Pokhar: Most of the village sewage and rain water is collected in pokhar

Bridge Over Nahar

a. Primary Road

b. Secondary Road
c. Tertiary Road

DRAIN CONDITION
1. Drain Type: Open
2. Drain Condition:
a. Primary Road - Good
b. Secondary Road - Good
c. Tertiary Road - Good
3. Sewage type - Water waste in open drain, soil waste is collected in septic tank
1. Type: Primary Road
   Road Width: 6-9 mts
   Material: Interlocking Pavers
   Condition: Good

2. Type: Secondary Road
   Road Width: 2-4 mts
   Material: Concrete
   Condition: Fair

3. Type: Secondary Road
   Road Width: 2-4 mts
   Material: Concrete
   Condition: Good

4. Type: Tertiary Road
   Road Width: 1.5 - 3 mts
   Material: Concrete
   Condition: Good

5. Type: Connector
   Road Width: 2-6 mts
   Material: Unpaved
   Condition: Poor
followed by relatively fewer persons. The crime rate was recorded as negligible.

Years category, interestingly, least number of respondents belong to uneducated category. Population is least or negligible. Among the age class, majority of population belongs to 30-60. Majority of households were from below APF category of vulnerability. The migration of human population is dominated by males. The women's role was recorded as housekeeper only. The household is categorised by number of persons. The family size varies from 2 to 13 persons/family. Gender wise, males are not available/composed by two respondents. All the respondents follow Hinduism and expressed awareness of the land acquisition. While house is owned by each respondent, the cultivable area is utilised for agricultural cultivation. Followed by built up area. All the respondents data on land use as obtained from secondary source are presented in table. Evidence, most of the

LAND AND PEOPLE

This village

door survey are conducted in laps and illustrated. Only land affected population is there in information obtained from the villages through formal and informal interactions done door to

VILLAGE - BANWARWIANS (7)
people know about Public Distribution System, unfortunately, participation of respondents in self-help groups is recorded as nil.

Most of the respondents were aware about Ayushman while least connected with KUSHA, educational facilities were reported at primary, secondary, and senior secondary level. Most of the respondents were aware about Ayushman while least informed about the scheme of Ayushman. The red sectors, income class wise, majority of them have income above Rs. 20000. The respondents do not practice business. Least number of people serve in public and private sectors.
The common means of transport is the four-wheeler. The four-wheeler is owned only by a single respondent.

Electricity is the only source for lightning. The water for cooking, cleaning, and drinking purposes is obtained through hand pumps. None of the households practice open defecation. The bathrooms are available within the house in majority of cases. Two-wheeler is used for vegetables from the market.

The population is followed by cow. None of the respondents have the farm equipment except for plows. Wheat and paddy are reported as major agricultural crops. Among livestock, bullocks dominate. Interestingly, all respondents have access to common resources. The prime land resource is

**Diagram 24: Income Level of Respondents in Bawantwasi**
followed by cash.

The mode of resettlement as indicated by the respondents in order of priority is as land for land, followed by land price, government officials, followed by the word of mouth, TV and newspapers. The project through government officials, followed by the word of mouth, TV and newspapers. The respondents received the information on resettlement as account of the post at hand.

**Preference of Resettlements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81.81%</td>
<td>72.72%</td>
<td>90.99%</td>
<td>81.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Land Price</td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in</td>
<td>Increase in</td>
<td>Increase in</td>
<td>Increase in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 17: Impact Analysis in Banuwarias**

Of the respondents expressed positive impact on local economy. None expressed positive impact on local productivity, educational facilities, connectivity, value of private asset and local services. None expressed positive impact on local productivity, land price, public facilities, income, health care, women empowerment.

**Impact Analyses**

![Diagram 25: Common Resources in Banuwarias](image)

Diagram 25: Common Resources in Banuwarias

- Outside Houses
- Inside Houses
- Planned/Price Public
- Fremad
- Luzl Chanul
Table 18: Preferred Resettlement in Banwartwars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1%</th>
<th>27.27%</th>
<th>72.27%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Resettlement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagram 26: Source of Information about Proposed Project in Banwartwars
1. Pokhar: Most of the village sewage and rain water is collected in pokhar

2. Drain Condition:
   a. Primary Road - Good
   b. Secondary Road - Fair
   c. Tertiary Road - Poor & Overflowing

3. Sewage Type - Water waste collected in open drain, soil waste is collected in septic tank
BANWARI BAAS
Road Network Map

1. Type: Primary Road
   Road Width: 6-9 mts
   Material: Interlocking Pavers
   Condition: Good

2. Type: Secondary Road
   Road Width: 2-4 mts
   Material: Brick/Kharianja
   Condition: Fair

3. Type: Secondary Road
   Road Width: 2-4 mts
   Material: Interlocking Pavers
   Condition: Good

4. Type: Tertiary Road
   Road Width: 1.5-3 mts
   Material: Brick/Kharianja
   Condition: Fair

5. Type: Connector
   Road Width: 2-6 mts
   Material: Unpaved
   Condition: Poor
The crime rate was reported medium by the majority of households.

