

パート III

添付資料 III.1.1 ベースライン調査 質問表

Form 001 (a)

人口調査票

(Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E)

I. Identification of Project Affected Families

1. Questionnaire No:	2.	Date:
3. Unique ID:	4. Village	Name:
5. Panchayat:	6.	Taluka:
7. District:	8.	State:
9. Status of the Village	1. Revenue	2. Hamlet (Non-Revenue) <input type="checkbox"/>
10. Notification Published	1. 20A	2. 20A & E <input type="checkbox"/>
11. Type of Location	1:Parallel to railways,2:Near Detour, 3:Near ROB(for ROB only) <input type="checkbox"/>	
4: Others (specify):		
12. Plot No:	13. Land plan: Section:	
14. Land Plan: (Chainage/(km):		
15. Usage of Plot (to categorize the impact and applicable survey forms 001, 002, 003, 004) <input type="checkbox"/>		
1. Agriculture or any other land without structures (Non-resettlers) (Category A)		2. Residential and commercial land with structures (Resettlers) (Category B)
3. Land with Illegal occupiers (Category C)		4. Land with common property resources (Category D)
5. Land with Tenants (Category E)		
16. Ownership Type	1. Individual(s)	2. Government
	3. Community/Society	4. Rent/Lease <input type="checkbox"/>
17. Do you have any legal documents (with date) <input type="checkbox"/>		
1. Sale deed 2. Patta 3. Lease agreement from Govt. 4. Specify.....		
5. No		
18. Any tenant? Category-E <input type="checkbox"/>		
1. Leaseholders 2. Tenants 3. Sharecroppers 4. Informal Occupiers 5. No		
19. Do you have legal agreements with your tenants <input type="checkbox"/>		
1. Lease agreement 2. Rent agreement 3. No		
20.1 Years rented: 20.2 Rent per Month: 20.3 Deposit amount by lessee:		
21. If not owned, please specify the name & address of the owner		
Name:		
Address:		

Form 001 (b) 家族構成調査票 (Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E)

Unique ID:

II. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE (Select the answer code from below) *use multiple sheets if necessary

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
No	Name of family members including infants and children	Relation to household head	Age	Gender 1Male 2Female	Marital Status	Highest Level Education	Sector Engaged	Major Occupation	Vulnerability	Primary Income (Rs/Month)	Income from other sources (Rs/Month)	Illness within past 1 year
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

For B on Relation	1. Myself 2. Wife; 3. Husband; 4. Son; 5. Daughter; 6. Father; 7. Mother; 8. Brother; 9. Sister; 10. Grand son; 11. Grand daughter; 12. Grand Father; 13. Grand Mother; 14. Other (specify)
For E on Marital Status	1. Married; 2. Unmarried; 3. Divorced; 4. Widow
For F on Education	1: Illiterate, 2: Can Read only, 3: Can read and write both, 4. Up to Class 5, 5: Upto Class 10, 6: Upto Class 12 7: Graduate & above 8: ITI, Diploma/Degree, CA, ICWA, MBA, etc; 9.Others (specify)
For G on Engaged in which Sector	1: Govt. Service 2: Private Service 3: Agriculture 4. Manufacturing 5. Others (specify).....
For H on Primary Occupation	1. Permanent Employee; 2. Self Employed; 3. Wage Labourer; 4. Rural Artisan; 5. Small Trader; 6. Housewife; 7: Unemployed; 8. Not Employable (children or Elderly); 9: Others (specify).....
For I on Vulnerability	1. Disabled, 2. Orphans, 3. Women-headed household, 4. Unmarried girls, 5. Abandoned women, 6. Elderly over 50 years old, 7. Child-headed household, 8. Widow, 9. Others (specify) * NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerability means disabled, destitute, orphans, widow, unmarried girls, abandoned woman, or persons above 50 years.
For L on illness	1. Diarrhea, 2 Skin Rash, 3. Dengue Fever, 5. Viral Fever, 6. Other Fever, 7. Malaria, 6 Others..... (specify)
Signature of Interviewee	Signature of Interviewer
Signature of Supervisor	

Form 002 資産調査 (Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E)

* use multiple sheets if necessary.

Unique ID:

I. Land likely to be Lost

Select one: Owner / Tenant

No	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)		(H)		(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	
	Type of Land	Ownership of the land	Period of years of Ownership	Total Area (in ha)	Estimated Market Value for Land (Rs)*	No. & Land use / ownership pattern	If rented, monthly rent (Rs./Month)	Name of Major Crops (Max 3)		Net Annual Production if any standing crops (kg/yr/crop)	Estimated market value for crops (Rs/kg/crop)*	Type of Trees	Number of Trees	Age of Trees	Estimated Market Value for trees (Rs./Tree)*	
						No	Type		Rabi	Khariff						
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																
16																
17																
18																

No	(A) Type of Land	(B) Ownership of the land	(C) Period of years of Ownership	(D) Total Area (in ha)	(E) Estimated Market Value for Land (Rs)*	(F) No. & Land use / ownership pattern		(G) If rented, monthly rent (Rs./Month)	(H) Name of Major Crops (Max 3)		(I) Net Annual Production if any standing crops (kg/yr/crop)	(J) Estimated market value for crops (Rs/kg/crop)*	(K) Type of Trees	(L) Number of Trees	(M) Age of Trees	(N) Estimated Market Value for trees (Rs./Tree)*	
						No	Type		Rabi	Khariff							
19																	
20																	
21																	
22																	
23																	

A. Type of Land	1. Agriculture – Irrigated 2. Agriculture Un-irrigated 3. Residential 4. Commercial 5. Industrial 6. Grazing land 7. Forest Land 8. Mixed (specify) 9. Barren Land 10. Others (specify):
B. Ownership	1: Self-owned 2: State-owned land for rental 3: Private-owned land for rental or borrow 4: Group or Community owned 5: Uncertain ownership 6: Illegal land occupation
F. No. & Land use / ownership pattern	1. Registered Lessees 2. Contract Cultivator 3. Lease Holder 4. Unregistered Tenant 5. Share Croppers 6. Others (Specify)
K. Type of Trees	1. Fruit and fodder tree, 2. Firewood and timber wood
H. Major Crops	Khariff: 1. Rice 2. Sugarcane 3. Maize 4. Ground nut 5. Chillies 6. Bajra 7. Jawar 8. Other Pulses 9. Vegetables 10. Cotton 11 Tobacco 12. Others..... Rabi: 11. Wheat 12. Barley 13. Gram 14. Onion 15. Oilseed 16. Cereals 17. Massar 18. Barseen 19. Tur 20. Methi 21. Others....

Select one: Owner / Tenant

II. Structures Likely to Be Lost

No	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)		(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
	Type of Structure	Ownership of structures	Total Area in sq. mt.	Affected area in sq. mt	Age	No.	Type	Type of construction	Type of Materials	Estimated Market Value for Structure (Rs)*	If rented, monthly rent (Rs)
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											

No	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)		(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
	Type of Structure	Ownership of structures	Total Area in sq. mt.	Affected area in sq. mt	Age	No.	Type of Losses	Type of construction	Type of Materials	Estimated Market Value for Structure (Rs)*	If rented, monthly rent (Rs)
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											

* Estimated market value will be collected from the interviewee for a reference purpose.

For A on Type of Affected Structures	[Private Residential] 1. Residence 2. House Fence 3. Separate Kitchen 4. Toilet 5. Bathroom 6.. Storage 7. Farm House 8. Animal Shed 9. Paddock fence 10. Well, 11. Water tank 12. Others (specify) [Private Enterprises] 13. Shop 14. Workshops 15. Stalls 16. Factories 17. Other business establishment (specify, e.g Restaurants, Dhabas etc.)										
For B on Ownership	1: Self-owned 2: State-owned structure for rental 3: Private-owned house for rental or borrow 4: Group- or Community-owned 5: Uncertain ownership, 6: Illegal Occupants										
For F No. and Type of Losses	1. Registered Lessees, 2. Tenant, 3. Others (Specify)										
For G on Type of Construction	1: Single detached one - storey 2: Single detached two - storey 3: Single detached three - storey or more 4: Apartment/Row house duplex 5: Shanties connected to each other 6: Tents or tentative simple hut										
For H on Type of materials	Roof] R1: G.I. sheets R2: Tiles R3: Nipa or other natural materials R4: Concrete R5: Others (specify) [Wall] W1: All concrete W2: Concrete and wood W3: All wood W4: Nipa or other natural materials W5: Others (specify)										

Name and Signature of Interviewee:

Name and Signature of Interviewer:

Name and Signature of Supervisor:

Form 003 資産調査 (Filled out for Category D Community Property)

* conduct the survey by village-wise and use multiple sheets if necessary.

Unique ID:

I. Common Property / Public Property												
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
No	Name of Property	Type of Common Property / Public property	Number of Properties	Ownership of the Property	Type of Impact	Affected Size of the Property (area per floor)	If partially affected, total size of the property (areas per floor)	Age of the property	No. of Floors	Type of Construction	Type of Materials	Estimated Value of Affected Property (Rs)*
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												

* Estimated market value will be collected from the interviewee for a reference purpose.

Answer Options for the Previous Table																																					
For B. Type of Common / Public Properties	<p>[Common Land] 1. Village Common Land 2. Forest Woodland 3.Pasture 4. Fishing Area 5.Land for traditional tribal institutions</p> <p>[Common / Public Structures/Asset]</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. Community Centres</td> <td style="width: 33%;">2. Roads</td> <td style="width: 33%;">3. Bridge</td> <td style="width: 33%;">4.Public Transport Facility (e.g. Bus shelters)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Irrigation & Drainage channels</td> <td>6. Water & Sewerage Lines</td> <td>7. Wells/Tube wells/Hand Pumps /Domestic Water</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Livestock Watering Point</td> <td>9. Bathing & Washing Platform</td> <td>10. Community Ponds</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Fair Price shops</td> <td>12. Panchayat buildings</td> <td>13. Cooperative Societies</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. Seed cum fertilizer storage</td> <td>15. Post Offices</td> <td>16. Bank</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. Electricity line</td> <td>18. Transmission tower</td> <td>19. Electricity Pole</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>20. Telephone Line</td> <td>21. Base Transceiver Station</td> <td>22. Schools</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>23. Health Centre/hospitals</td> <td>24. Places of Worship</td> <td>25. Burial/cremation grounds</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>26. Historical Places</td> <td>27. Trees (specify)</td> <td>28. Others (specify)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Community Centres	2. Roads	3. Bridge	4.Public Transport Facility (e.g. Bus shelters)	5. Irrigation & Drainage channels	6. Water & Sewerage Lines	7. Wells/Tube wells/Hand Pumps /Domestic Water		8. Livestock Watering Point	9. Bathing & Washing Platform	10. Community Ponds		11. Fair Price shops	12. Panchayat buildings	13. Cooperative Societies		14. Seed cum fertilizer storage	15. Post Offices	16. Bank		17. Electricity line	18. Transmission tower	19. Electricity Pole		20. Telephone Line	21. Base Transceiver Station	22. Schools		23. Health Centre/hospitals	24. Places of Worship	25. Burial/cremation grounds		26. Historical Places	27. Trees (specify)	28. Others (specify)	
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For D. Type of Ownership	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">1. Panchayat</td> <td style="width: 25%;">2. Group of Society</td> <td style="width: 25%;">3. Association</td> <td style="width: 25%;">4. Individual Family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Government (specify department).....</td> <td>6. Other (Specify).....</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Panchayat	2. Group of Society	3. Association	4. Individual Family	5. Government (specify department).....	6. Other (Specify).....																														
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For E. Type of Affected Property	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. Fully affected (needs to be relocated)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">2.Partially Affected (no relocation)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">3. Others (specify).....</td> </tr> </table>	1. Fully affected (needs to be relocated)	2.Partially Affected (no relocation)	3. Others (specify).....																																	
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For J Type of Construction	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. Permanent,</td> <td style="width: 33%;">2. Semi Permanent,</td> <td style="width: 33%;">3.Temporary</td> </tr> </table>	1. Permanent,	2. Semi Permanent,	3.Temporary																																	
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For K Type of Materials	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">[Roof]</td> <td style="width: 15%;">R1. G.I. Sheet,</td> <td style="width: 15%;">R2. Tiles</td> <td style="width: 20%;">R3. Nipa or Other Natural Materials</td> <td style="width: 15%;">R4. Concrete</td> <td style="width: 15%;">R5. Others (Specify).....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[Wall]</td> <td>W1. All Concrete</td> <td>W2. Concrete & Wood,</td> <td>W3. All Wood,</td> <td>W4. Nipa or other Natural Materials</td> <td>W5. Others (Specify).....</td> </tr> </table>	[Roof]	R1. G.I. Sheet,	R2. Tiles	R3. Nipa or Other Natural Materials	R4. Concrete	R5. Others (Specify).....	[Wall]	W1. All Concrete	W2. Concrete & Wood,	W3. All Wood,	W4. Nipa or other Natural Materials	W5. Others (Specify).....																								
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II. Open Question to Village Head/ Community Leader/ Influential Persons	
Where do you want to re-construct this facility?	

Name and Signature of Interviewer:

Name and Signature of Interviewer:

Name and Signature of Supervisor:

Form 004 社会経済調査 調査票

(Filled out for Category A, B, C, D, E)

Unique ID:

BASIC PROFILE OF RESETTLERS/LANDOWNERS		
1	How many years have you been living here? (for household head)	
2	Religion (chose one for household head) 1: Hindu 2: Muslim 3: Christian 4: Jain 5: Sikh 6: Buddhist 7: Other (specify)	
3	Social Category (chose one for household head) 1: General 2: SC 3: ST(Specify): 4: OBC	
Other Formal / Informal Occupiers		
4	Is there any tenant in this house/ plots? If Yes, number of tenants? (Question for owner)	
5	Are there any occupiers in this house/ plots? If Yes, number of occupiers? (Question for owner)	
6	How many years has (have) the tenant(s)/occupiers resided? (Answer for each occupier's household if you have more than one)	
7	Description about Non Title holder of plot (Select the type) 1: Illegal residents with station-related occupation 2: Shops of illegal occupancy 3: Seasonal labour (Agriculture) 4: Seasonal labour (Factory/Construction) 5: Gangmen's colony 6: Migrant Tribe 7. Encroacher 8. Others *	

* Same personal details should be separately filled for Non-Titleholders by Non-Titleholders Survey Team

MOVABLE ASSETS		
8	A. Livestock holding of the family (unit in nos.)	No.
	1. Cow	
	2. Ox	
	3. Buffalo	
	4. Sheep	
	5. Goat	
	6. Camel	
	7. Donkey	
	8. Horse	
	9. Pig	
	10. Chicken	
	11. Duck	
	12 Others livestock (specify)	
9	B. Agricultural implements owned by the family No.	No.
	1. Tractor	
	2. Power Trailer	
	3. Thresher	
	4. Harvester	
	5. Genset Sprayer	
	6. Pump Set	
	7. Electric Pump	
	8. Others (specify)	
10	C. Household items owned by the family	No.
	1. TV	
	2. Fridge	
	3. Mixer	
	4. Electric Cooker	
	5. Geyser	
	6. Electric Fan	

	7. Oven Toaster Grill (OTG)	
	8. Toaster	
	9. Microwave	
	10. Radio	
	11. Gas Chullah	
	12. Kerosene Chullah	
	13. Grain storing facilities	
	14. Others (specify)	
11	D. Other assets owned by the family	No.
	1 Cycle	
	2 Scooter / Motor cycle	
	3 Three wheeler	
	4 Jeep / Car	
	5 Truck	
	6 Bus	
	7 Bullock / Camel Cart	
	8 Others (specify)	

12. HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Source of Income	Average Monthly/Annual Income (Rs.)		
	(1) Monthly Regular Income	(2) Annual Seasonal Income	Total Annual Income = (1)x12+(2)
a. Agriculture			
b. Wage Labour			
c. Business/Trading			
d. Service Sector			
e. Livestock & Animal Husbandry			
f. Fishing & Aquaculture			
g. Artisan / Cottage Craft			
h. Forestry			
i. Others (specify).....			
Total Income			
13. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE			
Type of Expenditure	Average Expenditure (Rs.)		
	Monthly	Yearly	Total = (1)x12+(2)
a. Food			
b. Cooking Fuel			
c. Rent			
d. Drinking Water			
e. Domestic Water			
f. Electricity			
g. Transportation			
h. Agriculture Expenditure (seeds, agrochemicals, labour)			
i. Education			
j. Health			
k. Communication			
l. Social Functions			
m. Clothing			
n. Loan repayment			
o. Other (specify)			
Total Expenditure			

14. AVAILED BENEFITS OF ANY GOVERNMENT SCHEMES				
Have you availed any benefit under any government scheme? 1. Yes 2. No				
If yes, please give details of the facilities received under the scheme				
1. National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme; 2.Jawar Rojgar Yojna 3. PM Rojgar Yojna; 4. Integrated Rural Development Programme 5. Indira Awas Yojana 6.Others				
Name of the scheme	From when you received the help	Kind of help 1. Loan 2. Training 3. Employment	If Loan, total amount received	If training, kind of training
After availing this scheme did your annual income increased 1. Yes 2. No				
If yes, how much (Rs.):				
If no, specify the reason:				

15. ACCESSIBILITIES (DFC Related Issues)			
Please indicate the distance to major social infrastructure and whether it is affected by the project	Distance in km	Disturbed during Construction 1-Yes 2- No	Disturbed during Operation 1-Yes 2- No
1 Distance to school (km)			
2 Distance to market (km)			
3 Distance to religious centre (km)			
4 Distance to hospital/ nursing home(km)			
5 Distance to local govt. office (km)			
6 Distance to office/your work place (km)			
7 Distance to access to drinking water (km)			
8 others (please specify)			

16 IMPACT ON BUSINESS (FOR BUSINESS OWNER ONLY)	
1	Annual Turn over
2	Annual Income
3	No. of Employees
4	Average Salary Range of the Employees
1. Upto Rs 1500 2. Rs 1501 to Rs3000 3. Rs 3001 to Rs 5000/- 4. Rs 5001 to Rs8000 5. Rs 8001 to Rs 10,000/- 6. Rs 10001 to Rs 15000/- 7. Rs 15001 to Rs 25000 8. Rs 25000 to Rs 50000 9 Rs 50000 and above	

