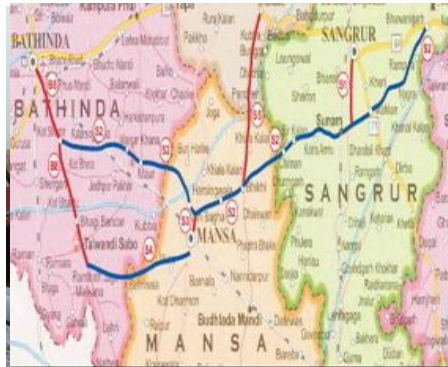




Punjab Roads Bridges Development Board OPRC for Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa- Batinda Contract Area



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

S1,S2,S3,S4,S5 and B8



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ABBREVIATIONS

A – Association.

AASHTO - American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

AADT - Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT).

AC - Asphalt Concrete (AC):

ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials.

BANK - World Bank

Base Year – Last Completed Financial Year at the time of receipt of the Bids

BC – Bituminous Concrete

BDPO-Block Development and Panchayat Officer

BDS - Bid Data Sheet

BM-Bituminous Macadam

BoQ – Bill of Quantities

C - Consortium

CBR - California Bearing Ratio

CoI – Corridor of Impact

CQAMP – Contract Quality Assurance Management Plan

DBM- Dense Bituminous Macadam

DCP- Dynamic Cone Penetrometer

dgMarket – International portal for tenders and procurement opportunities from governments and international organisations (www.dgmarket.com)

DRB - Dispute Review Board

EHS – Environment Health and Safety

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment

EMP - Environmental Management Plan

EIRR - Economic Internal Rate of Return

ESA- Equivalent Standard Axle

ESMF-Environmental Social Management Framework

FIDIC - Fédération Internationale Des Ingénieurs-Conseils - International Federation of Consulting Engineers

FWD - Falling Weight Deflectometer

FWP – Forward Work Programme

GC or GCC- General Conditions of Contract

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

GoI - Government of India

GoP - Government of Punjab

IBRD – International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development

ICB – International Competitive Bidding

IDA – International Development Association

INR – Indian Rupees

IRC- Indian Roads Congress

IRI - International Roughness Index

IRR- Internal Rate of Return

ITB - Instructions to Bidders

JV - Joint Venture

JVA - Joint Venture Agreement.

km - Kilometer/Kilometre

LoS - Level of Service.

MDR – Major District Road

MoEF – Ministry of Environment and Forests Section I – Instruction to Bidders 9 Government of Punjab (Public Works Department Buildings and Roads)

MORT&H – Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MPa - Mega Pascal. Unit of Measurement
MPD – Mean Profile Depth
MPM- Management Performance Measures
MSA – Million (Equivalent) Standard Axels
NABARD – National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NH – National Highway
NHAI – National Highways Authority of India
NPV - Net Present Value
ODR – Other District Road
OPRC - Output and Performance based Road Contracts.
PAP – Project Affected Person
PC – Particular Conditions of Contract
PCU – Passenger Car Unit
PIRR- Project Internal Rate of Return (PIRR)
PMGSY – Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PSPCB – Punjab State Pollution Control Board
PWD – Public Works Department
PRBDB – Punjab Roads and Bridges Development Board
PSRSP – Punjab State Road Sector Project
QA – Quality Assurance
QC - Quality Control
RAP - Resettlement Action Plan
RDPM – Road Durability Performance Measure
ROMDAS – Road Measurement Data Acquisition System
RoW – Right of Way
RPM – Raised Pavement Marker
RUS&CPM – Road User Service and Comfort Performance Measure
SDBC – Semi Dense Bituminous Concrete
SH – State Highway
SIA – Social Impact Assessment
TMP – Traffic Management Plan
ToR – Terms of Reference
UNDB online - United Nations Development Business online (www.devbusiness.com)
WB – World Bank
- Indian Rupees Section I – Instruction to Bidders 10

0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Background

Under the OPRC project model, a Contractor will be selected through bidding process to which the project road link will be awarded for providing services such as design, construction, operation and maintenance for a period of 7-10 years. The Contractor will be paid for the comprehensive services by the PSRSP Project on a pre-agreed time schedule i.e. monthly, quarterly or annually. The payment will be linked to the Contractor maintaining the road link to specified service levels in the OPRC contract. Through this model, it is expected that service levels of the network roads, which form the backbone of farm based economy of Punjab State, will be maintained at satisfactory level and at much lower cost to the State.

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided wherever feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable project alternatives.
- Determine the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures through the Punjab Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy intervention.
- Outline results of stakeholders consultation and incorporate the outcome of these consultations in the final design of the project roads.
- Develop institutional mechanism for implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the R&R process.

0.2 Methodology

The Resettlement Action Plan has emphasized on consultation and participation of project affected persons (PAPs), project planning and implementing agencies at PIU level and local staffs at different level. Structure questionnaires, open ended formats, group discussion during preparation of Village Diary etc are the highlights of methodology adopted for understanding social assessment and the preparation of the report.

0.3 Project Area

The project road S1,S2,S3, S4, S5 and B8 is a combination of Sangrur, Bhawanigarh – Sunam – Bhikhi – Mansa – Kot Shamir and Bathinda section. The project districts are Sangrur, Mansa & Bhatinda districts in Punjab State. The neighbouring districts / states are Haryana & Rajasthan in the South, Muktsar district in the west, Patiala district in east & Moga, Ludhiana, Faridkot & Fatehgarh Sahib districts in north. This corridor covers 49 towns and villages. The project road runs the terrain is predominantly plain. Major land use for the stretch is wheat agricultural excepting around and Built-up areas. The project road is intersected by three state highways and a number of 4 district roads which provides connectivity to towns like Sangrur, Barnala, Mansa and Bathinda.

The Scope of services consists of Improvement 128.9 Km, Rehabilitations 74.78 Km and resurfacing 203.6 KM.

The report deals with the several objectives related to social impacts at the feasibility stage in accordance with the TOR. This chapter on social assessment presents the socio-economic status of project area, based on secondary data collected from various sources and summary of the results of the Rapid Social Assessment (RSA) survey conducted by Feedback Ventures (the consultants). RSA was undertaken to determine the magnitude of the potential social, religious and historical (archaeological) impacts due to proposed road widening and to ensure that social sensitivities, considerations and criticalities are given its due weight-age, beforehand, in the pre-construction phase, wherein strengthening in the existing alignment, widening of bridges, drainage improvement, intersection improvement and proper grade separators, roadside facilities etc., would be proposed at a later stage. Primary aim of this study is to minimize adverse social impacts, if any, with the best possible engineering solutions at an optimal cost and to suggest mitigation measures to reduce the negative impact due to any resultant displacement.

This corridor covers 49 towns and villages. The project road runs the terrain is predominantly plain.

Major land use for the stretch is wheat agricultural excepting around and Built-up areas.

The project road is intersected by three state highways and a number of 4 district roads which provides connectivity to towns like Sangrur, Barnala, Mansa and Bathinda The project road stretch passes through rolling terrain and is intersected by the river ponds/watersheds and some of its tributaries.

0.4 Project Impacts

Based on the survey conducted and information on ROW obtained so far, the no land acquisition.

An inventory of properties likely to be affected by the project has been prepared from field visits/surveys conducted along the entire length. There are altogether affected properties/and type of constructions may be broadly classified into Squatters/Kiosks. The total number of potentially affected properties could be about-252

0.5 Ownership of Structures

The total number of 252 PAFs squatters/kiosks are 201 and 51 encroachers are likely to be affected because of widening and up gradation of the project road. The major common resources likely to be affected are the religious/societies/trust.

0.6 Religious Structures/ Hot Spots of the Project Area

There are some locations where undesirable impacts of the project occur which can be easily distinguished due to their unique characteristics. These are termed as 'Hotspots' for religious places. There are 2 temples edge of the road fall along the project corridor fall within the project influence area.

0.7 Stakeholders Consultation

To incorporate ensured continued people participation consultation mechanism has been evolved. The public consultation meeting conducted at four places of the corridor. People have been informed, consulted in project related decision. To understand people opinion about the project, their preferences/options and decisions in project designs were discussed. Solutions to resolve the conflict Realizing the losses squatters/Koisks incurred because of proposed project planning finding and suggestions made by the people have been an important tool to evolve entitlement framework of the Punjab Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2007 .

0.8 The Entitlement Framework

In accordance with the PBRP 2007 Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy Framework for the PUNJAB STATE ROAD SECTOR PROJECT, an entitlement framework for the project has been prepared. As per the framework, all titleholders and vulnerable non-titleholders' affected families will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement support, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and characteristics and extent of the impact caused because of project interventions. A detailed description of each compensation measures and assistance is provided in the entitlement framework. The Entitlement framework in the project is guided by the following broad principles.

- Land acquisition would be done under the provision of LA Act 1894.
- Consent award (acquisition through mutual negotiation) would be preferred for land acquisition.
- Additional benefit to the land losers would be provided as lump sum assistance.
- PAFs who do not have alternative source of livelihood or shelter would be assisted under the project.
- Community properties would be enhanced/conserved by the project in consultation with the community
- Cut-off date of titleholders will be the date of issuance of 4(1) notification-under LA act and for non-titleholders; the cut-off date is the date of census survey.

The resettlement rehabilitation for compensation of the specified entitlement matrix for loss of Public Infrastructure, Residential Houses, Agricultural land and Land other structures are followed as per RR Policy.

The present GOPB R&R Policy 2007, apparently addresses R&R issues of water resources projects and the provision available under this policy do not adequately cover R&R issues associated with non-linear projects (including road sector). Based on the resettlement issues in the road sector project and the provisions of the R&R policy framework which was prepared for the first State Highway Project (PRBDB), funded by the Bank and also the experience from the implementation of Resettlement Plan under the PBRD, following modifications are proposed in the state R&R policy so as to cover R&R issues of roads and highways projects.

0.9 Resettlement Planning

(i) No Land Acquisition

(ii) Relocation Planning

Proposed project intervention would displace 252 families, out of commercial 150 squatters/koisks and 51 encroachers families. The relocation strategy envisages resettlement and rehabilitation of all commercial displaced families at specified location. During consultation residential families opted for self-relocation. However efforts will be made to resettle these residential families within the village preferably in Government land in consultation with the community. Further religious properties will be relocated in consultation with the community.

0.10 Other Social Issues

The detail Socio-economic survey of project-affected 79 Vulnerable Families which would entail a detailed list of 4 cublers holds, and 75 BPLs whose income are upto 24,000. These families will have economic regeneration schemes in addition to 25% extra over and above compensation as per PBR&R, 2007

0.11 Road Safety Education

This learnt during social assessment through consultation that road safety is an emerging concern for the proposed road improvement. Road safety education in present RAP has provision of targeted community awareness programme.

0.12 Prevention HIV/AIDS Transmission

It is well established that because of improvements of road, mobility of Commercial Sex Workers and truckers also increases and hence increased chances of transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS transmission will be one of the important social responsibilities of the Bank project. For this purpose, a separate HIV/AIDS Action Plan has been prepared for the project. The Plan emphasizes on targeted intervention programme during project preparation, implementation and operation phase. All the measures included in the HIV/AIDS Action Plan will be implemented in this project corridor also.

0.13 Implementation Mechanisms

The Resettlement Action Plan will be implemented through PBRD. Approved Resettlement Action Plan by DRC will be implemented with the help of package level NGO. Monitoring and Evaluation (Social Audit will be done by the project proponent (internal monitor) and an external monitor (Auditor).

0.14 Budget

The budgets for the proposed RP work out to Rs. **102.15 Lakhs**. The budget includes cost of Land acquisition, R&R assistance, relocation of PAPs. Besides that provisional sum is required for strengthening of SMU at HQ level and social unit at package level. Thus budget allocation is also for capacity building and training.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Under the OPRC project model, a Contractor will be selected through bidding process to which the project road link will be awarded for providing services such as design, construction, operation and maintenance for a period of 7-10 years. The Contractor will be paid for the comprehensive services by the PSRSP Project on a pre-agreed time schedule i.e. monthly, quarterly or annually. The payment will be linked to the Contractor maintaining the road link to specified service levels in the OPRC contract. Through this model, it is expected that service levels of the network roads, which form the backbone of farm based economy of Punjab State, will be maintained at satisfactory level and at much lower cost to the State.

In the screening stage, existing set-up of the study corridor in general i.e., the Corridor of Impact (CoI) and the existing Right of Way (RoW) in particular were studied and is described in subsequent sections. The entire study was carried out within existing policy, legal and administrative framework considering the applicable legislation, regulations and guidelines. The screening report covers the following:

- Baseline Scenario
- Probable Impact
- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided wherever feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable project alternatives.
- Determine the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures through the Punjab Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy intervention.
- Outline results of stakeholders consultation and incorporate the outcome of these consultations in the final design of the project roads.
- Develop institutional mechanism for implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the R&R

1.2 Background

Punjab, located in the north-west, is one of India's most prosperous states. The agricultural revolution in the 1960s and 1970s and resulting high economic growth substantially improved Punjab's poverty and social indicators. Punjab has the highest per-capita income and lowest poverty headcount in India (94% of Punjab's population is above the poverty line), and it ranks second in the India Human Development Index (2001). However, the deterioration in the Punjab's economic environment since the mid-1990s brings into question its ability to sustain these improvements.



The Punjabi language, written in the Gurmukhi script is the official language of the state. Muslims form slight majority in the Malerkotla town. The Muslim population in Punjab has increased to 1.57% due to labourer workers from other Indian states, mainly Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.



Table1.1: Punjab state distribution population

Religion	No. of people ^[3]	% of total
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Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

Total population	24,272,486 ^[4]	100%
<u>Sikhs</u>	14,592,387	60%
<u>Hindus</u>	8,997,942	37%
<u>Muslims</u>	382,045	1.6%
<u>Christians</u>	292,800	1.2%
<u>Buddhists</u>	41,487	0.17%
<u>Jains</u>	39,276	0.16%
<u>Others</u>	8,594	0.04%

Table1.2: Punjab state district wise demography

District	Sikhs	Hindus	Christians	Muslims
Gurdaspur	44%	47%	7%	0.987%
Amritsar	77%	21%	2%	0.232%
Kapurthala	59%	38%		0.849%
Tarn Taran	90%	10%		
Jalandhar	37.7%	59%	1%	0.882%
Hoshiarpur	40%	59%		1.040%
Nawanshahar	40%	60%		0.691%
Ludhiana	49%	47%	2%	1.72%
Moga	54%	43%	3%	0.67%
Bathinda	74%	25%		0.832%
Faridkot	60%	40%		0.316%
Firozpur	51%	47%	1%	0.193%
Mansa	78%	20%		0.849%
Sangrur	70%	22%		7.89%
Muktsar	74%	25%		0.34%
Fatehgarh Sahib	75%	23%		2.37%
Patiala	56%	42%	1%	1.88%
Chandigarh	16%	79%	1%	3.97%
Rupnagar	57%	41%		2.025%

Source: As of the 2001 census

Christians make up about 1.1% of the population mainly concentrated in Gurdaspur. Muslims make up close to 1.57% residing mainly in Malerkotla, Sangrur, Chandigarh and Qadian. The Punjab government have also built NRI Police stations in cities such as Jalandhar, Nawanshahr, Ludhiana, Moga, and Hoshiarpur for the protection of non resident indians who come to visit their motherland, and oversee their property.

1.3 Project Road

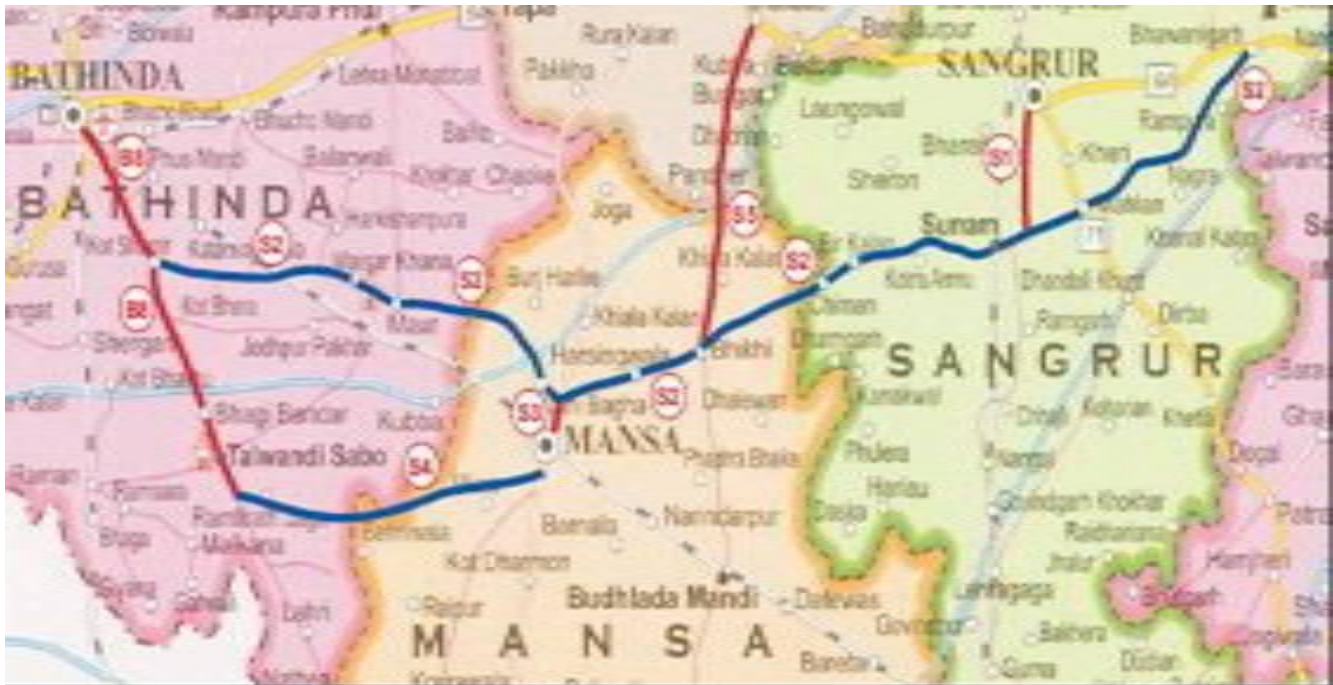
The project road S1,S2,S3, S4, S5 and B8 is a combination of Sangrur, Bhawanigarh – Sunam – Bhikhi – Mansa – Kot Shamir and Bathinda section. The project districts are Sangrur, Mansa & Bhatinda districts in Punjab State. The neighbouring districts / states are Haryana & Rajasthan in the South, Muktsar district in the west, Patiala district in east & Moga, Ludhiana, Faridkot & Fatehgarh Sahib districts in north. This corridor covers 49 towns and villages. The project road runs the terrain is predominantly plain. Major land use for the stretch is wheat agricultural excepting around and Built-up areas. The project road is

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

intersected by three state highways and a number of 4 district roads which provides connectivity to towns like Sangrur, Barnala, Mansa and Bathinda.

The Scope of services consists of Improvement 128.9 Km, Rehabilitations 74.78 Km and resurfacing 203.6 KM.

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1.4 Project Influence Area & Right of Way

The project districts are Sangrur, Mansa & Bhatinda districts in Punjab State. The neighbouring districts / states are Haryana & Rajasthan in the South, Muktsar district in the west, Patiala district in east & Moga, Ludhiana, Faridkot & Fatehgarh Sahib districts in north. The existing & proposed Right of Way (RoW) varies from 35.2-45.72m as per records and Specifications of the contract.

1.5 Scope of Work

As defined in the Section VI Specifications – Environmental & Social Management, an ESMF Framework for the OPRC Project has already been prepared. The specifications lay down the requirement of Social Screening along with baseline data collection and mapping. It is also required to study the interventions proposed and the legal clearances that it attracts followed by Environmental & Social Impact Assessment. This report deals with social screening as envisaged for the project. The primary baseline data shall be generated if the screening report concluded the requirement of RAP. A reconnaissance survey has been

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

conducted by which has identified sensitive receptors in the project road.

1.6 Objectives

The main objective of conducting social screening is to provide inputs of social concerns and to avoid or minimise the adverse social impacts with the best possible solutions at minimum cost in close coordination between engineering, environmental and social experts during the entire process. The social screening exercise is intended to assess the negative impacts (direct, indirect or cumulative) and to suggest mitigating measures to avoid or at least minimise the adverse impacts on nearby communities, peoples and properties falling on the direct path of road development, people indirectly affected by the way of disruption of livelihood, breakage in community linkages, impacts arising from land acquisition and resettlement, on indigenous people (SC, ST etc.) and on human safety etc. To minimise and / or avoid the adverse impacts, necessary modifications are to be made at the design stage. But in cases of unavoidable negative impacts these would be mitigated through suggested appropriate measures being adopted during the construction and operational stages.

1.7 Need for Resettlement Action Plan

Department of Revenue, Government of Punjab has formulated the PB Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2007 for the Project Affected Families involving land acquisition because of developmental projects. The propose project intervention also comes under the preview of the policy provisions and falls under the category linear projects(more details are mentioned in later chapter). The proposed project interventions require land acquisition of 2-4 meter wide strip along the existing road and relocation of squatters and encroachers from the built-up areas. For this purpose, a Resettlement Action Plan is prepared with following objectives.

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided wherever feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable project alternatives.
- Determine the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures through the provisions of the PB Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2008.
- Outline results of stakeholder's consultation and incorporate the outcome of these consultations in the final design of the project roads.
- Develop institutional mechanism for implementation of the R&R activities and for monitoring and evaluation of the R&R process.

1.8 Methodology

The preparation of Resettlement Action Plan has emphasized on consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs), project planning and implementing agencies at the level of project Implementing Unit (PIU) and Package Unit and the relevant government staffs at different levels. Structured questionnaires, open-ended formats, focus group discussions and other group meetings preparation of Village Diary etc were adopted for social assessment and census survey of PAPs.

1.9 Project Proponent

The project proponent is PWD R&B, Government of Punjab

1.10 Contractor

The Contractor for the project is Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (Patel)

1.11 Proposed Road Works

As per the project development the following improvements are proposed:

- Develop two lanes with hard & soft shoulder standard highway and strengthening the existing carriageway by rehabilitation / reconstruction
- Rehabilitation of existing 2 lane divided carriageway in urban sections
- The proposed improvement includes repair / rehabilitation of existing cross-drainage (CD) structures on the highway
- Proper drainage, road furniture, utilities and amenities wherever required shall also be provided

In order to have a consistent data, structures coming within the RoW were marked, measured and recorded on a strip map. This also included the typology of construction based on construction materials used and the usage of structure. Extent of loss was determined by measuring the distance of the structure from the proposed centre line.

For identification of the affected plots, social teams went to the project corridor

The data collected through socio-economic survey and census survey we fed to the computer for analysis and the result have been discussed in this RAP. Though this document is referred as RAP, this infact includes management plan for other social issues development plan, HIV/AIDS and road safety.

1.12 Structure of the report

The report has been divided in 9 chapters. The coverage of report is given below.

Chapter Number	Description	Name of Chapter
	Summary	Brief of Report
1	Introduction	Outlines Project background, objectives and methodology adopted for social assessment.
2	Social Impact Assessment	Illustrates the extent of project area, land acquisition by type of Land and categories PAPs.
3	Policy Framework for Resettlement & Rehabilitation	Discusses Land Acquisition Act 1894, Punjab Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

Project Road: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

Chapter Number	Description	Name of Chapter
4	Stake Holders Consultation	Details on the consultation at Village , Block and District levels and lesson the outcome from the people participation in this section.
5	Land Acquisition	Outlines LA procedure,
6	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Planning	Explains resettlement planning and income generation strategy for project-displaced families.
7	Other Social Issues	This chapter identifies gender women, child labour , Road safety and HIV/AIDS and suitable mitigation measures
8	Institutional Arrangements	This chapter focuses on role and responsibility of stakeholder in implementation of Resettlement Action Plan, mechanism of grievance redrassal and monitoring and evaluation.
9	Implementation & Schedule Budget	Activity wise implementation schedule is discussed in this chapter and details of cost and budget required for RAP is discussed

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

2 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 General

This chapter describes socio-economic profile of the project area and its people. Sections of this chapter analyze impacts of proposed project intervention on land and other immovable assets. This is based on the detailed measurement survey in relation to the final design improvements. Detailed survey of structures within RoW helped in identifying social hot spots such as congested segments, community properties temples close to RoW, etc. Despite efforts made to minimize negative impacts some of them could not be avoided. These negative impacts include acquisition of land, structures and other immovable properties/assets. Based on impact on land and structures, a census survey was carried out; results of census survey in the form of social assessment report are discussed in this chapter.

Social Impact Assessment and Social screening study has been carried out to identify critical issues and areas that would be studied in detail for impact assessment, mitigation measures and management plan. Findings of the screening are presented in this report. Further details will be taken up during subsequent stages of the project preparation, if required. This report has been prepared based mainly on field survey and collection of secondary data.

2.2 Project Road

The project Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) consists of Improvement, Rehabilitation and Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur – Mansa - Bathinda Contract Area. The road section passes through the following sections S1 from sangur to Sunam (MDR21) – 11.30 km, S2 from Bhawanigarh – Sunam – Bhiki SH-13 – Kotshamir (SH12A) - 106.13 KM, S3 from Barnala to Mansa: (SH13)- 106.13 KM, S3 Barnala – Mansa: (SH13) -7.29 KM, S4 Mansa – Talwandi Sabo (up to intersection with B8) (ODR9)- 24.97 Km, S5-Dhanaula – Bhikhi: (MDR14)- 25.34 Km , B8 Bathinda – Kotshamir – Talwandi Sabo (up to intersection with S4): SH17) 28.65 Km. The alignment traverses mainly through plain terrain except a few stretches with rolling terrain. The major part of the proposed alignment passes through rural areas. The land use on both sides of existing carriageway mostly falls under the category of agriculture with a few exceptions.

OBJECTIVES

- a) To increase the efficiency and effectiveness with which the management and maintenance of the road network is carried out.
- b) To maximize the value for money being spent on the development and maintenance of the road network
- c) To improve the condition and safety of the road network for the benefit of its users

d) To proactively maintain the condition of the road network within the right of way using planned strategies and best practices available.

