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SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION IN DISTRICT BILASPUR FOR BHANUPALI-BILASPUR-BERI BG RAILWAY LINE

Under H.P. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015

Draft Report (Volume A: Executive Summary & Main report)

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Abbreviations

BPL	Below Poverty Line
CA	Chartered Accountant
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPRs	Common Property Resources
Dept.	Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FC	Financial Charges
Govt.	Government
GP	Gram Panchayat
HP Rules 2015	Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency inland Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015
HP SIAU	Himachal Pradesh Social Impact Assessment Unit
HR	Human Resources
IDC	Interest During Construction
IPH	Irrigation and Public Health Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHM	National Health Mission
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PAPs	Project Affected People
PDFs	Project Displaced Families
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PWD	Public Works Department
RTFCTLARR Act 2013	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SC	Scheduled Castes
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Management Plan
ST	Scheduled Tribes

Glossary

- ❖ **Act** means: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013(30 of 2013).
- ❖ **Administrator** means: an Officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section(1)of Section 43 of the Act.
- ❖ **Affected Area** means such area as may be notified by the appropriate government for the purposes of land acquisition.
- ❖ **Affected Family includes:**
 - i. A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.
 - ii. A family which does not own any land but member(s) of such family may be agricultural laborers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-crop per so artisans or who may be working in the affected area, for three years ,prior to acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land.
 - iii. The scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007)due to the acquisition of land.
 - iv. Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boat men and such livelihoods is affected due to acquisition of land.
- ❖ **Agricultural Land** means land used for the purpose of:
 - i. Agriculture or horticulture.
 - ii. Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs.
 - iii. Raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and
 - iv. Land used for the grazing of cattle.
 - v. **Below poverty line or BPL Family** refers to families falling below the poverty line as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time, as well as those included in the BPL list of Himachal Pradesh.

Central Government refers to Government of India

- ❖ **Collector** means the collector of a revenue district, and includes a deputy commissioner and any officer especially designated by the appropriate Government to perform the functions of a collector under the Act 2013.

- ❖ **Commissioner** means the commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the Act 2013.
- ❖ **Compensation** refers to the amount to be paid as compensation under various provisions of the Act 2013, for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, including rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements.
- ❖ **Cost of acquisition** includes:
 - (i) Amount of compensation, which includes so Latium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable there on and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such authority or court.
 - (ii) Demurrage to be paid for damages cost to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition.
 - (iii) Cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families.
 - (iv) Cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas.
 - (v) Cost of Rehabilitation and Resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act 2013.
 - (vi) Administrative cost:
 - A. For acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the appropriate Government.
 - B. For rehabilitation and resettlement of the owner so the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition.
 - (vii) Cost of under taking the Social Impact Assessment study.
- ❖ **Displaced Family** means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area.
- ❖ **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him:
 Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered as separate families.

- ❖ **Land** includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.
- ❖ **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- ❖ **Landless** means such person or class of persons who may be: Considered or specified as such under any state law for the time being in force; or In a case of landless not being specified under clause (i), as may be specified by the appropriate Government.
- ❖ **Land owner** includes any person-
 - (i) Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or
 - (ii) Any person who is granted or vest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) or under any other law for the time being in force; or
 - (iii) Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands or
 - (iv) Any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or authority;
- ❖ **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare.
- ❖ **Market value** means the value of land determined in accordance with Section 26 of the Act 2013.
- ❖ **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be, the Gazette of a state and the expression “notify” shall be construed accordingly.
- ❖ **Project** means the Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line
- ❖ **Public purpose** means the activities specified under sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Act 2013.
- ❖ **Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) means** carrying out rehabilitation and resettlement as per RFLARR Act 2013.
- ❖ **Requiring Body** here means Railway Vikas Vigam Ltd.