17 SAVING & INDEBTEDNESS (FOR ALL RESPONDENTS)	
1	Total Annual Saving (Rs.)
2	Have you (household head) taken any loan? 1: Yes, 2: No, 3: Don't Know
3	If yes, then please tell us reasons the following:
1. Food 2. Health 3. Education 4. Business 5. Marriage / Death / Mundan 6. Other social functions and festivals 7. Loan repayment 8. Agriculture/ agriculture based allied activity 9. Transport 10. Any other.....	
Name of the Loan Provider	Amount (in Rs) Repaid (in-Rs) Balance (in Rs)
1. Bank / cooperatives	
2. Relative/ Friend	
3 Registered Money Lender	
3. Mahajan	
4. SHG / Mahila Mandals	
5 Chit Funds	
6. Others (Specify :)	

18 PERCEPTION ON THE PROJECT	
1	Do you think the project will bring any benefits to the people? 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Don't know
ASK ONLY TO THOSE WHO SAY 'YES' IN QUESTION NO. 1 ABOVE (multiple answers)	
2.	If yes, what is the likely benefit(s) that you envisage? 1: Temporary increase in wage employment during construction 2: Permanent increase in business opportunities during construction 3: Temporary increase in industry establishments during construction 4: Permanent increase in wage employment during operation 5: Permanent increase in business opportunities during operation 6: Permanent increase in industry establishments during operation 7: Overall economic development of India 8. Any other.....
ASK ONLY TO THOSE WHO SAY 'NO' IN QUESTION NO. 1 ABOVE (multiple answers)	
3.	If no, what is the likely negative impact(s) that you envisage? 1: Temporary loss of income source during construction 2: Permanent loss of income source 3: Permanent loss of all or large part of the farmland 4: Permanent loss of partial farmland 5: Temporary loss of partial land during construction 6: Becoming too far to commute working place after the resettlement 7: Loss of working place such as loss of market 8: Temporary noise disturbance by construction work 9: Temporary vibration disturbance by construction work 10: Temporary air quality (dust) disturbance by construction work 11: Temporary disturbance in access to social infrastructure during construction 12: Temporary security problem during construction due to inflow of construction workers 13: Temporary transmitted disease problem during construction due to inflow of construction worker 14: Permanent noise disturbance by the freight train operation 15: Permanent vibration disturbance by the freight train operation 16: Split of community by the freight corridor 17: Others (specify).....
SHOW THE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX (PHASE 1) AND EXPLAIN THE SAME ENTITLEMENT WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE DISPLACED PERSONS TO THE RESPONDENT	
4	The compensation for land acquisition and resettlement & rehabilitation assistance programme will be provided to the displaced persons in accordance with the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of India as per the entitlement matrix, do you think the compensation and assistance in the entitlement matrix is adequate to help to recover the displaced person's livelihood? 1. Yes 2. No (specify)..... 3. Don't Know
5	Are there any other concern (s) on land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation would be caused by the project? 1. Yes (specify)..... 2. No 3. Don't Know
6	Are there any suggestions to mitigate the expected concern(s)? 1.Yes (specify)..... 2. No 3. Don't Know
7	What kind of assistance regarding resettlement and rehabilitation do you request / suggest for the Project Implementing Authority? 1. Training for self employment 2. Cash grant equivalent to loss 3. Others (specify)
8	In case you are to be displaced by the project, where would you like to re-settle? (choose one) 1. In the same land plot (in case your land plot is big enough to shift the affected residential structure) 2. In the same community area 3. In the same district 4. Re-settlement location does not matter 5. Others (specify)
9	If any anticipation of difficulty after resettlement ? 1. Find new income source 2. Find new house 3. Find new suitable farmland in the resettlement area 4. Find suitable school for children 5. Access to public facilities, utilities or services (specify) 6. Others (specify)

Name and Signature of Interviewee:

Name and Signature of Interviewer:

Name and Signature of Supervisor:

添付資料 III.1.2 ベースライン調査結果の概要

1.1 INTRODUCTION

As phased implementation of the DFC project, DFC sections at both ends of the proposed railway, namely JNPT-Vadodara and Rewari-Dadri sections were determined as a second priority section under the Feasibility Study of the Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor for Delhi-Mumbai and Ludhiana-Sonnagar in India in 2006 and 2008.

The JICA Survey Team has engaged DHI (India) Water & Environment Pvt Ltd, New Delhi as a local consultant to undertake the Baseline Survey & Census from Vadodara-JNPT and Rewari-Dadri; covering 5 states – Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. The total length of the alignment is approximately 565 km.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE WORK

Brief Scopes of the Work for the survey are as follows:

- To establish a baseline for the project-affected persons (PAPs);
- To get all the information of demographic profile;
- To identify the vulnerable sections and individuals of the affected population;
- To identify the estimated expenditure and indebtedness of the households;
- To assess the ownership of land holding pattern and its use related particulars;
- To estimate the households production from the land in the project vicinity;
- To assess the extent of possession of immovable assets;
- To assess their dependence on local resources;
- To identify the households who do not reside in the area but derive their income from land in the project area; and
- To assess the ethnic minority of the PAPs.

1.3 SUMMARY OF BASELINE SURVEY AND CENSUS

The baseline survey and census of the project-affected households was conducted to obtain the information of social economic status of the affected households, details regarding affected land plots and structures & common property resources, etc.

The study has been carried out based on Land Plan and Notification 20A & 20E including various draft 20E (so called the list of PAPs, Joint Measurement List) which were readily available with DFCCIL. The district wise survey & re-survey schedule is presented in **Table-1.1**.

Table-1.1 District wise Survey Schedule

Sl. No.	District/ Section	Survey Schedule	Remarks
	Vadodara-JNPT Section		
1.	Raigad	01/09/2011 to 11/10/2011	Survey carried out by CRADLE
2.	Thane	15/12/2010 to 04/02/2012	Partly done by CRADLE
3.	Valsad	31/11/2010 to 15/05/2011	-
4.	Navsari	01/12/2010 to 15/05/2011	-
5.	Surat	15/11/2010 to 07/09/2011	-
6.	Bharuch	01/12/2010 to 20/09/2011	-
7.	Vadodara	15/11/2010 to 15/03/2011	
	Rewari-Dadri Section		
8.	Rewari	12/02/2011 to 10/03/2011	
9.	Alwar	01/03/2011 to 30/03/2011	-
10.	Mewat	01/04/2011 to 08/09/2011	-
11.	Gurgaon	03/03/2011 to 09/04/2011	-
12.	Palwal	01/02/2011 to 25/09/2011	-
13.	Faridabad	07/03/2011 to 15/02/2012	4 villages are not covered
14.	Gautam Budh Nagar	05/03/2011 to 12/12/2011	

Source: Field Survey Data

Total number of districts in Vadodara-JNPT and Rewari-Dadri Sections are **14**; out of which Baseline Survey and Census have been completed in all districts except Faridabad district where the survey has been partially completed. In Faridabad, the survey was refused in 4 villages due to intervention by the local politician. As of 7th, March 2012, the survey has been completed in remaining 13 districts; however, several plots/households have remained uncovered due to the absence of respective titleholders at the time of the survey and/or their refusal to participate in the survey.

Sl. No.	District	Village not Surveyed	Remarks
1	Faridabad	Pahaladpur, Fatehpur Billoch, Ladauli, and Bahbalpur (4 villages)	Intervention/influence of the local politician
Total	1 district	4 villages	-

Note: Two plots in Bahbalpur (out of total 34 plots) have been surveyed.

1.3.1 Affected Plot Numbers & Area

In the surveyed districts total number of affected villages is **374**. Total number of affected plots in these 374 villages is **8,776**. As presented in Note in the below table, the survey was carried out based on Joint Measurement list and/or PAP list in several districts where (draft) 20E Notifications were not available. District wise total number of affected plots, affected plots as per 20A Notification and affected plots as per (draft) 20E Notification along with total affected area is presented in **Table-1.2**. **Total 2,159.71ha** of land will be acquired for the DFC project as per the Notifications.

Table 1.2 District wise Number of Affected Plots & Affected Area

District	Total No of Village	Total No. of Affected Plot as per 20A	Total Affected Area as per 20A (ha)	Total No. of Affected Plot as per 20E/ Draft 20E	Total Affected Area as per 20E/ Draft 20E (ha) ²
Raigad ²	39	150	19.92	136	19.29
Thane ²	97	1118	276.11	1588	373.21
Valsad	37	587	147.59	417	76.3
Navsari	22	476	60.98	461	92.16
Surat	35	642	326.38	641	160.59
Bharuch ²	29	329	48.46	729	243.62

District	Total No of Village	Total No. of Affected Plot as per 20A	Total Affected Area as per 20A (ha)	Total No. of Affected Plot as per 20E/ Draft 20E	Total Affected Area as per 20E/ Draft 20E (ha) ²
Vadodara ²	10	375	152.6	305	114.13
Rewari	17	707	119.1	707	119.1
Alwar	13	512	375.53	512	375.53
Mewat	19	889	158.48	889	158.48
Gurgaon	9	319	43.16	319	43.16
Palwal	8	665	117.12	665	117.12
Faridabad ¹	28	1238	216.79	1238	216.79
Gautam Budh Nagar	11	210	59.33	169	50.23
Total	374 (323³)	8097	2095.8586	8776	2159.71

Note: ¹Survey is not completed in four villages; ²In Thane, Raigad, Bharuch and Vadodara, the survey has been carried out based on the result of Joint Measurement Survey. In Raigad and Thane, PAP lists have also been used. ³The number in the parenthesis is the number of affected villages excluding those where only public land will be affected

Source: Notification 20A & 20E/Draft 20E including JM List and PAP list

1.3.2 Survey Coverage & Sources of Information

Out of 8,776 affected plots, 6,188 plots have been surveyed. A total of 9,637 households have been identified and surveyed. The district wise summary of surveyed plots and surveyed households has been presented in **Table-1.3**.

Table 1.3 District-wise Summary of Surveyed Plots & Households

District/ Section	(1) No of Affected Plots as per 20E ¹	(2) No of Affected Plots Surveyed	(3) No of Affected Titleholders as per 20E	(4) No of Affected titleholders without Deceased Titleholders	(5) No of Affected HH Identified in the Field	(6) No of Affected HH not Listed in 20E but Identified in the Field	(7) No of HH Identified and Surveyed
Raigad	136	140	393	393	404	143	342
Thane	1588	1173	7669	7508	5804	1490	5658
Valsad	417	357	2859	2721	485	3	485
Navsari	461	380	1466	1315	521	29	521
Surat	641	411	2761	2731	373	0	373
Bharuch	729	489	2939	2937	446	0	446
Vadodara	305	214	638	632	211	0	211
Rewari	707	563	1400	1387	259	0	259
Alwar	512	462	1178	1161	307	0	307
Mewat	889	639	3050	2899	292	9	292
Gurgaon	319	173	433	432	133	1	133
Palwal	665	405	1887	1873	212	0	212
Faridabad ²	1238	669	1489	1423	307	27	307
Gautam Budh Nagar	169	113	266	249	91	2	91
Total	8776	6188	28428	27661	9845	1704	9637

Note: ¹ JM and/or PAP lists are used in Raigad, Thane, Bharuch and Vadodara districts; ² Four villages in Faridabad districts have not been surveyed due to intervention by the local politician.

Source: Notification 20A & 20E/Draft 20E including JM list & PAP list and Field Survey Data

Out of 6,188 surveyed plots, information regarding 5,964 plots has been collected from directly from the owner of the plot; information regarding 111 plots has been collected

from indirect sources. Information of 777 plots could not be collected due to public protest and owners of 1,787 plots have been settled outside the village. District wise summary of survey coverage is presented in **Table-1.4**.

Indirect Source: Information regarding **111 plots** has been collected from indirect source i.e. from their relatives. After repeated attempts (three times) the owner of those plots could not be contacted and their relatives / neighbor provided the information regarding their plots. Therefore, socio-economic details and photographs of these owners could not be collected.

Table 1.4 District-wise Summary of Survey Coverage

District/ Section	Information collected from direct Source	Information collected from Indirect Source	Denied Participation/ Public Protest	Settled outside the Village	Total Plot
Raigad ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	(136)
Thane	1150	23	177	238	1588
Valsad	328	29	6	54	417
Navsari ²	350	30	7	73	460
Surat	411	0	9	221	641
Bharuch	489	0	15	225	729
Vadodara	199	15	5	86	305
Rewari	563	0	0	144	707
Alwar	462	0	14	36	512
Mewat	639	0	89	161	889
Gurgaon	200	0	0	119	319
Palwal	405	0	131	129	665
Faridabad ¹	662	7	321	248	1238
Gautam Budh Nagar	106	7	3	53	169
Total²	5964	111	777	1787	8775
Percentage	69.0%	1.3%	9.0%	20.7%	

Note: ¹ Plot-wise survey coverage is not available for Raigad district because household-wise survey coverage data was collected instead. In Raigad, information concerning 342 households has been collected from directly while 62 households were unreachable as they have settled outside the village; ² One plot in Navsari was listed in draft 20E, but the plot was actually outside the project rights of way. Hence, the total number of plot in Navsari is one too few from the number listed in draft 20E.

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.3 Land Use Category of Surveyed Plots

Land use category of the surveyed plot has been decided based on its **type of usage** as observed at the time of survey. District wise usage of affected plots is presented in **Table-1.5**. Land use category of 84% affected plots is agricultural; out of which 74.6% plots are only for agricultural use, 9% plots are agricultural & with affected residential structures and 0.4% plots are agricultural with affected common assets.

Remaining 0.7% plots are under residential/ commercial use with affected private structures, 0.1% is under residential/ commercial use with affected CPR, 0.3% plots are vacant (barren land) without agricultural activity and structures and 1.9% plots as Common Property Resources i.e. common land with common assets.

Table 1.5 Land Use Categories of Surveyed Plots

District/ Section	Agricultural Land w/o Affected Private Structures	Agricultural Land with Affected Residential Structures	Agricultural Land with affected Common Assets	Residential/ Commercial land with Affected Private Structure	Residential/ Commercial land with Affected Common Assets	Gov land	Vacant land	Common Land	Total
Raigad	130	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	140
Thane	871	127	0	42	2	94	16	21	1173
Valsad	262	49	14	15	3	6	0	8	357
Navsari	288	35	4	2	0	0	13	38	380
Surat	291	57	3	1	0	57	0	2	411
Bharuch	459	1	0	0	0	4	0	25	489
Vadodara	209	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	214
Rewari	410	67	0	0	0	76	8	2	563
Alwar	270	63	0	0	0	124	0	5	462
Mewat	467	60	0	0	0	59	0	53	639
Gurgaon	84	35	2	0	0	52	0	0	173
Palwal	341	18	0	0	0	36	0	10	405
Faridabad	470	43	0	33	0	120	0	3	669
Gautam Budh Nagar	66	3	0	0	0	19	7	18	113
Total	4618	560	23	97	5	647	44	194	6188
Percentage	74.6%	9.0%	0.4%	1.5%	0.1%	10.5%	0.7%	3.1%	

Note: Common Property Resources consists of common land with or without common assets

Source: Field Survey Data and Secondary Information from CPM office

1.3.4 Affected Area of Agricultural Plots

A total of 5,201 agricultural plots with the total area of 1622.4ha have been surveyed. The district wise number of agricultural plots along with affected area is presented in **Table-1.6**.

Table 1.6 Affected Area in Agricultural Plots

District/ Section	Agricultural Land w/o Affected Private Structures	Agricultural Land with Affected Private Structures (Mixed Use)	Agricultural Land with Common Assets	Total Agricultural Plots	Affected Area (ha)
Raigad	130	1	0	131	17.57
Thane	871	127	0	998	451.82
Valsad	262	49	14	325	57.56
Navsari	288	35	4	327	53.69
Surat	291	57	3	351	121.01
Bharuch	459	1	0	460	167.14
Vadodara	209	1	0	210	110.34
Rewari	410	67	0	477	80.66
Alwar	270	63	0	333	274.67
Mewat	467	60	0	527	77.67
Gurgaon	84	35	2	121	14.81
Palwal	341	18	0	359	94.36
Faridabad	470	43	0	513	80.3
Gautam Budh Nagar	66	3	0	69	20.8
Total	4618	560	23	5201	1622.4

Note: In this table, structures only refer to residential ones. Non-residential structures such as well and animal shed have been discussed in other section.

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.5 Affected Households & Population

District-wise distribution of surveyed affected households (Title holder & Non-title holder) is presented in **Table 1.7**. **Total number of surveyed affected households is 9,637** out of which number of titleholder households is 7,710 (80%) and number of non-titleholder households is 1,927 (20%). Total population of titleholder is 51,804 and total population of non-title holder is 9,563. Therefore, **total number of surveyed population is 61,367**.

Titleholder: Total number of titleholder household with only affected land (non-resettlers) is 6,843 and total number of titleholder household with affected residential structures (resettlers) is 867.

Non-Titleholder: Total number of non-titleholder household with only affected land (non-resettlers) is 265 and total number of non-title holder household with affected residential structures (resettlers) is 1,662.

Resettlers: Total number of resettler household including title holder and non-title holder household is 2,025 and total population of resettler is 9,250.

Table 1.7 District-wise distribution of Affected Households (Title holder & Non-title holder)

District/ Section	Titleholder HH				Non-titleholder HH			
	No. of Titleholder HH w/only affected land (Non-resettlers)		No. of Titleholder HH w/affected Residential Structures (Resettlers)		No. of Non-titleholder HH w/only affected land (Non-resettlers)		No. of Non-titleholder HH w/affected Residential Structures (Resettlers)	
	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population
Raigad	205	1087	0	0	0	0	137	303
Thane	3617	18436	576	2897	16	95	1449	6343
Valsad	363	2372	67	472	51	327	4	37
Navsari	386	1984	30	230	71	464	34	191
Surat	316	2460	54	366	3	23	0	0
Bharuch	444	3352	1	4	1	3	0	0
Vadodara	204	1598	1	5	6	36	0	0
Rewari	210	1814	39	453	9	53	1	6
Alwar	275	3032	15	198	16	197	1	15
Mewat	221	3152	29	485	38	579	4	47
Gurgaon	118	922	13	96	1	10	1	14
Palwal	185	1865	15	214	9	101	3	22
Faridabad	233	3373	21	290	25	384	28	169
Gautam Budh Nagar	66	606	6	41	19	144	0	0
Total	6843	46053	867	5751	265	2416	1662	7147

Note: Non-titleholder include natural descendants not registered in the land record or listed in the Notification 20E, squatters & encroachers

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.6 Affected Households Family Size

Based on the number of family members, the surveyed households have been categorized in 4 categories and presented in **Table-1.8**. Out of the 9,637 affected households, 45.7% are small family, 33.2% are mid-sized family, 17.4% are large family and only 3.7% are very large family with more than 20 members.