CONTRACT SCOPE

This is a Lump Sum (LS) Contract, which includes all physical works, activities and services necessary to manage 203.68 km of roads.

The Payment Schedules (for respective Components of the Contract) set out the minimum quantity of work in kilometers that must be completed each year within the tolerances set out for each year.

The Contract is deemed to be sub-divided into the following major components

- (a) Improvement Works:** Consisting of a set of specific improvements in Specifications, to add new characteristics to the Roads in response to existing or new traffic, environmental, social and safety or other considerations.
- (b) Rehabilitation Works:** Consisting of specific types of pavement reconstruction works on the existing pavement to bring the pavement to the desired design life described in the Specifications.
- (c) Maintenance Services:**
- i) **Resurfacing Works:** Consisting of a set of specific pavement surfacing improvements indicated in the Specifications
- ii) **Network Performance (Routine Maintenance) Works or Services** Consisting of all interventions on the Roads which are to be carried out by the Contractor in order to achieve maintain the Road performance standards defined by the Service Levels included in the Specifications, and all activities related to the management and auditing of the road contract performance measures.
- (d) Emergency Works:** consisting of activities needed to reinstate the Roads and reconstruct their structure or their right of way which has been damaged as a result of natural phenomena, such as strong storms, flooding, and earthquakes.

The Scope of services consists of Improvement 128.9 Km, Rehabilitations 74.78 Km and resurfacing 203.6 KM.

KEY FEATURES OF PROJECT

Table: 2.1 Description of Roads with proposed carriageway width

Road Treatment Sections	Road No.	Road Category	Start (km)	End (km)	Length (km)	Tentative ROW (m)	Current paved width (m)	Proposed paved width (m)
S2 SH-12A: Bhawanigarh - Sunam - Mansa - Kot Shamir (Under Improvement Work)								

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

SH13 Intersection (Harisinghwala Chowk) to km 79	S2	SH	67.84	79	11.16	45.72	7	10
km 79 to Kotshamir (Bathinda District)	S2	SH	79	91	12	45.72	7	10
	S2	SH	91	108.7 7	17.77	45.72	7	10
Subtotal:					40.93			
222S3- SH13: Barnala Mansa (Under Rehabilitation)								
S-3 Intersection SH-12A - Intersection Talwandi Sabo Road	S3	SH	119.6 4	126.9 3	7.29	30.18	10	10
Subtotal:					7.29			
S4 ODR-6/9 Mansa - Talwandi Sabo (upto intersection with B8) (Under Improvement Work)								
ODR9 Mansa to Talwandi Sabo(upto intersection with B8)	S4a	ODR	0	24.97	24.97	25.15	5.5	10
Subtotal:					24.97			
S5 MDR 14 : Dhanaula to Bhikhi (Under Rehabilitation)								
NH-64 Dhanaula to SH-12A Bhikhi	S5	ODR	0	3	3	10.06 – 20.13	5.5	5.5
NH-64 Dhanaula to SH-12A Bhikhi	S5	ODR	3	11	8	10.06 – 20.13	5.5	5.5
NH-64 Dhanaula to SH-12A Bhikhi	S5	ODR	11	19	8	10.06 – 20.13	5.5	5.5
NH-64 Dhanaula to SH-12A Bhikhi	S5	ODR	19	25.34	6.34	10.06 – 20.13	5.5	5.5
Subtotal:					25.34			
B8 SH-17: Bathinda - Kotshamir - Talwandi Sabo (Under Rehabilitation)								
Bathinda to Kilometre Stone 15	B8	SH	9.2	15	5.8	30.05	14.5	14.5
Kilometre Stone 15 to Talwandi Sabo	B8	SH	15	30.57	15.57	30.05	10	10
Talwandi Sabo	B8	SH	30.57	32.8	2.23	30.05	14	14
Talwandi Sabo upto intersection with S4	B8	SH	32.8	37.85	5.05	20.13	10	10
Subtotal:					28.65			
Total					203.68			
SH= State Highway, MDR = Major District Road, ODR = Other District Road								

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

The project road S1,S2,S3, S4, S5 and B8 is a combination of Sangrur, Bhawanigarh – Sunam – Bhikhi – Mansa – Kot Shamir and Bathinda section. The project districts are Sangrur, Mansa & Bhatinda districts in Punjab State. The neighbouring districts / states are Haryana & Rajasthan in the South, Muktsar district in the west, Patiala district in east & Moga, Ludhiana, Faridkot & Fatehgarh Sahib districts in north.

2.3 Methodology

The social assessment process generally commences with screening stage. At this stage, social analysis is made of the project area and steps are taken from the beginning in such a way that to the extent possible, adverse impacts are avoided / reduced at the design stage itself to make these roads people and environment friendly. Wherever avoidance / reduction of the adverse social impact is not possible, those affected should be compensated resettled and rehabilitated properly by adopting proper mitigation measures and the living condition of the people are improved. The key steps are:

Avoiding / reducing the adverse social impacts at the design stage;

Mitigating the unavoidable adverse impacts at planning, construction and implementation phase; and Compensating the affected people and common properties at replacement costs and by adopting appropriate rehabilitation and resettlement measures.

2.3.1 Steps in SIA/RAP Process

Screening process mainly consists of following types of activities:

2.3.1.1 Study of Background information

The project documents were studied to have a better understanding of the project objectives, components and scope. Laws and regulations enacted by Government of India and Punjab relevant to road construction and social safety were also studied.

2.3.1.2 Collection of Data from Secondary Sources

Data from secondary sources were collected on following aspects:

- Demographic profile of the area;
- Social profile of the area;
- Economic profile of the area; and
- Land use pattern

Table 2-2: Type of Information and Sources

Information	Source
Demography	Punjab District Census Handbook, Govt. Of India
Land use	Punjab District Census Handbook, Govt. Of India
Economic profile of the area	Census Govt. of Punjab
District Profile	Govt. of Punjab websites

2.3.1.3 Reconnaissance Survey of the Project Impact Zone

The study team paid visits extensively throughout the project corridor to identify, carry out a reconnaissance survey or rapid screening survey and to collect social features along the

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

road and other primary data collected by using structured and semi-structured questionnaires. The data about land use pattern, type of construction of the structures, number of structures, trade and economic activities along the road and community and religious characteristics are recorded through the primary survey.

The consultations were carried out with both individuals and groups during the screening survey involving local people, health workers, and administrators. Public consultation involved information dissemination i.e. informing the people about the details of the project and to invite their suggestion and comments. During consultation the issue regarding to HIV/AIDS have been discussed with truck drivers and local people like awareness about disease, medium of propagation, information, preventive measures, and use of contraceptives. The presence of infected person, line of treatment, measure precautions and presence of commercial sex worker in the area have been asked during the consultation.

2.3.1.4 Analysis of Data and Screening Exercise

The data collected through the above steps were compiled to develop the social scenario of the project area and the sensitive components within that. The full road length and COI were put under screening. The collected data were analysed, tabulated and summarised and accordingly social features of the project road are assessed. The analysis will indicate the feasibility of the project and will help in suggesting various socially viable options & also come out with the mitigation measures to make the project socio-economically acceptable.

2.4 Preliminary Social Assessment & Baseline Scenario

2.4.1 Settlement Section

The project shall involve only rehabilitation works. No improvement works are proposed. Thus there shall be no land acquisition and hence no physical displacement of families, loss of livelihood and impact on other resources. There are 49 settlements through which the project road passes and these are listed in Table-2.3

Table 2-3: Settlements along the Project Road

SI No	Project Area	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	B8	Remarks
1	Name of the District	Sangrur	Sangrur, Mansa and Bathinda	Mansa	Mansa, Bathinda	Barnala and Mansa	Mansa and Bathinda	
2	Settlements	4	23	1	7	7	7	
3	Road Length in Kms	11.30	106.130	7.29	24.97	25.34	28.65	

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

S1Sangrur-Sunam

The project road starts at 4-Legged junction at Adipur Km.0 of SH 46 It ends in NH-8 A extension at km 11.30Km of SH. The project road mainly passes through Plain terrain. The project road is generally straight with some sharp horizontal curves. Land use along the road varies from agriculture to barren/ agricultural land along the road. There are 4 villages/towns through which the project road passes are listed in Table-2.4

Name of Road :- Sangrur-Sunam		
Chainages		
From	To	Villages/Towns
0.000	2.000	Sangrur
7.900	8.000	Kular Khurd
9.800	9.900	Chatte Nakatee
10.900	11.300	Sunam

(Source: Feedback Survey March 2013)

Table 2.5 Villages/towns Bhawanigarh-Sunam-Bhikhi-Kotshamir

Chainages		Settlement
From	To	
8.740	10.040	Gharacho
14.140	14.240	Sanjuma
15.510	15.600	Mehla
21.040	21.240	Mard Khera
23.640	23.840	Bishanpura
24.600	28.700	Sunam
33.100	33.300	Sheron
38.600	38.800	Cheema
39.400	41.200	Cheema Mandi
47.300	47.500	Hamirgarh Dhaipi
54.600	56.400	Bhikhi
59.700	59.900	Kotra Kalan
65.500	65.700	Khiala Kalan
69.340	69.740	Thuthian Wali
72.940	73.090	Baini Bagha
76.440	76.940	Bhai Desa
77.640	77.840	Sukha Singhawala
84.440	86.240	Maur Mandi
91.440	92.240	Maisar Khanna
96.640	96.740	Ghaso Khana
102.440	102.740	Kotfatta Kotbara
108.840	109.740	Kotshamir

(Source: Feedback Survey March 2013)

S3 Barnala-Mansa

There are 1 villages/towns through which the project road passes are listed in Table-2.6

Name of Road :- S3 Barnala-Mansa		
Chainages		Villages/Towns
From	To	
119.640	126.930	Mansa

(Source: Feedback Survey March 2013)

S4 Mansa-Thalwandi Sabo

There are 7 villages/towns through which the project road passes are listed in Table-2.7

Name of Road :- S4 Mansa-Thalwandi		
Chainages		Villages/Towns
From	To	

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

0.000	0.370	Mansa
1.370	1.870	Ram Dittewala
3.070	4.370	Moosa
11.370	11.570	Akalia Talwandi
14.870	15.170	Banawali
18.370	19.570	Behniwal
23.770	23.970	Jaga Ram Tirath

(Source: Feedback Survey March 2013)

Dhanaula-Bhikhi S5-(ODR-14)

The project road starts at 4-Legged junction at Adipur Km.0 of SH 46 It ends in NH-8 A extension at km 38.100Km of SH. The project road mainly passes through Plain terrain. The project road is generally straight with some sharp horizontal curves. Land use along the road varies from agriculture to barren/ agricultural land along the road.

The 7 villages and towns through which the **Dhanaula-Bhikhi S5-(ODR-14)** project road passes are listed in Table – 2.8

Name of Road :- Dhanaula-Bhikhi S5-(ODR-14)		
Chainages		
From	To	Villages/Towns
6.300	6.400	Kaleke
9.300	9.700	Ashpal Kalan
11.100	12.200	Kot Duno
15.900	16.100	Pander
19.560	19.630	Matti
24.100	25.150	Samao
25.150	25.800	Bhikhi

(Source: Feedback Survey March 2013)

There are 7 villages/towns through which the project road passes are listed in Table-2.9

Name of Road :- Bathinda-Thalwandi Sabo B8		
Chainages		
From	To	Villages/Towns
9.200	9.700	Bathinda
11.570	11.600	Kartar Singhwala
14.800	16.800	Kotshamir
22.000	22.200	Jiwan Singhwala

Project Road: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

26.300	28.200	Bhagi Vadar
30.200	30.900	Talwandi Sabo
30.900	32.850	Talwandi Sabo

(Source: Feedback Survey March 2013)

2.4.2 Sensitive Receptors

There are a total of 29 educational institutes (1 college, 1 institute, 1 polytechnic, 1 medical college, 2 Girls colleges, 22 schools & 1 school & college complex) along the project corridor. There are 6 health centre / hospital along the project road. These receptors are outside the ROW

Figure 0-1: Photographs of Sensitive Receptors



2.4.3 Cultural / Religious resources

There are no archaeological heritage, local built heritage and art forms along the project road. There are 10 temples, 8 Gurudwara & 5 mazar / tomb / Samadhi, 4 Radha Soami Satsang Beas properties & 1 Cremation ghat along the project road. All the *Cultural / Religious resources are away from the corridor. But there is no direct affect of the project.*

Table: 2.10- Cultural / Religious resources

SI No	Religious places	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	B8	Remarks
1	Temples	1	10	-	-	3	-	
2	Gurudwara	-	8	-	-	5	-	
3	Mazar / tomb / Samadhi	-	5	-	-	2	-	
4	Radha Soami Satsang Beas properties	-	4	-	-	-	-	
5	Cremation ghat	-	1	-	-	-	-	

Figure 0-2: Photographs of Cultural / Religious Resources



Project Road: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8



There are a number of squatters mainly in the urban / settlement sections. These squatters are mainly fruit & vegetable sellers who sell their wares on mobile vending carts. Figure 0-3: Squatters along project road.



Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8



Encroachers at Bhikhi-Dhanaula





Project Road: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

A sample socio economic inventory for the entire project stretch was carried out. Table 2.4 gives the details of structures along the project road. There are 252 squatters/kiosks/encroachers more details are given in the **Annexure-A**

All the squatters are mainly made up of wooden strip, metal sheets and covered with plastic paper. Present condition of the Squatters is in temporary state.

2.4.4 Project Affected Families

There are a total of 252 project-affected families and there are affected persons are 1015 out of 525 males and 490 are females.

Table: 2.11 Socio-economic profile of the Project Affected Families of the non-titleholders

SI No	Project Affected Families (PAFs)	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	B8	Remarks
1	Nuclear	NA	131	11	12	43	20	
2	Joint	NA	18	3	2	8	4	
3	Male	NA	149	14	14	51	24	
4	Illiterate	NA	67	5	9	0	16	
5	1 to 5 class	NA	21	2	1	2	6	
6	6 to 10	NA	55	4	4	30	4	
7	11 and above	NA	6	2	-	19	-	
8	Married	NA	127	14	14	50	24	
9	Unmarried	NA	22	0	0	1	0	
10	Commercial (petty business)	NA	149	14	14	51	24	
11	RsLessthan-2000	NA	32	2	6	9	16	
12	3001-5000	NA	78	12	6	30	8	

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

13	5001-10000	NA	29	0	2	9	-	
14	10001 and above	NA	10	0	-	3	-	

Source: Feedback infrastructure survey (2013)

2.4.5 Land Acquisition

Based on the survey conducted and information on ROW available and there will not be any land acquisition

2.5 Screening Potential Impacts

This section identifies and assesses the probable impacts on different social issues due to the proposed development. After studying the existing scenario, reviewing the process and related statutory norms, the major impacts can be identified and shall be mitigated in the forthcoming phases. Most of the impacts though shall be perceived during construction and operation phase. Social mapping exercise done to know the PAFs on the corridors—see annexures-SM1, SM2, SM3, SM4, SM5 and SM6

2.5.1 Residential Houses

The project not requires the demolition of residential houses and commercial properties only squatters/kiosks/encroachers.

2.5.2 Public Infrastructure

Construction of road would entail shifting of public infrastructure electric poles/transformers etc. These will be relocated at new sites as per the community's requirement, subject to allotment of land by authorities before actual demolition begins.

2.5.3 Loss of Income

Squatters shall lose income opportunity. However, this will be a permanent setback, unless provided with adequate compensation amount and / or training facilities for new trades with sufficient seed capital.

2.5.4 Increase in Employment Opportunities

Commencement of road project will benefit the community through generation of direct and indirect employment within the project areas due to construction activity, minor repairs and maintenance works. The project will require a good number of unskilled workers and they can form a cooperative, which will supply labourers to contractors whenever required. Up gradation of roads and community development programs in the project plan will benefit the communities at large.

2.6 Potential Adverse Impact

During the initial social assessment the likely impacts / losses were recorded and the data was analyzed to identify the congested areas and the stretches requiring special R&R

considerations. The areas are identified as critical and have been shown in the annexure-A for detailed.

2.7 Improvement Proposal

The proposed road improvement consists of two laning of single and intermediate lane with paved shoulder. The proposed widening is being done mostly along the existing road with minor deviations at sharp curves. The improvement proposal envisages improvement of geometry at sharp curves, raising of submerged stretches and provision of drains along the entire stretches but there is no land acquisition. Resettlement planning has been done in close coordination with technical and environmental team to maintain uniformity and coherence in the project related decisions.

2.8 2.4 Minimizing Resettlement

In order to minimize R&R issues it was decided to confine the Corridor of Impact (CoI) to 16-20 meters particularly in places with contiguous built up areas. Because of the efforts made, acquisition of area of structures in built up areas has been reduced.

Table 2.12 Type of structures on the corridor

SI No	Type of structures	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	B8	Remarks
1	Squatters/Koisks	NA	149	14	14	NA	24	
2	Encroachers	NA	-	-	-	51	-	
3	Commercial	NA	149	14	14	51	24	
4	Katchha	NA	137	10	14	0	24	
5	Pucca	NA	12	4	0	51	-	

Source: Primary survey Feedback Infrastructure (2013)

However, a tentative account of affected properties according to broad categories is given in the following section. The affected properties (tin shops, four wheel carters, bullock carters & petty business). The potentially affected properties could be about 252, the distribution of which is given in **Table 2.12**

There are 79 Vulnerable Affected families lies inthe corridor out of 4 Mochis and 75 BPLs . As per PB R&R policy says the income level upto 24,000 per annum considered as a BPL and are given in the table 2.13

Table 2.13: Vulnerable Affected Families

SI No	Type of Families	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	B8	Remarks
1	SCs	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 Mochis are at S2
2	Below Poverty Line (BPL) Income less than 24000/- annually	NA	32	12	6	9	16	
3	Women Headed Families	-	-	-	-	-		

3 RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Punjab recognizes the need to address involuntary displacement of people and their properties that would result during the implementation stage of this project. Thus the resettlement and rehabilitation of affected persons under PSRSP would be necessary. The State Government has framed this Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy in accordance with existing Kandi Watershed R&R Policy, National Policy on R&R for Project Affected Families 2007 (NPR&R) and the World Bank guideline on involuntary resettlement.

The different Acts that are relevant in the context of PSRSP are:

- (a) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (as amended in 1984)
- (b) The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887
- (c) The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
- (d) The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967
- (e) The Punjab Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1973
- (f) The Punjab Religious Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1997
- (g) Environmental guidelines for rail, road and Highway projects, MoEF, 1989

3.2 R&R POLICY OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of this R&R Policy are as follows:

- (a) To minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) To plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (PAFs), including special needs of vulnerable sections;
- (c) To assist affected persons in maintaining/restoring their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels.
- (d) To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Implementing Authority (Acquiring Body) and PAFs through mutual cooperation and regular interaction;
- (e) To ensure that the affected persons are meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation stages of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make this policy more participatory in nature and broad based in its scope.

3.3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

3.3.1 Terms.

- (a) **Contract farming (Theka):** In contract farming, land is usually leased out for the purpose of cultivation by the owner to a contract farmer for a period of one year. The contract farmer bears the cost of all inputs and takes away the crop while the owner gets a fixed fee or rental (Theka), which is commonly payable in cash or else in kind.

- (b) **Notification:** Refers to the Government Notification that is required to be published in the Official Gazette to acquire private land for the purpose of the project.
- (c) **Gram Panchayat:** A constitutionally elected local self-government body at the village-level.
- (d) **Sarpanch:** Refers to the elected Head of a Gram Panchayat
- (e) **Project Authority:** Refers to the Competent Authority in which the overall control and superintendence of the execution of the project vests (PRBDB in the context of this project).
- (f) **Pucca structure:** Refers to buildings and structures whose walls and roofs are made of durable materials. The materials of walls can be from among burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roofs can be made of Reinforced Cement Concrete or reinforced brick concrete.
- (g) **Kutchha structure:** Refers to those buildings and structures whose walls and roofs are made of materials that have to be replaced frequently. The walls may be made of materials such as grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood. The roofs may be made of materials such as grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.
- (h) **Right of Way (RoW):** Refers to land acquired by or belonging to the Government or to a local body or Statutory Authority for the purpose of maintaining public utilities along roads.
- (i) **Sharecropping (Batai):** Land is usually leased out for one year in sharecropping by the owner to another farmer on Batai for the purpose of joint cultivation. The sharecropper usually takes away half the crop produced during the contract period.

3.3.2 Definitions

- a. **Affected zone:** Refers to the area of a village or locality under a project for which land will be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (as amended in 1984) or any other Act in force through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government or for which land belonging to the Government will be cleared from obstructions.
- b. **Agricultural land:** Denotes land used or capable of being used for the purpose of
- c. **agriculture or horticulture**, including cultivation of medicinal herbs and plants;
- d. **dairy farming**, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock; raising of crops, grass or garden produce and land used for the grazing of cattle.
- e. **BPL Family:** Below Poverty Line Families shall be identified by using the definition of Planning Commission as adopted by Government of Punjab and keeping the threshold income levels 20% higher than those specified therein. For clarity BPL income limit shall be Rs. 24,000 for this project (i.e. Rs. 20,000 as BPL for 2005-06 + 20% thereof).
- f. **Corridor of Impact:** Refers to the minimum width of land required for the construction/improvement of roads, including road embankments, roadside facilities and features such as service roads, drains, footpaths, utility ducts and lines, fences, green belts, safety zones, working spaces etc. .
- g. **Cut-off date:** Refers to the date prior to which the affected family/person was in possession of the immovable or movable property or a source of livelihood

- within the affected zone. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date is the date on which the census of affected zone begins or the date on which Notification is issued under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, whichever is earlier. The cut-off date for land acquisition purpose is the date on which Notification is issued under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 to the titleholder.
- h. **Displaced family (DF):** Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been displaced from such land including plot in the abadi or other property.
 - i. **Entitled Person (EP):** A person, who is adversely impacted by the project and is thus entitled to some kind of assistance as per the project entitlement framework.
 - j. **Family:** A family consists of a person, his or her spouse, unmarried sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood
 - k. **Landowner:** A person who is an allottee or a grantee of any land under any scheme of the Government under which such allotment or grant is to mature into ownership, or who has permanent rights and interest in land.
 - l. **Marginal farmer:** Refers to a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding not more than one hectare or irrigated land holding not more than half hectare.
 - m. **Non-titleholder:** Affected persons/families with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include tenants, encroachers, squatters, kiosk operators etc.
 - n. **Project:** Refers to the Punjab State Road Sector Project.
 - o. **Project Affected Family/Person (PAF/PAP):** PAF/PAP means a family/person whose place of residence or other properties or sources of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land or by clearing the ROW from obstructions for purpose of the project and who has been residing or practising any trade, occupation or vocation in the affected zone preceding the cut-off date. PAP is either Title holder or Non - Title holder.
 - p. **Residual Plot:** Refers to part(s) of land plots left with the Project Affected Family, which have not been acquired for the project and which measure less than 1000 sq.m for industrial plot, 1 acre for agriculture plot, 35 sqm for homestead and 15 sq.m. for commercial plot .
 - q. **Small farmer:** Refers to a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to two hectares but more than one hectare or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare but more than half a hectare.
 - r. **Tenant:** Indicates a Non - Titleholder who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be liable to pay rent for that land to that other person and includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of such person but does not include a mortgagee of the rights of a landowner, or a person to whom holding has been transferred or an estate or holding has been let infarm (under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967) for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it.

- s. **Titleholder:** A PAP who has legal title to land, structures and other assets in the affected zone.
- t. **Vulnerable Group:** Includes Affected Persons who are Scheduled Caste families, small and marginal farmers; families headed by women, disabled or handicapped persons, orphans, destitute and BPL families. Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become small/marginal farmers. For such cases, total land holding of the landowner in the r State will be considered.
- u. **Wage Earner:** Wage earner are those livelihood is affected due to the displacement of the employer.
- v. **Replacement Cost :** Replacement cost is the cost of purchasing comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person in lieu of the acquired land and other amenities, buildings etc. The compensation awarded for the acquired land and other amenities, buildings, etc. should be adequate to enable purchase of comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person. Wherever compensation is not adequate enough to buy replacement lands/ buildings, the project authority shall provide other assistance to overcome the shortfall.

3.4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PRINCIPLES

The Resettlement & Rehabilitation policy is based on the principle that the affected persons are not worse-off on account of the project than they were before. This approach to frame the R&R Policy ensures greater acceptability of the project to the people and is expected to facilitate its effective implementation.

3.4.1 General Principles

- a. Project Affected persons/families will be categorized as (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders. The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- b. The negative impact on persons affected by the project would be avoided or minimized.
- c. Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted in regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable Groups will be identified and assisted to improve their standard of living.
- d. All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementing the project.
- e. The PAPs will receive compensation for lost assets at replacement cost and the compensation will be available prior to the taking over of assets.
- f. Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the entitlement matrix. PAFs will be surveyed / enumerated as of the cut – off date. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.

- g. Appropriate grievance redressal mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- h. All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.

3.4.2 Minimization of adverse impacts

- (a) The COI approach will be adopted for both rehabilitation and upgradation of project roads. This means structures/assets falling outside the COI may be left undisturbed/unaffected. This will minimise impact particularly in the case of upgrading within the existing ROW. All social impacts outside COI and within the revised RoW will be mitigated in accordance with this policy, if necessary, during the lifetime of the project.
- (b) All possible alternatives are to be explored in order to minimize adverse impact and displacement.
- (c) The following measures that will be taken to prevent encroachments after cut-off date are:
 - Video recording of all impacts within ROW as of cut-off date in the project roads;
 - The Executive Engineer in the PWD shall be responsible for identification, reporting and initiation of action for eviction of squatters and encroachers that occur after the cut-off date under prevailing and existing law in road under his jurisdiction. He shall monitor it on monthly basis and report to SE and PD. A simple monitoring format shall be adopted which would broadly contain location of new encroachment/squatters, date of identification, type of structure erected, name of encroacher/squatter, local person/migrant, action taken, further action required, change in status of already existing encroachment/ squatters.
 - The Forest Department is responsible for social forestry in PWD land, which under section 29 of the Indian Forest Act of 1929 is protected forest. The Forest guard of concerned road stretch shall be responsible for identification, reporting and taking eviction action under prevailing law of encroachment/squatters in the Government land under forest plantation. This monitoring shall be done on monthly basis in a similar format as mentioned above shall be submitted by District Forest Officer to conservator of Forest and PD.
 - The monitoring reports from the concerned PWD and Forest Department shall be sent to PRBDB. The XEN / DFO shall take action under law and ensure that cases are concluded expeditiously to remove encroachments within a week with assistance of DM and District Police as per law.