By BPL and only one in Anandagya category, People do multiple income for education purpose, in regard to unemployment class, majority of the respondents belong to ART followed by MOD.

Senior citizen category:

only 05 people were recorded in below to 35 to 60 years age group. Only 05 people were recorded in below to 11 members per family. The population is dominated by size in the village varies between 4 to 11 members per family. The population is dominated by families follow Hinduism and belong to OBC. Followed by SC and social groups. The family of them have own houses for living whereas central shed is owned by only one respondent. The tribe of respondents as others are aware about the land acquisition. Except one all

observed:

Evidently, the common resources such as grazing land, grassland and natural forests are

The secondary data were utilized to present the correct status of land use on the area.

LAND AND PEOPLE

The outcome of field level study described as follows:

VILLAGE - RAMNAREE (8)
The village, supplied water, the rest of the respondents use hand pumps for drinking water purpose. The supplied water is the only source of irrigation in the village. Except one who uses PHED supplied water, the rest of the respondents use hand pumps for irrigation. The availability of water is a major concern for the villagers.

Population per household range between 4 to 9.

The livestock owned by all the families followed by cow by some villagers. The livestock available in the village are goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, and chickens. The crops grown in the village are rice, maize, beans, sesame, vegetables, and pulses. The crops grown in the village are rice, maize, beans, sesame, vegetables, and pulses.

The access to common resources like canals, canals, and wells was recorded. Most common resources are used by the people for the cultivation of rice, maize, and soybean. Cultivation of rice, maize, and soybean is common to all respondents. Few households own agricultural equipments as diesel engine, Bullock, tractor, and trolley. The crop species available in the village are rice, maize, beans, sesame, vegetables, and pulses.

The majority of respondents identified land resources are utilized by the people for the cultivation of rice, maize, beans, sesame, vegetables, and pulses. Cultivation of rice, maize, beans, sesame, vegetables, and pulses is common to all respondents. Few households own agricultural equipments as diesel engine, Bullock, tractor, and trolley.

The respondents are of lower category and have income of Rs. 5000 or less. The respondents are of lower category and have income of Rs. 5000 or less.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Villages</th>
<th>Total No. of Villages</th>
<th>Total No. of Affected People</th>
<th>Families Affected</th>
<th>Families Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dayanapur</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2,272</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Krishnapur</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2,272</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khuljupur Sinhara</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>2,272</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rohi</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,052</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parenti</td>
<td>1272</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,064</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Banwani was</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,064</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ramnagar</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,064</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ramnara</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,064</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,052</td>
<td>9,064</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20: Villages Wise Project Affected People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>75%</th>
<th>90%</th>
<th>%95</th>
<th>65%</th>
<th>%20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TV Awareness</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>%20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Awareness</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>%20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Preceded</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>%20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>%20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>%95</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>%20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19: Awareness About Project in Ramnara
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>Household Population</th>
<th>Population Hectares</th>
<th>Area (in Hectares)</th>
<th>Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1551</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2011

Table 2: Category Wise Distribution of Population and Households
1. Temple
2. Shop
3. Shop
4. Shop
5. Private School
6. Govt. School
7. Residence Type: Kucch Condition: Bad
8. Residence Type: Old Condition: Bad
9. Residence Type: Pakka, New Condition: Good
10. Residence Type: Kucch Condition: Bad
11. Residence Type: Pakka, Old Condition: Bad
12. Ambedkar Park
1. Pokhar: Most of the village sewage is collected in pokhar

DRAIN CONDITION

1. Drain Type: Open
2. Condition:
   a. Primary Road: Fair
   b. Secondary Road: Fair
   c. Tertiary Road: poor
3. Sewerage type: waste water collected in open drains, all the houses have septic tank for soil waste

Legend:
- Pokhar
- Trees
- Built / Village land
- Agricultural Land
Road Network Map

1. Type: Primary Road
   Road Width: 6-9mts
   Material: Concrete
   Condition: Good

2. Type: Primary Road
   Road Width: 6-9mts
   Material: Interlocking Pavers
   Condition: Good

3. Type: Secondary Road
   Road Width: 3-4 mts
   Material: Concrete
   Condition: Fair

4. Type: Tertiary Road
   Road Width: 2-3 mts
   Material: Concrete
   Condition: Good

5. Type: Connector
   Road Width: 2-3 mts
   Material: Unpaved
   Condition: Poor
SOCIAL IMPACT

CHAPTER 6
In situ and field research was also gathered through crop yields, population growth, and socio-economic data. Information was also gathered from households on population density, social classes, land use, etc. The interviews were supplemented with some new questions which came up during the interviews were incorporated.