Table 1.8 Members of the Affected Households

District/Section	Affected Households				Total Households
	Small	Mid-Sized	Large	Very Large	
Raigad	222	92	28	0	342
Thane	2958	1797	736	167	5658
Valsad	227	184	71	3	485
Navsari	309	159	50	3	521
Surat	122	177	67	7	373
Bharuch	160	187	93	6	446
Vadodara	79	84	46	2	211
Rewari	66	120	65	8	259
Alwar	56	108	113	30	307
Mewat	12	86	136	58	292
Gurgaon	51	49	30	3	133
Palwal	51	51	97	13	212
Faridabad	50	81	121	55	307
Gautam Budh Nagar	39	26	20	6	91
Total	4402	3201	1673	361	9637
Percentage	45.7%	33.2%	17.4%	3.7%	100

Note: Small family: 1-5 members; Mid-Sized Family: 6-10 members; Large Family: 11-20 members; Very Large Family: more than 20 members

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.7 Distribution of Age & Gender

Total population of the 9,637 affected household is found to be 61,367, out of which 54.2% (33,232) are male and 45.8% (28,135) are female. Among titleholder households, total number of male is 27,690 and female is 23,522.

Table 1.9 Gender wise Distribution of Affected Population

District/Section	Total Population		Titleholders Population		Non-titleholders Population		Project Affected Structure Population (Resettlers)#	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Raigad	746	644	598	489	148	155	148	155
Thane	15086	12685	11243	9497	3517	2921	4999	4251
Valsad	1645	1563	1465	1379	180	184	268	241
Navsari	1519	1350	1169	1045	350	305	215	206
Surat	1478	1371	1466	1360	12	11	195	171
Bharuch	1764	1595	1762	1594	2	1	2	2
Vadodara	857	782	840	763	17	19	3	2
Rewari	1315	1011	1280	987	35	24	250	209
Alwar	1945	1497	1818	1412	127	85	119	94
Mewat	2369	1894	2016	1622	353	272	291	241
Gurgaon	553	489	539	479	14	10	56	54
Palwal	1210	992	1137	942	73	50	127	103
Faridabad	2321	1895	2012	1651	309	244	252	207
Gautam Budh Nagar	424	367	345	302	79	65	21	20
Total	33232	28135	27690	23522	5216	4346	6946	5956
	61367		51212		9562		12902	

Note: # including Titleholders and Non-titleholders to be resettled

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.8 Educational Status

Education level of the affected population is presented in **Table-1.10**. Among the male population 44.9% (13,219) have attained high school education and above. Meanwhile, 31.4% (7,831) have the same level of educational attainment. The number of illiterate female is more than double the number of illiterate male.

Table 1.10 Educational Status of the members of the Affected Households

Educational Status	Male	%	Female	%
6 years old and below	3818	-	3175	-
Illiterate	2717	9.2%	5506	22.1%
Can read	3434	11.7%	3296	13.2%
Can write	1842	6.3%	1577	6.3%
Up to Class 5	8202	27.9%	6750	27.0%
Up to Class 12	9788	33.3%	5924	23.7%
Graduate	2425	8.2%	1566	6.3%
Professional Education	1006	3.4%	341	1.4%
Total	33232	100	28135	100

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.9 Sectors Engaged

Sector wise engagement of the affected household and members thereof in economic sectors is presented in **Table-1.11**. It may be observed that 45.8% of the affected household is from the agricultural sector, 11.6% from the private service and 4.1% from the government service and 37.1% households are engaged in the miscellaneous sector.

Persons who are engaged in trade sector, rural artisan, non-governmental organization, construction workers, taxi driver, rickshaw pooler, vendor, employee in other sectors etc. have been considered under **miscellaneous sector**.

Table 1.11 Engagement of Affected Households and Members thereof in Economic Sector

Sectors	No of Households#	%	No of Members	%
Agriculture	3491	45.8	23080	49.7%
Manufacturing	97	1.3	304	0.7%
Government Service	312	4.1	1604	3.5%
Private Service	887	11.6	4796	10.3%
Misc.	2827	37.1	16663	35.9%
Total	7614	100	46447	100

Note: Many of the family members are engaged in multiple sectors, but this table presents the primary sector of respective households; 25 households in Raigad and 1998 households in Thane district did not specify the sector they are primarily engaged.

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.10 Women Engaged in Economic Activities

Sector wise engagement of affected household and women thereof in economic sectors is presented in **Table-1.12**. It may be observed that 76.5% of working women are engaged in the miscellaneous sector while 14.5% of working women are engaged in agriculture.

Women who are engaged in trade sector, non-governmental organization, construction workers, vendor, employee in other sectors etc. have been considered under miscellaneous sector.

Table 1.12 Engagement of Affected Households and Women thereof in Economic Activities

Sectors	No of Households	%	No of Women	%
Agriculture	3491	51.5	826	14.5
Manufacturing	97	1.0	56	1.0
Government Service	312	5.0	138	2.4
Private Service	887	11.9	321	5.6
Misc.	2827	27.7	4359	76.5
Total	7614	100	5700	100

Note: 25 households in Raigad and 1998 households in Thane district did not specify the sector they are primarily engaged.

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.11 Vulnerability Scan

NRRP 2007 defines **Vulnerable Persons** as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family (para 6.4 (v) NRRP 2007)

The district wise total number of vulnerable families likely to be adversely affected due to the project has been summarized in **Table-1.13**. 4,207 families are with a person of age more than 50 years and 1,069 families are headed by a widow. Among the surveyed households, 836 affected households are with an unmarried girl.

Table 1.13 Number of Vulnerable Families in Affected Villages

District/ Section	Total No of Households	HH with Disabled	BPL HH	Women Headed HH	Elderly over 50 Years	Widow Headed HH	HH with Unmarried Girl	HH with Abandoned Women	HH with Orphans
Raigad	342	6	0	21	73	10	105	3	0
Thane	5658	24	81	46	2568	443	255	14	0
Valsad	485	5	35	2	213	103	75	0	0
Navsari	521	8	19	3	141	33	28	0	0
Surat	373	7	4	0	209	59	35	0	0
Bharuch	446	9	13	0	203	79	88	1	0
Vadodara	211	4	1	0	94	45	28	0	0
Rewari	259	1	3	4	143	49	4	2	0
Alwar	307	3	1	0	176	79	11	0	1
Mewat	292	8	1	0	175	5	43	0	0
Gurgaon	133	0	0	0	49	18	13	0	0
Palwal	212	0	5	1	81	30	36	2	0
Faridabad	307	1	0	1	58	105	112	1	0
Gautam Budh Nagar	91	1	0	0	24	11	3	1	0
Total	9637	77	163	78	4207	1069	836	24	1

Note: Below Poverty Line (BPL) is calculated by comparing annual household income and the latest BPL threshold income figure determined by Planning Commission, Government of India (which is INR30240 for urban households and INR19872 for rural households). Since some households did not provide information about their income, this is the minimum number of the BPL households in the affected area.

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.12 Socio-Economic Status of Surveyed Household

Religion

Out of 9,637 surveyed household, 8,713 (90.4%) households are Hindu, 824 (8.6%) households are Muslim, 68 (0.7%) households are Christian, 16 (0.2%) households are Sikh and 5 (0.1%) households are Jain and 11 (0.1%) have other religious belief. The district wise religion of surveyed households is presented in **Table-1.14**.

Table 1.14 Religion of Affected Household

District/ Section	Hindu HH	Muslim HH	Christian HH	Jain HH	Sikh HH	Other HH	Total Respondent HH
Raigad	324	18	0	0	0	0	342
Thane	5450	133	68	0	0	7	5658
Valsad	469	13	0	0	0	3	485
Navsari	490	27	0	4	0	0	521
Surat	336	36	0	0	0	1	373
Bharuch	172	274	0	0	0	0	446
Vadodara	186	25	0	0	0	0	211
Rewari	259	0	0	0	0	0	259
Alwar	266	36	0	0	5	0	307
Mewat	58	234	0	0	0	0	292
Gurgaon	129	4	0	0	0	0	133
Palwal	191	20	0	1	0	0	212
Faridabad	307	0	0	0	0	0	307
Gautam Budh Nagar	76	4	0	0	11	0	91
Total	8713	824	68	5	16	11	9637
Percentage	90.4%	8.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	

Source: Field Survey Data

Social Category

The most common social categories is Other Backward Castes (63.1%) followed by General Castes (23.8%), Scheduled Caste (6.9%) and Scheduled Tribes (6.2%). The district wise social category of the surveyed household is presented in **Table-1.15**.

Table 1.15 Social Categories of the Surveyed Households

District/ Section	General	OBC	SC	ST	Total Respondent HH
Raigad	144	174	24	0	342
Thane	393	4479	315	471	5658
Valsad	82	264	30	109	485
Navsari	168	283	36	34	521
Surat	301	33	16	23	373
Bharuch	344	83	11	8	446
Vadodara	157	27	22	5	211
Rewari	112	142	5	0	259
Alwar	23	241	43	0	307
Mewat	71	182	30	9	292
Gurgaon	66	64	3	0	133
Palwal	174	22	13	3	212
Faridabad	200	62	45	0	307
Gautam Budh Nagar	60	23	8	0	91
Total	2295	6079	601	662	9637

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.13 Anticipation of Difficulties after Resettlement

The total number of **resettlers' households is 2,529**. Anticipated difficulties after resettlement by the affected households are presented in **Table-1.16**. The maximum number of respondents (1,765) anticipated difficulty with finding a new house; 471 respondents anticipated difficulty in finding a new income source while 461 respondents anticipated difficulty to find new suitable farmland. Meanwhile, 94 respondents anticipated difficulty to find out suitable school for their children and 16 respondents anticipated difficulty with regards to access to utilities.

Table 1.16 Anticipated Difficulties after Resettlement by Affected Households (Resettlers)

District/Section	Responded HH (Resettlers)	New Income Source	New House	New Suitable farmland	Suitable School	Access to Utilities
Raigad	137	0	72	67	0	0
Thane	2025	331	1532	251	84	13
Valsad	71	13	36	25	0	1
Navsari	64	13	46	14	2	0
Surat	54	15	37	28	0	1
Bharuch	1	1	0	0	0	0
Vadodara	1	0	1	1	1	0
Rewari	40	35	5	12	0	1
Alwar	16	11	1	7	0	0
Mewat	33	28	1	19	1	0
Gurgaon	14	3	4	7	0	0
Palwal	18	3	2	10	0	0
Faridabad	49	18	28	20	0	0
Gautam Budh Nagar	6	0	0	0	6	0
Total	2529	471	1765	461	94	16

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.14 Socio-economic Status of Non-title Holders

This section gives a detailed socio-economic status of **all non-titleholders** i.e. both resettlers & non- resettlers. The affected population groups without formal legal title-holdings status (non-titleholder) have been defined as follows:

- (1) Squatter: A person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cutoff date and is depending for his/her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.
- (2) Encroacher: A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cutoff date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.
- (3) Natural descendant of titleholder: The persons whose names are not listed in the 20E Notification have been considered as non-title holder in this survey. However, this does not necessarily mean that they are informal occupants of the land. In many cases, they are natural descendants of titleholders who are actually the legal occupants of the plot. Their names are not listed in 20E Notification simply because the 20E Notification was prepared based on an outdated land record.

The persons whose names are not listed in the 20E Notification has been considered as non-titleholder. However, they are actually the legal occupants of the plot but their name not listed in 20E Notification as the 20E Notification has not been updated for long time. This section provides detailed socio-economic information of non-titleholder excluding natural descendants (i.e. squatters and encoachers). All non-titleholders in Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Rewari, Alwar, Mewat and Palwal districts are natural descendants of titleholders and thus not included in this section.

(1) Educational Status

Education level of the affected population (Non-Titleholder) is presented in **Table-1.17**. Among the male population 49.9% have attained high school education and above. The figure for female population is 31%. The gender gap in educational attainment among non-titleholder population is similar to that of the entire population.

Table 1.17 Educational Status of the Non-Titleholder

Educational Status	Male	%	Female	%
Illiterate	286	-	143	-
Can read	279	7.1%	562	20.3%
Can write	385	9.9%	98	3.5%
Below 6 years	118	3.0%	87	3.1%
Up to Class 5	1176	30.1%	1169	42.2%
Up to Class 12	1813	46.4%	761	27.5%
Graduate	121	3.1%	85	3.1%
Professional Education	16	0.4%	10	0.4%
Total	4194	100	2915	100

Source: Field Survey Data

(2) Occupation

Occupation of the affected population (Non-titleholder) is presented in **Table-1.18**. 954 persons are from the agricultural sector, 53 persons are from the government sector, 140 persons are from the private sector, only 31 persons are from the manufacturing sector and 140 persons are from the miscellaneous sector. Persons who are engaged in trade sector, non-governmental organization, construction workers, taxi driver, rickshaw pooler, vendor, employee in other sectors etc. have been considered under miscellaneous sector.

Table 1.18 Occupation of the Non-Titleholder

Category	Agriculture	Govt. Service	Manufacturing	Private Service	Misc.
Permanent Employee	0	41	0	45	0
Retired	0	0	0	1	0
Rural Artisan	0	2	0	0	74
Self Employed	904	9	8	12	101
Small Trader	47	0	2	4	75
Wage Employee	3	1	21	78	473
Total	954	53	31	140	723

Source: Field Survey Data

(3) Income Level

Income level of the Non-Titleholder household is summarized in the **Table-1.19**. The maximum number of households (50.2%) has monthly income between INR 2,501 – 5,000.

Table 1.19 Monthly Income Level of the Non-Titleholder

Monthly Income (INR)	Household	
	Number	%
<=2,500	171	10.3%
2,501 – 5,000	835	50.2%
5,001 – 10,000	241	14.5%
10,001 – 20,000	108	6.5%
20,001 – 50,000	34	2.0%
50,001 and above	10	0.6%
No Answer	265	15.9%
Total	1664	100%

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.15 Type of Affected Community Property

The affected common property resources (CPR) are summarized into two categories i.e. common land and common assets. In common land category, village common land, pasture land, land for tribal institutes, burial cremation ground etc. are considered and in common assets category place of worship, temple, school, road, water sewer line, irrigation & drainage channel, milk collection centre, public shelter, railway line, community pond etc. have been considered. District wise type of affected CPR is presented in **Table-1.20**.

Table 1.20 Type of Affected Community Property

District/Section	Common Land	Common Assets
Raigad	5	0
Thane	21	7
Valsad	6	8
Navsari	32	6
Surat	2	9
Bharuch	8	8
Vadodara	4	0
Rewari	2	5
Alwar	5	4
Mewat	9	0
Gurgaon	0	2
Palwal	1	1
Faridabad	5	9
Gautam Budh Nagar	18	0
Total	118	59

Note: Common land includes village common land and pond. Common Assets include pump house, place of worship and community center.

Source: Field Survey Data

1.3.16 Type of Ownership of Community Property

The district wise ownership of affected community property is presented in **Table-1.21**. Out of 130 common properties, 53 community properties are in possession of the respective village Panchayat, 38 community properties are in possession of the state government, 12 are in possession of group of society, 19 properties are in possession of Association/Group of Society and 8 properties are in possession of individual family.

Table 1.21 Ownership of Affected Community Property

District/Section	Panchayat	Government	Group of Society	Association	Individual family ¹	Total
Raigad	1	0	4	0	0	5
Thane	18	5	5	0	0	28
Valsad	1	8	1	2	2	14
Navsari	7	23	7	1	0	38
Surat	2	0	0	9	0	11
Bharuch	5	1	2	8	0	16
Vadodara	1	0	1	2	0	4
Rewari	5	2	0	0	0	7
Alwar	8	0	1	0	0	9
Mewat	9	0	0	0	0	9
Gurgaon	0	0	0	0	2	2
Palwal	2	0	0	0	0	2
Faridabad	9	4	0	0	1	14
Gautam Budh Nagar	18	0	0	0	0	18
Total	86	43	21	22	5	177

Note: 1: Developed by individual family for charitable purpose. Therefore it has been considered as common assets owned by an individual family.

Source: Field Survey Data

添付資料 III.3.1 ドラフト RRP の PCM 資料

(1) ドラフト RRP の招待レター及び告知 [Invitation Letter for PCM for Draft RRP]

Village Head
Village Administration Office
.....
.....

Date:

(date).....at (time)to give valuable suggestions and ensure support to the organizers (DFCCIL assisted by JST and DHI) for smooth execution of these PCMs.
Suitable action in this regard may please be taken.

Note: In the following villages, only government owned land will be affected.
Faridabad District: Sarai Khawaza, Puj Pahladpur villages
Gautam Budha Nagar District: Gulistampur, Saquipur, Pali, Tilpata Karanbas villages

Yours sincerely,
.....
Vivek Saxena
Deputy Chief Project Manager and Project Incharge
DFCCIL RE-DAORI Unit

Sub - Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) on Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan (RRP) for Development of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project (Rewari - Dadri Section)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Ministry of Railways has taken up the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) on the Western & Eastern Trunk routes to augment transportation capacity over these busy routes.

The Western Corridor from Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) to Dadri/Tughlakabad (TKD) passes through Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi on the JNPT-Surat-Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Palampur-Ajmer-Rewari alignment. The Western DFC is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under Government of Japan Scheme. Phase-2 of this project starts from JNPT to Vadodara and from Rewari to Dadri.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) under Ministry of Railways, Government of India is the executing agency for the development of DFC in the Western Corridor DFC Phase 2 alignment passes through 14 districts of five states namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Based on the request of the Government of India, an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) are being prepared as per JICA's environmental and social safeguard policy. "JICA Guidelines for Confirmation of Environmental and Social Considerations (2002)" by DFCCIL with technical assistance from JICA Survey Team. The RRP for this project is currently under preparation based on Railway Amendment Act 2008 (RAA-2008) and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP-2007).

The JICA's safeguard guidelines stipulate participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the RRP formulating process by disseminating the project & RRP related information and taking feedback from PAPs through Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs).