3.5 Entitlements

- (a) The cut-off date for entitlement is the date (i) (for Titleholders) which notification is issued U/s 4 of LA Act modified in 1984 (ii) (For Non – Titleholders) the date on which census and socioeconomic surveys of PAPs begin.
- (b) Eligibility of different categories of PAFs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix.
- (c) If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAPs will be

considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the affected persons will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with this policy's provisions.

- (d) A PAP who could not be enumerated during census and socio-economic surveys but has reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut-off date shall be included in the list of PAPs after proper verification by the competent authority with grievance redressal mechanism.
- (e) Titleholders would be eligible for compensation as well as assistance.
- (f) Non-Titleholders will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them. However, they will receive compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as structures, wells etc. in addition to assistance.
- (g) PAFs belonging to vulnerable groups will be entitled for additional assistance;
- (h) Project Affected Persons will be permitted to dismantle their structure at their own cost and in, the first instance to take away the dismantled materials free of cost. This will be in addition to compensation for structures paid to them. **The detailed Entitlement Matrix for the project is presented in the Annexure-C**

3.6 Land Acquisition

Land needed for the project shall be acquired by direct negotiation as per Government procedure as outlined in this policy framework. However, record of all those cases where negotiations have failed and reasons for failure of negotiations shall be maintained for future reference.

- (a) The Emergency Clause of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 contained in Section 17 thereof, shall not be invoked for land acquired for this project.
- (b) A time period of 45 days would be available for carrying out negotiations with the landowners.
- (c) The negotiations shall begin by offering a minimum of 1.5 times of the registered value or stamp duty value/circle rate (whichever is higher) in order to make the propositions financially attractive to the landowners (sellers). If the registered value/stamp duty or circle rates are more than a year old at time of negotiations, 10% per annum will be added to bring the rates to current levels. Such PAFs shall be entitled to 30% solatium. Those PAFs losing land shall be eligible for additional assistance equivalent to registration cost of land lost and expenditure incurred on paper work during the purchase of the land. The current cost is 9% (stamp duty - 6% + development charge -3% up to a distance of 5 km in municipal limits) plus 1% registration charge for males and 8% (stamp duty - 5% + development charge -3% up to a distance of 5 km in municipal limits) plus 1% registration charge for females.
- (d) A maximum of 4 rounds of negotiations may be conducted with the landowners. Normally, no more than 3 rounds of negotiation should be required.
- (e) After every round of negotiation, record would be sent to the Head Office for information.
- (f) The negotiations shall be conducted village-wise, involving groups in order to maintain transparency.

- (g) If land acquisition by negotiation is finalized, the entire negotiated amount will be paid in a single instalment within three months of negotiations Interest @ 9% will be paid for any delays in the payment of compensation beyond three months.
- (h) Entitled person has an option to surrender residual plot to project authority and be compensated as per provisions of the policy.
- (i) All land measurements shall be based on the latest revenue map of the concerned village.

3.7 Compensation Assistance

- (a) If land is acquired through negotiation, then the negotiated amount will be the replacement cost.
- (b) If land is acquired under the other provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 replacement value of land will be the rate fixed by Divisional Commissioner (DC) based on the recommendation of DLPFC subject to it not being lower than price recommended by DLPFC or the minimum price for negotiations.
- (c) Replacement cost for structures acquired will be paid as per the latest Common Schedule of Rate (CSR) of Punjab without depreciation. In case the structure is partly acquired, then cost to maintain the viability and safety of the remaining part of structure shall be taken into consideration while estimating the replacement cost.
- (d) Titleholders will be eligible for both compensation and assistance.
- (e) Absentee property owners (titleholders) will be eligible for compensation only.
- (f) Non-titleholders will also be eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of assets such as structures, wells etc. They will not be eligible for land compensation.
- (g) Additional support shall be provided to vulnerable groups in restoring their livelihood.
- (h) A minimum of 4 months or normal harvest time notice shall be given for harvesting of standing crops, failing which damages for standing crops shall be paid.
- (i) PAFs losing their sources of livelihood shall be eligible for training to upgrade their skills (one person per affected family).
- (j) PAFs losing their place of residence/business or both shall be eligible for shifting allowance.
- (k) PAFs shall be eligible for transitional allowance.
- (l) Compensation and assistance will be paid before taking possession of the acquired/purchased land and properties.
- (m) Civil works will start only after the compensation and/or assistance has been paid to the PAFs.

3.8 Implementation Arrangements

To implement RAP, the Project Authority will hire the services of Non-Government Organisation through standard bidding process. Detailed ToR for hiring the services of the NGO will be prepared by the DPR consultants. The NGO will directly interact with Assistant R&R Officer and report to the Head of CMU as well as District Road Committee of the area.

The PRBDB Head Office will deal with financial matters related to services of the NGO. Broad roles and responsibilities of NGO would be as :

- (a) The NGO will be the main link between the Project Authority and affected person/family,
- (b) Undertake public information campaign along with ARRO at the commencement of the RAP,
- (c) Responsible for verification of PAFs as prepared by the DPR consultant,
- (d) Develop rapport with PAFs,
- (e) Distribute pamphlets of R&R Policy to PAFs, Panchayat Raj Institutions, and concerned Govt. Offices etc.
- (f) Inclusion of PAFs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey and certification from Assistant R&R Officer,
- (g) Prepare format for making identity cards for PAFs and approval from the Head Office,
- (h) Preparation and distribution of photo identity cards to the PAFs,
- (i) Preparation of micro-plan for each PAF,
- (j) Submission of micro-plan to CMU for endorsement from DRC,
- (k) Pursue approval of micro-plan from Project Authority at the Head Office,
- (l) Organize consultations at regular interval with PAFs with regard to resettlement and
(a) rehabilitation,
- (m) Organize training program for skill up gradation for the PAFs
- (n) Assist PAFs and Implementing Authority in all matters related to compensation and R&R,
- (o) Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAFs (for compensation and assistance) to bring in their cases to respective committees such as GRC and DRC,
- (p) Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAFs,
- (q) Co-ordinate with ARRO to implement R&R activities.
- (r) Responsible for valuation/estimation of replacement value of affected properties and assets through certified engineer/planner.
- (s) Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAFs to make informed choice,
- (t) Consultations with PAFs regarding the choice of resettlement (i.e. self or assisted), development of resettlement site, participation of women, etc.
- (u) Identify training needs of PAFs for income generation and institutions for imparting training,
- (v) Consultations with local people and Panchayat Raj Institutions with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs as well as availability of new facilities under the project,
- (w) Participate in various meetings, and
- (x) Submit monthly progress report to CMU, etc Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

With the aim to settle as many disputes as possible through consultations, GRCs will be constituted under the PSRSP. There will be one GRC for each CMU. The GRC shall constitute a maximum of four members and shall be headed by a retired Judge not below the rank of Additional District & Session Judge. Other members of GRC shall include a retired

revenue officer not below the rank of Sub Divisional Magistrate, a retired PWD engineer not below the rank of Executive Engineer and a representative of NGO. The NGO contracted by the project will help PAF in bringing out their cases before the GRC for redressal. In the event of a grievance being filed against the NGO contracted by the project, the representative of NGO shall dissociate himself from the GRC proceedings relating to that case. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but it may meet more frequently if the situation so demands. A time period of 60 days will be available for redressing the grievance of PAP. However, the decision of the GRC will not be binding for PAP to take recourse to the civil court if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- (a) Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to land and property acquisition.
- (b) If required, the GRC would undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority, other govt. and non-government agencies, etc.
- (c) Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 60 days to resolve the grievance.
- (d) Inform aggrieved parties through the NGO or any other suitable mean about the development of their case and their decision to Project Authority and aggrieved party as well.
- (e) District Roads Committees (DRC)

The DRC is already in existence in Punjab vide Department Memo No. 22/101/82-B&RII (1)/4152 dated 18.12.1986 and Memo No. 22/101/82-B&RII (1)/87/1505 dated 1st. April 1987 and their functions were indicated with Dy. Commissioners as Chairman, District Development and Panchayat Officer, Member Secretary. It was restructured vide Memo No. 31/42/95-B&R1 (7)/2273 dated 16 May 1995 keeping in view the proper monitoring of the progress of repair works of link roads, constructed through the funds of Marketing Committees/Marketing Boards. The present DRC comprises the following:

- (i) Minister –in-charge of the District Chairman
 - (ii) 2nd Minister-in-charge of the District Vice-Chairman
 - (iii) Deputy Commissioner Member
 - (iv) Executive Engineer, P.W.D (B&R) in-charge of the Rural Works of the District Member
 - (v) Executive Engineer, in-charge of the District in Punjab Mandi Board Member
 - (vi) Additional Dy. Commissioner (Development) Member Secretary
 - (vii) Chairman of Zila Parishad Member
 - (viii) All M.L.A's/M.P's/Ministers belonging to the District (who may either attend personally or through their previously nominated representatives) Members
- The members at Sl. No. (i) to (VI) constitute 'Core Group' of the Committee.

The Project Authority (PRBDB) will take the services of the DRC for effective implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. NGO contracted by PRBDB shall report to DRC of the area for this purpose. The Committee would perform its original responsibilities as stated in the Memo and some additional broad responsibilities include: (i) Land acquisition process and (ii) Resettlement and rehabilitation measures. The DRC will normally meet once in a month and

may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands. Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

CSC for up gradation contract package will be hired by the Project Authority. In addition to construction supervision, the CSC will monitor the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan. This will be done for each activity and against the corresponding time frame. In the event of delay of implementation of any activity the CSC would bring it to the notice of the Project Authority and suggest corrective measures. The CSC shall submit monthly monitoring report for one year and subsequently quarterly monitoring reports for the remaining period of the project to the Head Office. The CSC will have one Resettlement and Rehabilitation expert in its team for monitoring the implementation of RAP. The key role of CSC is certifying that a particular stretch of road is ready for handing over from the land acquisition and resettlement point of view to the contractors. In case of rehabilitation contract package, monitoring of implementation of RAP will be performed by the CMU itself. The Assistant R&R Officer in the CMU will be responsible for monitoring and submission of monthly and quarterly reports to the Head Office. External Evaluation Agency

For evaluation of the project, an independent external agency will be hired through standard bidding process by the Project Implementing Authority to carry out the evaluation CMU-wise. The evaluation would be carried out twice during the project period i.e., mid-term and end term.

3.9 Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

Government of India and World Bank Requirements Regarding Displacement

Government of India (GOI) has formulated a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 with the following objectives:

- (a) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (c) to ensure special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of the society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (d) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (e) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (f) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

The World Bank's Operational Directive (OD) 4.30 (June 1990), which remained the Bank's policy statement on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) was replaced by the combined

Operational Policy (OP) and Bank Procedure (BP) 4.12 (December 2001). This applies to all projects for which a Project Concept Review took place on or after January 1, 2002.

The important clauses of the World Bank Policy in preparation of resettlement plan and policy framework includes the following:

- (a) Ensure that the displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (b) Consult on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- (c) Prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets;
- (d) Provide assistance and allowances;
- (e) Provide equivalent productive assets for the loss of residential house, agricultural land
- (f) Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration);
- (g) Provide land related development assistance (credit facilities, training and job opportunities);
- (h) Preference should be given to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based;
- (i) Cash compensation level should be sufficient to replace the lost land and assets at full replacement cost in local markets;
- (j) Eligibility of Benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognised under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognisable legal right to the land they are occupying;
- (k) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc;
- (l) The displaced persons and their communities will be provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.
- (m) Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for the affected groups.

Both the National Policy and the World Bank guidelines on rehabilitation and resettlement aim to see that involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized, where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs, and where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources shall be assisted in improving or at a minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.

3.10 Broad Principles

The broad principles of the R&R are as below:

- The negative impact on persons affected by the project would be avoided or

minimized.

- Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improving their standard of living.
- All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation is being ensured in planning and implementation of the project.
- Before taking possession of the acquired lands and properties, compensation and R&R assistance will be made in accordance with this policy.
- There would be no / or minimum adverse social, economic and environmental effects of displacement on the host communities and specific measures would be provided in the Resettlement Plan.
- Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the entitlement matrix. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included.
- All consultations with APs will be documented. Summary results are appended to the RP. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works, and
- The Resettlement Plan includes a fully itemized budget and an implementation schedule linked to the civil works contract.

3.11 National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation 2007 (NPRR-2007)

The National Policy on the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families will be in the form of broad guidelines and executive instructions for guidance of all concerned and will be applicable to Projects displacing 500 families or more enmasse in plain areas and 250 families enmasse in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. It is expected that the appropriate Government and Administrator for R&R shall implement this Policy in letter and spirit in order to ensure that the benefits envisaged under the Policy reaches the Project Affected Families, especially resource poor sections including SCs / STs.

The rehabilitation grants and other monetary benefits proposed in the Policy would be minimum and applicable to all project affected families whether belonging to BPL or non-BPL families. States, where R&R packages are higher than proposed in the Policy, are free to adopt their own packages.

The objectives of the Policy are as follows: -

- To minimise displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives

- To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of tribal and vulnerable sections
- To provide better standard of living to PAFs and
- To facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and PAFs through mutual cooperation

The policy says that 'in case of projects relating to Railway Lines, Highways, Transmission Lines and laying pipelines wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending over several kilometres is being acquired, the Project Affected Families will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000/- per family, and no other Resettlement & Rehabilitation benefits shall be available to them.

3.11.1 Land Acquisition Act, 1894

In India, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement assistance for project-affected people are governed by the Land Acquisition Act (1894), which has been amended from time to time. The Act covers only legal titleholders and provides for (i) market value of the land; (ii) additional amount for trees, crops, houses or other immovable property; (iii) damage due to severing of land, residence, place of business. Followings are the limitations of the LA Act:

- The Act does not include compensation for non-titleholders;
- It provides compensation for acquired properties and structures only;
- It does not recognize loss of income due to the acquisition of commercial establishments and agricultural land;
- It does not provide economic rehabilitation to vulnerable categories.

4 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

4.1 Introduction

Public Consultation was done using various tools including, interviews with government officials and questionnaire-based information with stakeholders etc. A reconnaissance survey was carried out informally drawing people into dialogue to obtain an overview of likely impacts and concerns of the community. These informal discussion and consultations were held at several locations along the project road alignment, covering settlements close to proposed alignment, thus covering the general public & property owners on the proposed ROW.

A checklist of questions was kept ready and responses were elicited from people and guidelines were issued to field assistants for the purpose. The questions were kept simple for people to comprehend and notes were made for the responses and viewpoints presented by the people. Details of PCM are **Annexure-B**

Table-4.1 Conducted Public Consultation meetings

SI No	Public Consultation Meetings	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	B8	Remarks
1	Number of PCMs	1	5	1	1	1	1	
2	Number of Participants	60	120	12	15	20	25	Please see Annexure
3	Issues	<i>People's perceptions about the project HIV/AIDs awareness As part of the project preparation, to ensure that the community support is obtained and the project supports the felt needs of the people;</i>	Villagers requesting the curve improvement to avoid number accidents accrued at this chainage 9.000 km . The cure improvement will be developed on LHS. But in the LHS a pond is there and few squatters , but the villagers agree to provide all necessary land etc.	People's perceptions about the project and how the effects of the project should be mitigated; Better access to the facilities Organised market facilities Increased customer services Less travel time	<i>People's perceptions about the project and how the effects of the project should be mitigated ; and HIV/AIDs awareness As part of the project preparation, to ensure that the community support is obtained and the project supports the felt needs of the people;</i>	<i>People's perceptions about the project and how the effects of the project should be mitigated; and Develop and keep open lines of communications between the local communities and the project authorities. As part of the project preparation, to ensure that the community support is obtained and the project supports the felt needs of the people;</i>	<i>People's perceptions about the project and how the effects of the project should be mitigated; and Develop and keep open lines of communications between the local communities and the project authorities. As part of the project preparation, to ensure that the community support is obtained and the project supports the felt needs of the people;</i>	

Note: More details see Annexure-PCM

As part of the project preparation, to ensure that the community support is obtained and the project supports the felt needs of the people; public consultations are carried out as an integral component. A continuous involvement of the stakeholders and the affected community are thus obtained. The feedback on the consultation sessions leads to substantial inputs into the project preparation – including influencing the design part.

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8



Social Expert conducted Public Consultation Meetings held in 08 April 2013 at Gherachou Villagers

During the Public consultation meetings the villagers requesting the curve improvement to avoid number accidents accrued at this chainage 9.000 km . The cure improvement will be developed on LHS. But in the LHS a pond is there and few squatters, but the villagers agree to provide all necessary land etc.



Social Expert conducted Public Consultation Meetings held in 08 April 2013 at Cheema Mandi attended by Municipal officers and PAFs

The primary long-term responsibility of the PWD will involve a continued dialogue with the PAPs to assess whether the resettlement plan has been successful and, if not the ways in which conflicts may be resolved.



Gherochoon Curve Improvement on LHS Pond



After the approval of RAP, PWD will prepare details explaining the categories of entitlements for all PAPs. Public consultation sessions will be held with the PAP in the project area to explain the various project provisions and any other clarifications that the PAPs and the

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

villagers might have. Where needed, changes will be incorporated in the RAP. These sessions will include:

- Details about specific entitlement;
- Schedule of resettlement-related activities;
- Grievance and appeal redressal mechanism.



Social Expert conducted Public Consultation Meeting at Bhikhi on 09 April, 2013 attended by President of Municipal Office and PAFs

- Improving project profitability by reducing delays and cost escalations during the project implementation;
- Providing opportunities to educate and inform the PAPs;

- Allowing the PAPs to make considered decisions which may effect and allow for changes in the project design;
- Reducing tensions between the PAPs and the relevant authorities ;
- Maximizing opportunities through resettlement and rehabilitation;
- People’s perceptions about the project and how the effects of the project should be mitigated; and Develop and keep open lines of communications between the local communities and the project authorities. As part of the project preparation, to ensure that the community support is obtained and the project supports the felt needs of the people; public consultations are carried out as an integral component. A continuous involvement of the stakeholders and the affected community are thus obtained. The feedback on the consultation sessions leads to substantial inputs into the project preparation.

Figure: Meeting at OPRC office Sangrur with Client



Figure 1-5 Various Stakeholders Meetings conducted Municipal Officers of Bhikhi and Cheema Mandi



Consultation involves soliciting people’s views on proposed actions and engaging them in a dialogue. It is a two-way information flow, from project authorities to people and, from people to project authorities. While decision making authority would be retained by the project authority, interaction with people and eliciting feedback allows affected populations to

influence the decision making process by raising issues that should be considered in designing, mitigation, monitoring and management plans and the analysis of alternatives.

4.2 Objectives

The main objective of the consultation process is to minimise negative impacts of the project and to maximise the benefits from the project to the local populace. The objectives of public consultation as part of this project are:

- Promote public awareness and improve understanding of the potential impacts of proposed projects
- Identify alternative sites or designs, and mitigation measures
- Solicit the views of affected communities / individuals on environmental and social problems
- Improve environmental and social soundness
- Clarify values and trade-offs associated with the different alternatives
- Identify contentious local issues which might jeopardise the implementation of the project and
- Create accountability and sense of local ownership during project implementation.

Figure 4-1: Consultations with vendors



4.3 Identification of issues

Based on the community consultation the key social issues identified were:

- Employment opportunity during civil works
- Health issues, such as water borne diseases, HIV & STD
- Safety issues
- Impact on property and land acquisition
- Resettlement Options

The consultation programme has been undertaken for Social screening process summaries the location of the meeting held with individuals major issues raised at roadside meetings.



Social Expert Discussing with site engineers

Many people were very positive about the project and during the discussions, many benefits were identified.

- Better access to the facilities
- Organised market facilities
- Increased customers
- Less travel time
- The people were insisting that proper compensation has to be offered in case of relocation and prefer to relocate in their existing neighbourhood.
- Some of the individuals asked whether the project has the provision for more bus stops.

4.4 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

Most of the mitigation measures can be incorporated as good engineering practice during the design phase itself thus ensuring the mainstreaming of environmental concerns early in the project. Adherence to design drawing and specifications will reduce; to within acceptable levels, the adverse impacts during construction.

General Mitigation Measures

- Ambulance service to transport serious cases to district hospital in case of accidents

4.4.1 Land Acquisition- Mitigation Measures

- No land acquisition is proposed

4.4.2 Safety

The project design shall take care of safety measures for road users. Safety of pedestrians as well as of the vehicles plying on the road shall be given highest importance and adequate measures shall be incorporated in the design of the alignment. Beside the divided

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

carriageway designed for the project, service roads are also proposed. Signboards indicating construction sites on the road and flags shall be erected. All the signboards giving caution, barricades for diverting the traffic shall be as per IRC specifications.



Consultation meetings at Sunam with Truck owners/drivers

4.5 FOLLOW UP CONSULTATION PROGRAMME

The follow up consultation process is to be conducted by the social NGO (appointed by the PBSRP) with the objective of involving the stakeholders in every stage of project implementation. It involves two components viz, information disclosure and continuous consultation with the PAPs and roadside communities, where appropriate.

Information Disclosure the SIA documents will be disclosed at each of the project-affected villages, for the benefit of the interested community and the stakeholders. The reports would be kept at a community place so that it is accessible to all the villagers.

Table – 4.2: Addressal of General Issues and Concerns under the Project

Issue/Concern	Addressal under the project
Loss of Livelihood and income restoration option	The PAPs will be compensated as per PB R&R policy, Government of Punjab
Road Safety	Adequate number of overpasses under passes, pedestrian crossings, ROBs, etc. are planned. Besides, there will be geometric improvements at many places, which are prone to accidents. Adequate safely signages are planned all along the project road.
Land acquisition and Mode of compensation	In this project there are no land acquisition. In general, there will be acquisition of land for a 30 m ROW for the project road, but at certain places, such as junction, sharp curves etc. additional land intake would result in up to 30m wide ROW. The land will be acquired to accommodate slope. The acquisition will be of mainly private land and compensation will be paid as per R&R policy of PB
Loss of structures	Compensatory would be done as per the directives of the PBRR policy
Impact on health	Further study has been suggested on the impact of highways on roadside community's health. Results of testing for ambient air and water quality showed that the pollution levels are well within the prescribed limits prescribed by central pollution control board. Plantation has also been proposed to screen emissions from the traffic reaching the settlement areas.



Consultation meetings at Sunam with Truck owners/drivers





Consultation meetings at Sunam with Truck owners/drivers

4.6 KEY FINDINGS OF THE CONSULTATION

Major findings related to key issues such as general perception about the project, suggestions to mitigate hardships resulting from dislocation and loss of livelihood are presented below:

- It was observed that people are not only aware of the project but also welcomed the project in general. However, some PAPs have shown their concern due to loss of their livelihood.
- The PAPs are very much concerned about the mode of compensation.
- People want that their views should be taken into account in every matter where it counts for new road option such as, selection of rehabilitation sites and overpasses / underpasses etc.
- They requested for facilities and amenities like underpasses, bus stand and safer accessibility at points of habitant's area.
- Affected population wanted to know about the exact period when the work will start. Sufficient time should be given before the evacuate in order to avoid any inconvenience
- People requested about creation of employment opportunities during road construction and later phases of the project.
- People suggested that adequate safety measures should be provided such as speed breakers, signage's etc. near the settlements.

Project Road: S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

Contractor: Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Limited
Consultant: Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd

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5 LAND ACQUISITION

5.1 Extent of Land Acquisition

As mentioned in the earlier chapter, the proposed road improvement will be done mostly within the available land width. Existing Right of Way (RoW) in the present stretch varies 10-20 meter and therefore no land acquisition for widening is kept to minimum. However the project road under improvement having curve improvements, raising of submerged stretches, junction improvement and small realignments and these locations require land acquisition.

5.2 Land Acquisition Act, 1894

In India, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement assistance for project-affected people are governed by the Land Acquisition Act (1894), which has been amended from time to time. The Act covers only legal titleholders and provides for (i) market value of the land; (ii) additional amount for trees, crops, houses or other immovable property; (iii) damage due to severing of land, residence, place of business. Followings are the limitations of the LA Act:

- The Act does not include compensation for non-titleholders;
- It provides compensation for acquired properties and structures only;
- It does not recognize loss of income due to the acquisition of commercial establishments and agricultural land;
- It does not provide economic rehabilitation to vulnerable categories.

6 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

6.1 Displacement and Resettlement Needs

Besides the land acquisition described in the last chapters, the road improvement in present corridor would displace about 252 PAFs (*see annexures-A,A2,A3,A4,A5 and A6*) are o(Temporary sheds/extensions etc.).

6.2 Resettlement Strategy

One of the objectives of the RAP is to enhance livelihood of the project-affected families including those displaced. Therefore, tangible support from project will be extended for relocation and income generation. The support may be in the form of alternate resettlement site, cash assistance, business opportunities or other income generating activities by dovetailing ongoing Government schemes. Therefore, there is a need for an in built resettlement strategy in conformity with the road design and needs of displaced families. Following section discusses the Resettlement strategies required for relocation of the displaced families.

Broad principles to be followed for relocation of displaced families include the following.

- Resettlement and Rehabilitation will be intrinsic and interdependent in relocation planning.
- No second-generation displacement will be permitted. In other words resettlement site in private land would be avoided to the extent possible.
- Most of relocation will be done within the available RoW with improved technical design and adequate safety consideration.
- The opinion and preferences of the PAPs will be considered in relocation planning
- In situ relocation will be preferred wherever possible.
- Self-relocation will be encouraged.
- In the relocation, following will be considered
 - i) Ownership of land required for relocation
 - ii) Cost of Land (if not resettled within RoW)
 - iii) Social and Cultural Fabric and network in the new site
 - iv) Distance from the place of displacement
 - v) Host population if any.

6.3 Extent of Displacement

As indicated above, the project interventions will result in the loss of 252 commercial squatters/koisks along the road stretches are considered as medium scale of displacement for the preparation of relocation plan. In Cheemamandi and Bhikhi section displacement is of larger category.