Structured and semi-structured interviews were also used as a tool. Questions were asked by different groups within the same area.

allowed for a range of different types of maps to be produced for one area or for comparative
resources within an area. This method helped to examine a greater breadth of subject matter, and
such as maps were used to identify the comparative location and importance of different
communication and transfer of knowledge. Various tools have been used while conducting PRAs.

For this, the PAR process was conducted with project affected people. A series of open meetings were held for

community-appropriate developments.

variety of solutions to enable local people (especially in rural areas) to work together to plan
and make their own plans and plans. This method was thus been successfully employed in a
knowledge and action. It is an important method to facilitate stakeholders to share information
PRAs covers a family of participatory approaches and methods, which emphasizes local

I. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Stakeholders:

require social impact and enhancing the benefits of the project is effective and accessible to all
or displacement of people. Various tools were used to ensure that the process of minimizing
managing the social issues associated with the project, such as those leading to resettlement
and affected people. The Social Framework was used in understanding, assessing, planning and
A participatory methodology was used as a framework and approach to identify the impact on project

6) Framework and Approach to Identifying Impact:

Social Impact

CHAPTER 6
Details of area (village, island, district)

1. To collect the following information:

Questionnaire was developed exclusively for the present study. The SIA Questionnaire was used.

2. Questionnaire:

were done alone with a group of affected people.

Technology, social and economic, farming practices, problems and opportunities. These

and keeping detailed field notes.

people's movements and attitudes. It was based on looking, listening, asking questions

affected people were interviewed. The data helped to develop in-depth understanding of

community's situation and dynamics. Observation was done by walking around the

Observation Tools

4. Observation Tools

give honest opinions during meetings which were held usually for one to two hours

are going to lose their houses and community leaders. Participants were free to talk openly and

the discussion was conducted with people who are going to lose their lands, people who

affected people. Questions were asked about their perceptions and opinion about proposed

or experiences together to discuss a specific topic of interest. FGD was done with people:

FGD is a type of qualitative research. FGDs involve gathering people from similar backdrops

3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):

aggregate mechanisms were held in all eight villages regularly during site visit.

share and verify information gathered from small groups or individuals by other means. Villages

mecahria. They can be used to initiate collaborative planning, and to periodically

The purpose of village mechanisms was to allow local people to describe problems and outline their

2. Village Mechanisms
(ix) Impact analysis of physical resources (soil, air mixture, water source, water reserves,
impacts, land, areas, forest reserves, noise pollution)

(x) Income, food security, women empowerment, local economy, etc.

(xi) Productivity, business opportunities, land price, public health, standard of living,
sources of drinking water, sanitation, pollution, etc.

(xii) Information related to the aesthetic qualities of living environment (recreation
sources of drinking water, sanitation, pollution, etc.)

(xiii) Dairy/agricultural self help groups (SHGs), sources of cooking, resources of lighting,
well, etc.

(xiv) Information about accessibility of natural or common resources (glands, ponds, etc.)

(xv) Home amount and source of loan, women income/employment

(xvi) Information regarding involvement of family in economic activities (local income,
agriculture yield/hectare)

(xvii) Information specific related to paddy and pulses on land (name and size)

(xviii) Information specific related to livestock, agricultural implements and other machineries

(xix) Specific information about the main crop (average yield/hectare)

(xx) Information regarding land and live stock (non-intensive land, infrastructure, productive
area, irrigated land, non-irrigated land, family, no. of family members, role of women, income)

(II) Details of respondent (age, gender, caste, religion, occupation, name of
others, education, supply, price, transportation and other resources)
The proposed project is likely to be displaced 3000 population from their homes. The
indirect impacts on affected families.
This period social impact on health, livelihood and culture is likely to vary directly and
during 2019-2023 (approximately 4 years). During
2013, The contract period is likely to be finished during last quarter of 2013.
notification of Section 11 under Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
The land acquisition for the project is likely to start from June 2018 onwards, with the

Description of Impacts at Various Stages of Project Cycle:

6.2

Key social variables in advance:
are familiar with the development concept, and to establish a relevant framework and
narrow the focus of social impact assessment, to identify key players and institutions that
founded women's homogeneous groups across all the villages.