In the PCMs, a presentation regarding the project information and rehabilitation and resettlement provisions as per extant Government of India Policies viz. RAA-2008 and NRRP-2007 would be given to the PAPs. A handout in a vernacular language (either Marathi, Gujarati or Hindi) would also be distributed to the PAPs. DFCCIL would coordinate for organizing these PCMs with the assistance of JICA Survey Team (JST) and DHI (India) Water & Environment Pvt. Limited.

Considering the high priority assigned to this project by the Government of India, you are requested to attend the public consultation meeting being organized at (place).....on

[Public Notice for PCM for Draft RRP]

Date:-

NOTICE

Ministry of Railways has taken up the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC) on the Western & Eastern Trunk routes to augment transportation capacity over these busy routes.

The Western Corridor from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) to Dadri/ Tughlakabad (TKD) passes through Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi on the JNPT-Surat-Vadodra-Ahmedabad-Palampur-Ajmer-Rewari alignment. The Western DFC is being funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under Government of Japan Scheme. Phase-2 of this project is from JNPT to Vadodra and from Rewari to Dadri.

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL) under the Ministry of Railways is the executing agency for the development of DFC. In the Western Corridor, DFC Phase 2 alignment passes through 14 districts of five states, namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

A Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan for Western DFC Project (Phase2), is to be prepared by DFCCIL together with the Government of India based on the Railway Amendment Act 2008 (RAA-2008) and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP-2007).

The funding guidelines require participation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in RRP by way of disseminating the project and RRP related information and taking feedback from PAPs whose land and/or structure will be affected by the Project through Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs).

In the PCMs, a presentation giving details of DFC project and resettlement and rehabilitation provisions as per extant Government of India policies viz. RAA-2008 and NRRP-2007 would be given to the PAPs. A handout in English and a vernacular language would also be distributed to the PAPs. DFCCIL would coordinate for organising these PCMs with the assistance of the JICA Survey Team (JST) and EHI (India) Water & Environment Pvt. Limited.

In this regard, a representative from a Project Affected Family, whose right, title or interest in any house, land or other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, (mainly those who have been involved in the Baseline Survey and Census or Joint Measurement Survey); or whose business, occupation, work, or place of residence would be adversely affected by the project (mainly those who are subject to the RRP); are requested to attend this meeting on dated _____ Time _____ Venue _____ and help Competent Authority to conduct meetings in a peaceful manner.

Note: In the following villages, only government owned land will be affected.

Faridabad District: **Saral Khawaza, Pul Pahladpur**
Gautam Budha Nagar District: **Gulistanpur, Saquilpur, Pali, Tilpata Karanbhas**

Signed by respective CFM

(2) ドラフト RRP の PCM 配布資料 (English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi)

[English]

<p>Public Consultation Meeting on Draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan</p> <p>Dedicated Freight Corridor Project - Phase-2 Between Vadodara and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) and Rewari to Dadri</p> <p>November, 2011</p> <p>Ministry of Railways Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)</p>	<p>Project at a Glance</p> <p>Ministry of Railways is implementing Computerized Multi Modal High Axle Load Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (DFC Project) to facilitate speedier and smooth transportation of bulk goods without any interruption between the two metropolises Delhi and Mumbai and their respective hinterlands at lesser transport cost and lesser time. It is designed to carry a total freight line of 37.7 million tones in fiscal year 2013-2014, which would increase to 140.4 million tones in 10 years. The project is now under planning stage and it had been started from 2006 and will be completed in 2012. The construction work is planned to be completed in 4-5 years between 2012 and 2016. Commercial operation is planned to be started from December 2016.</p> <p>General Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Length of Corridor: 565 km<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Vadodara to Mumbai: 420 km, Rewari to Dadri: 145 km➤ Junction Stations: 6, Crossing Stations: 11➤ Major and important Bridges: 165➤ Road Over Bridges (ROBs) subject to reconstruction: 77➤ Alignment Passes through: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi (Total 14 districts and 374 villages)➤ Width of ROW: approx. 35 m in parallel section, 60 m in detour section➤ Maximum Speed: 100 km/hr
1	

<p>Executing Agency</p> <p>Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)</p> <p>Benefit of the Project</p> <p>DFC Project aims to help boosting the present trends of growth of the economy in India as well as improve the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Acceleration of nationwide economic development due to improvement of freight transportation system in India.➤ Increase of industrial development along the DFC will bring about increase of employment opportunity in the region.➤ Improvement of transportation of agricultural produce by DFC in terms of distance and speed will bring about expansion and improvement of the market for farmers in the region as well as forestry and fisheries.➤ Less energy use for transport of goods compared to transportation by truck.➤ No gaseous emission to local community along the DFC alignment (Reduction of gaseous emission from truck along the road). <p>Land Acquisition Pattern of the DFC Project</p> <p>For DFC Alignment that passes through Vadodara-Surat-Vasai-JNPT and Rewari Dadri, linear pattern of land acquisition and resettlement will be required for project design. To avoid or minimize the demolition of permanent structures, local communities, city planning areas, residential areas, swampy areas, quarry sites, and protected areas (e.g. a national</p>	<p>park, eco-sensitive areas, etc.) several detours have been considered. The alignment runs parallel to the existing railway line, while in Surat, Dhanu, Vasai, Kunde Bahar and Rewari-Dadri it takes detour to the existing railway line. However, some land acquisition will be required in both parallel and detour sections.</p> <p>Basic Legislation and Policy of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement for the DFC Project</p> <p><u>Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008</u></p> <p>The Act under which the land acquisition is being done by the DFC Project (declared as Special Railway Project). Land Acquisition Act 1894 is not applied to the land acquisition under this Act.</p> <p><u>National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007</u></p> <p>In case of DFC project, a narrow stretch of land is to be acquired. Para 7.19 of NRRP 2007 on linear land acquisition for railway projects is basically applicable to the DFC project</p>
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Project Location Map

Competent Authority

Person authorized by the Central Government by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority for such area as may be specified in the notification. (Competent Authorities for respective districts are listed in the last page)

Person Interested as per RAA 2008

- (i) All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act
- (ii) Tribals and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any traditional rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
- (iii) A person interested in an easement affecting the land
- (iv) Persons who have tenancy rights under the relevant State laws

Cut-off Date for Entitlement

The cut-off date for entitlement as per RAA 2008 / NRRP 2007 is the date on which notification is issued as per the notification prescribed under the Section 20A of the RAA, 2008 for both title holders and non-title holders. The same applies to tenants, renters and users of the land. If more than one notification 20 A is issued, the date of publication of the latest notification is applicable.

Objective of RRP as per Policy

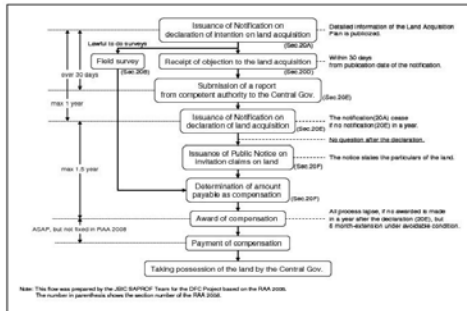
- Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternatives.
- To ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of rehabilitation process with the active participation of affected families.
- Special care for weaker sections like SC/ST/Vulnerable groups.
- To provide better standard of living and providing sustainable income to PAPs.
- Facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.
- Ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to taken over land and commencement of any construction activity.

**Basic Compensation Policy
as per RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007**

- Land acquisition will be the responsibility of the Competent Authority nominated by Ministry of Railways.
- Market value of the building and other immovable property or assets, trees, plants and standing crops attached to the land or building to be acquired will be determined by specialist persons with their respective fields (Section 20G (4,5,6), RAA 2008).
- Compensation amount will be paid normally within one year after the notification of the declaration of land acquisition. In case of unavoidable circumstances it can be extended by 6 months.

Provided further that where an award is made within extended period, the entitled persons shall be paid an additional compensation for the delay in making of the award, every month for the period so extended, at the rate of not less than 5% of the value of the award, for each month of such delay (Section 20F(1,2), RAA 2008).

- If compensation money is not claimed by the interested persons for one year after the notice for collection of compensation amount then in such cases the compensation amount will be kept with the Executing Agency (DFCCIL) in a separate account till the end of the project. Interested parties either directly or through their legal heirs as the case may be can claim their compensation after satisfactory documentary verification.
- Nothing in Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall apply to acquisition under this Act.



Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under RAA 2008

Compensation for Loss of Land

- The compensation amount for land will be paid to the land losers as per the RAA 2008. The market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification under Section 20A (8(a), Section 20F) In addition to the market value of land, in every case award a sum of sixty percent on such market-value will be paid in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition (Section 20F(9), RAA 2008).
- In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per has fixed a rate for

compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of above.

- Additional ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000 for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmtrs (para 7.19, NRRP 207); plus @Rs. 15/sqmtr for area acquired above 1,500 sqmtrs.
- Stamp duty and registration charges for replacement land purchased within a year from the compensation payment will be refunded.

Compensation for Loss of Private Structures

Title Holders/Owners

- Cash compensation for structures at replacement cost
- Right to salvage materials from demolished structures.
- Three months notice to vacate structures.
- Refund of Stamp duty and registration charges of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing market rate within one year.

Tenants/Lease Holders

- An apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owners for registered lessees (by local laws)
- 3 month written notice + Rs. 10, 000 shifting allowance for tenants
- In case 3 month notice is not given, 3 month rental allowance

Compensation for Loss of Private Structure for Non-title Holders

Encroachers

- Cash compensation for loss of structures only if 3 month notice is not given

Squatters

- Cash assistance for structures at replacement cost

Compensation for Trees and Crops

- Cash compensation to be paid at market value (the rate estimated by the Forest Department for trees, State Agri. Extension Department for crops, etc.)
- Three months advance notice to harvest fruits, crops and remove trees

Compensation for Common Property Resources

- Reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources in consultation with the community as appropriate

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistance

Over all

- Transition Allowance of Rs. 4,000/- per household.
- Training Assistance of Rs. 4,000/- for income generation per household.

Families Losing Livelihood

- Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (para 7.14, NRRP 2007).

Displaced PAPs

- Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000/- as shifting allowance (para 7.10, NRRP 2007)
- Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle shall get financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- for construct for construction of cattle shed (para 7.10, NRRP 2007).

Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for Rural Artisan, Small Traders and Self-employed to be Displaced

- Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self employed person and who has been displaced shall get a onetime financial assistance of Rs.25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12, NRRP 2007)

Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for Small/Marginal Farmers

- In case of PAPs who are rendered landless or reduced to the status of small or marginal farmer due to land acquisition, they shall be entitled to rehabilitation grant of 750 days of minimum agricultural wages

Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for Vulnerable Groups

- One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum agricultural wages for vulnerable persons if they are not provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as a part of family.

Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for PAPs below Poverty Line

- House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for urban areas.
- Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to PAPs below poverty line by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible

Special Rehabilitation and Resettlement Benefit for Scheduled Tribe (ST)

- Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages for loss customary right or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5, NRRP 2007)
- In case of land acquisition from each ST affected family, at least one

third of compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4, NRRP 2007)

Further Information Disclosure

For further detailed information, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) will be disclosed at the following places:

- Summary RRP Report will be available in a vernacular language at the Gram Panchayat Office of each affected village
- Full RRP Report will be available in English at relevant CPM Office, DFCCIL Head Office, major railway stations, District Collectorate Offices.

Grievance Redress

Primarily, the Chief Project Managers shall head the grievances redressal in their respective jurisdiction. In addition, Competent Agency of each District and DFCCIL Head Office (Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU)) can also be contacted for grievance redressal.

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Address of the CPM Offices of the DFCCIL

CPM Office Mumbai: 7th Floor, New Administrative Building, Central Railway, DN Road, Mumbai – 400001, Maharashtra

CPM Office Surat: 4th Floor, Aruns-1 Near Iscon Mall, Dumas Road, Piplod, Surat – 395007, Gujarat

CPM Office Vadodara: 13-14, 17-18, Panorama Complex, 3rd Floor, R. C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara – 395007, Gujarat

CPM Office Noida (Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh States): Star House, 1st Floor, A-102, Sector-4, Noida-201301, Uttar Pradesh

Competent Authorities

Raigad District: Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) Raigad, Metro Centre No. 1, Uran, Raigad, CIDCO Nodal Office, Engineering Section, Dronagiri, Sector – 14, Bokadvira, Taluka Uran, Raigad, Maharashtra

Thane District: Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), Western Freight Corridor, Surya Prakash, Irani Road, Opp. IDBI Bank, Dahanu, Thane, Maharashtra

Valsad District: Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), II Floor, Zila Sewa Sadan-2, Collector Office, Valsad, Gujarat

Navsari District: Deputy Collector & Competent Authority, 1st Floor, "C" Block, Multistoried Building, Junathana, Navsari, Gujarat

Surat District: Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Branch No. 4, 5th Floor "A" Block, Bahumali Bhavan, Surat, Gujarat

Bharuch District: Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Land Acquisition Branch, Collector Office, Bharuch, Gujarat

Vadodara District: Special Land Acquisition Officer Unit No. 1, Room No. 615, 6th Floor, Kuber Bhavan, Kothi Compound, Vadodara, Gujarat

Rewari District: District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, Mini Secretariat, Rewari, Haryana

Alwar District: Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)/SDO, SDM/Tijara, Tehsil Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan

Mewat District: District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, District Secretariat, Nuh, Mewat, Haryana

Gurgaon District: District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon, Haryana

Palwal District: Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), SDM Office, Palwal, Haryana

Faridabad District: District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Sector-12, Faridabad, Haryana

Gutam Budha Nagar District: Sub-Division Magistrate, SDM (Sadar), DM Office, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

8

[Hindi]

<p>जन संवाद सभा</p> <p>पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन योजना का प्रारूप</p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना- चरण-2</p> <p>वडोदरा से जवाहर लाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट (मुंबई)</p> <p>और</p> <p>रेवारी से दादरी के मध्य</p> <p>नवंबर 2011</p> <p>रेल मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार</p> <p>भारतीय डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (डीएफसीसीआईएल)</p>	<p>परियोजना एक नजर में</p> <p>रेल मंत्रालय एक ऐसी कंप्यूटरीकृत मल्टी मोडल हाई एक्सल लोड डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना लाने जा रहा है, जिससे दो बड़े मलनगरों दिल्ली और मुंबई, बीच और उनके मध्य आने वाले स्थानों के बीच बड़ी मात्रा में वस्तुओं का परिवहन बिना किसी रुकावट, अत्यंत ही शीघ्रता और सरलता के साथ किया जा सके जिसमें परिवहन व्यय तुलनात्मक रूप से कम हो और समय की भी बचत हो सके। इसको इस तरह से डिजायन किया गया है, कि यह वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-2014 में कुल 37.7 मिलियन टन भार ले जा सके, जिसे आगामी दस वर्षों में बढ़ाकर 140.4 मिलियन टन किया जाएगा। यह परियोजना अभी अपने प्रारंभिक, प्लानिंग स्टेज में है। वर्ष 2006 में शुरू हुई इस परियोजना की प्लानिंग का काम 2012 में पूरा हो जाएगा। इसके निर्माण का काम चार - पांच वर्षों 2012 से 2016 के बीच पूरा हो जाएगा। इसके व्यावसायिक उपयोग को दिसंबर 2016 से शुरू करने की योजना है।</p> <p>सामान्य विशेषताएँ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ कारिडोर की लंबाई: 565 किमी ➤ वडोदरा से मुंबई:- 420 किमी, रेवाड़ी से दादरी: 145 किमी ➤ जंक्शन स्टेशन: 6, क्रासिंग स्टेशन: 11 ➤ मुख्य पुनः 165 ➤ रोड ओवर ब्रिज () पुनर्निर्माण के अंतर्गत : 77 ➤ / कारिडोर का मार्ग : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली (कुल 14 जिलों और 374 गांव) ➤ कारिडोर का () की चौड़ाई: /समानांतर खंड में लगभग 35 मीटर और खंड में 40-80 मीटर ➤ अधिकतम गति: 100 किमी प्रति घंटा
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<p>कार्यकारी एजेंसी/ Executing Agency</p> <p>भारतीय डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड/ Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL)</p> <p>परियोजना के लाभ</p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना का का उद्देश्य भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के वर्तमान विकास के रुझान को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ पर्यावरण को बेहतर बनाना है।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ राष्ट्रव्यापी माल ढुलाई परिवहन प्रणाली के सुधार की वजह से भारत में आर्थिक विकास में तेजी आयेगी। ➤ डीएफसी के साथ औद्योगिक विकास और रोजगार के अवसर के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि होगी। ➤ डीएफसी द्वारा दूरी और गति के मामले में कृषि उपज के परिवहन के सुधार से इन क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए बाजार में विस्तार और सुधार के साथ-साथ वानिकी और मत्स्य पालन में भी सुधार होगा। ➤ माल के परिवहन के लिए ट्रक द्वारा परिवहन की तुलना में कम ऊर्जा खपत होगी। <p>डीएफसी कारिडोर के साथ स्थानीय समुदाय को मंसीय प्रदूषण से कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। (सड़क के साथ ट्रक से मंसीय की कटाती)</p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का स्वरूप</p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर की डिजायन के लिए, जो वडोदरा -सूरत- वसाई- जेएनपीटी और रेवाड़ी - दादरी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए एक संकरा भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्स्थापन</p>	<p>प्रक्रिया की आवश्यकता होगी। स्थाई निर्माणों, स्थानीय लोगों, नगर योजना क्षेत्र, आवासीय क्षेत्र, दलदल क्षेत्र, खदानों, जीव-जंतुओं हेतु संरक्षित क्षेत्र, जैसे राष्ट्रीय पार्क, पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील क्षेत्र और बहुतेरे क्षेत्रों को नष्ट करने या उनको हटाने को रोकने का प्रयास किया गया है। Detour/ घुमावदार मार्ग खंड से इनको बचाया जायेगा। डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर वर्तमान में चल रहे भारतीय रेल के पट्टी के समानांतर दौड़ेगा और सूरत, दहाणु, वसाई, कुंदे वहल और रेवाड़ी से दादरी में यह मार्ग लेगा। Parallell समानांतर और / घुमावदार खंड दोनों ही स्थितियों में कुछ भूमि के अधिग्रहण की आवश्यकता होगी।</p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना के अंतर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन के लिए आधारभूत कानून, नीतियां और नियमावलिंयां</p> <p>रेलवे(संशोधन) एक्ट, 2008/ () , 2008</p> <p>इसी एक्ट के तहत डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण किया जाएगा। इस परियोजना को विशेष रेलवे परियोजना / Special Railway Project घोषित किया गया है (भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून 1894 इसमें लागू नहीं होगा)।</p> <p>राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2007/ National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007</p> <p>डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना के लिए सीमित मात्रा में भूमि का अधिग्रहण हो सकता है। राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2007 के पैरा 7.19 के तहत रेलवे के लिए रेखीय/ भूमि अधिग्रहण, डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर परियोजना के लिए लागू होता है।</p>
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परियोजना का मानचित्र