Squatters PDFs: During consultation, all PDFs from the residential structures opted for self-relocation. However, efforts will be made to help these PDFs to relocate within their

original villages. At the time of implementation, if Government land is identified and preferred by PDFs, steps will be taken to help them allotment of house sites from this land. For this purpose implementing agency together with facilitating NGOs will continue consultations and their option/preferences of PAPs for relocation would be recorded.

Relocation of PDFs from commercial areas: Similar approaches will be adopted to consult commercial PAPs and their options and preferences will be gathered. From the social assessment and stakeholders' consultation it is established that commercial and small business communities require special resettlement interventions. Keeping in view their requirement and availability of the relocation sites and following options were discussed with the people during RAP preparation. Following options have emerged.

1) Self Relocation: Develop a market place with basic site services and amenities and prepare lay out for plots to affected small business families to build their shops by themselves. This option is preferred by people from places requiring small relocation. This option is most suited to those who lose their titled properties.

2) Developing Resettlement Site: Develop a shopping complex in a particular pattern and allot these shops to eligible PDFs (as per entitlement framework). PDFs also prefer this option. This option is found suitable in areas where R&B land (old RoW) is available after geometric improvements, junction improvement or road improvements. Those who get these constructed shops will forego their entitlement for construction grant.

3) Relocation of Squatters: The project will develop land for relocation site with wooden cabins. Affected families who will be allotted these cabins, will forego their relocation entitlement of Rs 10,000 (5000/-+5000/-) available for construction of wooden cabins.

6.4 Steps in Resettlement Planning

Steps required in planning and relocating PDFs are presented below. These will undergo changes depending upon the situation at the time of micro planning and implementation.

Table 6.4 Steps in Resettlement Planning

Steps	Description of Activities
Verification	Verification and updating the list of PAFs and affected structures • Collection of proof to establish cut-off -date like Ration Card, Voter Identity Card, Electricity/Telephone/Water Bill ,Bank Account, BPL Card, SC/ST Certificate •
Valuation of Structure	Measurement of each affected structure and other immovable assets, establishing construction typology, establishing extent of loss, estimation of replacement cost with the help of R&B engineers
Prepare and disclose Individual Entitlement Plan (micro-plan)	Micro plan is the base document for the entire implementation process. Entitlement, compensation, options, etc. are finalized on the basis of micro plans. However, it is a live document and therefore changes will be made, if required as implementation progresses. Once the micro plan is prepared and verified by the NGO, it will be submitted to the Package unit. After approval, NGO will arrange for a public disclosure of micro plan.

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Steps	Description of Activities
Preparation and issuance of ID cards	Once the micro plans are prepared and approved by the Package Unit, identity cards (with the name of the entitled person, losses and entitlements, etc.) will be prepared and distributed to the concerned PAPs.
Disbursement of Compensation	Disbursement of compensation is primarily a responsibility of the LAO but R&B will facilitate the process to help PAPs to receive their compensation and also in its utilization for productive purposes.
Disbursement of R&R Assistance	Open Joint Account in the Bank, release R&R entitlements, educate PAPs to utilize the assistance for sustained economic development. NGO will ensure proper utilization of the R&R entitlements by PAPs and help in finding economic investment options that are able to restore their lost economic status. The implementing body will identify means and advise the Package Manager to disburse the entitlements to the eligible PAPs in a manner that is transparent. The transfer of assistance amount will be done either electronically or through account payee check/draft in the name of owner & his/her spouse.
Community Participation	Community participation and consultation is not an isolated event or activity but is a continuous process. This approach requires informing the stakeholders about all activities planned for implementation under RAP.
Redressing Grievance (GR)	Inform PAPs about the public the GR mechanism and ensure that PAPs' grievances are addressed satisfactory to them. NGOs will help PAPs by accompanying them and representing their cases to GR Committees available at various levels. Maintain records of all grievances and the status of their resolution.
Resettlement site and Relocation	The main tasks relating to relocation are: identification of PDFs, obtaining their options, development of resettlement sites, allotment of relocation sites, relocation of PAPs (and CPRs), help in construction of houses and the required amenities. All these activities coordinated approach between the Project Unit and the relevant department. NGO has a major role of not only facilitating the process but help PDFs in their relocation and resettlement.
Income Restoration	The activities included are: identify eligible PAPs, (focus on vulnerable groups), identify suitable IG activities, training need assessment, skill mapping, identify trainers and training institutes, arrange for training, release entitlements to take alternate livelihood activities, help in forward and backward linkages, help in purchase/acquiring of productive assets and provide continuous technical and marketing guidance.

7 OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Other than resettlement and rehabilitation process under the project the socioeconomic surveys and stakeholders consultation identified some specific social issues that need to be addressed under the project. These issues relate to vulnerable groups and the behaviour of road users. Vulnerable groups include tribal, women and other disadvantaged groups. Though the R&R Entitlement Framework addresses issues related to the affected vulnerable families, some of the local communities may still require special attention under the project. Issues related to tribal and measures to address them have already been discussed in the previous chapter. Another important vulnerable group in the project area is women. They are important because they are not only susceptible to displacement and loss of livelihood but are at disadvantaged position with regard to the payment of their R&R entitlements and wages during construction. Issues related to HIV/AIDS and Road Safety are related more with the changing road users' behaviour because of the proposed improvements and eventual increased traffic flow. In this Chapter, an attempt has been made to address these issues and developed strategies to manage them.

7.2 GENDER

7.2.1 Socio-economic Characteristics

From the specific consultation with women group and socio-economic survey it is revealed that the socio-economic status of women in the project area is characterized by low literacy level, distressed health and nutritional status, low work participation, etc. Special attention is therefore required because the project might affect their interests in their daily activities.

7.2.2 Separate section Preventing Child Labour

Children below the age of 14 years will not be permitted to participate in the construction activities and wage employment under the project. It is the responsibility of SMU of PIU, Package Manager and NGOs to ensure that no child labourer is engaged in the project construction. This requires close coordination with the Construction Supervision Consultants for effective monitoring for control on child labour. Any complaint received in this regard will necessarily warrant action as per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. This may include (i) imposing Penalty, (ii) Black listing of the firm and (iii) taking other legal measures.

7.3 ROAD SAFETY

The road accident data are maintained by the Transport Department. The road accidents data from 2001 to 2006 were obtained and analyzed which have been appended, which shows that though two/three wheelers are on top of the list registering nearly 37% of the total

accidents, the accidents resulting in fatalities are more in case of four wheelers - trucks, buses, cars, jeeps etc as could be seen from below.

7.3.1 Causes of Accident

Past accident data of PB, engineering studies and consultations suggest that road accident are generally caused by

- (i) Drivers exceeding the speed limits (over speeding);
- (ii) Overloading;
- (iii) Careless overtaking;
- (iv) Reckless driving habits;
- (v) Unregulated movements of non-motorized vehicles;
- (vi) Lack of traffic safety education; and
- (vii) Poor enforcement of traffic laws.

Some of the deficient engineering design causes accidents are

- ◆ Geometric deficiency
- ◆ Deficient junction design
- ◆ Narrow bridges in comparison to road width
- ◆ Poor visibility during night in highly encroached and congested settlement portions
- ◆ Lack of signals, hoardings and other precautionary measures.
- ◆ Slow moving vehicle without any lights

7.3.2 Road Safety Management through Community Participation

Above-mentioned causes of the accident are the major concerns of the present day road traffic management system. Changing community behavior will be the main agenda of road safety campaigns which should be undertaken with close participation of the communities living along the corridors. The target groups for road safety education and awareness campaign will be school children, school teachers, senior citizens, roadside dwellers, shop-keepers, drivers of motorized and non-motorized vehicles, local knowledgeable persons, CBOs, NGOs, etc. These target groups will be exposed to road safety education and awareness program. The road safety awareness campaigns, to be undertaken by NGOs with the help of Package Manager and local Transport Department, will be developed and implemented to improve the knowledge, attitude and behavior of all road users. This will essentially involve a combination of formal and non-formal education, adult programs and mass communication activities.

7.3.3 Programs planned for raising Awareness of the Masses

- ◆ Dissemination of road safety instructions in public places
- ◆ Distribution of leaflets and posters
- ◆ Forming human chains along the national road
- ◆ Public marches along the proposed road
- ◆ Distribution of booklets and bookmarks among school children
- ◆ Organizing workshops on road safety
- ◆ Advocacy with media representatives about road safety

7.4 HIV/AIDS AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT

It is well established that because of improvements of road, mobility of commercial Sex workers and truckers also increases and hence increased chances of transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS transmission is one of the important social responsibilities the project. Hence prevention and control of transmission of HIV/AIDS is an important component of SMP. For details on the proposed measures to control spread of HIV/AIDS in project road corridors, refer the HIV/AIDS Action Plan of the project which was prepare involving SACS and agreed with it. The Plan emphasizes on the targeted intervention programs during project implementation and operation phase.

7.5 HOTSPOTS/RELIGIOUS ISSUES

There are some locations where undesirable impacts of the project occur which can be easily distinguished due to their unique characteristics. These are termed as 'Hotspots' for religious places. Some of the temples fall along the project corridor fall within the project influence area.

Construction of road would entail shifting of public infrastructure. These include places of worships, some village roads, piped water lines etc. These will be relocated at new sites as per the community's requirement, subject to allotment of land by authorities before actual demolition begins.

8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

8.1 BACKGROUND

Implementation of the project requires well-coordinated efforts by PRBDB at the project level and its field divisions (referred as PWD offices) at the sub-project level, regular R&B Engineers at the Division offices and other concerned government departments and agencies. This coordination is all the more important in the implementation of SMP, particularly with District Administration, staff from the revenue department and other development agencies, elected peoples' representatives including those from PRIs, facilitating NGOs/CBOs and other relevant stakeholders. Institutional set-up of RDC and its field offices indicates sharing of responsibilities of work (pre-construction and construction stage) at the PBRD as well as at the sub-project (or Package) level.

For speedy and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements will be made by PSRSP to manage and implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The Joint Secretary cum Project Director is competent to take all administrative and financial decisions with regard to implementation of the project. He will have all delegated administrative and financial powers for the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project. The following institutional arrangements will be made in order to implement RAP.

8.2 Creation of Contract Management Unit (CMUs)

For carrying out the civil works, suitable number of CMUs will be created in the State. Each CMU will be headed by an officer in the rank of Executive Engineer and assisted by technical personnel, one Assistant R&R Officer, and additional secretarial staff. Assistant R&R Officer will assist the Head of CMU in matters related to R&R and land acquisition.

Creation of Social Development Cell at PRBDB Head Office and CMUs

Institutional arrangement at Head Office will include augmenting the capacity of the Project Authority. R&R Officer equivalent to rank of Sub-Divisional Executive Engineer will be added to look after the Resettlement and Rehabilitation component of the project. For all matters related to R&R, s/he would report to Project Director. He will be assisted by an Assistant R&R Officer with experience in social development aspects, Data base Management Specialist, community development Officer and Special land acquisition officer.

All necessary services with regard to land acquisition would be taken from the already existing Land Acquisition Officer of PWD based at Jalandhar and Land Acquisition Officers declared by Government from time to time. The roles and responsibility of the R&R Officer would broadly include the following:

- (a) Assist the Dy. Project Director and Project Director at Head Office in finalizing the RAP and Land Acquisition Plan,
- (b) Assist and advise in matters related to R&R,

- (c) Overseeing the implementation of RAP carried out by the contracted NGO (means Organization registered under the Society Act, Educational Institution and Consulting Firm),
- (d) Compile data related to R&R activities obtained from various contract packages and update reporting officer and suggest suitable measures to be taken,
- (e) Interact with NGO and Construction and Supervision Consultant (CSC) on a regular basis,
- (f) Attend meetings and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of PAFs,
- (g) Assist Contract Management Unit (CMU) in matters related to R&R,
- (h) Ensure budgetary provision for relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs in BOQ,
- (i) Timely release of budget for implementation of RAP,
- (j) Any other work that may be assigned from time to time by the Project Director.

As several contract packages will be working simultaneously, the Project Authority will appoint on contract basis one Assistant R&R Officer (ARRO), one Assistant community development Officer and land acquisition officer for each contract package. The ARRO will report to head of the CMU and also take guidance and directions from R&R Officer at the Head Office. Broad role and responsibility of ARRO would be as under:

- (a) Responsible for successful implementation of RAP,
- (b) Co-ordinate with District Administration with regard to land acquisition, NGO for RAP implementation and CSC for RAP monitoring,
- (c) Ensure distribution of pamphlets of R&R Policy to PAFs,
- (d) Ensure preparation of identity cards and distribution of the same to PAFs,
- (e) Ensuring inclusion of those PAFs who could not be enumerated but have documentary proof to be included in the list of PAFs ,
- (f) Ensure timely preparation of micro-plan from NGO and endorsement from District Roads Committee,
- (g) Ensure disbursement of R&R assistance in a transparent manner,
- (h) Participate in respective committee involving R&R matters,
- (i) Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAF,
- (j) Maintain record of physical and financial progress of RAP,
- (k) Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism.
- (l) Ensuring development of resettlement site, if required.
- (m) Liaison with various Govt. Departments for inclusion of PAFs in Govt. sponsored programmes. /schemes for employment and income generation,
- (n) Any other work related to R&R that may be entrusted from Head Office, etc. Implementation Arrangements

To implement RAP, the Project Authority will hire the services of Non-Government Organisation through standard bidding process. Detailed ToR for hiring the services of the

NGO will be prepared by the DPR consultants. The NGO will directly interact with Assistant R&R Officer and report to the Head of CMU as well as District Road Committee of the area. The PRBDB Head Office will deal with financial matters related to services of the NGO. Broad roles and responsibilities of NGO would be as :

- (a) The NGO will be the main link between the Project Authority and affected person/family,
- (b) Undertake public information campaign along with ARRO at the commencement of the RAP,
- (c) Responsible for verification of PAFs as prepared by the DPR consultant,
- (d) Develop rapport with PAFs,
- (e) Distribute pamphlets of R&R Policy to PAFs, Panchayat Raj Institutions, and concerned Govt. Offices etc.
- (f) Inclusion of PAFs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey and certification from Assistant R&R Officer,
- (g) Prepare format for making identity cards for PAFs and approval from the Head Office,
- (h) Preparation and distribution of photo identity cards to the PAFs,
- (i) Preparation of micro-plan for each PAF,
- (j) Submission of micro-plan to CMU for endorsement from DRC,
- (k) Pursue approval of micro-plan from Project Authority at the Head Office,
- (l) Organize consultations at regular interval with PAFs with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation,
- (m) Organize training program for skill up gradation for the PAPs
- (n) Assist PAFs and Implementing Authority in all matters related to compensation and R&R,
- (o) Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAFs (for compensation and assistance) to bring in their cases to respective committees such as GRC and DRC,
- (p) Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAFs,
- (q) Co-ordinate with ARRO to implement R&R activities.
- (r) Responsible for valuation/estimation of replacement value of affected properties and assets through certified engineer/planner.
- (s) Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAFs to make informed choice,
- (t) Consultations with PAFs regarding the choice of resettlement (i.e. self or assisted), development of resettlement site, participation of women, etc.
- (u) Identify training needs of PAPs for income generation and institutions for imparting training,
- (v) Consultations with local people and Panchayat Raj Institutions with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs as well as availability of new facilities under the project,
- (w) Participate in various meetings, and
- (x) Submit monthly progress report to CMU, etc Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

With the aim to settle as many disputes as possible through consultations, GRCs will be constituted under the PSRSP. There will be one GRC for each CMU. The GRC shall constitute a maximum of four members and shall be headed by a retired Judge not below the rank of Additional District & Session Judge. Other members of GRC shall include a retired revenue officer not below the rank of Sub Divisional Magistrate, a retired PWD engineer not below the rank of Executive Engineer and a representative of NGO. The NGO contracted by the project will help PAF in bringing out their cases before the GRC for redressal. In the event of a grievance being filed against the NGO contracted by the project, the representative of NGO shall dissociate himself from the GRC proceedings relating to that case. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but it may meet more frequently if the situation so demands. A time period of 60 days will be available for redressing the grievance of PAP. However, the decision of the GRC will not be binding for PAP to take recourse to the civil court if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- (a) Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to land and property acquisition.
- (b) If required, the GRC would undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority, other govt. And non-government agencies, etc.
- (c) Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 60 days to resolve the grievance.
- (d) Inform aggrieved parties through the NGO or any other suitable mean about the development of their case and their decision to Project Authority and aggrieved party as well.

8.3 COMMITTEES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP

In addition to the committees to be constituted for the redressing grievances and monitoring of RAP, the project will have the following committees to facilitate smooth implementation of SMP/RAP.

8.3.1 Punjab Roads and Bridges Development Board

The Project Authority (PRBDB) will take the services of the DRC for effective implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. NGO contracted by PRBDB shall report to DRC of the area for this purpose. The Committee would perform its original responsibilities as stated in the Memo and some additional broad responsibilities include: (i) Land acquisition process and (ii) Resettlement and rehabilitation measures. The DRC will normally meet once in a month and may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands.

8.4 PROCESS IN GRIEVANCE REDRESS

In terms of redressal of grievances, the following process will be adopted.

- (a) All efforts will be made to first resolve the issue faced by PAPs at the VLC level.
- (b) Disputes not resolved by VLC could be resolved with the intervention of LAO and Package Manager.

- (c) Unresolved disputes could be placed at the District R&R Committee NGO will have an important role in the entire process of grievance redressal to ensure that PAPs are satisfied with the implementation of RAP. NGOs in their monthly progress reports will include the type of issues raised on grievances, their status and how these were resolved.
- (d) Unresolved disputes will be finally referred to the PBRD for resolution or to the State level R&R Monitoring Committee (envisaged under 2007).
- (e) With the aim to settle as many disputes as possible through consultations, GRCs will be constituted under the PSRSP. There will be one GRC for each CMU. The GRC shall constitute a maximum of four members and shall be headed by a retired Judge not below the rank of Additional District & Session Judge. Other members of GRC shall include a retired revenue officer not below the rank of Sub Divisional Magistrate, a retired PWD engineer not below the rank of Executive Engineer and representative of NGO. The NGO contracted by the project will help PAF in bringing out their cases before the GRC for redressal. In the event of a grievance being filed against the NGO contracted by the project, the representative of NGO shall dissociate himself from the GRC proceedings relating to that case. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but it may meet more frequently if the situation so demands. A time period of 60 days will be available for redressing the grievance of PAP.
- (f) However, the decision of the GRC will not be binding for PAP to take recourse to the civil court if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:
 - i. Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to land and property acquisition.
 - ii. If required, the GRC would undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority, other govt. and non-government agencies, etc.
 - iii. Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 60 days to resolve the grievance.
 - iv. Inform aggrieved parties through the NGO or any other suitable mean about the development of their case and their decision to Project Authority and aggrieved party as well.

8.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in the implementation of any plan. This assumes significance if the plan is related to LA and R&R. Monitoring involves periodic assessment of plan implementation to ascertain whether the activities are progressing as envisaged and provides feedback on how to keep the plan on schedule and at the same time maintain quality. By contrast evaluation is the impact of plan in terms of achieving its intended objectives. This focuses more on results than the processes. In relation to the institutional framework as per RRPBRD for the project for the implementation of RAP, the

monitoring will be done at two levels: i) at the sub-project level in the District and ii) at the Project level in the state.

9 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

Implementation of RAP consists of land Acquisition, relocation of displaced families and rehabilitation of all PAFs.. Consultation will continue throughout the implementation. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized.

9.1 Budget Provisions

The Resettlement Action Plan will include an itemized budget and an implementation schedule. Suitable provisions shall be made in the Project budget for these purposes. Disclosure of Resettlement Policy and other Project Documents.

- a. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, Resettlement Action Plan and other project related document / relevant information shall be translated in Punjabi and notified through the State Government. The list of eligible people for benefit and disbursement of benefits shall be separately disclosed at concerned village Panchayat Office / Urban Local Body to ensure transparency. A copy of the same shall also be put up at notice boards of the Legislative Assembly, District Collector Offices, Block Development Offices, District Public Relations Offices, (at the state and district-levels), Urban Local Bodies, Panchayat Offices etc. In addition a Public Information Centre will be established at PRBDB Head Office as part of the project.
- b. English and Punjabi versions of all such documents and list of eligible families for benefits under the project shall also be made available on the PRBDB website.

9.2 Scope for Making Amendments.

The Project Authority with the prior approval of the Government of Punjab, may from time to time make amendments in this R&R Policy as and when considered necessary. Any amendment made in the policy shall be done in consultation with the World Bank and duly publicised.

The RAP will be implemented by Package unit of RRPRBDB office after its approval from Government. R&R activities under the provision of such as disbursement of compensation for acquisition of land and assets, resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons will be done through the Administrator. The Package Manager, with the help of facilitating NGO, will liaison with the concerned Government agencies for relocation and rehabilitation activities in the implementation of the provisions of RAP. SMU of PRBDB will initiate the following activities to commence RAP implementation:

- Get approval of RAP from Government

- Establish Social Cell in the Package (PBSRP) offices and other field offices for initiating communication with affected communities;
- Select Package level NGO for facilitating smooth implementation of R&R activities;

Organize orientation and awareness workshop for the staff of the Package office, NGO functionaries and other concerned staff of the district level offices; and

9.3 R&R Budget Project wise

The project corridor falls under PRBDB entitlement matrix comes Code-2A Non-title holders and they are eligible for compensation. Hence, a tentative estimate of cost for Rehabilitation & Resettlement has been worked out. Table:9.1 to 9.7 Tentative budget for R&R Activities.

Table:9.1 S1 Sangrur-Sunam (Budget)

SI. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Religious	1,00,000
	Total	1,00,000

Table: 9.2 S2 Bhawanigarh-Sunam-Bhikhi-Kotshamir (Budget)

SI. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Compensation for Squatters/kiosks-Transitional Allowance for 3 months @Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month) 149x6576x3	29,39,472
2	Shifting Allowance@ 1000/per famailyx149	1,49,000
3	EP loosing lively hood belonging to vulnerable groups for 9 months @AWR 36x6576x9	21,30,624
4	Training: EP who are loosing livelihood for one person per PAF 149x1000	1,49,000
5	N.G.O Service Charges	1,00,000
6	Administrative Cost	20,000
7	M & E consultant Lump sum	1,00,000
8	10% Solatium	5,58,810
9	Total	61,46,906

*Based on assessment PB R&R entitlement matrix comes Code-2A Non-title holders and they are eligible for compensation.

Minimum wage rates followed as per Punjab Daily Wages –See Annexure-D

Table: 9.3 S3 Barnala-Mansa (Budget)

SI. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Compensation for Encroachers-Transitional Allowance for 3 months @Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month) 13x6576x3	256464
2	Shifting Allowance@ 1000/per famailyx13	13000
3	EP loosing lively hood belonging to vulnerable groups for 9 months @AWR 2x6576x9	118368
4	Training: EP who are loosing livelihood for one person per PAF 13x1000	13000
5	N.G.O Service Charges	7000
6	Administrative Cost	13000
7	M & E consultant Lump sum	20000
8	Religious	50000
9	10% Solatium	49083
10	Total	539915

Table: 9.4 S4 Mansa-Thalwandi Sabo (Budget)

SI. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Compensation for Squatters-Transitional Allowance for 3 months @Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month) 8x6576x3	157824
2	Shifting Allowance@ 1000/per famailyx14	14000
3	EP loosing lively hood belonging to vulnerable groups for 9 months @AWR 9x6576x6	355104
4	Training: EP who are loosing livelihood for one person per PAF 14x1000	14000
5	N.G.O Service Charges	20000
6	Administrative Cost	10000
7	M & E consultant Lump sum	10000
8	10% Solatium	58092
9	Total	6,39,020

*Based on assessment PB R&R entitlement matrix comes Code-2A Non-title holders and

Project Road: S1,S2, S3, S4, S5 and B8

they are eligible for compensation—**see Annexure-C**

Minimum wage rates followed as per Punjab Daily Wages –**See Annexure-B**

Table: 9.5 S-5 Dhanuala-Bhikhi (Budget)

SI. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Compensation for Encroachers-Transitional Allowance for 3 months @Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month) 22x6576x3	434016
2	Shifting Allowance@ 1000/per familyx51	51000
3	EP loosing lively hood belonging to vulnerable groups for 9 months @AWR 9x6576x9	532656
4	Training: EP who are loosing livelihood for one person per PAF 51x1000	51000
5	N.G.O Service Charges	100000
6	Administrative Cost	20000
7	M & E consultant Lump sum	100000
8	10% Solatium	128867
9	Total	1417539

*Based on assessment PB R&R entitlement matrix comes Code-2A Non-title holders and they are eligible for compensation.

Minimum wage rates followed as per Punjab Daily Wages –See Annexure-D

Table: 9.6 B8 Bathinda-Kotshamir-Thalwandi Sabo Budget

SI. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Compensation for Squatters-Transitional Allowance for 3 months @Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month) 8x6576x3	157824
2	Shifting Allowance@ 1000/per familyx24	24000
3	EP loosing lively hood belonging to vulnerable groups for 9 months @AWR 9x6576x6	946944
4	Training: EP who are loosing livelihood for one person per PAF 24x1000	24000
5	N.G.O Service Charges	50000
6	Administrative Cost	20000
7	M & E consultant Lump sum	20000
8	10% Solatium	124276
9	Total	1371544

*Based on assessment PB R&R **entitlement matrix comes Code-2A Non-title holders** and they are eligible for compensation—**see Annexure-C**

Minimum wage rates followed as per Punjab Daily Wages –**See Annexure-B**

9.4 Consolidated budget

The project corridor falls under PBRD **entitlement matrix comes Code-2A Non-title holders** and they are eligible for compensation. Hence, a tentative estimate of cost for Rehabilitation & Resettlement has been worked out to **Rs.102.15 lakhs**, which covers all components of compensation, assistance and entitlements. The broad break up of R & R budget is given in table below. Table:9.1 to 9.7 Tentative budget for R&R Activities

Table: 9.7 Consolidated budget

Sl. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	S1 Sangrur-Sunam	1,00,000
2	S2 Bhwanigarh-Sunam-Bhikhi-Kotshamir	61,46,906
3	S3 Barnala-Mansa	5,39,915
4	S4 Mansa-Thalwandi Sabo	6,39,020
5	S5 Dhanaula-Bhikhi	14,17,539
6	B8 Bathinda-Kotshamir-Thalwandi Sabo	13,71,544
	Total	1,02,14,924

9.5 Conclusions

The RAP report is a step towards preparation of social screening and social impact assessment report. The screening process as described in previous sections has primarily tried to focus on the potential impacts due to the proposed project and to propose mitigation measures at different phases of the project. Based on the findings during the screening study some measures have to be considered from the inception of the project, which will reduce the detrimental effects of project appreciably. These are:

- Only Rehabilitation for the project road is proposed and the work shall be restricted within the existing road width only
- The project shall not involve land acquisition
- Few religious & community structures, Common property resources, educational institutes etc. are affected
- Many squatters/koisks are affected due to the project who shall be rehabilitated as per the ESMP Framework prepared by the Project proponent for the project
- The screening report suggest the requirement of preparation of a RAP
- The Social & Environmental code of practices as developed and recommended shall be adhered to.

