricity Board, has taken steps for power sector reform and restructuring of the Board. Feasibility studies have been carried out to identify 400, 220 & 132KV Transmission system (Lines & Sub-stations) to be implemented during the next 5 years. The works would comprise of about 5146 circuit kilometer of transmission lines of various voltages and 5930 MVA of transformer capacity.

Priority Transmission Investment Programme

1.2 In the first instance, forty four (44) transmission schemes comprising of 132KV lines and sub-stations have been identified as priority investments. The RSEB is eager for seeking financial assistance to start the construction at the earliest.

1.3 The Rajasthan State Electricity Board is well aware for the social issues associated with the transmission projects. The flexibility of route selection of transmission lines enables avoidance of socially as well as environmentally, sensitive areas. In the process of avoiding socially sensitive areas, the Board takes into consideration the following points while selecting the route of its transmission line :-

- The route does not involve any human rehabilitation,
- the route does not result in the economic upheavel of the people,
- the route does not affect large tree plantations.
- the route does not affect any monument of cultural or historical importance.
- the proposed route does not threaten the survival of any community.
- the proposed route does not adversely affect public utility services like communication lines, railway tracks, playgrounds, schools, wild life, bird sanctuary, other establishments etc

RSEB also compensates the affected land holders for any damages incurred during the process of operation and maintenance of the transmission lines.

1.4 The selection of sub-station site is taken-up after the approval of the project by the Board.
Rajasthan State Electricity Board considers various sites for sub-station. On the basis of various parameters considered during the selection process, a comprehensive analysis for each site is carried out. Weightage given to the various parameters is often site-specific.

Due consideration is given to the infrastructure facilities such as access to roads and rail heads, nearness to the existing sub-stations, safe distance from inhabited areas to permit easy and safe approach of interconnected transmission lines. The site is kept away from municipal dumping grounds, burial grounds, tanneries, other obnoxious areas, aerodrome etc.

Due consideration is also given to the type of land viz. Government, Revenue, Private, agriculture and social impacts such as number of families getting affected, and cost of compensation.
Land Acquisition

2.1 Social issues associated with transmission projects mainly arise from land acquisition for sub-stations. For 132 KV transmission towers land required varies from 36 to 49 Sq. meters depending on the type of towers viz. tangent, angle etc. The distance between two towers is about 300 meters. RSEB does not acquire any land for laying the line at tower locations, as it allows re-generation & cultivation beneath the towers and conductors with certain restrictions. RSEB exercises flexibility in a transmission project for locating sub-stations with a view to minimizing any adverse impact on the local population. The land requirement for each sub-station has been specified as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Sub-Station Voltage</th>
<th>Area of land-Bigha (Acre)</th>
<th>For Sub- Stations</th>
<th>For Colony</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>33 KV</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 to 6 Bigha (2.5 to 3.75 Acre)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>132 KV</td>
<td></td>
<td>(4.38)</td>
<td>(5.62)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>220 KV</td>
<td></td>
<td>(17.5)</td>
<td>(12.5)</td>
<td>(30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>400 KV</td>
<td></td>
<td>(26.25)</td>
<td>(28.13)</td>
<td>(54.38)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Damages During Construction and Operation

2.2 The RSEB has demonstrated several times its trustworthiness and capacity to provide safe towers at railway, highway and other crossings. Normally construction of line is executed during no crop season. But when the crop is there, and any damage to the crop is caused, compensation is paid to the farmers as decided by the Revenue Authorities of the Government, like Tehsildar, Patwari etc. The compensation is decided on the basis of yields and market prices of the crops. The line is laid by the RSEB in such a way that no damages are caused to natural vegetation including trees and plants. In case of loss of natural vegetation, the compensation is paid to the owners based on capitalised value of trees/plants and income from fruits, wood or timber.

Interests of Affected Persons
2.3 The RSEB attaches utmost importance to the interests of the project affected persons (PAP's). The flexibility of route selection of transmission line and site selection for sub-station enable RSEB to avoid rehabilitation and resettlement issues. The Board even tries to minimize economic disturbance to those dependent on land required for sub-stations. Only partial land is acquired from the owners so they are not deprived of their total earnings. The Board ensures proper valuation of land, assets, compensation for each type of asset and minimization of lengthy and cumbersome procedures. The Board encourages consultation with the public, and the local authorities on all socio-economic issues that arise from its project activities.