- ❖ .
- ❖ **Scheduled Areas** means the scheduled areas as defined in section 2 of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).
- ❖ **Small farmer** means 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.
- ❖ **Social Impact Assessment** means an assessment made under sub section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
- ❖ **Social Impact Management Plan** means the plan prepared as part of Social Impact Assessment Process under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.
- ❖ **State Government or “Government”** means the Government of Himachal Pradesh
- ❖ **Tenants** are those persons having bonafide tenancy agreements for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, with a property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
- ❖ **Vulnerable groups** include persons such as differently a bled, widows, and women headed household, persons above sixty years of age, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other groups as may be specified by the State Government.
- ❖ **Women Headed House hold** means a family headed by a woman and does not have a male earning member. This woman may be a widow, separated or deserted woman.

Executive Summary

Project and Public Purpose

Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri Railway new broad gauge Railway line passing across the district of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh is second after Nangal Una Talwara Broad gauge railway line developments in Himachal Pradesh. It shows the uniqueness of this project. It will help in creating employment opportunities for the youth in the coming years and will also lead to better infrastructure, tourism growth & rail connectivity and providing better market linkages. The project will prove fruitful for the local residents and the surrounding areas in a long term. Also, the project is vital for strategic infrastructure development in the coming future, which signifies the importance of it and for the national interest as well.

It can further be established that a public purpose will be certainly served by acquiring the private land and thereby, completing the construction of the project. If the project is completed, it will improve connectivity and provide smooth, fast and safe commuting and transportation services to the commuters. If the project is delayed, it will lead to a rise in the overall cost of the project, affecting both the Government of Himachal Pradesh and as well its residents. If the project is stopped, it will lead to not only a loss in funds but also a waste of the entire manpower and resources spent on the project till now. Hence, the social costs and benefits of the proposed land acquisition have been assessed assuming that there will be no change in the location of the project or the quantum of land that will be acquired.

As per Section 2 sub-section 1(b) of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 the Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri Railway new broad gauge Railway line is well justified under the definition of infrastructure projects for public purpose.

Location

Proposed Railway Line (third phase) covers a distance of 11 km is in district Bilaspur passing through 6 panchayats (10 villages):

1. Nog
2. Kudi
3. Nichli Bhater
4. Berri Rajadian
5. Barmana
6. Naoni

Size and attribute of land acquisition

Phase 3 requires 51.97 hac. of land comprises of 7.52 hac Govt. land, 0.34 hac govt land is on lease with other department/persons, 0.01 hac land belongs electricity department, 2.85 hac land belongs to PWD department, 0.39 Hac land belongs to BBMB and 0.01 hac land is central government land and 40.54 hac is private land which is proposed to be acquired, falls in 10 villages of Sadar tehsil of Bilaspur district namely:

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Private land (In Hac.)	Land (in bigha)
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	4.54	60-6
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	1.61	21-9
		Bahli Jhaleda	0.30	4-0
		Bharathu	1.82	24-3-05
	Nichli Bhater	Baghri	1.69	22-9
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	0.03	0-7
	Barmana	Khater	15.81	210-2
		Bhater Uperli	7.84	104-5
		Barmana	6.88	91-8
	Naoni	Mandi	0.02	0-4
Total			40.54	538-13-05

Out of the total 1109 title holders/families land being acquired, 136 PAFs are getting homeless. Most of the PAFs have additional land (other than the Khasra being acquired). 2 families in Nog Panchayat has reported during primary survey that they will become totally landless after proposed land acquisition. Total 238 residential structure are being acquired and 136 families will be left homeless after this proposed acquisition.

Further information on land being acquired and PAFs have been discussed in detail under chapter 3 and 4.

Alternatives considered

During finalisation of alignment, four alignment options were shortlisted within the project area after generating digital elevation model (DEM), geological assessment and interpretations generated from the satellite imagery. For the review of these options, RVNL appointed an Expert Committee and also involved IIT Roorkee. The merits and demerits of all options were evaluated. Accordingly, the approval was accorded to present alignment in view of the constructability, proper connectivity to important locations and future development expected in the area.