With the above approach construction and operation the project will be environmentally feasible.

Feedback/OPRC.S-SIA-RAP/S1S2S3S4S5B8

Annexure-A
PRBD-OPRC-SOCIAL SURVEY DATA(BHAWANIGARH-KOTSHAMIR ROAD) S2

S NO	ID No	Direction		Chainage		Name of the Village	Name of the Family Members	Age	Sex	Marital Status M/UM	Education	Occupation	No.of Families	Income	Type of Structure K/P	Ownership of Structure	Touching Point
		Left/Right		From	To												
1		Left		8.84	10.04	Gherachou	Kishan Singh	30	M	Married	5	Fruit Busi	1	3000	K	Owner	4.0m
2		Left				Gherachou	Rampal	38	M	Married	7	Panshop	1	2500	K	Owner	4.0m
3		Left		24.6	27	Sunam	Arabind	20	M	UM	6	Fruit Busi	1	5000	K	Owner	4.0m
4		Left				Sunam	Ramavatar	50	M	M	0	BISCUITS	2	2500		OWNER	4.0M
5		Left		38.6	41.2	CHEEMA MANDI	M FREED	30	M	M	10	Fruit Busi	1	5000	K	OWNER	5.5M
6		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	AMARKHAN	30	M	M	0	Fruit Busi	1	4000	K	OWNER	5.5M
7		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	GURUPRASAD	30	M	M	6	Panshop	1	5000	K	O	10M
8		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	SHIVKUMAR	45	M	M	0	Fruit Busi	1	4500	K	O	5.5M
9		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Hans Raj	27	M	M	4	Vegetable	1	3000	K	O	5.5M
10		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Pammur Ram	48	M	M	0	Tea Stall	1	3000	K	O	6.5M
11		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Babu Ram	71	M	M	5	Khoka	1	3000	K	O	6.5M
12		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Gurpyar Singh	26	M	M	7	Vegetable	1	4000	K	T	5.5M
13		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Jasveer Singh	31	M	M	5	Fruit	1	4000	K	O	5.5M
14		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Pardeep Kumar	20	M	UM	8	Vegetable	1	3000	K	O	5.5M
15		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Gurpyar Singh	32	M	M	5	Fruit	1	3000	K	O	5.5M
16		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Barkha Singh	60	M	M	0	Shoes	1	3000	K	O	5.5M
17		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Raju	32	M	M	5	Kulcha	1	5000	K	O	10M
18		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Ram Prakash	35	M	M	0	Juice	1	3000	K	O	5.5M
19		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Hari Om	28	M	M	5	Kulcha	1	4000	K	O	5.5M
20		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Lal Singh	50	M	M	0	Vegetable	1	6000	K	O	6.5M
21		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Om Pal	25	M	M	6	Kulcha	1	4500	K	O	5.5M
22		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Jarnail Singh	45	M	M	0	Khoka	1	3000	K	T	10M
23		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Mohd. Saleem Khan	60	M	M	0	Vegetable	2	6000	K	O	5.5M
24		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	M. Shakeel Khan	44	M	M	10	Juice	1	5000	K	O	5.5M
25		Left				CHEEMA MANDI	Sardara Singh	45	M	M	10	Tea Stall	1	3000	K	O	8M
26		Left		54.6	56.4	Bhikhi	Harban Singh	60	M	M	8	Fruit	1	6000	K	O	6
27		Left				Bhikhi	Sidhu Singh	70	M	M	0	Tea Stall	1	5000	K	O	6
28		Left				Bhikhi	Satguru Singh	50	M	M	0	Juice	1	7000	K	T	6
29		Left				Bhikhi	Vesetalie	45	M	M	7	Chat	1	3600	K	O	7
30		Left				Bhikhi	Poornchend D	65	M	M	12	Fruit	2	36000	K	O	7
31		Left				Bhikhi	Mar Singh	70	M	M	6	parur	1	2500	K	O	6
32		Left				Bhikhi	Jugar Singh	45	M	M	0	Juice	1	3000	K	T	7
33		Left				Bhikhi	Monu Singh	23	M	UM	10	Fruit	2	3500	K	O	3
34		Left				Bhikhi	Vikram Singh	26	M	M	8	Juice	1	5000	K	O	4
35		Left				Bhikhi	Rajveer Singh	30	M	M	5	Juice	1	9000	K	O	5
36		Left				Bhikhi	Ram Veer Singh	30	M	UM	0	Fruit	NO	4000	K	T	5
37		Left				Bhikhi	Ram Veer Singh	54	M	M	0	Juice	1	4000	K	O	6
38		Left				Bhikhi	Sanjay Singh	26	M	M	4	Fruit	1	3000	K	T	6
39		Left				Bhikhi	Sonu Singh	20	M	M	10	Fruit	1	5000	K	O	7
40		Left				Bhikhi	Ragveer	33	M	M	12	Fruit	1	3000	K	O	8
41		Left				Bhikhi	Jagvarsh Singh	40	M	M	0	Fruit	2	25000	K	T	6
42		Left				Bhikhi	Sukmdev Singh	45	M	M	0	Tea	1	5000	K	O	7
43		Left				Bhikhi	Ruhal Singh	18	M	UM	8	Fruit	1	2500	K	T	5
44		Left				Bhikhi	Lala Singh	65	M	M	0	Fruit	1	3000	K	T	6
45		Left				Bhikhi	Lal Singh	39	M	M	0	Juice	1	2000	K	O	5
46		Left				Bhikhi	Jaspal Singh	40	M	M	0	Juice	1	3000	K	T	6
47		Left				Bhikhi	Gurdev Singh	22	M	UM	12	Fruit	1	12000	K	O	5
48		Left				Bhikhi	Sumsher Singh	72	M	M	0	Tea	1	5000	K	O	7
49		Left				Bhikhi	Rishi Kumar	35	M	M	8	Fruit	1	15000	K	T	5
50		Left				Bhikhi	Shankar	40	M	M	10	Ice-Cream	1	16000	K	O	7
51		Left				Bhikhi	Vinder Singh	24	M	UM	6	Fruit	1	1000	K	T	6
52		Left				Bhikhi	Ranjeet Kaur	37	M	M	10	Chat	1	7000	K	O	5
53		Left				Bhikhi	Khushi	50	M	M	5	TEA	1	8000	K	O	7
54		Left				Bhikhi	Karmjeet	32	M	M	4	Juice	1	7000	K	O	8
55		Left				Mansa Kenchim	Mandeep Kumar	22	M	M	8	Karyana	1	3000	P	T	4
56		Left				Chouk	Rampal	36	M	M	8	Electriton	1	2500	P	T	4
57		Left				Chouk	Jagsear	27	M	M	8	Juice	1	3000	K	O	5
58		Left				Chouk	Nanak Singh	28	M	M	0	Fruit	1	3000	K	O	5
59		Left				Chouk	Om Parkash	44	M	M	0	Mochi	1	2000	K	O	5
60		Left				Chouk	Charnjeet Singh	38	M	M	10	Fruit	1	5000	K	O	5
61		Left		76.44	76.94	BHAT DESA	Balveer Ram	27	M	M	0	Fruit	1	5000	K	O	5
62		Left				BHAT DESA	Pala Ram	25	M	M	0	Juice	1	5000	K	O	5
63		Left				BHAT DESA	Malkeet Singh	52	M	M	5	Tyre Pencer	1	3000	K	O	5
64		Left				BHAT DESA	Shiv Mandir										
65		Left		84.44	86.24	Marh Mandi	Ram	55	M	M	0	Juice	1	3000	K	O	6
66		Left				Marh Mandi	Chak Makhan	35	M	M	0	Tea Stall	1	3000	K	O	8
67		Left				BHAI Bakhtar	Baru	45	M	M	0	Fruit	1	3000	K	O	6
68		Left				BHAI Bakhtar	Mangal Singh	23	M	M	0	Juice	1	3000	K	O	5
69		Left		102.44	102.74	KOT FATTA	Gurnan Singh	36	M	M	10	Juice	1	3500	K	O	5
70		Left		108.84	109.74	KOT- SMEER	Nachtar Singh	65	M	M	0	Fruit	1	5000	K	O	5

S NO	ID No	Direction		Chainage		Name of the Village	Name of the Family Members	Age	Sex	Marital Status M/UM	Education	Occupation	No.of Families	Income	Type of Structure K/P	Ownership of Structure	Touching Point
		Left/Right		From	To												
1		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Temple									P	6M
2		Right		38.6	38.8	CHEEMA MANDI	Ranget Singh	31	M	M	5	Tyre	1	4000	K	O	9M
3		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Nachattar Singh	48	M	M	5	Tyre	2	5000	K	T	9M
4		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Gurmukh	20	M	UM	8	Hiar	3	5000	K	O	9M
5		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Dorilal	43	M	M	10	Tea	3	4000	K	O	8M
6		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Preet	23	M	M	10	Hair	2	6000	K	O	9M
7		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Preet	21	M	M	10	STD	2	2000	K	O	9M
8		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Prabhu	18	M	UM	8	Ice Cream	1	2000	K	O	6M
9		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Karamjit Singh	28	M	M	8	Juice	2	5000	K	O	6M
10		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Jeet Kumar	25	M	M	11	Tea	1	5000	K	T	9M
11		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Darsan Singh	45	M	M	10	Hair	4	5000	K	O	10M
12		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Puram	16	M	UM	7	Kulcha	1	6000	K	T	7M
13		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Raeev	18	M	UM	5	Karyama	1	3000	K	T	7M
14		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Karnal Singh	45	M	M	0	Juice	1	3000	K	O	7M
15		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Jarnail Singh	50	M	M	0	Fruit	1	3000	K	O	7M
16		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Nikka Singh	40	M	M	7	Juice	1	3000	K	T	7M
17		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Raemash Kumar	23	M	UM	8	Fruit	1	2000	K	O	7M
18		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Surajan Singh	30	M	M	10	Kulcha	2	3000	K	O	8M
19		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Ravi Kumar	25	M	UM	0	Fruit	1	4000	K	O	7M
20		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Valdav	40	M	M	0	Muchi	1	2000	K	O	6M
21		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Visa Kumar	35	M	M	8	Fruit	2	3000	K	O	5M
22		Right				CHEEMA MANDI	Badri Lal	30	M	M	10	Ice Cream	1	3000	K	O	5M
23		Right		54.6	56.4	Bhikhi	Shakar	19	M	M	5	Ice Cream	1	5000	K	O	6.5M
24		Right				Bhikhi	Bintu Singh	27	M	M	10	Karyama	1	3000	K	O	6.4M
25		Right				Bhikhi	Jasveer Singh	35	M	M	0	Bang	1	2000	K	O	3.4M
26		Right				Bhikhi	Koku Singh	40	M	M	10	Kurkra	1	1000	K	O	5.6M
27		Right				Bhikhi	Parthi Singh	60	M	M	0	Namkeen	1	3000	K	O	7.5M
28		Right				Bhikhi	Bondu Khan	50	M	M	0	Sabzi	1	7000	K	O	5.5M
29		Right				Bhikhi	Sukhpal Singh	42	M	M	10	Pan	1	10000	K	O	25.3M
30		Right				Bhikhi	Dhera	38	M	M	0	Fruit	1	4000	K	O	15.4M
31		Right				Bhikhi	Belveer Singh	40	M	M	8	Fruit	2	6000	K	O	15.2M
32		Right				Bhikhi	Ashok Kumar	46	M	M	0	Sabzi	1	5000	K	O	17.2M
33		Right				Bhikhi	Gurlal Singh	35	M	M	0	Sabzi	1	5000	K	O	15.3M
34																	

Annexure-A

PRBD-OPRC-SOCIAL SURVEY DATA (BARNALA-MANSA) S3

S NO	ID No	Direction	Chainage		Name of the Village	Name of the Family Members	Age	Sex	Marital Status M/UM	Education	Occupation	No.of Families	Income	Type of Structure K/P	Ownership of Structure	Touching Point
		Left/Right	From	To												
1		Left			Mansa Kanchia	Avtar Singh	40	Male	Married	7	STD	1	5000	Katchha	Owner	4.5Metre
2		Left			...	Sher Singh	45	Male	Married	3	vegitable	2	3000	Katchha	Owner	5 Metre
3		Left			...	Mahendar Singh	40	Male	Married	0	kulcha	1	3000	Katchha	Owner	5 Metre
4		Left			...	Gorkhi	32	Male	Married	0	ghanna	1	3000	Katchha	Owner	5 Metre
1		Right			...	Ansham	33	Male	Married	0	pancigar	1	3000	Katchha	Owner	5 Metre
2		Right			...	Bhola Ram	60	Male	Married	5	juice	1	3000	Katchha	Owner	5 Metre
3		Right			...	Gurmak Singh	40	Male	Married	10	biscuits	1	2500	Katchha	Owner	5 Metre
4		Right			...	Pawan Kumar	40	Male	Married	10	cooldrinks	1	2500	Katchha	Owner	5 Metre
5		Right			...	Gurdwara Temple Property										
6		Right			...	Balvender Ram	30	Male	Married	10	shoes	1	3000	Katchha	Tenant	5 Metre
7		Right			...	Dasam Singh	35	Male	Married	10+2	medical shop	1	4000	Pucca	Owner	5 Metre
8		Right			...	Gurubakshi	30	Male	Married	10+2	mobile	1	1500	Pucca	Tenant	5 Metre
9		Right			...	Mishar	25	Male	Married	0	general	1	3000	Pucca	Tenant	5 Metre
10		Right			...	Bhola	25	Male	Married	0	hairshalloon	1	2000	Pucca	Tenant	5 Metre

Annexure-A

PRBD-OPRC-SOCIAL SURVEY DATA (DHANUALA-BHIKHI ROAD) S5

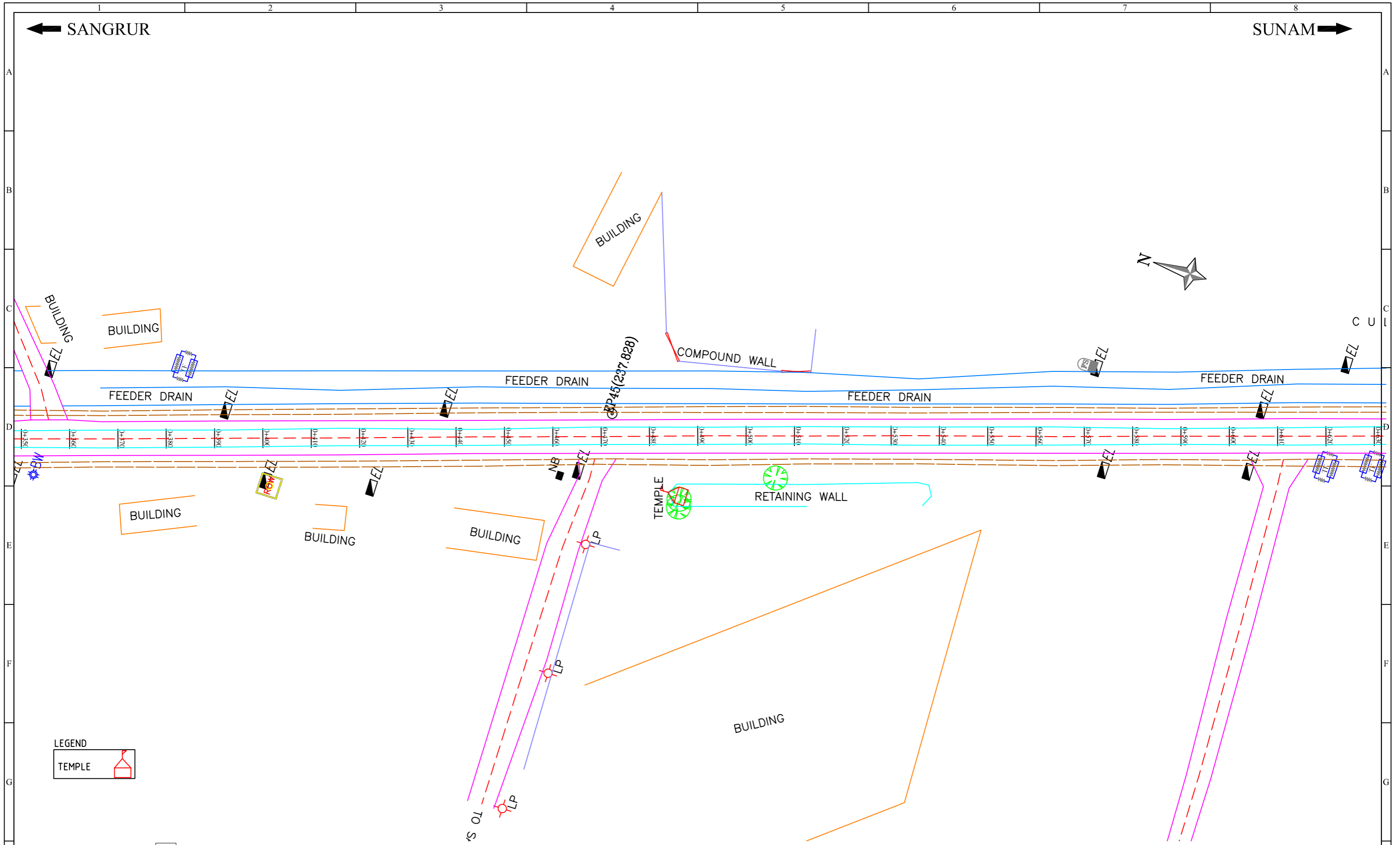
S NO	ID No	Direction	Chainage		Name of the Village	Name of the Family Members	Age	Sex	Marital Status M/UM	Education	Occupation	No.of Families	Income	Type of Structure K/P	Ownership of Structure	Touching Point	Length of the Structure	Type of Loss R/C/R+C	Establishment of Number of
		Left/Right	From	To															
1		RIGHT	25.15	25.8	BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	SUNIL KUMAR	31	M	MARRIED	12	genera store	1	5000	P	T	5M	5x50	C	42
2		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	SURAJ	35	M	MARRIED	10	garments	1	4000	P	Owner	5M	10x18	C	40
3		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	JASVIT RAI SHARMA	50	M	MARRIED	BCom	shop	1	7000	P	T	4M	10x18	R+C	45
4		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	KRISHAN KUMAR	24	M	MARRIED	10	garments	1	5000	P	O	4M	10x18	C	14
5		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	SATPAL	55	M	MARRIED	8	cloths	1	3000	P	T	5M	8x30	C	10
6		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	RAJKUMAR	35	M	MARRIED	BDS	hospital	2	8000	P	T	5M	13x30	C	8
7		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	VIVEK VARDHAN	28	M	MARRIED	12	vessals	2	7000	P	O	5M	10x20	C	3
8		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	SANDEEP SINGH	30	M	MARRIED	10	watches	2	3000	P	O	5M	5x10	C	5
9		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	MAHESH KUMAR	28	M	MARRIED	12	genera store	2	5000	P	O	5M	7x15	C	3
10		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	BASAN DAS	40	M	MARRIED	7	watches	1	2500	P	O	5M	7x15	C	3
11		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	BHEEMASEN	38	M	MARRIED	8	genera store	1	1500	P	O	5M	7x11	C	7
12		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	SANDEEP SINGH	30	M	MARRIED	10	garments	2	5000	P	O	5M	10x22	C	6
13		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	BHOSKUMAR	45	M	MARRIED	10	shop	1	4000	P	T	5M	10x20	C	4
14		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	KULDEEP SINGH	40	M	MARRIED	8	rice sells	3	3500	P	T	5M	9x20	C	12
15		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	MAKHAN	40	M	MARRIED	10	goldsmith	1	2500	P	O	5M	10x20	C	1
16		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	HAPPY SINGH	25	M	MARRIED	10	genera store	1	6000	P	O	5M	10x18	C	10
17		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	RANJIT SINGH	38	M	MARRIED	5	mobile	4	3000	P	O	5M	8x8	C	3
18		RIGHT			BHIKHI-DHANAULA ROAD	BABBLE KUMAR	45	M	MARRIED	10	mobile	1	2500	P	T	5M	18x60	C	50

S NO	ID No	Direction	Chainage		Name of the Village	Name of the Family Members	Age	Sex	Marital Status M/UM	Education	Occupation	No.of Families	Income	Type of Structure K/P	Ownership of Structure	Touching Point	Length of the Structure	Type of Loss R/C/R+C	Establishment of Number of years
		Left/Right	From	To															
1		Left	25.15	25.8	Bhikhi	LAJPATRAI SHARMA	28	M	Married	12	GENERAL	2	10000	P	Owner	5.0M	12X15	C	50
2		Left			Bhikhi	MADAN LAL	70	M	Married	7	AGRI	2	6000	P	TENANT	4.0M	9X5	C	50
3		Left			Bhikhi	PWANKUMAR	50	M	UM	5	GENERAL	2	5000	P	TENANT	4.0m	6X5	C	12
4		Left			Bhikhi	KALA RAM	35	M	M	10	GENERAL	1	6000	P	TENANT	4.0M	3X4	C	20
5		Left			Bhikhi	BCROY	40	M	M	10	STEEL	1	6000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X15	C	5
6		Left			Bhikhi	PAROSOTHAMLAL	39	M	M	10	BASSATI	1	4000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X25	C	19
7		Left			Bhikhi	BIPAN KUMAR	35	M	M	BA	READYMADE	1	4000	P	OWNER	4.0M	8X25	C	2
8		Left			Bhikhi	ARUN SHARMA	35	M	M	BA	MOBILE	1	4000	P	OWNER	4.0M	10X12	C	8
9		Left			Bhikhi	SANTOSH KUMAR	45	M	M	10	BARATI	1	5000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X15	C	10
10		Left			Bhikhi	PWANKUMAR	45	M	M	10	GENERAL	1	5000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X15	C	10
11		Left			Bhikhi	YADAVINDER	30	M	M	12	MEDICAL	1	5000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X15	C	4
12		Left			Bhikhi	KARJINDER KUMAR	35	M	M	12	READYMADE	1	3000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X15	C	10
13		Left			Bhikhi	PUNEET	28	M	M	12	READYMADE	1	5000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X15	C	2
14		Left			Bhikhi	AMARAT PAL	35	M	M	12	BARATI	1	4000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X15	C	6
15		Left			Bhikhi	PAWAN KUMAR	45	M	M	10	ELECTRICAL	1	4000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X12	C	10
16		Left			Bhikhi	MAGAT RAI	33	M	M	10	ELECTRICAL	1	4000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X12	C	12
17		Left			Bhikhi	SHONKI	23	M	M	12	MOBILE	1	4000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X12	C	3
18		Left			Bhikhi	GURVEER	28	M	M	12	BAKERY	1	2000	P	TENANT	4.0M	10X12	C	10
19		Left	24.1	25.15	SAMAO	SOMETLE	39	M	M	10	SHOP	1	15000	P	TENANT	4.0M	5X4	C	5
20		Left			SAMAO	RATAN	37	M	M	10	SHOP	1	16000	P	TENANT	4.5M	5X5	C	25
21		Left			SAMAO	GAGADEEP	26	M	M	12	SHOP	1	5000	P	O	4.0M	3X2	C	4
22		Left			SAMAO	ASWANI	25	M	M	10	SHOP	1	2000	P	O	4.0M	5X4	C	3
23		Left			SAMAO	JAVEEN K	42	M	M	10	SHOP	1	3000	P	TENANT	4.0M	5X3	C	2
24		Left			SAMAO	BERVER	31	M	M	12	SHOP	1	5000	P	O	4.0M	5X4	C	15
25		Left			SAMAO	BHEMA	29	M	M	10	SHOP	1	2500	P	TENANT	4.0M	5X3	C	15
26		Left			SAMAO	BHARAT BHORSE	32	M	M	8	SHOP	1	3000	P	O	4.0M	4X4	C	10
27		Left			SAMAO	RITESH	25	M	M	12	SHOP	1	1000	P	O	4.0M	4X5	R+C	3
28		Left			SAMAO	RAJKUMAR	58	M	M	BA	RESI+COM	1	1000	P	O	4.0M	4X4	R+C	40
29		Left			SAMAO	NETU	19	M	M	8	RESI+COM	1	2000	P	TENANT	4.5M	4X3	C	1MONTH
30		Left			SAMAO	RAGINDER	45	M	M	10	SHOP	1	1500	P	TENANT	7.0M	4X5	C	30
31		Left			SAMAO	BHIMDER	25	M	M	10	SHOP	1	1500	P	TENANT	8.0M	9X5	C	6
32		Left			SAMAO	SATPAL SINGH	50	M	M	8	RESI+COM	1	1000	P	O	9.0M	4X4	R+C	30
33		Left			SAMAO	VICKY	34	M	M	BA	SHOP	1	10000	P	TENANT	10.0M	4X3	C	1MONTH