2.4 Unavoidable social issues that could occur in a power transmission project, and where RSEB emphasizes careful management are indicated below:

2.5 Transmission Lines:
- Temporary disturbance during construction activities.
- Loss of crop
- Change in land prices
- Temporary loss of access to Common Property Resources.
- Temporary change in land use intensity.
- Restriction on the height of trees to be grown below towers & conductors.

2.6 Sub-stations:
- Loss of houses/structures on the land.
- Decrease in livelihood due to acquisition of private agricultural land.
- Loss of common property resources due to acquisition of revenue land.

Minimising Adverse Impacts
2.7 Following are the losses/impacts involved in the use of land for laying of power lines and sub-stations.

1. Loss of land
2. Loss of structures
3. Loss of source of livelihood
4. Loss of access of common resources
5. Loss of access of common facilities
6. Loss of standing crops and trees
7. Losses during transition of displaced persons / establishments.
8. Losses during operation & maintenance of Transmission lines.

2.8 While finalising the route of power lines, the G.T. sheets of Survey of India are referred and the route is fixed more or less in the B-line direction between the connecting stations. However in the event such proposal results in any adverse impact on the social and environmental aspects in the area, two or three alternative routes are examined. The route with minimum adverse impact on social and environmental conditions in the area is then selected. For this purpose preliminary survey of social and physical conditions of the area to be crossed is carried out, avoiding forests, cut lands, mountains etc. Care is also taken to avoid rough inaccessible country side area, towns & villages, socially sensitive areas with regard to human habitations and areas of cultural significance. Swamps and shallow land subject to flood, rich timber area with high trees and reservoirs are also avoided. Care is also taken to avoid Mounds with large boulders and series of irrigation wells and protected area etc. Safe distance is also kept from inhabited areas, police and military firing ranges, wild life and bird sanctuary areas also.

2.9 The flexibility of site selection for sub-stations also enables RSEB to avoid, socially as well as environmentally sensitive areas. Various sites are considered for the sub-stations. Preference is given to the waste land belonging to the Government or the land available with Department of Industries, Local Self Department etc.

In case the aforesaid type of land is not available, then proposals for acquiring land belonging to private parties/Cultivators are prepared and submitted to the Government for acquisition under the Rajasthan land Acquisition Act, 1953.

As far as possible, the land is selected in such a way that no displacement is caused to the dwellers and do not deprive them of their total earnings.

Due consideration is given to social impacts such as number of families getting affected and cost of compensation.
Thus during project planning, RSEB carries out a reconnaissance survey. A number of alternatives are studied to minimise possible environmental impacts of transmission line. Adequate care is taken in the route alignment to avoid forest and areas of natural resources to the maximum possible extent. Only when absolutely un-avoidable, RSEB considers routing of transmission line through forests and other lands (both private & public) on which the local population is dependant. The planning exercise also ensures that the route does not disturb human habitation and areas of cultural importance.

2.10 Once the route is finalised, RSEB carries out the social economic survey through its field staff in order to make a social impact assessment.
Process of Social Impact Assessment
Base Line Socio-Economic Surveys

The Government of Rajasthan is keen to ensure a fair, efficient and transparent handling of all matters relating to land acquisition and involuntary re-settlement, including loss of assets and other negative impacts on Project Affected Persons (Project Affected Persons) resulting from the investment programme, irrespective of the sources of financing involved.

RSEB has carried out a departmental socio economic survey for five 132 KV sub-stations and two 132 KV transmission lines. Five 132KV sub-stations are at places Tijara, Sri Karanpur, Raisinghnagar, Sanju & Nohar. The two 132KV transmission lines are: Kishangarh Bas-Tijara and Kuchera-Sanju which have been case studied for assessing the need for land acquisition and other immovable assets, magnitude of displacement, losses to be sustained by Project Affected Persons, better targeting of Vulnerable Groups and ascertaining the social cost.
SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED
BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF 132KV KISHANGARH BAS-
TIJARA TRANSMISSION LINE

1.1 132KV transmission line between Kishangarh Bas and Tijara has been
selected for the Socio Economic Survey. There are 51 towers between 16
km. long Kishangarh Bas and Tijara, transmission line

1.2 The distribution of transmission towers by land ownership indicates that
majority of towers are located on private land (Table-1).