समर्थ प्राधिकरण/

केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा निर्धारित व्यक्ति जो निर्धारित क्षेत्र में सक्षम प्राधिकरण की तरह से कार्य कर सके। संबंधित जिलों के समर्थ प्राधिकरणों की सूची अंतिम पेज पर है।

रेलवे अधिग्रहण कानून, 2008 के अनुसार जो व्यक्ति लाभ चाहते हैं

- (i) वो सभी व्यक्ति जो इस भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून के तहत मुआवजा चाहते हैं।
- (ii) जनजातीय और अन्य पारंपरिक **वन क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले लोग/ जो अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पारंपरिक वन क्षेत्र निवासी (वन विभाग के तहत मान्यता प्राप्त) कानून, 2006 के तहत/ अंतर्गत आते हैं।**
- (iii) वह व्यक्ति जो इस भूमि से कुछ सुविधाएं **पाता रहा है।/**
- (iv) व्यक्ति जिसके पास संबंधित राज्य के कानून के तहत **किरायेदार का अधिकार / Tenant Right** है।

दावेदार/ मालिकाना निर्धारण की अंतिम तिथि/ Cut-off date for

Entitlement

रेलवे अधिग्रहण कानून 2008/ राष्ट्रीय **पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन** नीति, 2007 के अनुसार पात्रता की अंतिम तिथि, वह तिथि है जिस दिन रेलवे अधिग्रहण कानून 2008 के तहत **खातेदार/ गैर-खातेदार (Titleholder and non-titleholder)** दोनों के लिए अधिसूचना जारी की गई। यही स्थिति किराएदारों और जमीन का उपयोग करने वालों के भी साथ है। यदि 20 A के तहत एक से अधिक अधिसूचना जारी होती है तो **सबसे अंत में नई छपी अधिसूचना ()** मान्य होगी।

राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन नीति, 2007 का उद्देश्य

- सभी संभावित विकल्पों को तलाश करके, पुनर्वास और अधिग्रहण **संबंधित परेशानियों को कम से कम करने का प्रयास** करना।
- ये सुनिश्चित करना कि पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमों में प्रभावित परिवारों की सक्रिय भूमिका हो।
- कर्मजोर वर्ग जैसे अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति/ अन्यंत पिछड़े लोगों को पहले से बेहतर जीवन स्तर मुहैया कराना, और **टिकाऊ /वहन करने योग्य/ sustainable income** जीवन जीने योग्य आय की व्यवस्था करना
- आपसी सहयोग के माध्यम से **समझौता के द्वारा** प्रभावित परिवारों और **परियोजना हितों में समन्वय से सदभाव** कायम करना।
- ये सुनिश्चित करना, कि किसी भी निर्माण कार्य के प्रारंभ होने से पहले मुआवजा और पुनर्वास का काम पूरा किया जा सके।

- भूमि का अधिग्रहण रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित समर्थ प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जाएगा।
- मकान का बाजार मूल्य और अन्य अचल संपत्ति, पेड़-पौधे और फसलों के मूल्य को इस क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञ द्वारा **आंकलित** करके इसका उल्लेख किया जाएगा। (Section 20 G (4,5,6), रेलवे(संशोधन) एक्ट,2008).
- मुआवजा सामान्यतः अधिसूचना के जारी होने के एक वर्ष के भीतर दे दिया जाएगा। **किसी न टलने योग्य परिस्थिति में** इसे 6 महीने के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इन बड़े हुए दिनों में भी यदि मुआवजा नहीं दिया जा सका तो संबंधित व्यक्ति को इस देरी के कारण अतिरिक्त मुआवजा का भुगतान करना होगा। यह कुल मुआवजे का पांच प्रतिशत प्रति माह से कम नहीं हो सकता है।(20 (1,2), रेलवे(संशोधन) एक्ट,2008)
- यदि संबंधित व्यक्ति मुआवजा लेने की अधिसूचना के जारी होने एक वर्ष के अंदर मुआवजे के लिए दावा नहीं करता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में संबंधित प्राधिकरण कार्य के पूरा हो जाने तक एक अलग खाते में इस धन को संचित रखेगा। इच्छित व्यक्ति चाहे तो सीधे तौर पर अथवा कानूनी तौर पर पूरे कामजातों की मुकम्मल जांच के बाद मुआवजे के लिए दावा कर सकता है।
- भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून, 1894 का कोई भी हिस्सा इस अधिग्रहण में लागू नहीं होगा।

रेलवे(संशोधन) एक्ट, 2008 और राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास और पुनर्वास नीति 2007 के तहत आधारभूत मुआवजा नीति



भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रक्रिया, रेलवे संशोधन एक्ट, 2008 के अंतर्गत

भूमि अधिग्रहण पर मुआवजा/ Compensation for loss of land

- प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को RAA, 2008 के तहत भूमि का मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। धारा 20 A (8(a)), धारा 20 F के तहत अधिसूचना जारी होने के दिन जमीन का बाजार मूल्य के मुताबिक होगा। इसके अलावा, उसका साठ प्रतिशत भूमि के आवश्यक रूप से प्रभावित होने के एवज में दिया जायेगा। (धारा 20 F(9), आरएए 2008)
- यदि किसी राज्य सरकार ने किसी कानून के तहत अथवा कोई निकालकर किसी प्रकार का भूमि के लिए मुआवजा निर्धारित किया है, तो समर्थ

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- प्राधिकरण द्वारा उपर वाले नियमों के बदले उसे अपनाया जा सकता है।
- अतिरिक्त 20,000 रूपए का पावधान, उन प्रभावित लोगों के लिए है जिनकी 1,500 वर्गमीटर से ज्यादा भूमि अधिग्रहित होगी; साथ ही 1,500 वर्ग मीटर से अधिक भूमि पर 15 रूपए प्रतिवर्गमीटर की दर से भुगतान होगा। (7.19 , 2007)
- विस्थापन भूमि खरीदने में लगा स्टॉप इयूटी और रजिस्ट्रेशन चार्ज एक साल के अंदर मुआवजे की राशि में से भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा।

निजी भवन के नुकसान पर मुआवजा/ Compensation on Loss of private Structures

- खातेदार/ मालिकाना (Titleholders/ Owners)**
- भवन को बदलने हेतु नगद मुआवजा
- तोड़े हुए भवन में से बचे हुए सामानों का उपयोग करने का अधिकार
- भवन को खाली करने के लिए तीन महीने पहले नोटिस देना
- एक साल के अंदर नए विकल्प वाले घर या दुकान के लिए लगने वाले स्टॉप इयूटी और रजिस्ट्रेशन शुल्क को बाजार भाव के आधार पर एक साल के अंदर वापस करना।
- किराएदार/लौज पर रहने वाले (/)
- भवन में मुआवजे का कुछ हिस्सा (स्थानिय नियमों के अनुसार) उसके रजिस्टर्ड लौज धारको में दिया जायेगा।
- तीन महीने का नोटिस और साथ में किराएदारों को जगह बदलने के लिए रुपये 10,000/- भत्ता।
- यदि 3 महीने का नोटिस नहीं दिया गया तो तीन महीने का किराया देय होगा।

गैर-खातेदार को निजी भवनों के नुकसान पर मुआवजा/ Compensation for Loss of Private structure for Nin-title holders

गैर-खातेदार/ Encroacher

- यदि तीन महीने का नोटिस नहीं दिया गया तो भवन के नुकसान का नगद मुआवजा देय होगा।
- भवन / संरचना को स्थानांतरित करने के लिए नगद राशि देय होगी। पेड़ों और फसलों के लिए मुआवजा
- बाजार मूल्य के आधार पर नगद मुआवजा देय होगा। (मुआवजे की राशि का आकलन पेड़ों के लिए वन विभाग और फसलों के लिए राज्य का कृषि विस्तार विभाग तय करेगा।
- फलों, फसलों और पेड़ों को हटाने के लिए तीन महीने का नोटिस देना होगा।

सामूहिक संपत्ति के लिए मुआवजा/ Compensation for Common Property Resources

- आम संसाधनों का पुनर्निर्माण अथवा उनका स्थानांतरण, इनमें से जो भी उचित हो।

पुनर्वास एवम पुनर्स्थापन हेतु सहायता

कुल मिलाकर

- Per Household/ प्रति घर रुपये 4,000/- का स्थानांतरण भत्ता
- आय बढ़ाने संबंधी प्रशिक्षण/ के लिए प्रति घर रुपये 4,000/- का भत्ता

परिवार जिनकी जीविका का नुकसान हो रहा है/ Families losing Livelihood

- पुनर्वास सहायता रकम, वे परिवार जिनका जीविका का नुकसान हो रहा है, उनके लिए कम से कम 750 दिन का कृषि श्रमिक के बराबर मजदूरी/ minimum agricultural wage उपलब्ध करना। (Para 7.14, NRRP, 2007).
- परियोजना प्रभावित विस्थापित व्यक्ति/ Displaced PAPs**
- प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार को एक बार में विस्थापन के लिए रुपये 10,000/- का भत्ता दिया जाएगा। (Para 7.10, NRRP, 2007).
- प्रत्येक प्रभावित विस्थापित परिवार जिसके पास मवेशी हैं, को मवेशियों का आवास/ Cattle shed बनाने के लिए रुपये 15,000/- की सहायता दी जाएगी। (Para 7.10, NRRP, 2007)
- ग्रामीण शिल्पकारों, छोटे व्यवसायियों और स्वरोजगार करने वाले विस्थापितों के लिए विशेष पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन सहायता**
- प्रत्येक प्रभावित व्यक्ति जो एक ग्रामीण शिल्पी, छोटा व्यवसायी या स्वरोजगार करने वाला है और विस्थापित है उसे अपनी आजीविका दुबारा शुरू करने लिए एक बार रुपये 25,000/- की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी। (7.12, NRRP, 2007)
- छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए विशेष पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन सहायता
- छोटे और सीमांत किसान/ & और जो भूमि अधिग्रहण से इस वर्ग में आ गए हैं को न्यूनतम 750 दिन की कृषि मजदूरी दी जाएगी।
- कमज़ोर वर्ग/ Vulnerable groups के लिए पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन में विशेष सहायता**

6

को एक मुश्त अतिरिक्त सहायता 300 दिन की कृषि मजदूरी के बराबर दी जाएगी, यदि उनको जीविकोपार्जन का वैकल्पिक स्रोत नहीं दिया जा रहा है, और वे किसी परिवार के अंदर भी सहायता व्यवस्था न आ रहे हो तो।

गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले **परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों** के लिए विशेष पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन सहायता/ **Special rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits for PAPs Below Poverty line**

- गावों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत और शहरों में रहने वालों के लिए जवाहर लाल नेहरू शहरी पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम के तहत मिलने वाली राशि के बराबर राशि घर बनाने के लिए दी जाएगी।
- अस्थाई रोजगार, परियोजना के विनिर्माण के दौरान प्रभावित व्यक्ति (PAP) को विनिर्माण ठेकेदार/ contractor से बात करके नियुक्त किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए विशेष पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन सहायता

- प्रत्येक अनुसूचित जनजाति परिवार को एक मुश्त अतिरिक्त सहायता कम से कम 500 दिन के न्यूनतम कृषि श्रम के बराबर, उनके परंपरागत अधिकार के अंतर्गत वन उत्पाद को इस्तेमाल न कर पाने के एवज में होगी। (Para 7.21.5, NRRP, 2007)
- अनुसूचित जनजाति का भूमि अधिग्रहण होने की दशा में प्रत्येक परिवार को मुआवजे का एक तिहाई हिस्सा तुरंत मिल जाएगा और शेष हिस्सा अधिग्रहण के बाद मिलेगा। (7.21.4, NRRP, 2007).

अधिक जानकारी के लिए सूचना का वितरण

विस्तृत सूचना के लिए पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन योजना (RRP) पुस्तिका निम्नलिखित जगहों पर उपलब्ध:

पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन योजना (RRP) पुस्तिका का सारांश रिपोर्ट प्रत्येक प्रभावित गावों की ग्राम पंचायतों कार्यालय में उपलब्ध होगी।

पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन योजना (RRP) की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी में प्रत्येक संबंधित सीपीएम ऑफिस, डीएफसीसीआईएल हेड ऑफिस, सभी बड़े रेलवे स्टेशन और जिला कलेक्ट्रेट में उपलब्ध होगी।

शिकायत प्रकोष्ठ

प्रारंभ में, सभी खंडों के मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक अपने स्तर पर शिकायत को दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसके अलावा प्रत्येक जिले का और, प्रधान कार्यालय की सामाजिक और पर्यावरण ईकाई को भी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए संपर्क किया जा सकता है।

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मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक/ Chief Project Manager (CPM) कार्यालय के पते

CPM Office Mumbai: 7th Floor, New Administrative Building, Central Railway, DN Road, Mumbai – 400001, Maharashtra

CPM Office Surat: 4th Floor, Aruns-1 Near Iscon Mall, Dumas Road, Piplod, Surat – 395007, Gujarat

CPM Office Vadodara: 13-14, 17-18, Panorama Complex, 3rd Floor, R. C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara – 395007, Gujarat

CPM Office Noida (Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh States): Star House, 1st Floor, A-102, Sector-4, Noida-201301, Uttar Pradesh

DFCCIL, Head Office: 4th Floor, Metro Station Building, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

समर्थ प्राधिकरण/ Competent Authority

Raigad District: Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) Raigad, Metro Centre No. 1, Uran, Raigad, CIDCO Nodal Office, Engineering Section, Dronagiri, Sector – 14, Bokadvira, Taluka Uran, Raigad, Maharashtra

Thane District: Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), Western Freight Corridor, Surya Prkalp, Irani Road, Opp. IDBI Bank, Dahanu, Thane, Maharashtra

Valsad District: Competent Authority & Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition Officer), II Floor, Zila Sewa Sadan-2, Collector Office, Valsad, Gujarat

Navsari District: Deputy Collector & Competent Authority, 1st Floor, "C" Block, Multistoried Building, Junathana, Navsari, Gujarat

Surat District: Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Branch No. 4, 5th Floor "A" Block, Bahumali Bhavan, Surat, Gujarat

Bharuch District: Competent Authority & Special Land Acquisition Officer, Land Acquisition Branch, Collector Office, Bharuch, Gujarat

Vadodara District: Special Land Acquisition Officer Unit No. 1, Room No. 615, 6th Floor, Kuber Bhavan, Kothi Compound, Vadodara, Gujarat

Rewari District: District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, Mini Secretariat, Rewari, Haryana

Alwar District: Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)/SDO, SDM/Tijara, Tehsil Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan

Mewat District: District Revenue Officer (DRO), DC Office, District Secretariat, Nuh, Mewat, Haryana

Gurgaon District: District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Gurgaon, Haryana

Palwal District: Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), SDM Office, Palwal, Haryana

Faridabad District: District Revenue Officer (DRO), Mini Secretariat, Sector-12, Faridabad, Haryana

Gutam Budha Nagar District: Sub-Division Magistrate, SDM (Sadar), DM Office, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

8

[Gujarati]