Annexure-A

PRBD-OPRC-SOCIAL SURVEY DATA (BHATINDA-TALWANDI SABO)B8

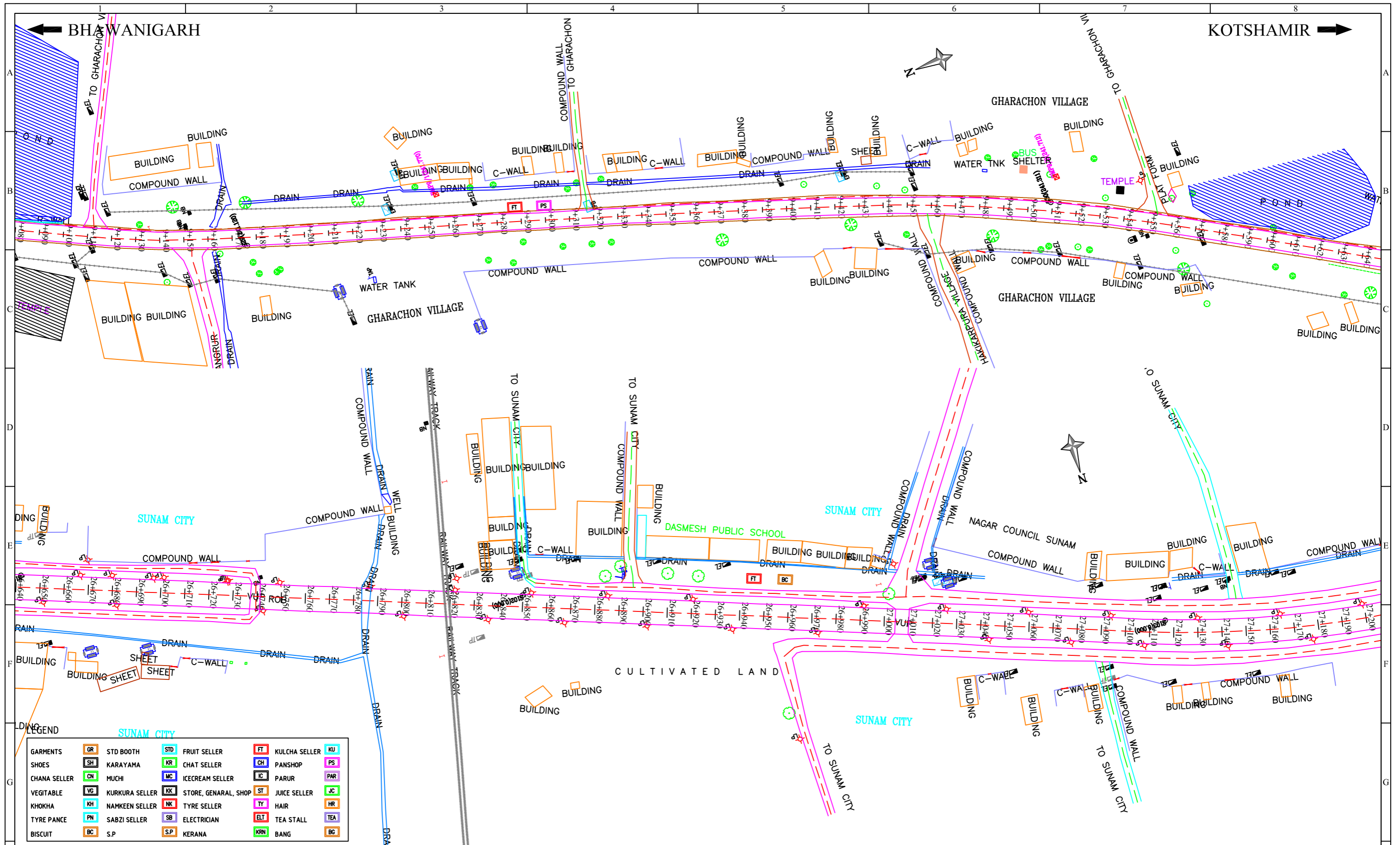
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		Left/Right	From	To															
1		RHS	0.60		Jassi Chowk	Chandrika devi	45	F	M	0	Vegetable	1	2000	K	0	8m	6x4	C	18 years
2		RHS			Jassi Pawal	Basant	57	M	M	0	Kohka	1	3000	K	0	8m	6x4	C	10 years
3		RHS			Jassi Pawal	Sandeep	23	M	M	3th	Kohka	1	2000	K	0	9m	6x4	C	3 years
4		RHS			Jassi Pawal	Davinder	18	M	UM	10th	Kohka	1	2000	K	0	9.5m	6x4	C	4 years
5		RHS			Jassi HP	Raju	39	M	M	2	Tea Stall	1	2000	K	0	8m	6x4	C	4 years
6		RHS			Petrol Pump	Jarnail	55	M	M	0	Tea Stall	1	2500	K	0	10m	6x4	C	1 years
7		RHS	11.500		Ktar singh wala	Jaswinder	25	M	M	5th	Tea Stall	1	3000	K	0	15m	6x4	C	7 years
8		RHS			G. School	Raju	42	M	M	0	Tea Stall	1	3000	K	0	8m	6x4	C	20 years
9		RHS			Jiwan singh wala	Babbu Khan	40	M	M	0	Tea Stall	1	3000	K	0	8m	6x4	C	12 years
10		RHS			Talwandi	Sukha	28	M	M	10th	Fruit	1	4000	K	0	8m	6x4	C	10 years
1		LHS			Jassi Chowk	Vijaypal	46	M	M	5th	Vegitable	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x4	C	7 years
2		LHS			Jassi Chowk	Gavrav	24	M	M	0	Juice	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x5	C	3 years
3		LHS			Jassi Chowk	Darshan	55	M	M	0	Ice	1	700	K	0	5.3	6x6	C	2 years
4		LHS			Jassi Chowk	Sourab	17	M	UM	10th	Vegitable	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x7	C	8 years
5		LHS			Jassi Chowk	Raja	60	M	M	0	Noodles	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x8	C	14 years
6		LHS			Jassi Chowk	Parkash	22	M	UM	10th	Chat	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x9	C	1 year
7		LHS			Jassi Chowk	Nagoor	30	M	M	0	Juice	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x10	C	2 years
8		LHS			Jassi Chowk	Gurpreet	38	M	M	0	Juice	1	800	K	0	5.3	6x11	C	3 years
9		LHS			Kotshamir	Mohan	38	M	M	0	Icecream	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x12	C	1 year
10		LHS			Kotshamir	Dara Singh	35	M	M	0	Vegitable	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x13	C	7 years
11		LHS			Kotshamir	Bikar Singh	45	M	M	0	Fruit	1	1000	K	0	5.3	6x14	C	2 years
12		LHS			Kotshamir	Bhir Singh	30	M	M	0	Chat	1	4000	K	0	6.3	6x15	C	4 years
13		LHS			Bagwander	ManeshKaran	22	M	M	0	Chat	1	1500	K	0	6.3	6x16	C	6 months
14		LHS			Bagwander	Dhan Ram	20	M	M	0	Icecream	1	4000	K	0	6.3	6x17	C	4 years





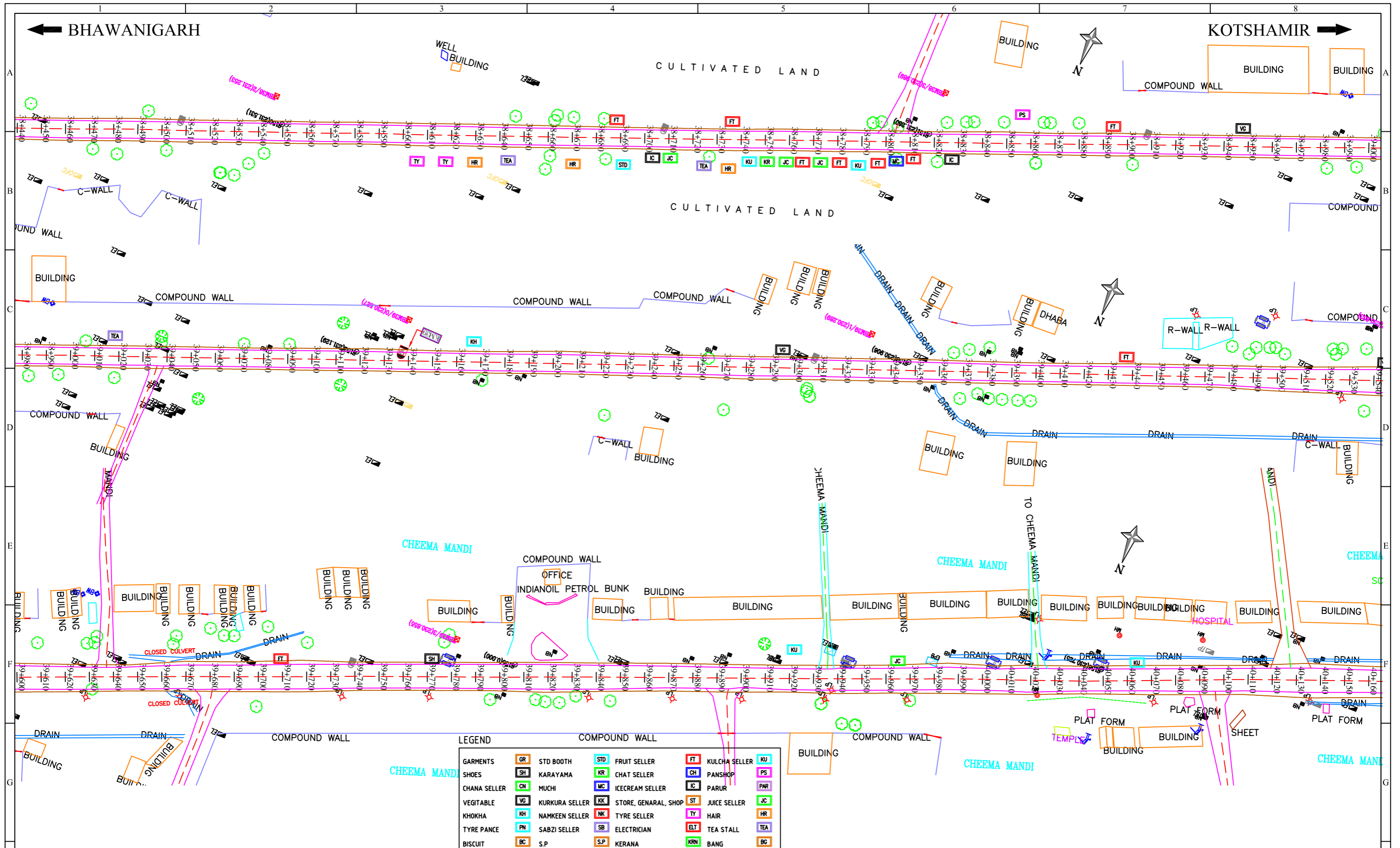
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TEMPLE

		LEGENDS-		CLIENT: GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Building & Roads)		DESIGN CONSULTANTS: FEEDBACK INFRA Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd. <i>Making Infrastructure Happen</i> 15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber City Phase-III, Gurgaon 122002		APPROVED BY: CHECKED BY: DESIGNED BY: DRAWN BY:		PROJECT: Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB	
				CONCESSIONAIRE: PATEL Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Patcon House, 80 Ft. Road, Near Patcon Circle, Anand - 388 001, Gujarat, India.		The information contained herein is Confidential & Property of Feedback Infrastructure Services Private Limited and not for Publication. The Information is Issued on the Understanding that no part thereof shall be Copied or Communicated to a Third Party without Authorisation in Writing from Feedback Infrastructure Services Private Limited		SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN		TITLE: SOCIAL MAPPING FOR S1(SANGRUR-SUNAM ROAD)	
DATE REV DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS BY								DRG NO.: OPRC/TTS/S1/SM-01		REV. 0	



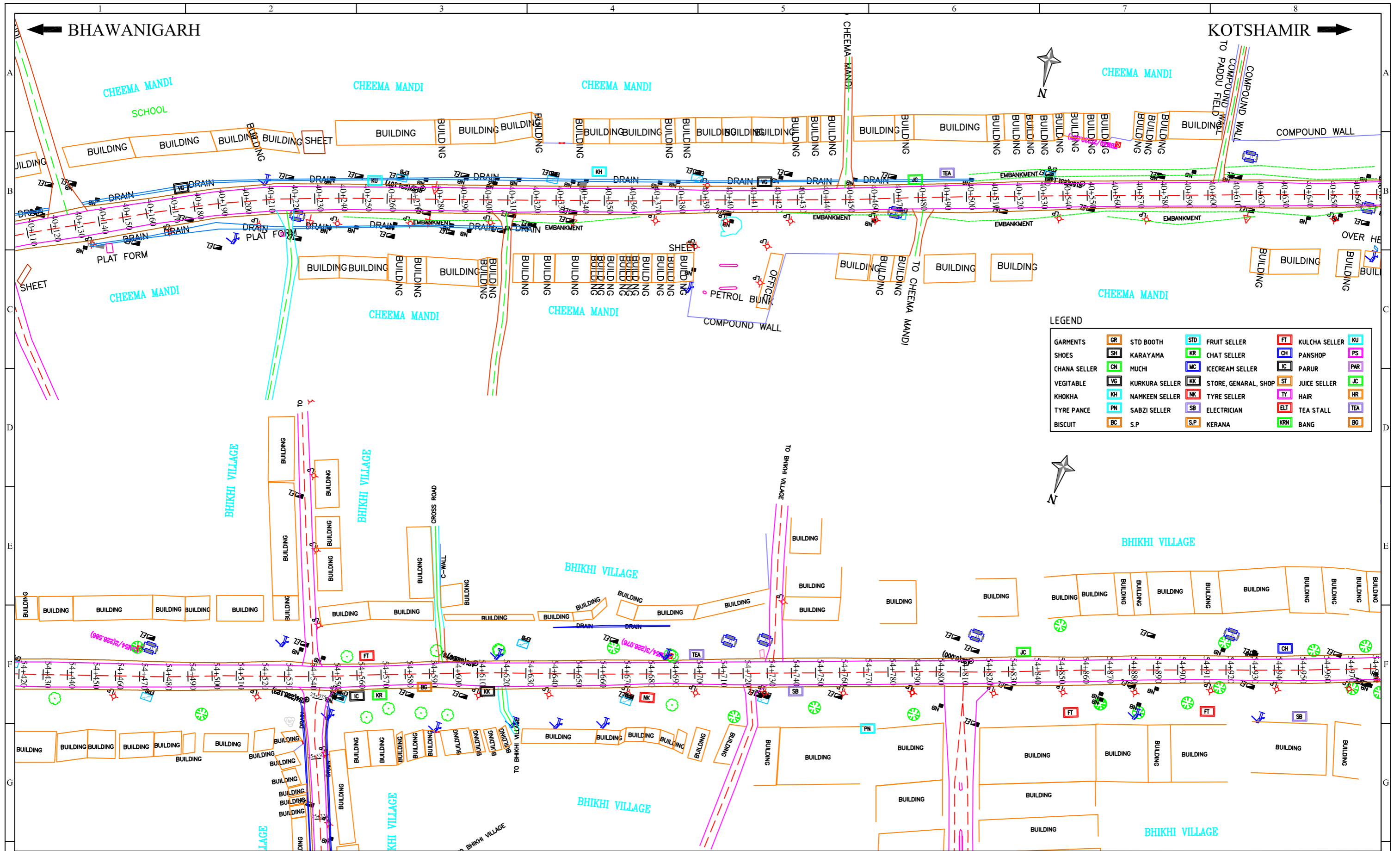
DATE		REV		DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS		BY	
LEGENDS:-				CLIENT:		DESIGN CONSULTANTS:	
				 GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Building & Roads)		Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd. FEEDBACK INFRA <i>Making Infrastructure Happen</i> 15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber City Phase-III, Gurgaon 122002	
				CONCESSIONAIRE:		APPROVED BY:	
				 Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Patcon House, 80 Ft. Road, Near Patcon Circle, Anand - 388 001, Gujarat, India.		CHECKED BY: DESIGNED BY: DRAWN BY: SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN	
						PROJECT:	
						Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB	
						TITLE:	
						SOCIAL MAPPING FOR S2(BHAWANIGARH-KOTSHAMIR ROAD)	
						DRG NO.:	
						OPRC/TTS/S2/SM-01	
						REV.	
						0	



LEGEND

GARMENTS	GR	STD BOOTH	STD	FRUIT SELLER	FT	KULCHA SELLER	KU
SHOES	SH	KARAYAMA	KR	CHAT SELLER	CH	PANSHOP	PS
CHANA SELLER	CH	MUCHI	MC	ICECREAM SELLER	IC	PARUR	PAR
VEGETABLE	VG	KURKURA SELLER	KK	STORE, GENERAL, SHOP	ST	JUICE SELLER	JC
KHOKHA	KH	NAMKEEN SELLER	NK	TYRE SELLER	TY	HAIR	HR
TYRE PANCE	PN	SABZI SELLER	SB	ELECTRICIAN	ELT	TEA STALL	TEA
BISCUIT	BC	S.P	S.P	KERANA	KRN	BANG	BG

DATE		REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS	BY	LEGENDS:-		CLIENT: GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Building & Roads)		DESIGN CONSULTANTS: FEEDBACK INFRA Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd. 15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber City Phase-III, Gurgaon 122002		APPROVED BY:		PROJECT: Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB	
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									DESIGNED BY:		DRG NO.: OPRC/TTS/S2/SM-02		REV. 0	





LEGEND

GARMENTS	GR	STD BOOTH	STD	FRUIT SELLER	FT	KULCHA SELLER	KU
SHOES	SH	KARAYAMA	KR	CHAT SELLER	CH	PANSHOP	PS
CHANA SELLER	CH	MUCHI	MC	ICECREAM SELLER	IC	PARUR	PAR
VEGITABLE	VG	KURKURA SELLER	KK	STORE, GENARAL, SHOP	ST	JUICE SELLER	JC
KHOKHA	KH	NAMKEEN SELLER	NK	TYRE SELLER	TY	HAIR	HR
TYRE PANCE	PN	SABZI SELLER	SB	ELECTRICIAN	ELT	TEA STALL	TEA
BISCUIT	BC	S.P	SP	KERANA	KRN	BANG	BC

DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS	BY

LEGENDS:-

CLIENT:

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
 (Building & Roads)

CONCESSIONAIRE:

Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
 Patcon House,
 80 Ft. Road,
 Near Patcon Circle,
 Anand - 388 001,
 Gujarat, India.

DESIGN CONSULTANTS:

Feedback Infra
Making Infrastructure Happen
 Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.
 15th Floor, Tower 9B,
 DLF Cyber City Phase-III,
 Gurgaon 122002

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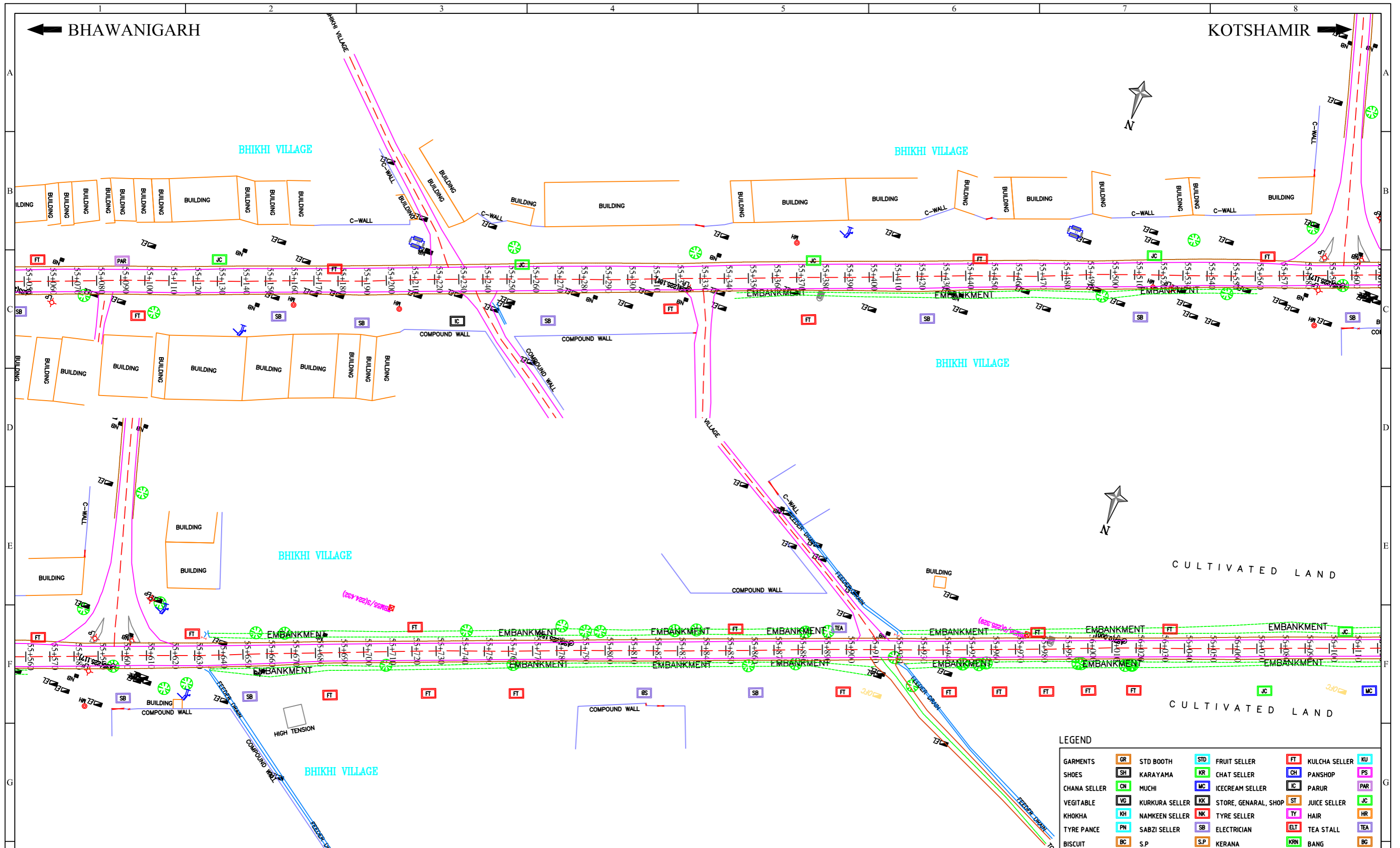
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 DATE: _____

PROJECT:
 Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB

TITLE:
SOCIAL MAPPING FOR S2(BHAWANIGARH-KOTSHAMIR ROAD)



DRG NO.: **OPRC/TTS/S2/SM-02**

REV. **0**



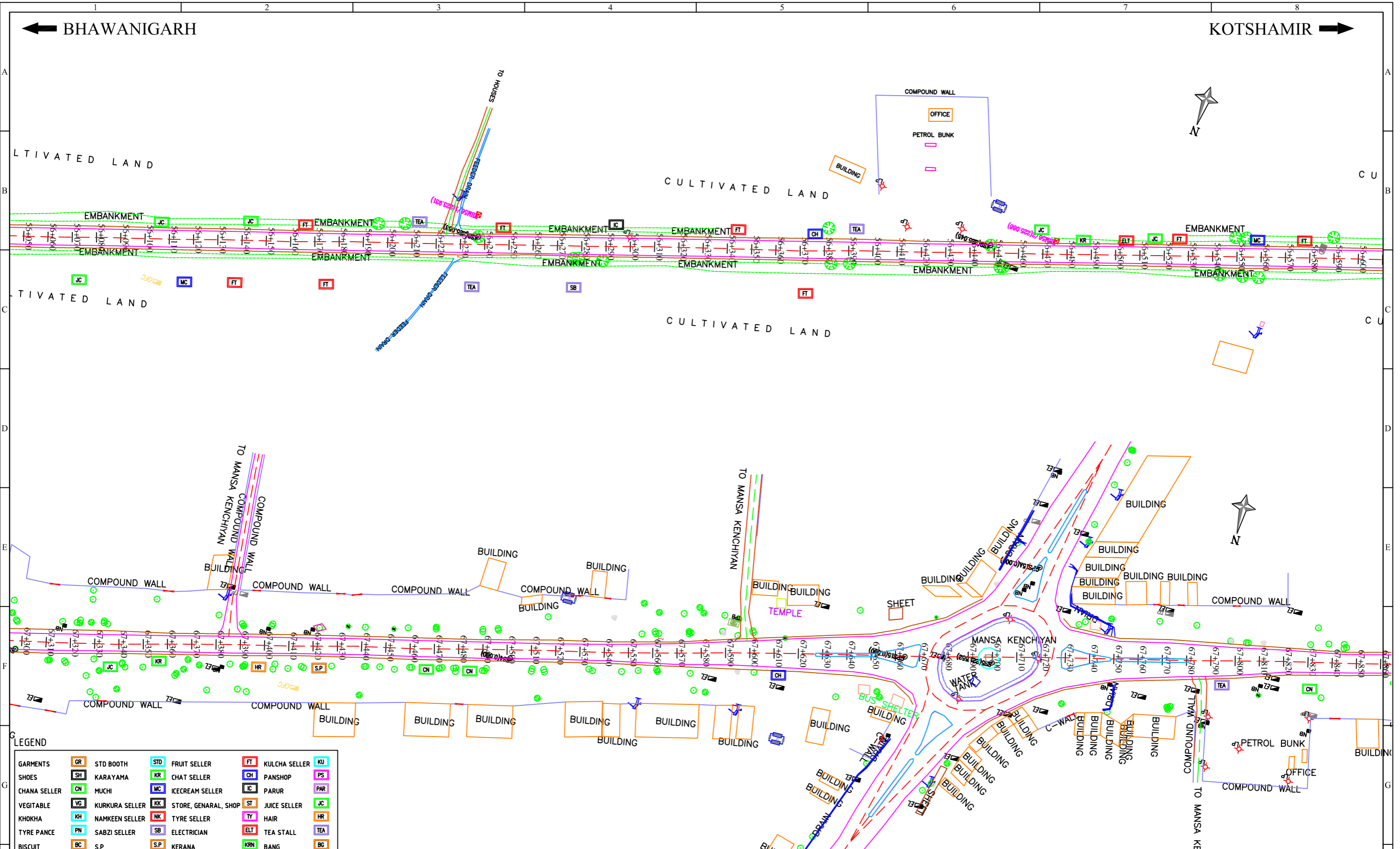
LEGEND

GARMENTS	GR	STD BOOTH	STD	FRUIT SELLER	FT	KULCHA SELLER	KU
SHOES	SH	KARAYAMA	KR	CHAT SELLER	CH	PANSHOP	PS
CHANA SELLER	CH	MUCHI	MC	ICECREAM SELLER	IC	PARUR	PAR
VEGETABLE	VE	KURKURA SELLER	KK	STORE, GENERAL, SHOP	ST	JUICE SELLER	JC
KHOKHA	KH	NAMKEEN SELLER	NK	TYRE SELLER	TY	HAIR	HR
TYRE PANCE	PN	SABZI SELLER	SB	ELECTRICIAN	ELT	TEA STALL	TEA
BISCUIT	BC	S.P	S.P	KERANA	KRN	BANG	BG