The following aspects have also been considered during finalization of alignment-

1. Wherever possible shortest route has been adopted, adhering to the maximum permissible ruling gradient.
2. Major interference with the existing infrastructure like roads, bridges, structures has been avoided.
3. As far as possible, the geologically weak zones have been crossed perpendicular to the strike
4. Topographic low points in mountain terrain have been located, to optimise tunnelling length.
5. Identification of most suitable locations for crossing major river/ khad and for tunnel portals.
6. Improvement in passenger comfort and speed, reducing the operational wear and tear of rails, reducing the maintenance by increasing the radius of the curve.
7. Respect obligatory points and make use of existing infrastructure in the area.
8. Minimum interference with natural ground topography and forest in the area.
9. A large quantity of material would be excavated from tunnel and cut locations along the alignment. Muck generated from these excavations is required to be disposed-off/utilized in a scientific and planned manner so that it occupies the least space and is not hazardous to the environment.
10. The permanent land requirement for the project is proposed such that minimum land width shall be kept. The land falling in the rail alignment, approach road and muck dump yard has been worked out considering the execution stage, maintenance and safety of the line. The extent of land to be acquired for the railway line has been defined on the basis of space required by various structures to be constructed for the proposed new line, like, bridge, stations, tunnels and portals, cutting & filling section, their related protection work and approaches for these structures.
11. Provision of Viaducts is one of the key features of the project. The densely populated area of Bilaspur township has been negotiated with viaducts aggregating to a length of 2.118 Km through the left bank of Govind Sagar reservoir. This has been proposed in such a way to avoid habitation to maximum possible extent.

Social Impacts

Acquisition of land for the proposed project will have a direct and indirect bearing on the livelihoods, employment, income, economic activities, health, well-being and quality of life of the community, socio-cultural systems and environment.

Based on the project particular and existing social conditions the potential positive and negative impacts have been assessed. The project will have both positive and negative impacts on the PAFs, local population and on environment. On one hand, it will lead to the holistic development of the region-improving connectivity, enhancing access to other parts of the country, reducing travel time, increasing employment opportunities, minimizing migration, and contributing to better state of art infrastructure. The project will prove to be a positive step in state and national interest. Some of the PAFs will lose their land substantially losing their present livelihood activities and living condition but the line will also create other employment opportunities which may minimize or even improve their economic as well as living condition. The loss of individual and community assets such as community structure, community water resources, vegetation etc. will definitely lead to impacting their present socio economic environment. A summary of key issues is as follows;

The process of land acquisition will lead to loss of private and public assets like individual housing structure, Animal sheds, public infrastructure facilities like anganwadi, office of Ex Serviceman Nigam, Public toilet, Ex Serviceman transport union office, Police Thana structure, and also loss of community right and resources like water sources, forests, grazing grounds etc.

A total of 238 residential structures, 39 business structures, 54 cowsheds are being proposed for acquisition. Among other assets attached to the land under acquisition, 15,174 fruit bearing trees, 35,921 non-fruit bearing trees are being proposed to be acquired.

The details of the loss to infrastructure and assets have been discussed in chapter 4. The PAPs as well as the villagers were concerned about the alternatives to public infrastructure and common property resources being lost will be rebuild/improved facilities in proportion to the lost facilities will be provided by project authorities/Govt. authorities to minimize the hardships due to the project activities in the project area.

Mitigation measures

The proposed BBBNBG Railway line project requires land. The acquisition of land for the project shall displace people from their present place affecting their livelihood base and business base. The detailed Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been proposed to mitigate magnitude of Social, economic, environmental and other significant negative impacts. The SIA study is based on the principle that the population affected by the project will be assisted to improve their living standard . The SIMP includes minimization of major economic and cultural destabilization. It also provides rehabilitation and resettlement packages for the project affected families/ villages due to the construction of railway line (phase 3). The detailed Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) is discussed later in the report.