<p style="text-align: center;">લોક સંવાદ બેઠક</p> <p style="text-align: center;">સૂચિત પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ યોજના માટે</p> <p style="text-align: center;">માલવલન સમર્પિત રેલવે માર્ગ ફેઝ-૨ વડોદરા થી જવાહરલાલ નેહરુ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ (મુંબઈ) સુધી</p> <p style="text-align: center;">અને</p> <p style="text-align: center;">રેવાડી થી દાદરી</p> <p style="text-align: center;">નવેમ્બર - ૨૦૧૧</p> <p style="text-align: center;">રેલવે મંત્રાલય ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા લીમીટેડ (DFCCIL)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">પરિયોજનાનું વિવરણ</p> <p>દિલ્લી અને મુંબઈના મહાનગરો અને તેમની વચ્ચે આવેલ વિસ્તાર માટે ઝડપથી અને કોઈપણ પ્રકારના વિચલન વગર સરળતાથી માલ સામાનની ડેરેક્ટ થઈ ગઈ તે માટે રેલવે મંત્રાલય દ્વારા કોમ્પ્યુટર સંબંધિત થઈ ચૂકેલ ડાઉન બેકલ લોડ ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ અમલમાં મુકાયું હતું છે. ૨૦૧૩ થી ૨૦૧૪ ના વર્ષમાં કુલ ૩૦૦ લાખ રૂા માલ સામાનની ડેરેક્ટ માટે ડિઝાઇન થયેલ આ પરિયોજનાની કલ્યાણ ૧૦ વર્ષમાં ૧૪૦૪ લાખ રૂા જેટલી સંભવિત છે. પરિયોજનાની પાયાગત શરૂઆત ૨૦૦૬ થી થઈ જે ૨૦૧૨ માં સુનિશ્ચિત થશે. આંધ્ર પ્રદેશ વાર - પાંચ વર્ષમાં ૨૦૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૬ સુધીમાં પૂર્ણ થશે. વ્યવસ્થાપક ઉપયોગની શરૂઆત ડિસેમ્બર ૨૦૧૬ થી થશે એવું લક્ષ્યાંક છે.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">પરિયોજનાના મહત્વના મુદ્દાઓ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ રેલવે માર્ગની કુલ લંબાઈ : ૫૬૫ કીમી. ➤ વડોદરા થી મુંબઈ લંબાઈ : ૪૨૦ કીમી. ➤ રેવાડી થી દાદરી લંબાઈ : ૧૪૫ કીમી. ➤ જડપુર સ્ટેશન : ૬, કોર્સીંગ સ્ટેશન : ૧૧, મોટા અને મહત્વના પુલો : ૧૬૫, રોડ ઉપરના પુલો : ૦૭ ➤ ૧૪ જિલ્લાઓ અને અંદાજે ૩૦૪ ગામો સંકળાયેલા છે. જમીન સંપાદન વિસ્તાર : અંદાજે ૨૩૬૪ હેક્ટર, માર્ગની પહોળાઈ વર્તમાન રેલવે માર્ગને સમાંતર અંદાજે ૩૫ મીટર અને ડીફેન્સ વિભાગમાં ૬૦ મીટર, મહત્તમ ઝડપ : ૧૦૦ કીમી / કલાક, ➤ મહારાષ્ટ્ર, ગુજરાત, રાજસ્થાન, હરિયાણા, ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ રાજ્યો અને દિલ્લીમાંથી માર્ગ પસાર થવાનો છે. <p style="text-align: center;">અમલી કરણ સંસ્થા: ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા લીમીટેડ (DFCCIL)</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">પરિયોજનાઓના ફાયદાઓ</p> <p>ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ ભારતના વર્તમાન આર્થિક વિકાસના પ્રયાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપશે અને પર્યાવરણમાં સુધારો લાવશે.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ભારતમાં માલ વહન વ્યવસ્થામાં સુધારો લાવી રાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક વિકાસને ગતિમાન કરશે. ➤ ડી.એફ.સી. માર્ગ ઉપર થનારા ઓર્થોડોક્સ વિકાસને કારણે વિસ્તારની રોજગારની તકોમાં વધારો થશે. ➤ ખેત પેદાશોના ઝડપી અને લાંબા અંતરના વહનને કારણે ખેત બજારનો, વન પેદાશોનો અને મત્સ્ય પાલનનો વ્યાપ અને સુધાર થશે. ➤ ટૂંકો દાંરા થતાં માલવહનની સરખામણીએ ઉર્જાનો ઓછો વપરાશ થશે. ➤ સ્થાનિક સમુદાયોને માર્ગ પરના પ્રકૃતિ વાયુ ઉત્સર્જનથી મુક્તિ મળશે. ➤ રસ્તા ઉપર ચાલતા ટ્રકોના વાયુ પ્રદૂષણમાં ઘટાડો થશે. <p style="text-align: center;">માર્ગમાં વિસ્થાપન ઘટાડવા માટે લેવામાં આવેલ વિશિષ્ટ કાળજી:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ સીધાનીક રીતે ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટને એવાઈનમેન્ટ વર્તમાન રેલવેના સમાંતર ભારતીય રેલવેની જમીનમાં ડિઝાઇન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. ➤ સ્થાનિક સમુદાયો, શહેરી આયોજન વિસ્તાર, ભેજ યુક્ત કાળ, ખાણ વિસ્તાર, રેલોગ્રાફ વિસ્તાર, મોર્ટ બોલકામ, વન અભ્યાસલય વગેરે નિવારવા ડીફેન્સ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. કુડી વાહર, ડિવા, વસઈ, દાણજી, સુરત, વડોદરા અને રેવાડી - દાદરી માર્ગમાં વિસ્થાપન ઘટાડવા માટે વિશિષ્ટ કાળજી લેવામાં આવેલ છે. જોકે સમાંતર અને ડીફેન્સ જમીન વિભાગો માટે થોડી જમીનની જરૂરીયાત ઊભી થશે. <p style="text-align: center;">જમીન સંપાદન પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ સંબંધી પાયાના ફાયદાઓ અને નીતિ:</p> <p>રેલવે એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૮</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટ (જે વિશિષ્ટ રેલવે પ્રોજેક્ટ તરીકે જાહેર થયો છે.) માં જમીન સંપાદન આ કાયદા હેઠળ થઈ શકેલ છે. ➤ જમીન સંપાદન ધારો ૧૯૮૪ આ કાયદા હેઠળ સંપાદિત થતી જમીનને લાગુ પડતો નથી. 	<p style="text-align: center;">રાષ્ટ્રીય પુનઃસ્થાપન અને પુનર્વાસ નીતિ (NRRP) - ૨૦૦૭</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ડી.એફ.સી. પ્રોજેક્ટમાં પાતળી પટ્ટીમાં જમીન સંપાદન થવાનું હોવાથી મુખ્યત્વે બે એન.આર.આર.પી. ૨૦૦૭ ની ૭.૧૯ જોડવાઈ લાગુ પડશે. <p style="text-align: center;">સહાય અધિકારી</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ કેન્દ્ર સરકારના જાહેરનામા દ્વારા જે તે કાર્યક્ષેત્ર માટે સ્થા સોંપવામાં આવેલ અધિકૃત વ્યક્તિ (વિવિધ જિલ્લાના સહાય અધિકારીઓનું સુચીપત્ર છેલ્લા પાનમાં દર્શાવેલ છે.) <p style="text-align: center;">રેલવે એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૮ મુજબ હિત ધારક વ્યક્તિ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ આ કાયદા હેઠળ જમીન સંપાદનના બદલામાં વળતર મેળવવા માટે રેલ ધરાવવાનો ધારો કરતી જમીન વ્યક્તિઓ. ➤ આદિવાસી અને પરંપરાગત વનવાસીઓ કે જે અનુસુચિત જાતિ અને પરંપરાગત વન નિવાસી (વન અધિકારોની માન્યતા ધરાવતા કાયદા ૨૦૦૬ હેઠળ) માટેના અધિકારો ગુમાવતા હોય. ➤ જમીનની કિંમતના અંદાજમાં રેલ ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ. ➤ સંબંધિત રાજ્યના વ્યાજસભરતા કાયદા પ્રમાણેના હક્ક ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ <p style="text-align: center;">હક્કની નીધારણ તારીખ:</p> <p>રેલવે એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૮ (એન.આર.આર.પી. ૨૦૦૭) મુજબ માલીકી હક્ક ધરાવનાર કે ન ધરાવનાર માટે, કલમ ૨૦ (એ) હેઠળ જાહેરનામું જાહેર પાયાની તારીખ એ હક્કની નિર્ધારિત તારીખ ગણાશે.</p> <p>માલીકી હક્ક ન ધરાવનાર જગ્યા પર મોકલાયેલું છેલ્લની તારીખનું જાહેરનામું માન્ય ગણાશે.</p>
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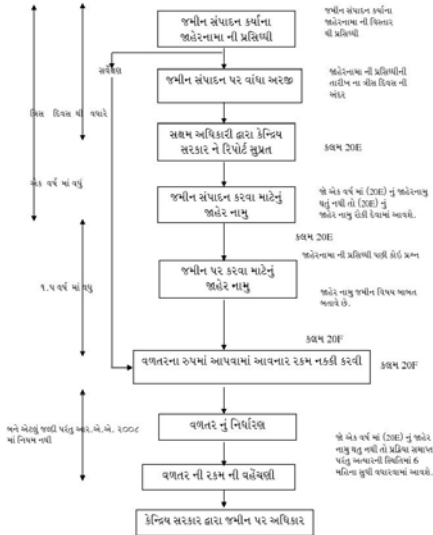
પૂનર્વાસ અને પુનઃસ્થાપન નીતિના હેતુઓ:

- જમીન સંપાદન અને અનુલિપ્ત પુનર્વાસની અસરો ટાળવા કે ઘટાડવા કાયદા તેટલા જ્યાં વિકલ્પો તપાસવા.
- પ્રોજેક્ટ અસરગ્રસ્ત વ્યક્તિઓની સક્રિય ભાગીદારી વડે સોમ્ય પુનર્વસન પેકેજ અને પુનર્વસન પ્રક્રિયાનું અમલીકરણ સંભવ કરવું.
- અનુસુચિત જાતિ, અનુસુચિત જનજાતિ કે અન્ય નબળા વર્ગનાં લોકોને વિશેષ કાળજી પુરી પાડવી.
- પરસ્પર સહકાર દ્વારા અસરગ્રસ્તો તથા જરૂરીયાત ધરાવનાર એકમ વચ્ચે સંવાદ પુર્વકના સંબંધ પ્રેરવો.
- પરિણામ અસરગ્રસ્તોને વધારે સારું જીવન ધોરણ અને ટકાવે આવાક મુદ્દા ધારવા.
- જમીન સંપાદન કે આંશિકમ પ્રતિનિધી મદુઆત કરતાં પહેલાં પુનર્સ્થાપન અને પુનર્વસનવતર વખતે અર્ન સહાય પુરા પાડવા.

રેલવે એમેન્ડમેન્ટ એક્ટ ૨૦૦૮ અને એન.આર.આર.પી. ૨૦૦૭ મુજબ સૂચિત વળતરનું માળખું / પેકેજ.

- આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮ ની કલમ ૨૦ એક મુજબ સહાય અધિકારી દ્વારા નિર્ધારિત જમીનનું વળતર.
- આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮ માં દર્શાવેલ કલમ ૨૦ કા મુજબ નક્કી થયેલ જમીનની બજાર કિંમત પ્રમાણે રોકડ વસતિ, સંસ્ક્રમ ૨૦ કા (X, P, F) આર.એ.એ. ૨૦૦૮)
- કલમ ૨૦ ઈ મુજબ એક વર્ષની સમય મર્યાદામાં ચુકાદો અપાયે નહીંતર સમગ્ર રાજ્યવાદી સંભાલવ યોગ્ય.
- ઉપરોક્ત મર્યાદીત સમયને નિવારી શકાય એવા તબક્કામાં સહાય અધિકારી દ્વારા ૬ માસ જેટલી અવધી વધારી શકાય.
- વધારાના સમય માટે ચુકાદાની રકમ ઉપર ઓછામાં ઓછા ૫% હોયે વધારાના માસ માટે આજ ચુકવાયે.
- જો આ રકમનો હાથેથી વચલતી ભવિતિ હોયે હોયે કરવામાં ન આવે તો એ રકમ અમલીકરણ સંસ્થાના અલગ રાખેલા ખાસ એકાઉન્ટમાં ડ્રોઈન્ડે પુરો ન થાય ત્યાં સુધી જમા રહેશે.
- જમીન સંપાદન ધારે ૧૮૦૪ આ કાયદા હેઠળ સંચારીત કરી જમીનને લાગુ પડતો નથી.

રેલ અધિનિયમ, ૨૦૦૮ અર્તગત જમીન સંપાદન પ્રક્રિયા નું સંચિત્ર



જમીન વળતરની ગણતરી

- કલમ 20 A (8 (a), કલમ 20 F) હેઠળ જાહેરનામું પ્રસિદ્ધ થવાની તારીખે જમીનની બજાર કિંમત.
- ઉપર દર્શાવેલ બજારબાજ ઉપર સહાય અધિકારી કે લવાઈને, જે તે કિસ્સામાં, જમીન સંપાદનની અનિવાર્યતાને ધ્યાનમાં લઈને દરેકને ૨૦૦૮ વિશેષ વળતર આપવામાં આવશે. (કલમ 20 F (9) RAA 2008)
- રાજ્ય સરકારના ગ્રેડેડ નોટીફિકેશન દ્વારા જાહેર કરાયેલ સુધારેલા નવા જમીન વળતર દરને સહાય અધિકારી સ્વીકારી શકે છે.
- ૧૫૦૦ ચો.મી. સુધીની જમીન ગુમાવનારને રૂ.૨૦,૦૦૦/- નું વિશેષ વળતર, ૧૫૦૦ ચો.મી થી વધુ જમીન ગુમાવનારને રૂ.૧૫ પ્રતિ ચો.મી પ્રમાણે ચુકવાયે. (કલમ ૭.૧૯ NRRA મુજબ)

ખાનગી આંધકામ

- આંધકામનું પુન:આંધકામ જેટલી કિંમતનું રોકડ વળતર*
 - તોટી પડાયેલ આંધકામ નો કાટ માથ લઈ જવાનો હક
 - આંધકામ ખાલી કરવા માટે ત્રણ પ્રતિનિધી નોટીસ
 - એક વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં નવા વૈકલ્પિક ધર, કુકાલ અને જમીન માટે પ્રવર્તમાન બજારબાજ પ્રમાણેની રેન્ડમ ડ્રુટી અને નોંધણી લી પત્ર કરવામાં આવશે.
- * **દરેક રાજ્યના પ્રજાકીય કાયદા માટેના નક્કી થયેલા કાયદાકીય ભાવ મુજબ**

આડુઆત

- આંધકામ ખાલી કરવા માટે ત્રણ પ્રતિનિધી નોટીસ + ૧૦૦૦૦ રૂ. સ્થગિતર રૂપે વળતર.
- ૩ પ્રતિનિધી આગોતરી નોટીસ ન બરબાઈ હોય તો આંધકામના નુશાનનું રોકડ વળતર.

<p style="text-align: center;">अस्वामित्वी वणतर</p> <p>इमण वडस न धरवतार: > उ मडिनानी आगोतरी नोडस न अपार्ठ घोष तो अधिकाया नुस्माननु रोकड वणतर.</p> <p>इमण कर्त/प्यावी पारपाव: > अन्य वातु पठती पुनःस्थापन अने पुनःवास संसाध नुक्वातो.</p> <p>गुड अने पाळे > इथीनी वायेतर, डीनेला पार के वृषो कपया उ मडिनानी आगोतरी नोडस आपवामो आवसे. > आ नुस्मानांनु वणतर नीचे इदावेला डीपार्टमेंट द्वारा अंदाकृत कर्मा मुजम आपवामो आवसे. वृषोनी मावीरी DFCCनी गळावे. > <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ध होस्ट डीपार्टमेंट होर टीपर ड्रीड • स्टेड अंजीकवर अंकरेस्तन डीपार्टमेंट होर कोष • छोटीकवर डीपार्टमेंट होर परेनीवळ ड्रीड </p> <p>सापुद्रापीड मिळकत माडेनु वणतर: > सावैजिनिक मिळकत / संसाधनो समुद्रापो साचे संवाड करीने पुनःनिर्माण / वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">पुनःस्थापन अने पुनःवासवाट मडदः समग्र</p> <p>> प्रति परिवार श. ४०००/- नी आर्थिक संसाध.</p> <p>> प्रत्येक अंतरजल परिवारने श. १०,०००/- नी ओक वपतनी आर्थिक मदद स्थापन वणतर तवीक (इको 7-10 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>> तावीम मेणववा माटे प्रत्येक परिवार इक श.४०००/- नी संसाधता</p> <p>> रोजगार सुभावनां प्रत्येक परिवारना पुनः स्थापन माटे ७५० दिवसनी न्युनतम कृषि रोजगारी.</p> <p>> पक्षुपन धरावता प्रत्येक परिवारने पक्षुओ माटे श. १५,०००/- नी संसाधता</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">(इको 7-10 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>> प्रत्येक अंतरजल ग्रामीण कवीर, नागा वेपारी के स्वरोजगारी धरावती व्यक्तिने काम करावा माटे श. ५५०००/- के कुशन जनाववा माटे ओक वपतनी श. २५,०००/- नी आर्थिक संसाध (इको 7-10 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>> नागा अने स्रीमांत भेट्टीने प्रत्येक परिवारना पुनः स्थापन माटे ७५० दिवसनी न्युनतम कृषि रोजगारी.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">स्थानीक समुद्राय माटे पुनःस्थापन अने पुनःवास माटे पार वणतर</p> <p>> ओक वपतनी वधारांनी ३०० दिवसनी लघुतम कृषि रोजगारीनी आर्थिक संसाध</p> <p style="text-align: center;">गरीबी रेखा नीचेना लोको माटे पुनःस्थापन अने पुनःवास अंवे पास वणतर</p> <p>> परिवोधनाना निर्माण इरम्यान मध्य घोष न्वां सुषी परिवोधनाना केन्द्राकरे द्वारा प्रभावित परिवारो पास करीने गरीबी रेखा नीचे आबनार परिवारना लोकोने निर्माण कर्मां रंगामी रोजगारी आपवी.</p> <p>> गरीबी रेखा नीचे क्वता ग्राम्य विस्तारना अंतरजलोने ईन्टीरा लावाल योजना प्रमाणेनी अद्यतन (वर्तमान) निर्माण भरे प्रमाणेनी आर्थिक संसाधता आपवामो आवसे. तेमज शरीर अंतरजलोने ए.एन.यु.आर.अम. अनुसार था निर्माण भरे प्रमाणेनी किमत मुजम मडान अधिकाय माटेनी आर्थिक संसाध आपवामो आवसे.</p> <p>> NRRP 2007 – नषणा, अपेण, अनाया, त्यज्जवेळ, निराधार विधवा, अपरक्षित कन्या, छुटांडय घरेलू महिला के ५० वर्षीय ईपरनी डीपरनी व्यक्तिने तीव्र अंतरजल व्यक्ति गळेले छे जे ताकाविक के वैकल्पिक रोजगारी आपी शकती नवी अने जे कुडीना सम्प तवीक गळी शकती नवी – तेने व्याख्यातित करे छे. (इको 6५ (V), NRRP 2007)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">भूगनिवासी अने अनुसुचित जाति / जनजाति माटे पुनःस्थापन अने पुनःवास अंवे पास वणतर</p> <p>> अनुसुचित जनजातिना प्रत्येक अंतरजल परिवारने वनपेडाओना परिपयगत उपयोजना अधिकायना वनपेडा ५०० दिवसनी न्युनतम कृषि रोजगारी केठवुं वधारांनु वणतर (इको 7.21.5. NRRP 2007)</p> <p>> प्रत्येक अनुसुचित जातिना अंतरजल परिवारनी जमीन संधारन करती वपते ओग्राभं ओठवुं जमीन वणतर प्रथम कथा वपते ज सुकरी देवामो आवसे अने शकती जमीन संधारन करती वपते सुकरी देवामो. (इको 7.21.5. NRRP 2007)</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">: वधु माडिती माटे :</p> <p>> पुनःस्थापन अने पुनः वासवाट अंवेनी विजेते वधु माडिती नीचेना स्वये भाषे. RRP नो सार रिपोर्ट: > स्थानिक व्यापामां इरेक अंतरजल गांमे १४ वी २० नवेम्बर २०११ सुषीमां. समग्र RRP अदेवाल अंज्रेकामां: > संभलित CPM ओफिस, DFCCIL हेड ओफिस, मोटा देवळे स्टेशनांमां तथा कळ्या इलेक्टर इन्वेरीने तारीय १४ वी २० नवेम्बर २०११ सुषीमां. अतिम RRP रिपोर्ट स्थानिक व्यापामां > इरेक अंतरजल गांमे डीसेम्बर २०११ ना अंतामां प्राप्त घो. (आपोजन) समग्र RRP अदेवाल अंज्रेकामां संभलित CPM ओफिस, DFCCIL हेड ओफिस मोटा देवळे स्टेशनांमां तथा कळ्या इलेक्टर इन्वेरीने डीसेम्बर २०११ ना अंतामां प्राप्त घो. (आपोजन)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">विवादीनी पतावट</p> <p>> वीक प्रोजेक्ट मेनेजर, कळ्याना संसम अधिकारी तेमज DFCCIL हेड ओफिस (सोसयल अं-अननवाधर्ममेच मेनेजमेंट युनिट - SEMU) तमाय विवादीनी पतावट करी.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">वीक प्रोजेक्ट मेनेजर तेमज DFCCIL हेड ओफिसना सरनामां</p> <p>> CPM ओफिस मुंजुळ: उभो भाय, न्यु अेग्मीनीस्ट्रीव वीलीड, सेन्ट्रल देवळे, डी.अेन.रोड, मुंजुळ – ४००००१, मळारघु. > CPM ओफिस सुरत: ढयो भाय अंकरे-१, ईकोन मोवांनी आणुमां, दुमस रोड, पीपलोक, सुरत – ३८५००२, गुजरात. > CPM ओफिस वडोदरा: १३-१४, १७-१८, पेनोरमा रोमवेळ, उणे भाय, आर.सी.कत रोड, अहसापुरी, वडोदरा-३८०००७, गुजरात.</p> <p>निर्णयकर्ता: वडीरा अने मरुय जिल्ला माटे – डिग्राटीज कर्मिजर वल्लाक.सुरत अने नवसाटी माटे – देवळु धम्येकलन कर्मिजर अने अेकस-ओडिसीओ सेक्रेटी</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">संसम अधिकारीओ</p> <p>> राधेगड कळ्या: संसम अधिकारी अने डेपुटी इलेक्टर (लेन अेकवीडीसन) राधेगड, मेट्रो सेन्टर नं.१, इरान, राधेगड, सी.आर.डी.सी.ओ. नोजल ओफिस, अंजिनियरीयरीय विभाग, डोळाणीरी, सेक्टर-१४, ओकडीवा, ता: इरान, राधेगड, मळारघु. > घाने कळ्या: संसम अधिकारी अने डेपुटी इलेक्टर (लेन अेकवीडीसन ओफिसर) वेस्टर्न केड डेरीयोर, सुरत प्रकथ, इरान रोड, आर.डी.सी.आर.पे.के.सांमे, कळ्यां घाने, मळारघु > वल्लाड कळ्या: संसम अधिकारी अने डेपुटी इलेक्टर (लेन अेकवीडीसन ओफिसर) श्रीजे भाय, कळ्या सेवासरन-२, इलेक्टर ओफिस, वल्लाड, गुजरात > नवसाटी कळ्या: संसम अधिकारी अने डेपुटी इलेक्टर पळेवो भाय, सी व्हाड, जळुभाणी वपन, क्वा बाणा, नवसाटी, गुजरात > सुरत कळ्या: संसम अधिकारी अने स्पेस्यल लेन अेकवीडीसन ओफिसर श्रान्च नं.२, धांयवो भाय, व्हाड अे, जळुभाणी वपन, सुरत, गुजरात > लठुव कळ्या: संसम अधिकारी अने स्पेस्यल लेन अेकवीडीसन ओफिसर लेन अेकवीडीसन श्रान्च, इलेक्टर ओफिस लठुव, गुजरात > वडोदरा कळ्या: स्पेस्यल लेन अेकवीडीसन ओफिसर युनिट नं.१, इम नं. २१५, छोडो भाय, कुंभेर वपन, डीडी कंथापिन, वडोदरा, गुजरात > देवाडी कळ्या: डीपुटी इलेक्टर देवेभु ओफिसर (डीवाडरो) डेपुटी इलेक्टर ओफिस, मीनी सेक्रेटी ओटे, देवाडी इरियाणा > अलवर कळ्या: संसम डीवीडीसनल मेकअंटे (मेसड्रीअेमां मेसड्रीअेमां) अेसड्रीअेमांतीजरा, तसेतीव तीजरा, अलवर, राधेगड</p>
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<p>➤ मेवात कल्लो: डीस्ट्रीक्ट रवेन्सु ओडिसर (डीभारओ) डेप्युटी इन्स्पेक्टर ओडिस, डीस्ट्रीक्ट सेक्रेटरी अेट, गड, मेवात, हरियाणा</p>	<p>➤ तुंगनाव कल्लो: डीस्ट्रीक्ट रवेन्सु ओडिसर (डीभारओ) मीनी सेक्रेटरी अेट, तुंगनाव, हरियाणा</p> <p>➤ पलवाल कल्लो: सभ डीवीजन्ल मेकस्पेट (अेत डीअेम) अेत डीअेम ओडिस, पलवाल, हरियाणा</p> <p>➤ इरीडभाड कल्लो: डीस्ट्रीक्ट रवेन्सु ओडिसर (डीभारओ) मीनी सेक्रेटरी अेट, सेक्टर-१२, इरीडभाड, हरियाणा</p> <p>➤ नीतम खुद नगर कल्लो: सभ डीवीजन्ल मेकस्पेट (अेत डीअेम) डीअेम ओडिस, नीतम खुद नगर कल्लो</p>
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[Marathi]

पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेच्या मसुदावाबत निश्चितीबाबत लोकसहभाग सभा

डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉर्गिडोर प्रोजेक्ट - दुयरा टप्पा

बडोदा (बडोदरा) ते जेएनपीटी
 आणि
 रेवरी व दादरी

जून 2011

रेल्वे मंत्रालय
 डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉर्गिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्यादित
 (डी.एफ.सी.सी.आय.एल.)

प्रकल्पावर दृष्टीक्षेप :

मुंबई आणि दिल्ली दरम्यान मोठया प्रमाणात जलद गतीने आणि विनासायाम मालाची वाहतूक करण्यासाठी रेल्वे मंत्रालय संगणकीकृत बहुआयामी उच्च अॅक्सेल क्षमतेचा समर्पित मालभाडे वाहतूक प्रकल्प म्हणजेच डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉर्गिडोर प्रकल्प (डी.एफ.सी.) राबवित आहे . ज्यामुळे मालवाहतुकीसाठी लागणाऱ्या खर्चात आणि वेळेत बचत होणार आहे . हा मार्ग अशा प्रकारे विकसीत केला जाणार आहे की त्यावर सन 2013-14 मध्ये सुमारे 37.7 दशलक्ष टन तर सन 2033-34 पर्यंत

140.4 दशलक्ष टन मालवाहतूक होण्याचे उद्दिष्ट ठेवण्यात आलेले आहे . हा प्रकल्प सन 2006 मध्ये कार्यान्वित झाला असून सद्यस्थितीला प्रकल्प नियोजन टप्प्यावर आहे आणि हा टप्पा सन 2012 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे . प्रकल्पाचे नियोजन अशा प्रकारे केले आहे की निर्माण कार्य ते 4 ते 5 सन 2012 ते 2016 पर्यंत पूर्ण होणे अपेक्षित आहे . प्रत्यक्ष मालवाहतूक डिसेंबर 2016 मध्ये सुरू होणे अपेक्षित आहे .

प्रकल्पाचे ठळक पैलू :-

रेल्वेमार्गाची लांबी : अंदाजे 584 कि.मी .
 फ्रॅकी बडोदा (बडोदरा) ते मुंबई या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 425 कि.मी .
 आणि रेवरी ते दादरी या विभागाची लांबी : अंदाजे 159कि.मी .

जंक्शन स्टेशन संख्या : 6

कॉसिंग स्टेशन संख्या : 11

महत्वाचे आणि मोठे पूल संख्या : 173

प्रकल्पामुळे पुनर्बाधणी कराव्या लागणाऱ्या रोड ओव्हर ब्रिजेसची संख्या : 73

रेल्वे मार्ग जाणारी राज्ये : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, हरयाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश आणि दिल्ली

अंतर्भूत जिल्हे संख्या : 14

अंतर्गत गावे संख्या : 333 (पर्यावित)

रेल्वे मार्गाची रुंदी : मुख्य रेल्वे मार्गाला समांतर टिकाणी अंदाजे 30 मीटर आणि डिटूरमध्ये (बाह्य मार्ग) अंदाजे 60 मीटर .

गाडीचा कमाल वेग : 100 कि .मी . प्रति तास .

प्रकल्पाचे फायदे

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सद्यस्थितीत वाढीला चालना देणे व पर्यावरण रक्षण करणे हा डीएफसी प्रकल्पाचा मुख्य आहे .

- मालवाहतूक प्रणालीमध्ये सकारात्मक असूलाय सुधारणा होऊन देशाची आर्थिक भरभराट होण्यास हातभार लावणे .
- डीएफसी मार्गाच्या परिसरात होणाऱ्या औद्योगिकरणामुळे त्या परिसरात रोजगार निर्मिती होईल .
- जलद वाहतुकीमुळे शेती माल, नाशवंत वस्तू जसे फळे, भाजीपाला, मासे इत्यादी मालाच्या बाजारपेठेचा विस्तार होईल .
- रस्ते वाहतुकीपेक्षा तुलनेने कमी इंधन वापर त्यामुळे इंधन बचत होईल .
- मार्गाच्या आसपासच्या परिसरातील रहिवाऱ्यांचा धूर व धूळीपासून वचाव व तसेच रस्ते वाहतुकीमुळे उद्भवणकऱ्या धूर व धूळीच्या मरमयेपासून वचाव .

- मुंबई, नवी मुंबई, वापी, अहमदाबाद, गांधीधाम, जयपूर आणि दिल्ली येथे लॉजिस्टिक पार्क उभारली जाणार .

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठीचे भूसंपादन प्रारूप

डीएफसीचा मार्ग हा बडोदा (बडोदरा)–सुरत–वसई–जेएनपीटी आणि रेवरी–दादरी असा रेपीय पद्धतीने जात असून त्या त्या विभागात रेल्वे मार्ग उभारण्यासाठी जमीन संपादन करावी लागणार आहे आणि त्यामुळे होणाऱ्या प्रकल्प बाधीतांचे पुनर्वसन करावे लागणार आहे . प्रकल्पाच्या आड येणारा जास्ती लोकसंख्येची घनता असणारा शहरा भाग, घरे, शहर योजना भाग, निवासी भाग, दलदल, खाणी, अभयारण्ये इत्यादी बाधविण्यासाठी डिटूर (बाह्य मार्ग) मार्गाचा विचार करण्यात आला आहे . सुरत, डहाणू, वसई, कुंडेवहाळ आणि रेवरी–दादरी या टिकाणी डिटूर मार्ग अवलंबून इतर टिकाणी डीएफसी रेल्वेमार्ग मुख्य रेल्वे मार्गाला समांतर जात आहे . तशीही मुख्य रेल्वेमार्गाला समांतर आणि डिटूर दोन्ही मार्गासाठी काही प्रमाणात

भूसंपादन करावे लागणार आहे .



प्रकल्प रावविणारी कार्यकारी संस्था (EA)

इंजिनेटिंग फ्रेट कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया मर्यादित (ई .एफ .सी .मो .आय .एल .)

डीएफसी प्रकल्पामाठीच्या कायदेशीर तरतुदी, प्राथमिक भूसंपादन तिर्ता आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना याबाबत .

रेल्वे (सुधारित) कायदा 2008 (रेल्वे अॅम्बंडमेंट अॅक्ट 2008)

डीएफसी प्रकल्प (विशेष रेल्वे प्रकल्प म्हणून घोषित केलेला) साठी होणारे भूसंपादन हे भूसंपादन कायदा 1894 अंतर्गत न होता ते रेल्वे (सुधारित) कायदा 2008 मधील तरतुदीनुसार होणार आहे .

राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 (एन .एन .आर .पी . 2007)

डीएफसी प्रकल्पासाठी होणाऱ्या भूसंपादनान, रेल्वेमार्गासाठी जमिनीचा अरुंद पट्टा संपादित केला जाणार असल्याने एन .एन .आर .पी 2007 मधील परिच्छेद 7 .19 मध्ये रेल्वेच्या रेखीव भूसंपादनाबाबत असणाऱ्या तरतुदी प्राथमिकतः लागू आहेत .

सक्षम प्राधिकारी

पकल्याची भूसंपादन प्रक्रिया रावविण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारतर्फे भारताच्या राजपत्रात अधिसूचना प्रसिध्द करून त्या त्या विभागासाठी सक्षम प्राधिकार्याची नेमणूक करण्यात आलेली आहे .

रेल्वे (सुधारीत) कायदा 2008 नुसार हितसंबंधित व्यक्तींवावत

- i. कायद्यांतर्गत भूसंपदनामुळे होणाऱ्या नुकसानाची नुकसानभरपाईवावत दावा करणाऱ्या सर्व व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील .
- ii. अनुसूचित जमाती आणि इतर परंपरागत वनवासी (वन कायदा स्विकृती) कायदा 2006 अंतर्गत मोडणारे आदिवासी आणि परंपरागत वनवासी ज्यांच्या परंपरागत हक्कांवर बाधा येत असेल अशा व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील .
- iii. जमिनीमुळे उपभोगात बाधा येणाऱ्या व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील .
- iv. विविध राज्यांतील कुळ कायद्यांतर्गत कुळाचे हक्क असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती हितसंबंधित व्यक्ती म्हणून समजण्यात येतील .

- जागेचा ताबा घेण्यापूर्वी तसेच निर्माण कार्य गुरू करण्यापूर्वी मोवदला मिळवून देणे आणि पुनर्स्थापनावत सहकार्य करणे .

प्राथमिक नुकसानभरपाई योजना

- भूसंपादनाची जबाबदारी ही रेल्वे मंत्रालयाने नेमणूक केलेल्या सक्षम प्राधिकार्याची राहिल .
- भूसंपादनात समाविष्ट होणारी घरे, इमारती, यांसारख्या अचल संपत्ती, कारखाने, उभी पिके, झाडे यांच्या किंमती त्या त्या क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञ व्यक्तींकडून निर्धारित केल्या जातील . (रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 कलम 20 जी (4, 5, 6) .
- मोवदला रक्कम ही साधारणतः भूसंपादनाच्या घोषणेवावत प्रसिध्द झालेल्या अधिसूचनेच्या दिनांकाच्या एक वर्षाच्या आत अदा केली जाईल . काही न टाळता घेण्याजोग्या परिस्थितीत हा कालावधी सहा महिन्यांपर्यंत वाढवला जाऊ शकतो . परंतु अशा परिस्थितीत बाधीत व्यक्तीला होणाऱ्या अॅवॉईला होणाऱ्या विलंबासाठी प्रति महिना अॅवॉईच्या किंमतीच्या किमान 5 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रक्कम अदा करण्यात येईल . (रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 कलम 20 एफ (1, 2) .
- मोवदला रक्कम मिळण्यावावत प्रसिध्द झालेल्या सूचनेपासून एक वर्षाच्या आत बाधीत व्यक्तींकडून मोवदला रकमेवावत दावा न केला गेल्यास ती मोवदला

अधिकार लागू होण्याची तारीख तथा कट ऑफ डेट

- i. मालकी हक्क असणाऱ्यांसाठी आणि नसणाऱ्यांसाठी : रेल्वे सुधारीत कायदा 2008 च्या कलम 20 ए ची अधिसूचना जारी झाल्याचा दिनांक कट ऑफ डेट म्हणून राहिल .

पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचे उद्दिष्ट

- भूसंपादन आणि जवरदस्तीने होणारे विस्थापन पूर्णपणे टाळणे किंवा ते कमीत कमी होईल यासाठी उपलब्ध सर्व पर्याय शोधणे .
- बाधित कुटुंबांना सहभागी करून घेउन त्यांना पर्याप्त पुनर्वसन संधी मिळवून देणे आणि पुनर्वसन योजना शोधतेने लागू करणे .
- अनुसूचित जाती/जमाती/असुगृहित गट इत्यादी दुर्बल घटकांची विशेष काळजी घेणे .
- बाधित व्यक्तींच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावणे आणि कायमस्वरूपी रोजगार मिळवून देणे .
- बाधित व्यक्ती आणि भूसंपादन संस्था यांमध्ये परस्पर सहकार्यातून शांततामय संबंध निर्माण करणे .

रक्कम कार्यकारी सस्था (EA) कडे स्वतंत्र खात्यामध्ये ठेवण्यात येईल . त्यानंतर परिस्थितीपमाणे बाधीत व्यक्ती किंवा तिचे कायदेद्वारे वारस कागदोपत्री पुगऱ्यांचे समायोजनकारक अवलोकन केल्यावर मोवदला रक्कम मिळण्यावावत दावा करू शकतात .

- भूसंपादन कायदा 1894 च्या कोणत्याही तरतुदी लागू होणार नाहीत .



मोवदला रकमेची आकारणी/निश्चिती

- रेल्वे सुधारित कायदा 2008 च्या कलम 20 (ए) ची अधिसूचना प्रसिध्द झालेल्या दिवशी असणारी जमिनीचा बाजारभाव मोवदला रकम ठरविताना विचारात घेतली जाईल. (8(ए)कलम 20 एफ)
- भूसंपादनमुळे बाधीत व्यक्तीच्या जमीनला इतर जमिनीपेक्षा वेगळेपण आल्यामुळे होणारी हानी विचारात घेतली जाईल. (8(बी), कलम 20 एफ)
- भूसंपादनमुळे बाधीत व्यक्तीच्या कोणत्याही प्रकारे होणारी अचल संपत्तीची हानी तसेच त्याच्या उत्पन्नावर होणारा प्रतिकूल परिणाम विचारात घेतला जाईल. (8(सी), कलम 20 एफ)
- भूसंपादनमुळे प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तीला बदलाव्या लागणाऱ्या निवास किंवा व्यवसायाचे टिकाण हलविण्यासाठी येणारा खर्च विचारात घेतला जाईल. (8(डी), कलम 20 एफ)

अनिवार्य अशा जमीन संपादनासाठी जमिनीच्या बाजारभावा व्यतिरिक्त वरील प्रमाणे मोवदल्या शिवाय अॅवॉर्डमध्ये बाजारभावाच्या 60 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रकम परिस्थितीनुसार सक्षम अधिकारी किंवा लवाद यांपैकी एका कडून अदा केली जाईल.

खाजगी बांधकामांच्या होणाऱ्या नुकसानीच्या मोवदल्याबाबत

- बांधकामांसाठी प्रस्थापना खर्च रोख रकमेच्या स्वरूपात.
- पाडलेल्या बांधकामांमधून वापरलेले माहित्य परत मिळवण्याचा हक्क.
- बांधकामे खाली करण्यासाठी तीन महिन्यांची आगाऊ सूचना.
- एक वर्षाच्या आत बाजारभावाप्रमाणे बदली घरे किंवा दुकाने यांसाठी भराव्या लागणाऱ्या नोंदणी फी आणि मुद्रांक शुल्क रकमेचा परतावा.