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DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS	BY					REV.	0

← BHAWANIGARH

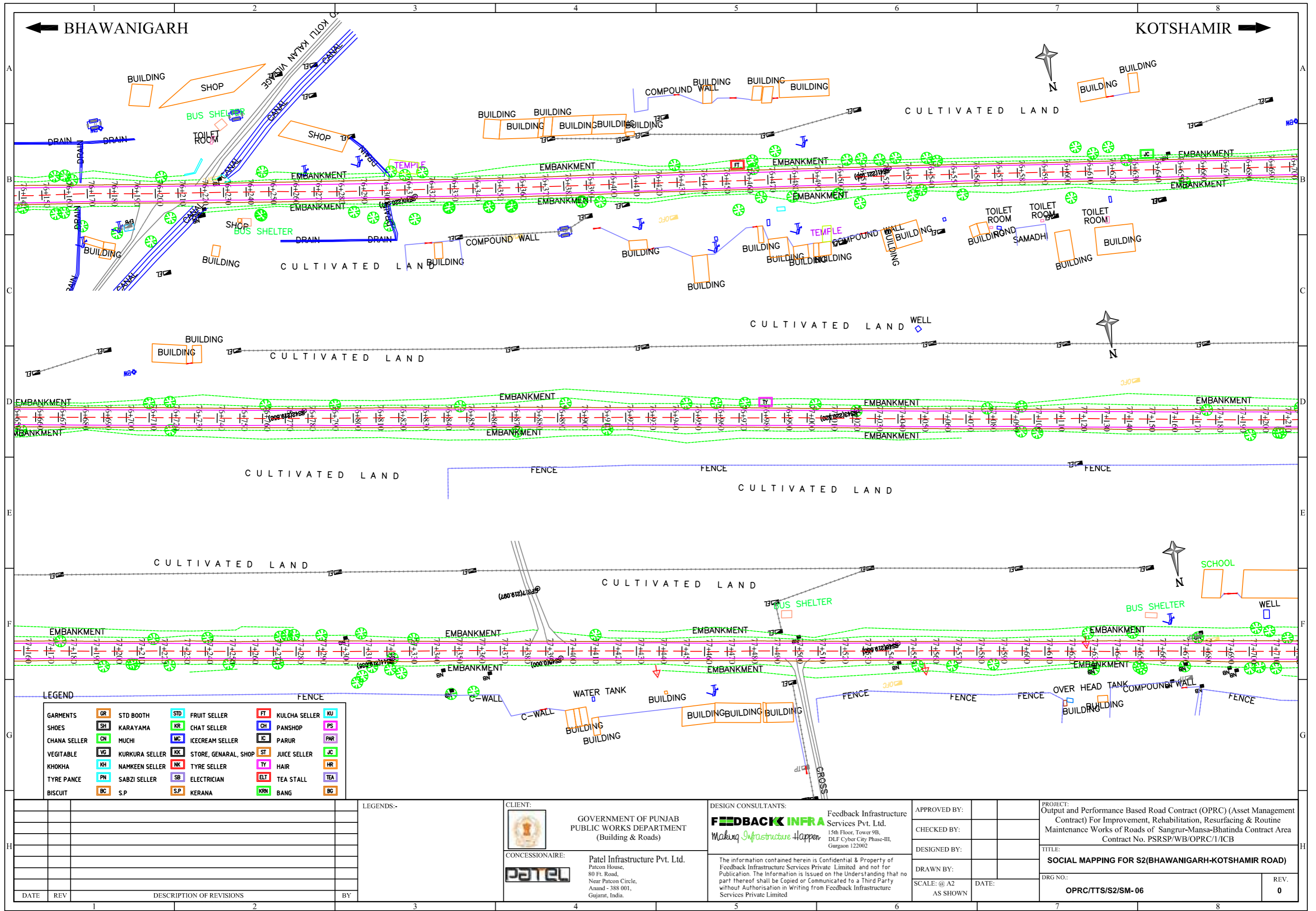
KOTSHAMIR →



LEGEND

GARMENTS	OR	STD BOOTH	STD	FRUIT SELLER	FT	KULCHA SELLER	KU
SHOES	SH	KARAYAMA	KR	CHAT SELLER	CH	PANSHOP	PS
CHANA SELLER	CN	MUCHI	MC	ICECREAM SELLER	IC	PARUR	PAR
VEGETABLE	VG	KURKURA SELLER	KK	STORE, GENERAL, SHOP	ST	JUICE SELLER	JC
KHOKHA	KH	NAMKEEN SELLER	NK	TYRE SELLER	TY	HAIR	HR
TYRE PANCE	PN	SABZI SELLER	SB	ELECTRICIAN	ELT	TEA STALL	TEA
BISCUIT	BC	S.P	S.P	KERANA	KRN	BANG	BC

DATE		REV		DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS		BY	LEGENDS:-		CLIENT: GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Building & Roads)		DESIGN CONSULTANTS: FEEDBACK INFRA Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd. 15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber City Phase-III, Gurgaon 122002		APPROVED BY:		PROJECT: Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB			
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											DRAWN BY:			SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN	DATE:		DRG NO.: OPRC/TTS/S2/SM-05	REV. 0



LEGEND

GARMENTS	OR	STD BOOTH	STD	FRUIT SELLER	FT	KULCHA SELLER	KU
SHOES	SH	KARAYAMA	KR	CHAT SELLER	CH	PANSHOP	PS
CHANA SELLER	CH	MUCHI	MC	ICECREAM SELLER	IC	PARUR	PAR
VEGETABLE	VC	KURKURA SELLER	KK	STORE, GENERAL, SHOP	ST	JUICE SELLER	JC
KHOKHA	KH	NAMKEEN SELLER	NK	TYRE SELLER	TY	HAIR	HR
TYRE PANCE	PN	SABZI SELLER	SB	ELECTRICIAN	ELT	TEA STALL	TEA
BISCUIT	BC	S.P	S.P	KERANA	KRN	BANG	BG

LEGENDS:-

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 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
 (Building & Roads)

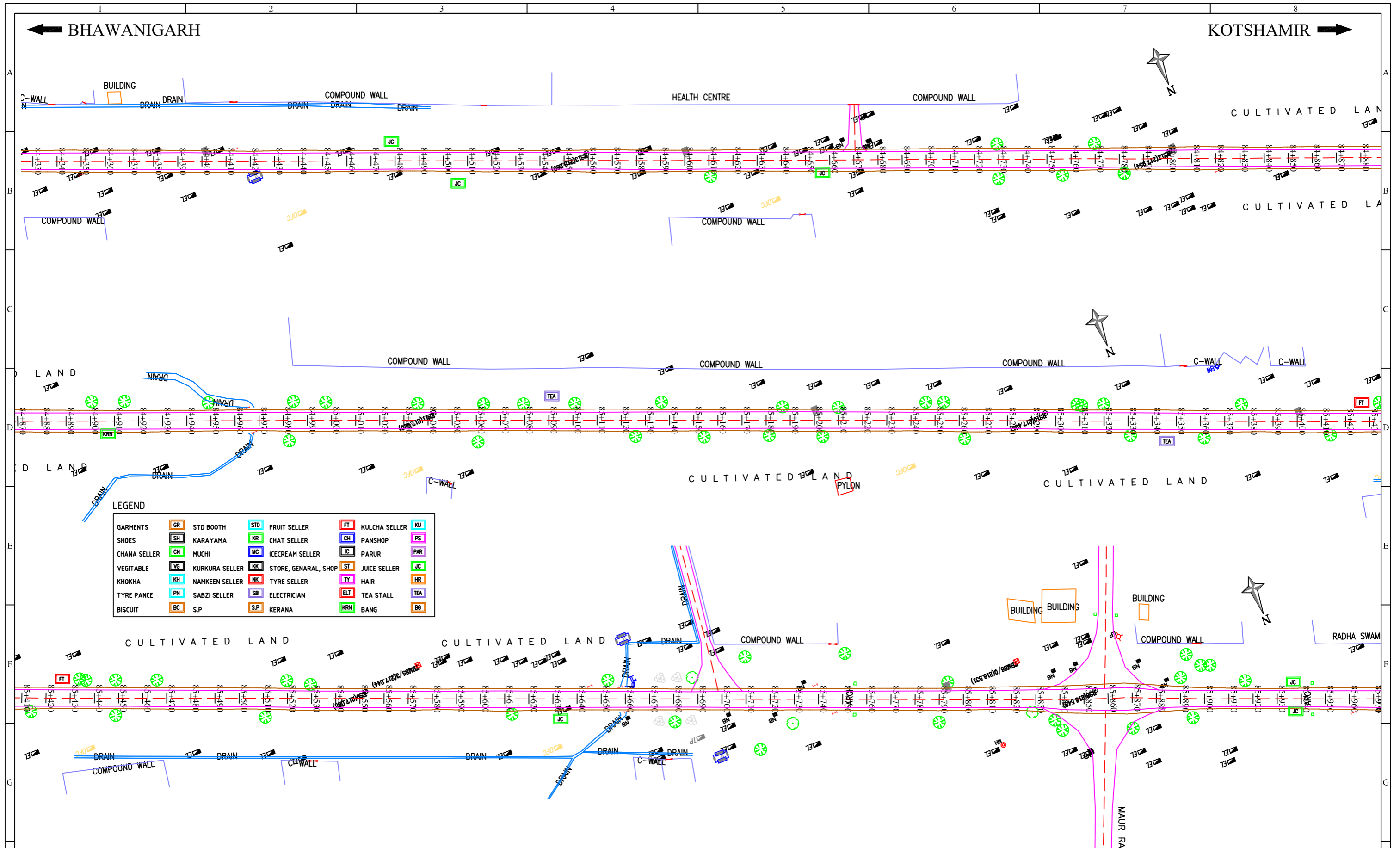
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DESIGN CONSULTANTS:
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 DLF Cyber City Phase-III,
 Gurgaon 122002

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DESIGNED BY:	
DRAWN BY:	
SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN	DATE:

PROJECT: Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB	
TITLE: SOCIAL MAPPING FOR S2(BHAWANIGARH-KOTSHAMIR ROAD)	
DRG NO.: OPRC/TTS/S2/SM-06	REV.: 0





LEGEND


GARMENTS	GR	STD BOOTH	STD	FRUIT SELLER	FT	KULCHA SELLER	KU
SHOES	SH	KARAYAMA	KR	CHAT SELLER	CH	PANSHOP	PS
CHANA SELLER	CN	MUCHI	MC	ICECREAM SELLER	IC	PARUR	PAR
VEGITABLE	VG	KURKURA SELLER	KK	STORE, GENERAL, SHOP	ST	JUICE SELLER	JC
KHOKHA	KH	NAMKEEN SELLER	NK	TYRE SELLER	TY	HAIR	HR
TYRE PANCE	PN	SABZI SELLER	SB	ELECTRICIAN	ELT	TEA STALL	TEA
BISCUIT	BC	S.P	SP	KERANA	KRN	BANG	BG

DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS	BY

LEGENDS:-

CLIENT:

 GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
 (Building & Roads)

CONCESSIONAIRE:

 Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
 Patcon House,
 80 Ft. Road,
 Near Patcon Circle,
 Anand - 388 001,
 Gujarat, India.

DESIGN CONSULTANTS:

FEEDBACK INFRA
Making Infrastructure Happen
 Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.
 15th Floor, Tower 9B,
 DLF Cyber City Phase-III,
 Gurgaon 122002

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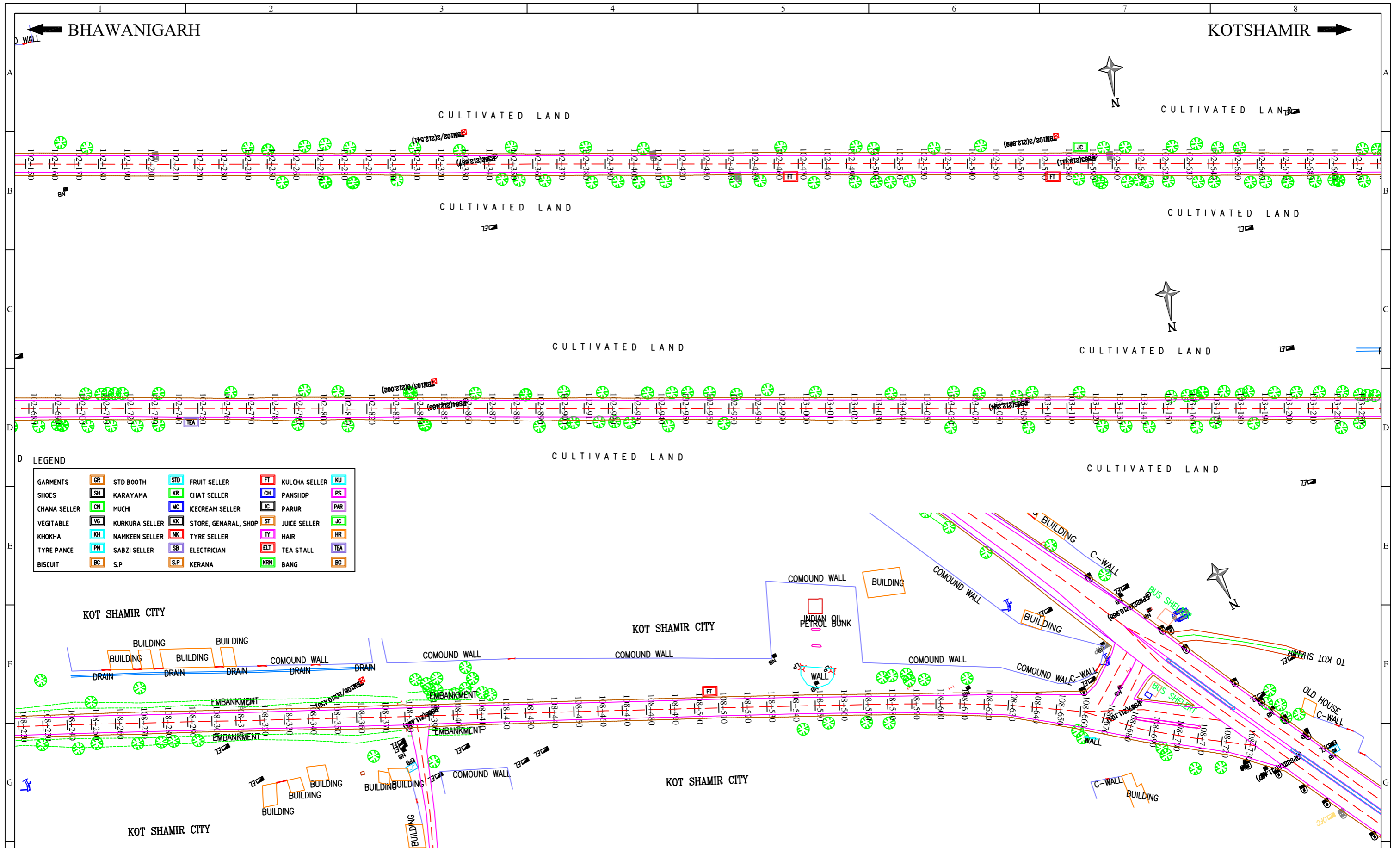
APPROVED BY: _____
 CHECKED BY: _____
 DESIGNED BY: _____
 DRAWN BY: _____
 SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN
 DATE: _____

PROJECT:
 Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB

TITLE:
SOCIAL MAPPING FOR S2(BHAWANIGARH-KOTSHAMIR ROAD)


DRG NO.:
OPRC/TTS/S2/SM-07

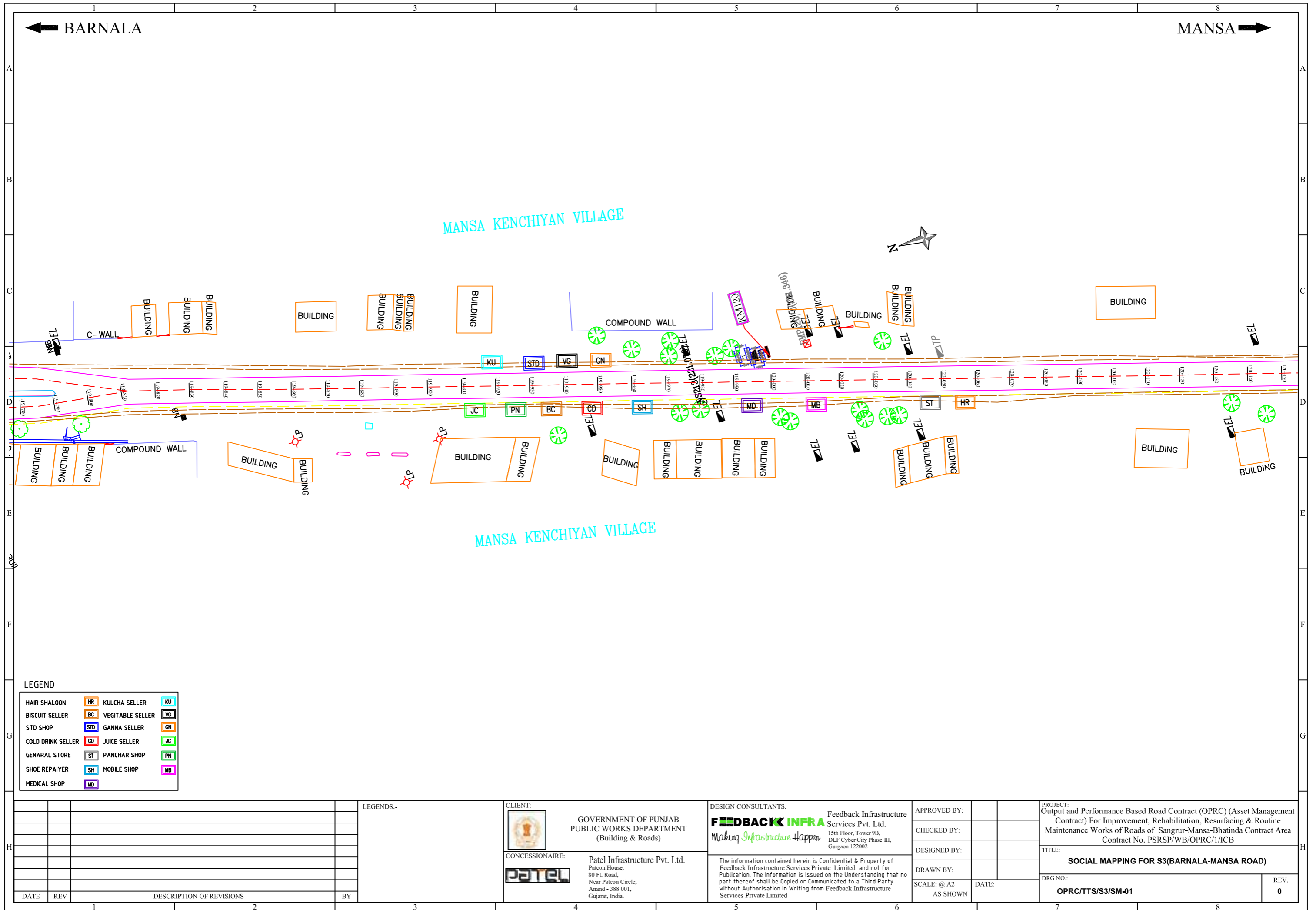
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LEGEND



GR	STD BOOTH	STD	FRUIT SELLER	FT	KULCHA SELLER	KU
SH	KARAYAMA	KR	CHAT SELLER	CH	PANSHOP	PS
CN	MUCHI	MC	ICECREAM SELLER	IC	PARUR	PAR
VG	KURKURA SELLER	KK	STORE, GENERAL, SHOP	ST	JUICE SELLER	JC
KH	NAMKEEN SELLER	NK	TYRE SELLER	TY	HAIR	HR
PN	SABZI SELLER	SB	ELECTRICIAN	ELT	TEA STALL	TEA
BC	S.P	S.P	KERANA	KRN	BANG	BC

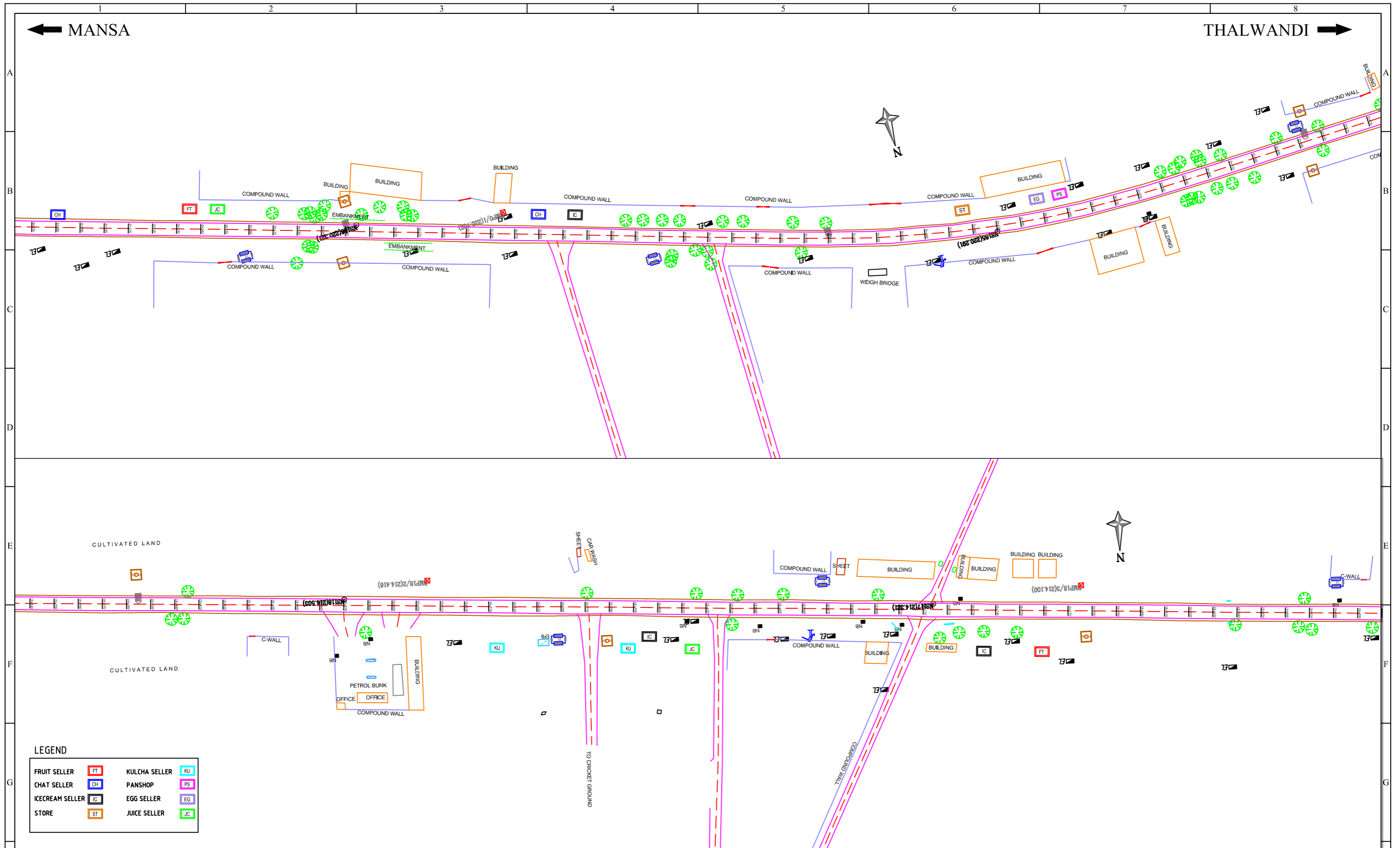
DATE REV DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS BY		LEGENDS:- 	CLIENT:  GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Building & Roads)	DESIGN CONSULTANTS: FEEDBACK INFRA Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd. 15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber City Phase-III, Gurgaon 122002 <i>Making Infrastructure Happen</i>	APPROVED BY: CHECKED BY: DESIGNED BY: DRAWN BY: SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN	PROJECT: Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB TITLE: SOCIAL MAPPING FOR S2(BHAWANIGARH-KOTSHAMIR ROAD) DRG NO.: OPRC/TTS/S2/SM-08	REV. 0
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LEGEND


HAIR SHALOON	HR	KULCHA SELLER	KU
BISCUIT SELLER	BC	VEGITABLE SELLER	VC
STD SHOP	STD	GANNA SELLER	GN
COLD DRINK SELLER	CD	JUICE SELLER	JC
GENARAL STORE	ST	PANCHAR SHOP	PN
SHOE REPAIYER	SH	MOBILE SHOP	MB
MEDICAL SHOP	MD		