Gender analysis: Focus on understanding and documenting the differences in gender
culture, class, ethnicity, income, education, and other factors. Gender analysis did not
"different roles and behavior of men and women. These analyses vary across
institutions and policies which, if ignored, can have negative influence on project or
influence do they have on the operations. This information help to identify
project or policies? What are the power differences between them? Which policies
specific questions, e.g. who are the key stakeholders? What are their interests in the
Shareholder analysis is an important point in STA and participatory work. If
3. Social Impact on Culture

Government social welfare schemes like MANREGA, pension may be provided to them. Families may be benefited from them and get suitable employment opportunity. Other skill development programs and training may also be given to those affected. They will be displaced as per their skills. Government may also provide employment opportunity to affected families who are in employment or the affected families so they may be compensated for the same. The appropriate authority should provide one-time annuity payment in lieu of loss of shifting process. There will be loss of employment also.

During the project cycle, there will be loss of agricultural land and related agricultural activities which have a significant impact on loss of livelihood on many of them. Due to the activities carried out by the villagers, there will be loss of agricultural land and related agricultural activities which have a significant impact on loss of livelihood on many of them.

2. Social Impact on Livelihood

Taken by the villagers during the project cycle, government health schemes may be implemented so that the maximum benefits can be achieved with doctors so that other health issues can be addressed. In addition to that, other issues may be addressed by health consultants so that the consultants are to be appointed at village level. There may be some minor impact on health like stress, anxiety, tension which can be

1. Social Impact on Health

Religious places, insecurity after displacement and loss of access to religious places like hospital, school and opportunities, breaking up of social and neighborhood relations, the anxiety and feeling of
environment.

options for education, more employment opportunities and access to modern working
among women. It will positively impact financial and economic conditions. Few
Please identify the respondents reported that the proposed project will bring empowerment

Women empowerment:

water supply, drainage, sewer lines and modern heating facilities.

include a variety of civic amenities - an extensive network of local streets, sidewalks,
available due to the proposed project. People can benefit from public facilities which may

A significant number of respondents reported that more public facilities will be

Public facilities:

the area. People in the area will get direct/indirect employment opportunities.

complete, there will be some long-term positive impact on the economic structure of

Proposed project will open avenues for employment. Once the project is

Proposed project will have positive impact on land price as land price will increase.

Since, the computation includes market value the respondents indicated that

Total land acquired in phase

Rape of Compensation = 

Compensation

over actually 6% is defined as below:

Land price: The rate of Compensation which is an important indicator when a land

Almost all respondents indicated positive impact of the proposed on aspects such as
Transportation and road connectivity to this area after land acquisition.

A significant number of respondents reported that the proposed project will improve transportation and road connectivity.

Private assets and other resources after land acquisition.

Most of the respondents reported that the proposed project will increase the value of private assets and other resources.

Supply in nearby areas after land acquisition.

A majority of respondents reported that the proposed project will increase electricity supply in nearby areas.

Health care.

Health care facilities will improve with the project. Health care facilities viewed as difficult-to-access and affordable.

Acquisition.

A significant number of respondents reported that the proposed project will enable people to access to educational facilities after land acquisition. Respondents viewed that it may be easy to achieve the project.

Health care facilities.

Health care facilities will improve with the project. Health care facilities viewed as difficult-to-access and affordable.

Acquisition.

A majority of respondents reported that the proposed project will enable people to access to educational facilities after land acquisition.
CHAPTER 7

ON ACQUISITION
RECOMMENDATION
BENEFITS AND
COSTS AND
ANALYSIS OF
to get a fair and attractive compensation. Some people who do not have proper documents for the proposed project may feel that the proposed acquisition for IGFA as a positive opportunity for acquiring or building because they are not sure when the acquisition process will begin for the opportunity for productive investment in the land other in the form of developed or undeveloped. This provision is not entirely clear and specific.

The most prominent positive impact expected by the land owners of the community is higher employment.

People are concerned about the new place of living in terms of safety, social relationships, and many of them consider this as a safe and secure place to live. It is quite normal that the people of the community have anxieties about the distribution of the community and different places. Some of them are anxious about the people who have been settled in the place for long, and they have witnessed the changes of the people who have been settled for various projects. They are anxious about the kind of KFR packages to be offered. This is a genuine concern.

People are worried about inadequacy in compensation and loss of employment opportunities.

Any development project has some of its own negative consequences on local population where the establishment of IGFA, there was a mixed response about the economic project. It is local. While responding to the question regarding the perception about the proposed project, there was an active discussion of the impact and adverse social costs.