झाडे आणि पिकांचा मोवदला

- झाडे : बाजारभावाप्रमाणे मोवदला
- पिके : तीन महिन्यांची आगाऊ सूचना आणि बाजारभावाप्रमाणे मोवदला.

सार्वजनिक संपत्तीबाबत मोवदला

सार्वजनिक आणि सामाजिक मालमतेबाबतचा निर्णय त्या त्या सामाजिक घटकांशी यत्ना मसलत करून घेतला जाईल.

जमीन गेल्याबाबत मिळणारा मोवदला

- अनिवार्य अशा जमीन संपादनासाठी जमिनीच्या बाजारभावा व्यतिरिक्त वरील प्रमाणे मोवदल्या शिवाय अॅवॉर्डमध्ये बाजारभावाच्या 60 टक्के इतकी जास्तीची रकम परिस्थितीनुसार सक्षम अधिकारी किंवा लवाद यांपैकी एका कडून अदा केली जाईल.
- विशिष्ट राज्य सरकारने राजपत्रात अधिसूचना काढून किंवा प्राधिकार्याने संमत करून निश्चित केलेला जमिनीचा दर मोवदला ठरविण्यासाठी सक्षम प्राधिकार्याकडून वापरला जाईल.
- बाधीत व्यक्तीपैकी 1,500 चौ.मी. पर्यंत जमीन संपादित होणार असेल तर अशा जमिनीला रु. 20,000/- इतकी अतिरिक्त दिलासा रकम आणि 1,500 चौ.मी. पेक्षा जास्तीच्या भूसंपादनासाठी रु. 15 प्रति चौ.मी. इतका मोवदला दिला जाईल.
- एक वर्षाच्या आत बाजारभावाप्रमाणे बदली घरे किंवा दुकाने यांसाठी भराव्या लागणाऱ्या नोंदणी फी आणि मुद्रांक शुल्क रकमेचा परतावा.

पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना सहकार्य

- बाधीत घरातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला रु. 4000/- प्रमाणे संक्रमण भत्ता.
- घरातील प्रत्येकाला उत्पन्न मिळवण्यासाठी सहाय्यक रु. 4,000/- इतके प्रशिक्षण सहकार्य.
- प्रकल्प बाधीत दारिद्रय रेषेखालील व्यक्तींना विशेष लक्ष पुरवून टेकेंदरागमार्फत त प्रकल्प उभारणीत जास्तीत जास्त कालावधीकरिता तात्पुरत्या स्वरूपाचा रोजगार दिला जाईल.

रोजगार गमवावा लागलेल्या कुटुंब

- 750 दिवस किमान कृषी रोजगार इतके पुनर्वसन अनुदान.

पुनर्स्थापित प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींसाठी

- विस्थापित होणाऱ्या प्रत्येक बाधीत कुटुंबाला स्थान बदलण्यासाठी एकरकमी भत्ता रु. 10,000/- . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7.10)
- पुनर्स्थापित होणारे प्रत्येक बाधीत कुटुंब ज्यांच्याकडे गुरे असतील त्यांना रु. 15,000/- गुरांचा गोटा बांधण्यासाठी आर्थिक सहकार्य म्हणून

मिळतील . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7 . 10)

पुनर्स्थापित होणारे ग्रामीण कारागीर, छोटे व्यावसायिक, स्वयंरोजगार करणाऱ्या व्यक्ती

- पुनर्स्थापित होणारे ग्रामीण कारागीर, व्यावसायिक, स्वयंरोजगार असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती यांना त्यांच्या कार्यशाळा किंवा दुकाने उभारण्यासाठी एकरकमी रु .25,000/- . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7 . 12)

दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींसाठी

दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील प्रकल्प बाधीत व्यक्तींना ग्रामीण भागात इंदिरा आवास योजनेतर्गत सधस्थितीत येणाऱ्या घराबांधणी खर्चा इतकी तर शहरी भागात तर JNURM अंतर्गत सधस्थितीत येणाऱ्या घराबांधणी खर्चा इतके गृह बांधणी सहाय्य .

दुर्बल घटकांसाठी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे विशेष फायदे

- अतिरिक्त एकरकमी अर्थिक सहाय्य 300 दिवस किमान रोजगार

खातेदार नसणाऱ्या/अतिक्रमण करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना मिळणारा मोवदला

अतिक्रमण करणाऱ्यांसाठी बाधीत बांधकामांच्या बाबतीत 3 महिने अगाऊ सूचना दिलेली नसल्यास बाधीत बांधकामांवाचत मोवदला दिला जाईल आणि पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचे लाभ अदा केले जातील .

अधिक माहितीसाठी

खालील टिकाणी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेबाबत अधिकची माहिती उपलब्ध करून दिली जाईल

- पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजनेचा सारांश : प्रत्येक बाधीत गावात राष्ट्र भाषेत उपलब्ध होईल .
- संपूर्ण पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना : इंग्रजीमध्ये त्या त्या सीपीएम कार्यालय, डीएफसीसीच्या मुख्य कार्यालय, मोठी रेल्वे स्टेशन, जिल्हा सरकारी कार्यालये इत्यादी टिकाणी उपलब्ध होईल .

तक्रार निवारक

प्राथमिकतः तक्रार निवारक म्हणून चीफ प्रोजेक्ट मॅनेजर (सी.पी.एम.) हे त्यांच्या त्यांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील पमुख असतील . असे असेल तरीही सी.पी.एम. ,

अल्प भूधारक शेतकऱ्यांसाठी पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे विशेष फायदे

- भूसंपादनमुळे बाधीत व्यक्ती भूमीहीन किंवा अल्प भूधारक होणार असेल तर त्याला पुनर्वसन अनुदानांतर्गत 750 दिवसां इतक्या किमान कृषी रोजगारा इतकी रक्कम मिळेल .

अनुसुचित जमाती यांना विशेष पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापनेचे मिळणारे फायदे

- प्रकल्प बाधीत अनुसुचित जमातीतील कुटुंबाच्या उत्पन्न मिळवण्याच्या हक्कावर किंवा वन उत्पादनांच्या वापरावर बाधा येत असेल अशा प्रत्येक कुटुंबाला 500 दिवस किमान कृषी रोजगार इतके एकरकमी आर्थिक सहाय्य . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7 . 21 .5)
- अनुसुचित जमातीतील प्रकल्प बाधीत कुटुंबांना किमान एक तृतीयांश इतकी मोवदला रक्कम सुरवातीला पहिला हप्ता म्हणून तर उर्वरित रक्कम जमिनीचा ताबा घेतेवेळी अदा केली जाईल . (राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वसन आणि पुनर्स्थापना योजना 2007 परिच्छेद 7 . 21 .4)

सक्षम प्राधिकारी, डी .एफ.सी.सी.चे मुख्य कार्यालय (SEMU – Social & Environmental Unit) यांना युध्दा तक्रार निवारणासाठी संपर्क करता येईल .

<p>डी .एफ.सी.सी.च्या मुख्य प्रकल्प अधिकारी यांचा कार्यालयीन पत्ता मुख्य प्रकल्प अधिकारी मुंबई कार्यालय 7वा मजला, सेंट्रल रेल्वे, नवीन प्रशासकीय इमारत, डी.एन. मार्ग, मुंबई 400 001 . मुख्य प्रकल्प अधिकारी सुरत कार्यालय 4था मजला, अरुणम-1, इस्कॉन मॉलजवळ, दुमस रोड, पिपलोड, सुरत 395 007 . सक्षम प्राधिकारी : टाणे जिल्हा : विशेष भूसंपादन अधिकारी, इराणू रोड, टाणे . नवसारी जिल्हा : उपजिल्हाधिकारी, पहिला मजला, नवसारी, ओल्ड टाणा, वहुमजली इमारत, ब्लॉक नं . सी, नवसारी . SEMU, डीएफसीसीआयएल मुख्य कार्यालय, प्रगती मैदान, मेट्रोस्टेशन विल्डिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स, नवी दिल्ली - 110 001 .</p>
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(3) ドラフト RRP の PCM プレゼンテーション資料
(英語、ヒンディー語、グジャラート語、マラティ語)

[English]

**Public Consultation Meeting
on
Draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan**

For
Western Corridor of the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project Phase-2
between Vadodara and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (Mumbai)
&
Rewari-Dadri

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited
(DFCCIL)

November, 2011

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Main Topic's of Today's Presentation

1. Objectives of PCMs on the Draft RRP
2. Outline of DFC Project
3. Basic Legislation and Policy on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement
4. Proposed Compensation Package of DFC Project
5. Grievance Redressal

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**1. Objectives of PCMs
on the Draft RRP**

3

Objectives of PCMs on the Draft RRP

1. To disseminate information about the project to the Project-affected Persons (PAPs)
2. To explain on draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) and entitlement framework as per present legislation & policy, and
3. To collect of opinions/suggestions from participants to incorporate them into the RRP and further deliberation of project design

4


2. Outline of DFC Project

5

Project Description

- Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation India Limited (DFCCIL) under Ministry of Railways (MOR) is implementing a Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) Project to facilitate speedier and smooth transportation of bulk goods between the two metropolises Delhi and Mumbai.
- Alignment passes through:
 - Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh States and Delhi
 - 14 districts and 374 villages involved
- Width of ROW: approx. 35 m in parallel section, 60 m in detour section

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Project Schedule (Continued)

- Total length of corridor: 565 km
 - Length in Vadodara to Mumbai section: approx 420 km
 - Length in Rewari to Dadri section: approx 145 km
- Junction stations 6; Crossing stations 11
- Major and important bridges: 165
- Road Over Bridge (ROBs) subject to reconstruction for the Project 77

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Benefits of the Project

- DFC Project aims to help boosting the present trends of growth of the economy in India as well as improve the environment:
 1. Acceleration of nationwide economic development by improvement of freight transportation system in India.
 2. Increase of industrial development along the DFC will bring about increase of employment opportunity in the region.
 3. Improvement of transport of agricultural produce in terms of distance and speed will bring about expansion and improvement of the market for farmers in the region as well as that of forestry and fisheries.
 4. Less energy use for transport of goods compared to transportation by truck.
 5. No gaseous emission to local community along the DFC alignment (Reduction of gaseous emission from truck along the road).

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Project Schedule

- Project Planning Work: 2006-2012 (planned)
- Project Implementation and Construction Work: 2012 - 2016 (planned)
- Commercial Operation: December 2016 (planned)

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Special Care Taken for Alignment to Minimize Displacement

- In principle, the alignment for the DFC Project was designed as parallel to the existing railway within the land of Indian Railways.
- Detour route was designed to avoid local communities, city planning area, swampy area, quarry site residential area, large excavation, wildlife sanctuary, etc.
 - Kunde Vahar, Diva, Vasai, Dhanu, Surat and Rewari-Dadri detours

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3. Basic Legislation and Policy on Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement

11

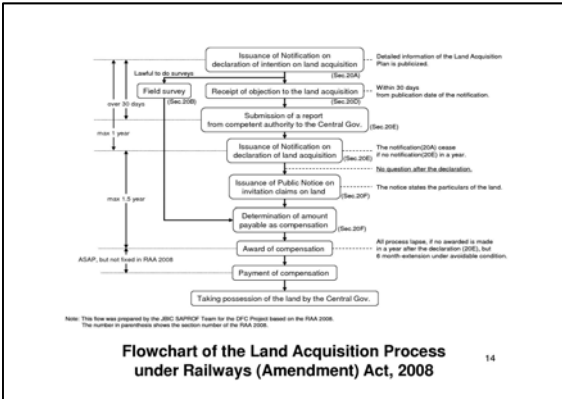
Basic Legislation & Policy of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement for DFC Project

- Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008
 - The Act under which the land acquisition is being done by the DFC Project (declared as Special Railway Project).
 - Land Acquisition Act 1894 is not applied to the land acquisition under this Act.
- National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007
 - In DFC project, a narrow stretch of Land is to be acquired. Para 7.19 of NRRP 2007 is basically applicable to DFC project
- State Legislation

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**(1) Important Features
 of Basic Legislation and Policy**

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Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008

Power to Acquire Land (Section 20A)

- Declaration of intention to acquire land required for execution of a special railway project by notification.
- Brief description of land and special railway project.
- Notification to be published in two local news papers, one of which shall be in vernacular language.

Hearing of Objections (Section 20D)

- Objections must be made by interested persons to Competent Authority within 30 days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A.
- Every objection will be judged by CA.
- Final order made by CA.

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Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008

Declaration of Acquisition of Land (Section 20E)

- On publication of the declaration under sub-section (1) of 20E, the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.
- This declaration to come within 12 months of notification under 20A. The period, however, excludes time wasted due to stay, on disputed property etc by court.
- Above Declaration not questionable by any Court / Authority.

Determination of amount payable as compensation (Section 20F)

- Amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by an order of CA.
- CA shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of publication of the declaration.
- All process lapse, if no awarded is made in a year after the declaration (20E), but 6 month-extension under avoidable condition.
- In case of delay, additional (not less than) 5% interest should be paid for each month delay.

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Brief Explanations of Important Sections of RAA 2008

Calculation of Compensation Amount (Section 20F)

- The market value of the land on the date of publication of the notification under Section 20A [8(a), Section 20F]
- Damage to land PAP due to severance of land from other land [8(b), Section 20F]
- Damage of PAP due to the acquisition affecting other immovable property in any manner or his earnings [8(c), Section 20F]
- Expenses incurred by PAP changing his residence or place of business as a result of land acquisition [8(d), Section 20F]
- In addition to the market value of land as above provided, the competent authority or the arbitrator, as the case may be, shall in every case award a solatium of 60% on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

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Cut-off Date for Entitlement

For titleholders, non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters), tenants, users of the land plot including kiosks, vendors, etc., the date on which notification is issued as per the notification prescribed under the Section 20A. If more than one notification 20A is issued, the date of publication of the latest notification is applicable.

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**4. Proposed Compensation Package
 of DFC Project**

(1) Compensation for Land
 (2) Compensation for Assets
 (3) Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistance

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(1) Compensation for Land

Land compensation as per RAA 2008 consists of

- (i) cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as follows as mentioned in Section 20G of RAA 2008

The minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated;

↑↓ **whichever is higher**

The average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than fifty percent of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years, where higher price has been paid.

- (ii) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in the above (Section 20F(9) of RAA 2008).

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(1) Compensation for Land (Continued)

- OR a land compensation rate approved by any authority of State Government can be adopted by CA in lieu of (i) and (ii).
- Additional ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000 (para 7.19 NRRP) for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmts plus @Rs.15/sqmt for area acquired above 1,500 sqmts.
- Stamp duty and registration charges for replacement land purchased within a year from the compensation payment will be refunded.

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(2) Compensation for Assets

Private Structure:

a. Title holders/Owners

- Cash compensation for structure at replacement cost, determined by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates*.
- Right to salvage material from the demolished structures.
- Three months' notice to vacate structures.
- Refund of stamp duty and registration charges of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing market rate within one year.

Note: *Basic Schedule of Rates: The rate used for public works in each state.

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(2) Compensation for Assets (Continued)

b. Encroachers

- Cash compensation for loss of structure only if 3-month notice is not given

c. Squatters

- Cash assistance for structures at replacement cost

d. Tenants/Lease Holders

- An apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owners for registered lessees (by local laws)
- 3 month written notice + Rs. 10,000 shifting allowance for tenants
- In case 3 month notice is not given, 3 month rental allowance

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(2) Compensation for Assets (Continued)

Public Structure (Common Property Resources)

- Reconstruction of community structures & replacement of common property resources in consultation with the community as appropriate.

Trees/ Crops

- 3-month advance notice to harvest fruits, standing crops and remove trees, OR compensation at market value estimated by
 - The Forest Department for timber trees
 - State Agriculture Extension Department for crops
 - Horticulture Department for perennial trees.

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(3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance

Overall:

- Transition Allowance of Rs.4,000/- per household whose residential or commercial structure is affected.
- Training Assistance of Rs.4,000/- for income generation per household.

Families losing livelihood:

- Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages.

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(3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance: (Continued)

Small & Marginal Farmers*:

- In case of PAPs who are rendered landless or reduced to the status of small or marginal farmer due to land acquisition, rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages (NRRP para 7.14).

- *Small farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
- *Marginal farmer: Cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare.

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(3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance: (Continued)

PAPs to be Displaced:

- Shifting allowance of Rs.10,000/family (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).
- Financial assistance of Rs.15,000 for construction of cattle shed if having cattle (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).

Rural Artisan, Small Trader & Self-employed to be Displaced:

- One time financial assistance of Rs.25,000 for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007) .

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(3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance: (Continued)

Vulnerable Groups:

- One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum agricultural wages.

Below Poverty Line:

- Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to PAPs below poverty line by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible.
- House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for urban areas.

NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerable Persons as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of family (para 6.4 (v), NRRP 2007).

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(3) Rehabilitation & Resettlement Assistance: (Continued)

Scheduled Tribe (ST) Family:

- Additional one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages for loss customary right or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5, NRRP 2007).
- At least one third of compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4, NRRP 2007).

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5. Grievance Redressal

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Grievance Redressal

Chief Project Manager (CPM), CA or DFCCIL Head Office (SEMU: Social & Environmental Management Unit) can be contacted for grievance redressal.

CPM Office Mumbai
CPM Office Surat
CPM Office Vadodara
CPM Office Noida
SEMU, DFCCIL Head Office
Competent Authority (One per District)

for contact details, see the last page of the Handout.

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Further Information Disclosure

For further detailed information, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (RRP) will be disclosed following places.

- Draft RRP Report:
Summary of draft RRP will be available in a vernacular language at each affected village office from 14th to 20th Nov. 2011.
Full report of draft RRP will be available in English at relevant CPM Offices, DFCCIL Head Office, major railway stations, District Collectorate offices from 14th to 20th Nov. 2011.
- Final RRP Report:
Summary of draft RRP will be available in a vernacular language at each affected village office from late Dec. 2011 (planned).
Full report of draft RRP will be available in English at relevant CPM Offices, DFCCIL Head Office, major railway stations, District Collectorate offices from late Dec. 2011 (planned).

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THANK YOU

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