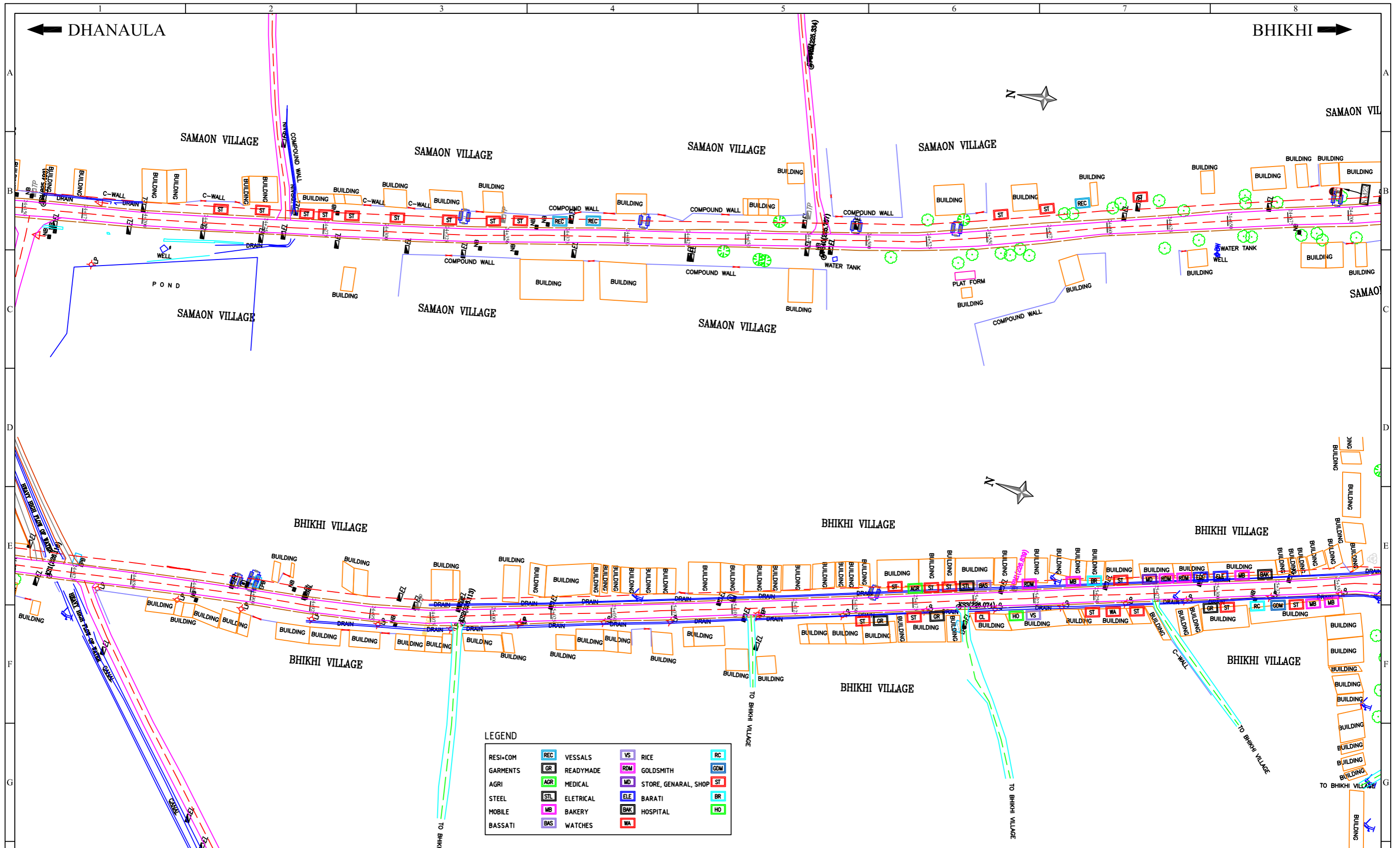
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DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS	BY																																																
<p>CONCESSIONAIRE:</p>  <p>Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Patcon House, 80 Ft. Road, Near Patcon Circle, Anand - 388 001, Gujarat, India.</p>			<p>The information contained herein is Confidential & Property of Feedback Infrastructure Services Private Limited and not for Publication. The Information is Issued on the Understanding that no part thereof shall be Copied or Communicated to a Third Party without Authorisation in Writing from Feedback Infrastructure Services Private Limited</p>	<p>DATE: _____</p>	<p>REV. _____</p>																																														



LEGEND



FRUIT SELLER	FT	KULCHA SELLER	KU
CHAT SELLER	CH	PANSHOP	PS
ICECREAM SELLER	IC	EGG SELLER	EG
STORE	ST	JUICE SELLER	JC

<p>DATE</p> <p>REV</p> <p>DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS</p> <p>BY</p>		<p>LEGENDS:-</p>	<p>CLIENT:</p>  <p>GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Building & Roads)</p>	<p>DESIGN CONSULTANTS:</p> <p>FEEDBACK INFRA Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd. 15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber City Phase-III, Gurgaon 122002</p> <p><i>Making Infrastructure Happen</i></p>	<p>APPROVED BY:</p> <p>CHECKED BY:</p> <p>DESIGNED BY:</p> <p>DRAWN BY:</p> <p>SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN</p> <p>DATE:</p>	<p>PROJECT: Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB</p> <p>TITLE: SOCIAL MAPPING FOR S4(MANSA-THALWANDI ROAD)</p> <p>DRG NO.: OPRC/TTS/S4/SM-01</p> <p>REV. 0</p>
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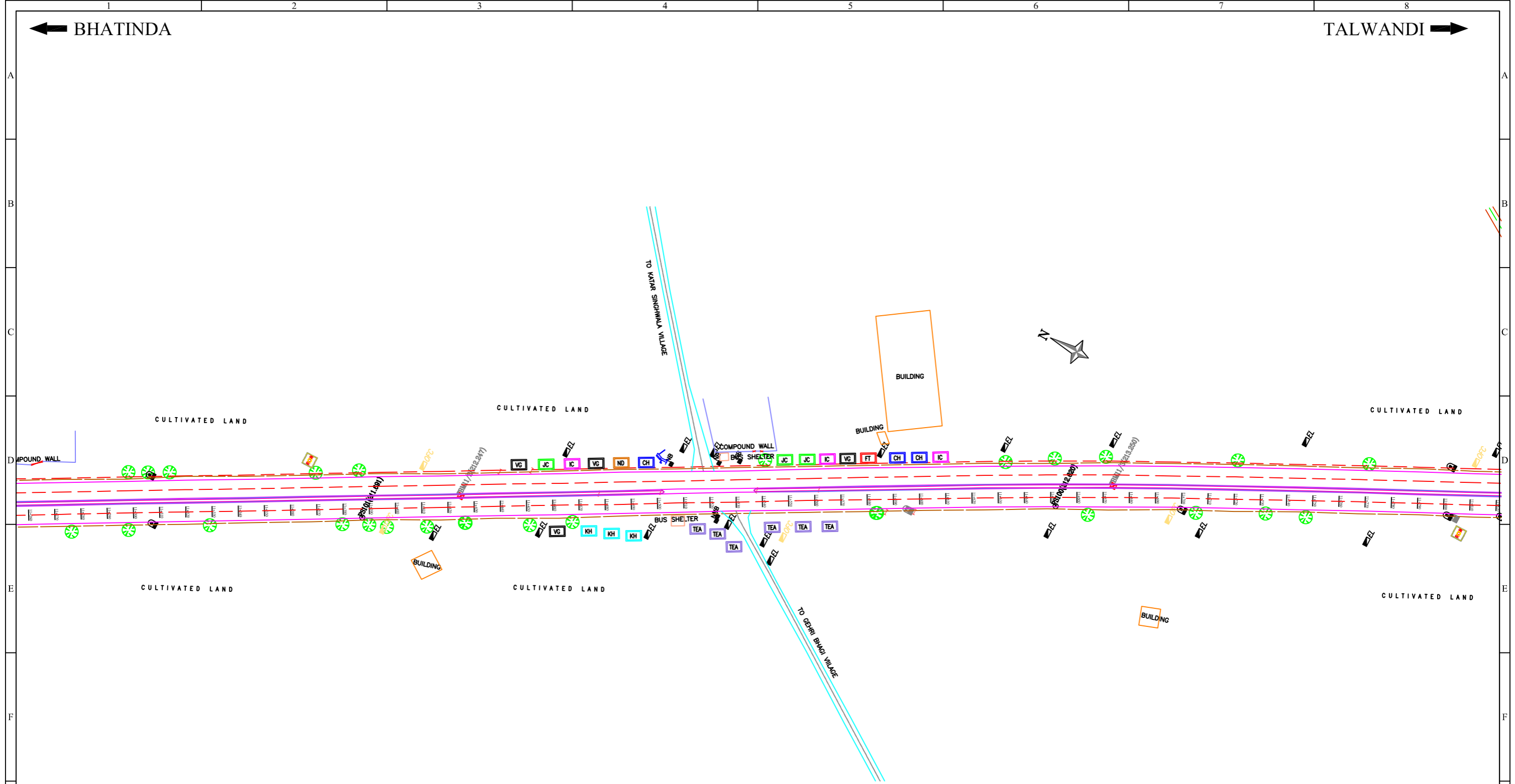
LEGEND

RESI-COM	REC	VESSALS	VS	RICE	RC
GARMENTS	GR	READYMADE	ROM	GOLDSMITH	GDM
AGRI	AGR	MEDICAL	MD	STORE, GENERAL, SHOP	ST
STEEL	STL	ELETRICAL	ELE	BARATI	BR
MOBILE	MB	BAKERY	BAK	HOSPITAL	HO
BASSATI	BAS	WATCHES	WA		

<p>LEGENDS:-</p>			<p>CLIENT:</p>  <p>GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Building & Roads)</p>		<p>DESIGN CONSULTANTS:</p> <p>FEEDBACK INFRA Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd. 15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber City Phase-III, Gurgaon 122002</p> <p><i>Making Infrastructure Happen</i></p>		<p>APPROVED BY:</p> <p>CHECKED BY:</p> <p>DESIGNED BY:</p> <p>DRAWN BY:</p> <p>SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN</p> <p>DATE:</p>		<p>PROJECT: Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB</p> <p>TITLE: SOCIAL MAPPING FOR S5(DHANAULA-BHIKHI ROAD)</p> <p>DRG NO.: OPRC/TTS/S5/SM-01</p> <p>REV. 0</p>	
DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS	BY	<p>CONCESSIONAIRE:</p>  <p>Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Patcon House, 80 Ft. Road, Near Patcon Circle, Anand - 388 001, Gujarat, India.</p>		<p>The information contained herein is Confidential & Property of Feedback Infrastructure Services Private Limited and not for Publication. The Information is Issued on the Understanding that no part thereof shall be Copied or Communicated to a Third Party without Authorisation in Writing from Feedback Infrastructure Services Private Limited</p>				



← BHATINDA

TALWANDI →



LEGEND

VEGITABLE SELLER	VG	FRUIT SELLER	FT
ICECREAM SELLER	IC	NOODLE SELLER	ND
CHAT SELLER	CH	JUICE SELLER	JC
TEA STALL	TEA	KHOKHA	KH

		LEGENDS:-		CLIENT:  GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Building & Roads)		DESIGN CONSULTANTS: FEEDBACK INFRA Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd. <i>Making Infrastructure Happen</i> 15th Floor, Tower 9B, DLF Cyber City Phase-III, Gurgaon 122002		APPROVED BY: CHECKED BY: DESIGNED BY: DRAWN BY: SCALE: @ A2 AS SHOWN		PROJECT: Output and Performance Based Road Contract (OPRC) (Asset Management Contract) For Improvement, Rehabilitation, Resurfacing & Routine Maintenance Works of Roads of Sangrur-Mansa-Bhatinda Contract Area Contract No. PSRSP/WB/OPRC/1/ICB	
				CONCESSIONAIRE:  Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. Patcon House, 80 Ft. Road, Near Patcon Circle, Anand - 388 001, Gujarat, India.		The information contained herein is Confidential & Property of Feedback Infrastructure Services Private Limited and not for Publication. The Information is Issued on the Understanding that no part thereof shall be Copied or Communicated to a Third Party without Authorisation in Writing from Feedback Infrastructure Services Private Limited		TITLE: SOCIAL MAPPING FOR B8(BHATINDA-TALWANDI ROAD)		DRG NO.: OPRC/TTS/B8/SM-01	
DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISIONS		BY					REV. 0		

Annexure-B Public Consultation Meetings at Gherachou, Cheema Mandi and Bhikhi

Public Consultation Meeting

OPRC-Punjab

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Public consultation meeting will be conducted by consultant at various places during the survey for OPRC Punjab

To ensure that people's concerns are incorporated in the project design and to promote public understanding about the project and its implications, public consultation and information dissemination is treated as a two way process where the information is passed on to the public and their feedback is sought to understand their issues at the project preparatory stage itself. The major key stakeholders who participated in consultations at various stages include all Project Affected Families/Persons (PAF/Ps); elected representatives, Community leaders of PAFs, representatives of CBOs; designated staff of Project Management Unit (PIU); and local Revenue officials; and representatives of local NGOs.

The consultative process is continuous through out the project period – design preparation, project initiation, project implementation and post implementation periods. In the project preparation stage the information gathered from field surveys are incorporated in the design phase of the project and preparation of RAP. At this stage methodologies used for public consultation and information dissemination includes reconnaissance survey; Focus Group Discussions; census of PAFs and public consultations. During the census survey, public consultations were held with different stakeholders of the project at various locations.

Following are the Issue discussed during the public Consultation

- Objective of the project will be shared with the people
- Demand for parking space, service road for day-to day-activities(As the upcoming road will be a high-speed corridor)
- People's demand for compensation for their affected properties as well as rehabilitation and resettlement measures.
- Compensation regarding to land acquisition and issues related with land rates.
- Social sensitiveness, like temple, mosque, church, shrine etc. People's emotions on ancestral properties, which are falling in proposed alignment.
- Discussed way side amenities like bus shelter, toilet, etc.
- Awareness regarding to health issue, like long term illness, communicable disease and disease like STI like HIV/AIDS.

Peoples suggestion regarding project road and issues which discussed during public consultation.

Date: 9/4/2013 Place: Garachou Time: 1.15 PM Chainage: 9.00 Km

Sl. No	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
1	<u>Sheer Singh</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Villagers are</u>	<u>Gholapatti Chok</u>	
2	<u>Gurdeep Singh</u>		<u>demanded the</u>	<u>inside the</u>	
3	<u>Sukwanda Singh</u>	<u>Tailor</u>	<u>Curse Impression</u>	<u>village</u>	
4	<u>Khantar Singh</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>met. LHS</u>		
5	<u>Jagwin Singh</u>				
6	<u>Chaman Kaur Singh</u>		<u>Speed breakers</u>		
7	<u>Amrik Singh</u>				
8	<u>Geet Singh</u>		<u>Zebra crossing</u>		

Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

-1- for Two places
Drainage on
both side of the
road required

Project Road: S2 Bhawanigarh - Sunam - Bhikhi - Mansa - Kot Shamir (SH 12 A & SH 13)

Contractor: Patel Infrastructure Pvt. Limited

Social Impact Assessment /RAP/Report

Consultant: Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd

1

May 2013

UNCONTROLLED IF PRINTED

Consultation Meeting

OPRC-Punjab

	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
06	Bhupal Bhupal sunami Berger				
07	Abdul Shabou	Sabzi, Fruit			
08	Abdul Mohd. Pholpe	- do -			
09	Muhal Farid	Fruit			
10	Phaman Kaur	Samosa			
11	Jumil Kaur	Fruit			
12	Neetu Kaur	- do -			
13	Karamjit Singh	Sabzi			
14	Balwinder Kaur	Eggs			
15	Bani Kaur	- do -			
16	Vijay Kaur	Fruit			
17	Sardara Singh	Tea Stall			
18	Balwinder Kaur	Kulcha			
19	Om Lal Kaur	Kulcha			
20	Sharan Kaur	Fruit			
21	Shin Kaur Singh	Juice			
22	Gurjant Singh	Sabzi			
23	Gulshid Kaur	Tibbi etc			

Consultation Meeting

OPRC-Punjab

	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
24.	Ram Jeevan	Tikki etc.			
25.	Sandeep Kumar	Tikki			
26.	Bajesh Kumar	Talabai			
27.	Dhosi Lal	Samosa			
28.	Gurpreet Singh Sharma	Salabi			
29.	Mamish Kumar	veg. bhut			
30.	Ramkish Kumar	Fruit			
31.	Hasi'om	Biscuit			
32.	Hasi'om	Bever			
33.	Ram Parkash	Juice			
34.	Ved Parkash	Juice			
35.	Kadri Lal	Ice cream			

Public Consultation Meeting

OPRC-Punjab

PUBLIC COUNSULTATION MEETING

Public consultation meeting will be conducted by consultant at various places during the survey for OPRC Punjab

To ensure that people's concerns are incorporated in the project design and to promote public understanding about the project and its implications, public consultation and information dissemination is treated as a two way process where the information is passed on to the public and their feedback is sought to understand their issues at the project preparatory stage itself. The major key stakeholders who participated in consultations at various stages include all Project Affected Families/Persons (PAF/Ps); elected representatives, Community leaders of PAFs, representatives of CBOs; designated staff of Project Management Unit (PIU); and local Revenue officials; and representatives of local NGOs.

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- Compensation regarding to land acquisition and issues related with land rates.
- Social sensitiveness, like temple, mosque, church, shrine etc. People's emotions on ancestral properties, which are falling in proposed alignment.
- Discussed way side amenities like bus shelter, toilet, etc.
- Awareness regarding to health issue, like long term illness, communicable disease and disease like STI like HIV/AIDS.

Peoples suggestion regarding project road and issues which discussed during public consultation.

Date: 8/4/13 Place: Cheema Mandi Time: 4:30 pm Chainage: 39.400 km

Sl. No	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
1	Tillockan Goel	MC		Municipal office	
2	Ram Lal	Fruit Shop	Compensation Pole for Shop		
3	Lal Singh	Vegetable	Zebra crossing		
4	Gurpreet Singh	Permit	signals		
5	Barbha Singh	Chaffal Kehri			

Public Consultation Meeting

OPRC-Punjab

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

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To ensure that people's concerns are incorporated in the project design and to promote public understanding about the project and its implications, public consultation and information dissemination is treated as a two way process where the information is passed on to the public and their feedback is sought to understand their issues at the project preparatory stage itself. The major key stakeholders who participated in consultations at various stages include all Project Affected Families/Persons (PAF/PS); elected representatives, Community leaders of PAPs, representatives of CBOs; designated staff of Project Management Unit (PIU); and local Revenue officials; and representatives of local NGOs.

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- Compensation regarding to land acquisition and issues related with land rates.
- Social sensitiveness, like temple, mosque, church, shrine etc. People's emotions on ancestral properties, which are falling in proposed alignment.
- Discused way side amenities like bus shelter, toilet, etc.
- Awareness regarding to health issue, like long term illness, communicable disease and disease like STI like HIV/AIDS.

Peoples suggestion regarding project road and issues which discussed during public consultation.

Date: 9/4/2019 Place: Bhikho Time: 5.15 Pm Chainage: 54+600km

Sl. No	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
1	Sat pal	Fruit shop	Site for		
2	Shanthe preri	Tea	Shopping		
3	Balbir Singh	Fruit juice	couple		
4	Subedar Singh	Juice			
5	Makhar Singh	Vegetable	Gift bag also		
6	Bina Singh	Fruit juice			
7	Shantar Lal	Ice cream			
8	Alma Singh	Vegetable			

Public Consultation Meeting

OPRC-Punjab

	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
9	Bekha Singh	vegetable			
10	Kishna Lal	Fruit			
11	Battu Ram	Ala panna			
12	Kaka Singh	vegetable			
13	Murara Lal	vegetable			
14	Budha Ram	vegetables			
15	Lal Singh	Juice			
16	Bappa Ram	Fruits			
17	Sukhpal	pan/bread			
18	Kamal Singh	Fruit			
19	Gurdeep Singh	vegetable			
20	Prem Singh	Godgappa			
21	Gautam	vegetable			
22	Jageswar Singh	vegetable			
23	Prem Kumar	pan shop			
24	Bipin Kumar	pan shop			
25	Surbash Kumar	vegetable			
26	Sandhu Ali	vegetable			
27	Har kesh Singh	pan shop			
28	Mohd. Yaseen	veg. Fruit			
29	Radha Kishan	vegetable			
30	Sateendar	vegetable			
31	Buttaj Singh	Fruit			
32	Bayya Singh	vegetable			
33	Raju	Godgappa			
34	Darshan Singh	cutlar			
35	Bhishonraj	Ice cream			
36	Kulvender	Tea stall			
37	Jesbir Singh	clothing clothes			
38	Gur Lal Singh	vegetable			
39	Gurpreet Singh	Fruit			
40	Harman Singh	Fruits/vegetable			
41	Alok Kumar	Godgappa			
42	Mukesh I	Ice cream			
43	Machal Singh	Godgappa			
44	Harshdeep	Juice			
45	Narayan	Ice cream			
46	Bikhi	Fruit/vegetable			
47	Mittha Singh	Cutblar			
48	Gowind	Fruits			
49	Nellaji	vegetables			

Feedback Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

50. Princi Kumar — Panner
51. Rajinder Singh — Juice
52. Prakash — Burger
53. Hardeep Singh — Egg shop
54. Ganga Ram — Kulcha
55. Pramod Kumar — Biscuits
56. Lakshma Das — Tea stall
57. Shantar — Ice cream
58. Mod. Saleem — Seeds business
59. Kusli Mohd. — Tea shop
60. Jag Raj Singh —

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

35. The detailed entitlement matrix for the project is presented in the table below:

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement as per Project
1 A	Titleholder	Loss of Land (Agriculture, Non – Agriculture, Homestead, etc)	Titleholder / Owner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation will be paid at “replacement cost” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiated amount in case of land acquired through negotiation. • Rate decided by the appropriate authority in case land is acquired through the LA Act, 1894, plus assistance as per Para 13 (b). 2. EP shall have the option of surrendering the Residual Plot to the Project Authority at replacement cost. (for threshold values please see 14 of Para 3.2) 3. Transitional allowance¹ for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab will be given to the EPs. 4. EPs shall be eligible for training. 5. Severance allowance of 25% of award value shall be paid to EP. 6. Registration and stamp duty charges equivalent to the area acquired for the project. 7. Entitled Persons belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for Economic Rehabilitation Grant² (ERG) equivalent to 9 months for re-establishing their livelihood @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).
1B	Titleholder	Loss of Structure (Residential, Commercial, Residential cum commercial, etc)	Titleholder / Owner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation will be paid at replacement cost (calculated as per the latest CSR of Punjab without any depreciation). 2. EPs whose structures are partially affected shall be eligible for assistance for repairing/strengthening cost of remaining structure. The repairing cost for the partially affected portion will be 25% of the replacement value of affected area as estimated per latest CSR of PWD. 3. In case of Kutcha structure EPs will be eligible for actual amount of the structure subject to a minimum of Rs. 6000/-. 4. Self-relocating displaced persons shall be eligible for additional support for the construction of structure @ 25 % of the replacement value or Rs. 30000/- whichever is more. 5. PAPs who opt for self-relocation shall be given six months notice for removal of the structure. 6. In case of assisted resettlement, alternative house or shops will be offered as defined in Para 15(b, c and d). 7. Transitional allowance for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month) will be given to EPs. 8. EPs will be eligible for shifting allowance @ Rs. 1000/- for Kutcha and Rs. 2500/- for Pucca structures

¹ Transitional Allowance is the assistance paid to Entitled Persons based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be taken for adjusting to the new situation and additional cost involved during the transition period. .g.

² Economic Rehabilitation Grant (ERG) is the support provided to the affected families so that they are able to restore their livelihood above the Poverty Line.

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement as per Project
				<p>respectively.</p> <p>9. Entitled Persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable group will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @ AWR of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</p> <p>10. EPs shall be eligible for training.</p> <p>11. EPs shall be eligible to salvage structural materials from their demolished structures.</p>
2 A	Non-titleholder	Loss of structure and loss of livelihood etc	Family	<p>1. 2 months notice for removal of structure shall be given.</p> <p>2. 4 months notice for harvesting crops shall be given.</p> <p>3. Entitled Persons shall be compensated for loss of structures. The compensation shall be calculated as per the latest CSR of Punjab without depreciation. For all other assets, EP shall be compensated as per prevalent market rates.</p> <p>4. Entitled Persons will be eligible for transitional allowance for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</p> <p>5. Shifting allowance @ Rs. 1000/- per family to Displaced persons.</p> <p>6. Entitled Persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @ AWR of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</p> <p>7. EP who are losing livelihood will be eligible for training (one person per project affected family).</p> <p>8. Compensation on account of damage to standing crop in case stipulated time period of notice is not given.</p> <p>9. EPs shall be eligible to salvage structural materials from their demolished structures.</p> <p>10. Self-relocating displaced persons shall be eligible for additional support for the construction of structure @ 25 % of the replacement value or Rs. 30000/- whichever is more.</p> <p>11. In case of assisted resettlement, alternative house or shops will be offered as defined in Para 15(b, c and d).</p>
3 A	Tenant	Dislocation, loss of livelihood etc	Family	<p>1. 4 months notice for harvesting crops shall be given.</p> <p>2. 2 months notice for vacating the property shall be given.</p> <p>3. Transitional allowance for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab will be given to EP.</p> <p>4. Tenants will be eligible for shifting allowance of Rs. 1000.</p> <p>5. Tenant is eligible to salvage structural material from the structures constructed by him/her.</p> <p>6. Entitled Persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @ AWR of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</p> <p>7. Tenants losing source of livelihood shall be eligible for training (one person per family).</p> <p>8. One person from sharecropper/contract cultivator/wage earner family shall be eligible for training.</p> <p>9. Contract cultivator/farmer shall be eligible for entire assistance amount against crop loss.</p> <p>10. Assistance for crop loss shall be paid in the ratio of 1/3:2/3 between the landowner and tenant in case of</p>

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement as per Project
				Share Cropping. 11. Perennial crops/fruit, trees, wells etc. shall be compensated in case adequate notice is not given.
4 A	Community	Loss of religious places, hand pump, ponds etc	Community	1. Common resources such as religious structures, cremation grounds, graveyards, hand pumps, passenger shelters at bus stops, village gates and other such assets to be replaced or reconstructed or rehabilitated at project cost in consultation with local community and village Panchayats. 2. Enhancement of village ponds, wells, footpaths, religious structures/places, cremation place, graveyard to be covered at project cost in consultation with Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and local people.
4 B	Unforeseen Impact			Any unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principle and objectives of the policy.

- The unit costs will be revised annually based on inflation. The current unit costs will be valid till March 2008.
- The assistance to the affected employees/agricultural workers will be extended, if substantial numbers of are affected in line with policy principles and objectives.

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Minimum Wages in Punjab w.e.f. March 1, 2013

Minimum Wages in India 2013: Punjab Minimum Wages from march 2013.

Sr. No.	Scheduled Employment	Category	Total Daily Minimum Wages(In Rupees Per <i>day</i>)
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Construction and maintenance of roads or building operation	Unskilled	219.2
	Semi-Skilled	249.2
	Skilled	283.7
	Highly Skilled	323.4
	Staff - Category A	418.1
	Staff - Category B	353.9
	Staff - Category C	296.2
	Staff - Category D	250.0