**TABLE-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission Line</th>
<th>Private Land</th>
<th>Govt. Land</th>
<th>RSEB Land</th>
<th>Forest Land</th>
<th>Environmental Sensitive Land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>132KV Kishangarh Bas-</td>
<td>48 (94%)</td>
<td>2 (4%)</td>
<td>1 (2%)</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tijara Line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures in the parenthesis are the percentages to total.

1.3 For 132KV Kishangarh Bas- Tijara line, most of the towers are situated on
agriculture land (Table.2).

**TABLE-2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission Line</th>
<th>Land Use Pattern</th>
<th>No. of towers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agr.</td>
<td>Barren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132KV Kishangarh Bas-</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tijara Line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land Requirement:**

1.4 The land required for each of the Tangent Tower is 36 Sq.Mtr. approx
whereas land required for angle towers is 49 Sq.Mtrs.

**Estimation of Compensation:**
1.5 As per Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and Indian Telegraph Act, compensation for the land to be used for erection of tower is not payable. 

Since no structures and trees are involved, the compensation for such items are also not required to be paid.

The line will be laid when there are no crops in fields. Therefore, no compensation will be paid. However, in case any damage is caused to the crop while carrying out erection activities, due compensation will be paid to the affected persons as decided by Govt. Revenue Authorities on the basis of yield and prevalent market rates.
ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF 132KV - KUCHERA - SANJU TRANSMISSION LINE

132KV Kuchera-sanju Transmission line route in Nagaur district was selected for the socio economic survey, length of Transmission line is about 22 Kms. There are 72 transmission towers between Kuchera and Sanju.

The distribution of transmission towers by land ownership indicates that a majority of the towers will be located on private land (Table-1)

**TABLE-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission Line</th>
<th>Private land</th>
<th>Pachayat land</th>
<th>Forest land</th>
<th>Owner not known</th>
<th>Govt. land</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuchera to Sanju</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(91.66%)</td>
<td>(6.94%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1.38%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures in the parentheses are the percentages to total.

**Land requirement:**

1.6 132KV Kuchera-Sanju Transmission line: The average requirement of land is between 36 to 49 Sq.meters. However, in majority of the cases, the tower will cover 36 Sq.meters as bare minimum area is used for stub setting, on tower as detailed in Table-2.

**TABLE-2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transmission Line</th>
<th>Area in sq. mtrs.</th>
<th>No. of Locations</th>
<th>Panchayat land</th>
<th>Private land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuchera-Sanju</td>
<td>49 (Angles)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36 (Tangent)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 As per Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and Indian Telephone Act, compensation for the land to be used for erection of tower is not payable. Since no structures and trees are involved, the compensation of such items are also not required to be paid.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF 132KV SUB-STATION TIJARA.

1.1 A survey of the proposed 132KV GSS at Tijara was carried out. The land for the proposed sub station is a private land which is to be acquired by the RSEB. The acquisition proceedings have already been initiated. The notification under Sec.4 sub section 1 has already been published in Rajasthan Gazette dated 23.7.96. Further proceedings are in progress. The proposed land is free from encroachment.

1.2 The socio economic survey revealed that the land acquisition would not adversely affect the household as sufficient amount of land (TABLE-A) still remains with the owners after acquisition.

1.3 The total area of land to be acquired for the proposed sub station is 19 Bigha (11.88 Acre) which is sufficient for creating a 132/33 KV sub station. The number of affected households are only four, whose marginal portion of land shall be acquired by the RSEB and sufficient land is left after acquisition. Apart from land, no structure/trees are proposed to be acquired and no crop loss is involved.