The extent to which mitigation measures described in the SIMP will address the full visibility of the mitigation measures

The name and identity of social impacts

Minimum requirement of land

Loss displacement alternatives

Assessment of public purpose

7.2 Social Impact Management Plan:

7.1 Final Conclusion:

Analysis of costs and benefits and recommendation on acquisition

CHAPTER 7
Compensation for loss of ancestral land (category one and two)

Resettlement measures proposed for various categories of people is a detailed description of the various consequences of the land acquisition and possible homes. Category two includes those who lose their valuable land for the project. The following includes the most seriously affected people, those who are going to be displaced from their homes. The affected population of the project can be classified into two main categories: Category one and Category two.

Proposed rules, 2016

Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and its Implementation.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Resettlement Policy (2007) The Right to Fair Compensation and Resettlement Policy for the project has been prepared in accordance with.

Government will ensure that a social impact assessment study is carried out in the proposed

the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Programme.
Employment Opportunities (Category one and two):

Entail:

Estate representatives. Six months' actual rent has to be provided to the families without limiting the amount of such people. The estate representatives are unable to provide such accommodation for the period of six months of displacement. The alternative house for living at the resettlement site has to be made available within six months of displacement. The estate representatives are unable to make such relocation to the prevailing trend pattern in the locality. The alternative house for living at a convenient place has to be provided by the estate representatives. The estate representatives are unable to meet the expenses for shifting households. The families have to be provided adequate amount towards the expenses for shifting households. The actual rent for the new resettlement place is ready. The estate representatives may provide the required accommodation during the transition phase until the new resettlement place is ready. Another important measure to be provided for the displaced families is an alternative accommodation for the displaced. The estate representatives are unable to meet the expenses of those shifting to their new houses in accordance with the help of experts. The assessment of the same has to be undertaken with the help of experts. This has to be done in accordance with the area, quality and age of the structure. A scientific assessment of the estate representatives for the purpose of the project has to be also adequately commemorated.

Confession for the House and Structure Lost (Category one):

House for the House Lost (Category one):

Immovable properties in the acquired area. The land value of this location, also there should be a mechanism to offer compensation to the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Indicators for Mitigation Measure</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22: Social Impact Mitigation and Management Plan

People

Collaboration with an NGO, if will be a proper platform to create a good will among the displaced.

Common community development activities can be organised by the government and some programmes of JIGA. This will promote complementarity with the support from the CSR.

Displaced persons can be considered as primary target group while designing the CSR.

Resettlement site. This can be done in collaboration with CSR programme of the AIV.

The basic facilities required for the people in the new place like road, medical facility, water supply, play ground for children, waste disposal and places of worship can be offered at the resettlement site.

Other immovable properties in the land

Compensation package should also include the provision to compensate the loss of trees and other movable properties (category one and two).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Planning and Development Authority (LUP/EDA)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hand Over to</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people unable to</td>
<td>government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affected people need to be consulted on the proposed compensation arrangements. The compensation should be sufficient to purchase the land at market value. The compensation should be paid within 3 years of the date of acquisition. The Office of the Register Registrar will determine the market value from the proceeds of sale. The government (Gova) should come up with a plan that will benefit the affected people. Design criteria for compensation should be sufficient to purchase the land. In similar localities, affected people can purchase an alternative land in similar localities. Affected people need to be consulted on the compensation arrangements.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Requirement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decision</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementation</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Development</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Recovery</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Policy development</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- It is in the interest of the affected family to receive appropriate communication from the government, including providing counseling services to the affected family and the new place to relocate to.
- Providing accommodation or alternative housing during the transition phase is important. If the phase exceeds 30 days, the affected families should be reimbursed.
- If the payment of compensation is not made within a period of 90 days from the date of award as per procedure prescribed in TARP Act 2013, the payment of compensation shall be made immediately.
- Compensation is crucial for the acquisition and handing over the land to the finalizing compensation before escalation.
- Delay in compensation is critical and the project will be affected if the issue is not resolved immediately.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Location of Resettlement Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programmes</td>
<td>Resettling the community development</td>
<td>Provide a resettlement site which is not too far away from the present location and where the community is familiar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensuring the support of NGOs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In case families are to be shifted before schools and worship places not be built, the religious sentiments may be hurt. So the religious sentiments may be protected with all solemnity and assurance. However, at the project site one temple is attached limits at their door, and these religious are available to the people. Religious like hospitals, schools, etc., at the site itself so provide adequate basic religious like facilities to the people. During the project cycle, CoR should ensure the community development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Breakdown of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools and Worship Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- This scheme is entitled the co-ordination of population to ensure the co-ordination of the affected population. The affected persons will be trained to find suitable job and to enable them to find a suitable job.