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

This SIA study was conducted in post pandemic situation. But still the fear of the pandemic among the peoples hurdled in mass communication. Besides this there were other limitations as well to this SIA study, due to which the outcomes of the study could not be enhanced. Detailed assumptions and limitations are as follows:

- The COVID-19 pandemic didn't allow large gatherings or group discussions, which limited the capability and outcomes of the Public consultation process.
- The estimation of the number of the affected assets is based on our primary socio-economic survey study which might have affected the most objective count of the affected structures and assets. The built structures have been counted by the district administration but further counting of the other assets including trees, horticultural products can be taken up.
- Due to the unavailability of technical feasibility report and design plan of the construction project, the environmental impacts have been assumed based on the previous railway projects in hill area assuming geo physical conditions in Himachal Pradesh.

Assessment of social costs and benefits

On analysis, the social costs and benefits of the project at large clearly outweigh the social costs of the project affected families. The compensations provisions to be paid under the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 keeping in mind that the losses and inconvenience caused to the PAPs and PAFs getting affected by the project are generously compensated. The Act not only compensates for the land that is being acquired but also for the Structures and assets attached to it. Further the Act compensates for the standing crops and trees (both fruit and non-fruit bearing). In-case of displacement, the act provides additional compensation as subsistence and transportation allowance for relocation. For loss of livelihood, the act provides to

compensate the PAP for re-establishing his livelihood either by providing him alternate employment source or one-time assistance.

The cost-benefit analysis sums the potential rewards expected from a situation or actions and is a useful tool in decision making in respect of a project. In a CBA, both the costs and benefits have monetary and non-monetary elements and have reference to directly impacted and indirectly impacted stakeholders. The economic valuation of all costs and benefits of a project of this may not be possible because of many limitation. In many cases, values have to be imputed and guess works have to be made.

In such view of the matter, no attempt has been made to estimate costs and benefits of the construction of Bhanupali – Bilaspur – Berri new broad gauge railway line project. But by intuitive logic it is expected that the benefits from the project will far outweigh its costs and hence the project is worth the time, money, and effort to be directed at it and would make a worthwhile contribution to the development of railways in the state of Himachal Pradesh and overall economical growth of the region.

It can, therefore, be concluded that the project benefits will be extended to the people of the affected area, district and state. If the proposed Mitigation Plan is followed, it will help mitigate the social impacts by minimizing the negative impacts and amplify the positive impacts, thereby overshadowing the adverse social costs.

1 Detailed Project Description

1.1 Project Background

The new Broad Gauge (BG) Railway line between Bhanupali—Berri in Bilaspur, HP is a very important development project for the State of Himachal Pradesh. The proposed new Rail Line shall transform the economy of Himachal Pradesh by promoting industrialisation, tourism, small and medium business enterprises and trade and better market linkages. The project shall serve multiple purposes like regional development of areas in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, connectivity of mineral rich areas and cement plants in district Bilaspur with national railway network as well as a gateway to further connect the international borders towards Leh for strategic and defence purposes.

The Government of India has planned to construct a new Broad Gauge railway line from Bhanupali (near Anandpur Sahib in District Roopnagar, Punjab) to Berri (in District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh). The total length of the rail line is 63.10 kms. Out of this 63.10 Kms, about 11 kms of railway line passes through Punjab and rest of about 52 kms of railway line passes through the District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh; which is the designated project area. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is designated for the matter concerning the acquisition of private land for the construction of this railway line (third phase) in 10 villages of District Bilaspur coming under this 11 km stretch of the railway line. The total private land needed to be acquired for this project is measuring 538-9-05 bigha (40.54 hectares) in 10 villages of the Sadar tehsil in District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh. The details and size of the land is as per the land details obtained from the Land Acquisition office (LAO), District Bilaspur. The private land measuring 538-9-05 is situated in 10 villages namely Nog, Bahli Billa, Bahli Jhaleda, Bharathu, Baghdi, Berri Rajadian, Khater, Bhater Uperli, Barmana and Mandi of Sadar tehsil of Bilaspur district.

Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), Ministry of Railways has been entrusted to carry out survey, design, planning and execution of the work. The proposed rail link branches out from existing railway line at existing Bhanupali station (Punjab) of Sirhind-Nangal dam section of Northern Railway. The proposed rail line will cross Punjab state boundary and will reach Berri via Bilaspur, located in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

1.1.1 Inter State/ International Aspects

The proposed Broad Gauge railway line from Bhanupali (near Anandpur Sahib in District Roopnagar, Punjab) to Berri (in District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh). The line is part of dream project of connecting Leh with railway line. As the proposed land acquisition is only related to the state of Himachal Pradesh so no inter state or international aspects are found which may lead any impact on proposed process.

1.1.2 Developers Background

This project of BBBN BG Railway line work is awarded to Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), Ministry of Railways (MoR). RVNL was entrusted the work of this project in 2015. RVNL functions as an extended arm of the Ministry of Railways working for & on behalf of MoR. It is empowered to act as an Umbrella SPV to undertake project development, resource mobilization etc. directly or by creating project specific SPVs or by any other financing structure found suitable. RVNL's mandate includes mobilization of extra budgetary resources through a mix of equity, and debt from banks, financial institutions, multilateral agencies like Asian Development Bank and bilateral agencies for project execution through PPP by formation of project specific SPVs for Port and Hinterland connectivity. RVNL can enter into and carry on business relating to creation and augmentation of capacity of rail infrastructure on fast track.

the vision of the then Hon'ble Prime Minister, Bharat Ratna Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, based on which RVNL was incorporated as PSU on January 24, 2003. The company began its operation in 2005 with the appointment of Board of Directors. The company was granted *Miniratna* status in September 2013.

RVNL consists of various Project Implementation Units (PIUs), Joint Ventures (JVs) and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The projects which are headed and solely dependent on RVNL are implemented through PIUs chaired by a Chief Project Manager (CPM) and as a part of the mandate of Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) to undertake project development, mobilization of financial resources and to implement projects pertaining to strengthening of Golden Quadrilateral and better connectivity to various ports, six Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) as Joint Ventures (JVs) have been formed.

The specific role and functions of the RVNL are as follows;

- Arranging financial resources for the Projects. For this purpose, the RVNL is authorized to approach the Financial Institutions, Banks, Domestic Market and the Bilateral and Multilateral Funding Agencies
- Undertaking project development and execution of works

- Creating Project specific SPVs for individual works, if required
- Commercialization of projects wherever considered necessary and feasible
- On completion of a Railway project by RVNL, the concerned Zonal Railway will undertake its operation and maintenance under a specific financial arrangement
- For providing a revenue stream to RVNL, the projects may be done by RVNL on BOT concept, where Ministry of Railways is to pay Access Charge/User Charge

1.2 Project Rationale

The proposed new Broad-Gauge rail line shall serve multiple purposes like regional development, connectivity of region with national railway network as well as a gateway to further connect the international borders towards Leh for strategic purposes. The main objective of this rail project is to provide broad gauge train connectivity to Himachal Pradesh. On the demand of local representatives, some BG rail line projects were approved for the state recently. The Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri rail project is one of those approved projects. On completion of this project Bilaspur, Beri and other areas along with this line will get connected with the railway network in the rest of the country which will also cater the needs of the local people and local small scale industries enhancing their economy. Apart from general public, cement factory at Barmana, farmers cultivating vegetables and flowers in the vicinity of Bilaspur, Berri and Sundernagar as well as apple orchardists of Kullu valley will be the special beneficiaries of this rail project as their dependence on road transport to market their produce products will decline very significantly.