TABLE-A
Compensation Pattern - 132KV Tijara Sub Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Amount of land owned in Bigha</th>
<th>Amount of land to acquired by RSEB in Bigha</th>
<th>Amount of land left after land acquisition in Bigha</th>
<th>Extent of loss (%)</th>
<th>Estimated compensation on current market price in Rs.</th>
<th>Caste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ram Kumar</td>
<td>23.09 (14.66)</td>
<td>4.01 (2.53)</td>
<td>19.08 (12.13)</td>
<td>17.36</td>
<td>4,53,600</td>
<td>Yadav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Acre (7.88)</td>
<td>1.12 (1.00)</td>
<td>11.00 (6.88)</td>
<td>9.24</td>
<td>1,79,200</td>
<td>Yadav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prabhu Lal Chand, Jaisingh, Ramji Lal, Bhoop Singh, Amar Singh, Kanwar Singh, Man Singh</td>
<td>33.18 (21.19)</td>
<td>6.09 (4.03)</td>
<td>27.09 (17.16)</td>
<td>18.35</td>
<td>7,22,400</td>
<td>Yadav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smt. Santra (Widow) Mool Chand, Suraj Bhan, Budh Singh, Bhoop Singh, Prabhu Lal Singh, Jai Singh, Ramji Lal, Jaswant</td>
<td>29.01 (18.16)</td>
<td>6.18 (4.31)</td>
<td>22.03 (13.64)</td>
<td>21.30</td>
<td>7,72,800</td>
<td>Yadav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in Acres</td>
<td>11.88 Acre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,28,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures in parentheses show acres.

1.4 Total number of affected persons are reported to be 33 (8 Males, 8 Females and 17 Children) from the household of Sh. Ram Kumar - 13 Nos. (3 Males, 3 Females and 7 Children) from the house holds of Sh. Prahalad and Sh. Net Ram - 33 Persons (9 Males, 9 Females and 15 Children) from the households of Sh. Prabhu, Lalchand Jaisingh, Ramjilal, Bhoop Singh, Amar Singh, Kanwar Singh and Man Singh - 54 Persons (14 Males, 13 Females and 27 Children) from the house of Smt. Santra, Sh. Mool Chand, Surajbhan, Budh Singh, Bhoop Singh, Prabhu, Lal Singh, Jai Singh, Ramji Lal and Jaswant. Thus, in total 133 Persons are affected. The concerned families are involved mainly in agriculture profession except 5 persons who are in Government job. The use of milk product etc., also supplement the income. None of the concerned persons stay at the proposed site and live in their Pucca houses in village MAINAKI 1.5 Kms. away.

1.5 The estimated compensation at the current market price @ Rs.1,12,000/- per bigha works out to Rs.21,28,000/- (Twenty one lacs and Twenty eight thousands only).

1.6 Educational level of the concerned families is on the lower side except 5 Nos. Graduates and 8 Nos. educated upto secondary standard. As regards children, most of them go to the school.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF 132KV SUB-STATION SRIKARANPUR

Given the size of sub stations the land requirement is about 7.50 Acres which is admissible as per requirement of 132/33KV sub-station. The number of affected households are three. The land to be acquired is canal irrigated. No structures are proposed to be acquired. No tree cutting is involved. At present, no-crop loss is involved (See Table 'A')

TABLE-A

Compensation Pattern - 132KV Srikaranpur Sub Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Amount of land owned in Acres</th>
<th>Amount of land to acquired by RSEB in Acres</th>
<th>Amount of land left after land acquisition in Acres</th>
<th>Extent of loss (%)</th>
<th>Estimated compensation on current market price in Rs.</th>
<th>Caste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mewa Singh, Gaijan Singh, Amritpal Singh,</td>
<td>116.87</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>115.62</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurdeep Singh, Gurjeet Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirmal Singh, Sukheev Singh, Angrez Singh,</td>
<td>93.75</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>91.25</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurdeep Singh, Hardeep Singh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nayab Singh, Nazam Singh, Banta Singh</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>66.25</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in Acres</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of affected persons are reported to be 20 from the households of five brothers - Mewa Singh, Gaijan Singh, Amritpal Singh, Gurdeep Singh and Gurjeet Singh - 22 Nos. from the family of Nirmal Singh, Sukhdeev Singh, Angrez Singh, Gurdeep Singh and Hardeep Singh and 10 Nos. from the family of Nayab Singh, Nazam Singh and Banta Singh. In all the three households, the concerned family members are involved in agriculture and cattle rearing. The use of milk product etc. also supplement the income. The affected families are Jat Sikhs. None of them are from Schedule Tribes or Schedule Caste. None of the concerned persons resides at the proposed site and live in the Pucca/Kaccha houses in 46F (MODA) and Srikaranpur villages. Educational level of the concerned families as on the lower side. However, most of the children go to school.

The estimated compensation at current market prices is @ Rs.2.00 lacs per acre which works-out to Rs.15.00 Lacs.

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED

BY THE CONSTRUCTION ON THE 132KV SUB-STATION, RAISINGHNAGAR.

Given the size of sub-stations, the land requirement is about 10.00 acres which is admissible as per the requirement of 132/33KV sub station. The number of affected household is one. The land to be acquired is canal irrigated. No structures are proposed to be acquired. No tree cutting is involved. At present, no crop loss is involved (See Table 'A').

TABLE - 'A'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Amount of land owned in Acres</th>
<th>Amount of land to acquired by RSEB in Acres</th>
<th>Amount of land left after land acquisition in Acres</th>
<th>Extent of loss (%)</th>
<th>Estimated compensation on current market price in Rs.</th>
<th>Caste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jawala Singh S/o Ram Singh died (Unmarried) but now cultivated by Harbans Singh, Bhupendra Singh S/o Prateem Singh who are nephews of Jwala Singh</td>
<td>37.50</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>27.50</td>
<td>28.66</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>Jat Sikh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in Acres</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of affected persons are reported to be 8 persons from the households of two brothers - Harmans Singh, Bhupendra Singh. The concerned family members are involved in the agriculture and cattle rearing. The use of milk product also supplement their income. The affected families the Jat Sikhs. None of them belongs to Schedule Tribe Schedule Caste. None of the concerned persons resides at the proposed site and live in the Pucca/Kaccha houses in 24 PS and Raisinghnagar. Educational level of the concerned adults is on the lower side. However, children go to school.

The estimated compensation at current market price is @ Rs.2.00 lacs per acre which works-out to Rs.20.0 lacs.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF 132KV SUB STATION SANJU

1.1 A survey of proposed Sanju sub station was carried out by R.S.E.B.

The case for allotment of the land has been submitted to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Merta City for onward submission to the Collector, Nagaur for allotment vide letter No.39 dated 5.8.97. The proposed land is of Panchayat Sanju which has also issued no objection certificate and also passed the resolution regarding allotment of land as per R.S.E.B. requirement.

1.2 There is no encroachments in the land of sub-station. The land acquisition would not affect the households being Government land.

1.4 Given the size of the Sub station, land requirement is about 14 acres which is sufficient for 132 KV sub station. The number of affected households is nil as it is Gram Panchayat Land. The land belongs to the Gram Panchayat and 51.84% of the land is going to be acquired. The land to be acquired is Gochar land. Apart from land, no structures or trees are proposed to be acquired, and no crop loss is involved. (See Table-A).

### TABLE-A

Compensation Pattern - 132KV Sanju Sub Station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Amount of land owned in Acres</th>
<th>Amount of land to be acquired by RSEB in Acres</th>
<th>Amount of land left after land acquisition in Acres</th>
<th>Extent of loss (%)</th>
<th>Estimated compensation on current market price in Rs. Lacs.</th>
<th>Owners hip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gram Panchayat, Sanju Dist. Nagaur</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37.84</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**: At present as per State Government/RSEB policy cost of Govt/Gram panchayat land allotted to RSEB is not to be paid. However, it is subject to final decision by the Government of Rajasthan as per letter No.F6(12)/Raj.-6/76/2/JPR dated 22.1.96. If at all cost is to be paid, the same will be about 3.5 lac (max.) based on the current market price.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD AFFECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF 132KV SUB-STATION NOHAR

Given the size of sub stations, the land requirement is about 13.0 Acre which is admissible as per requirement of 132/33KV sub stations. This is the Government un-irrigated land. No structures are proposed to be acquired. No tree cutting is involved. At present, no crop loss is involved (See Table 'A'). The land is barren and unused.

**TABLE - 'A'**

Compensation Pattern : (132KV) Nohar sub-station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Amount of land owned in Acres</th>
<th>Amount of land to be acquired by RSB in Acres</th>
<th>Amount of land left after land acquisition in Acres</th>
<th>Extent of loss (%)</th>
<th>Estimated compensation on current market price in Rs.</th>
<th>Caste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Govt. land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>As per Govt. rate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>