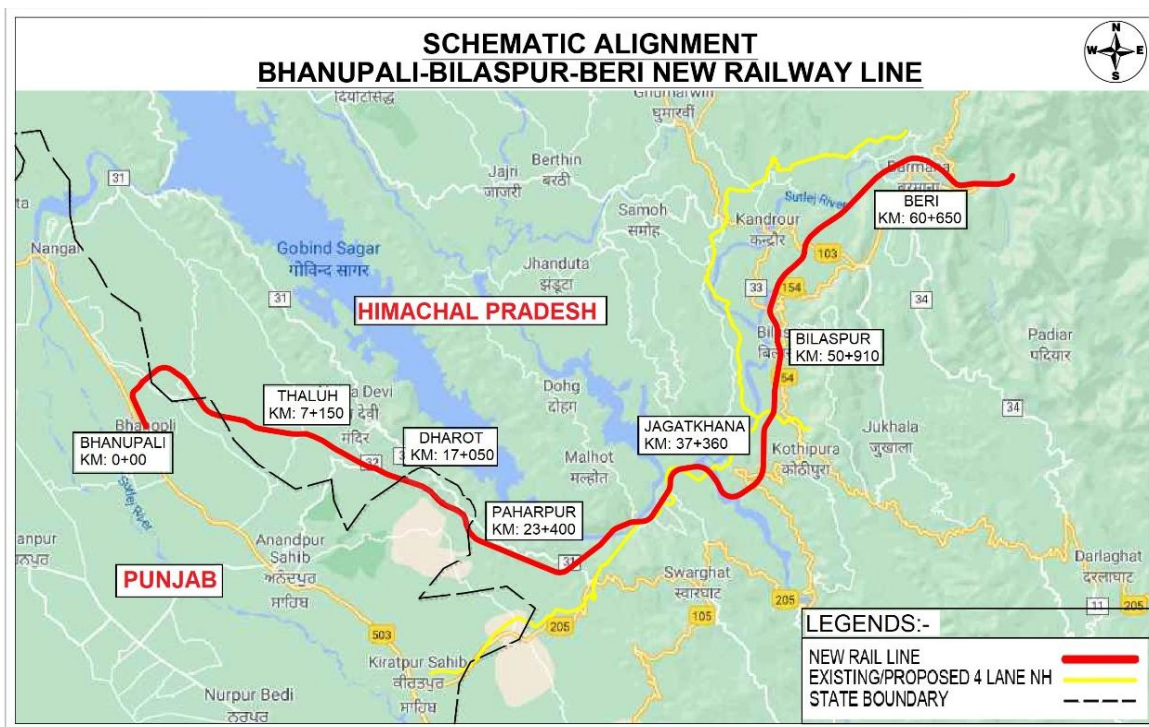
The project is likely to transform the economy of Himachal Pradesh by promoting industrialization, tourism, small and medium business enterprises and trade. In future, the railway line is also proposed to be extended to Leh to cater to the transport needs of defence forces to strengthen the security of the country in this sector. The need for the faster and all-weather reliable mode of transportation in this strategically important location is essential to facilitate movement of troops and equipment to the border areas.

1.3 Project Details

1.3.1 Project Size

The project envisages construction of a new BG line between Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Berri. The first phase of proposed line is in progress and further part which is 11km is being planned for which current SIA is being conducted.

Map 1-1: General Layout Plan, BBB BG Railway line



The Map. 1-1 gives overview of the schematic alignment of the railway line in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and table 1.1 informs about the summary of alignment features of this BBB railway line construction.

S. No.	Feature	Description summary
1.	Total Length	63.10 Km, of which 52 km stretch is in District Bilaspur, HP
2.	Design Maximum Speed	100 Kmph for passenger Train and 75 Kmph for Goods Train
3.	Tunnels	20 Nos Tunnels with Total Length of 26.08 Km. Tunnel with Maximum Length – 3.18 Km
4.	Major Bridges & Viaducts	24 Nos Major Bridges with Total Length of 8.43 Km. Maximum Length – 1.22 Km Maximum Depth of Valley – 71 m
5.	New identified stations	6 Nos – Thaluh, Dharot, Paharpur, Jagatkhana, Bilaspur and Berri
6.	Muck Dumping Yards	13 Nos with total capacity of Lake cum

Location

The Government of India has planned to construct a new BG rail line from Bhanupali (near Anandpur Sahib, District Rupnagar, Punjab) to Berri (in District Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh). The total length of the rail line is 63.10 kms. Out of the total length of 63.10 km, only about 52 km of rail line will pass through the territory of Himachal Pradesh. The third phase of this project requires 538-13-05 bighas (40.54 hectares) of land which falls in Sadar tehsil of Bilaspur district

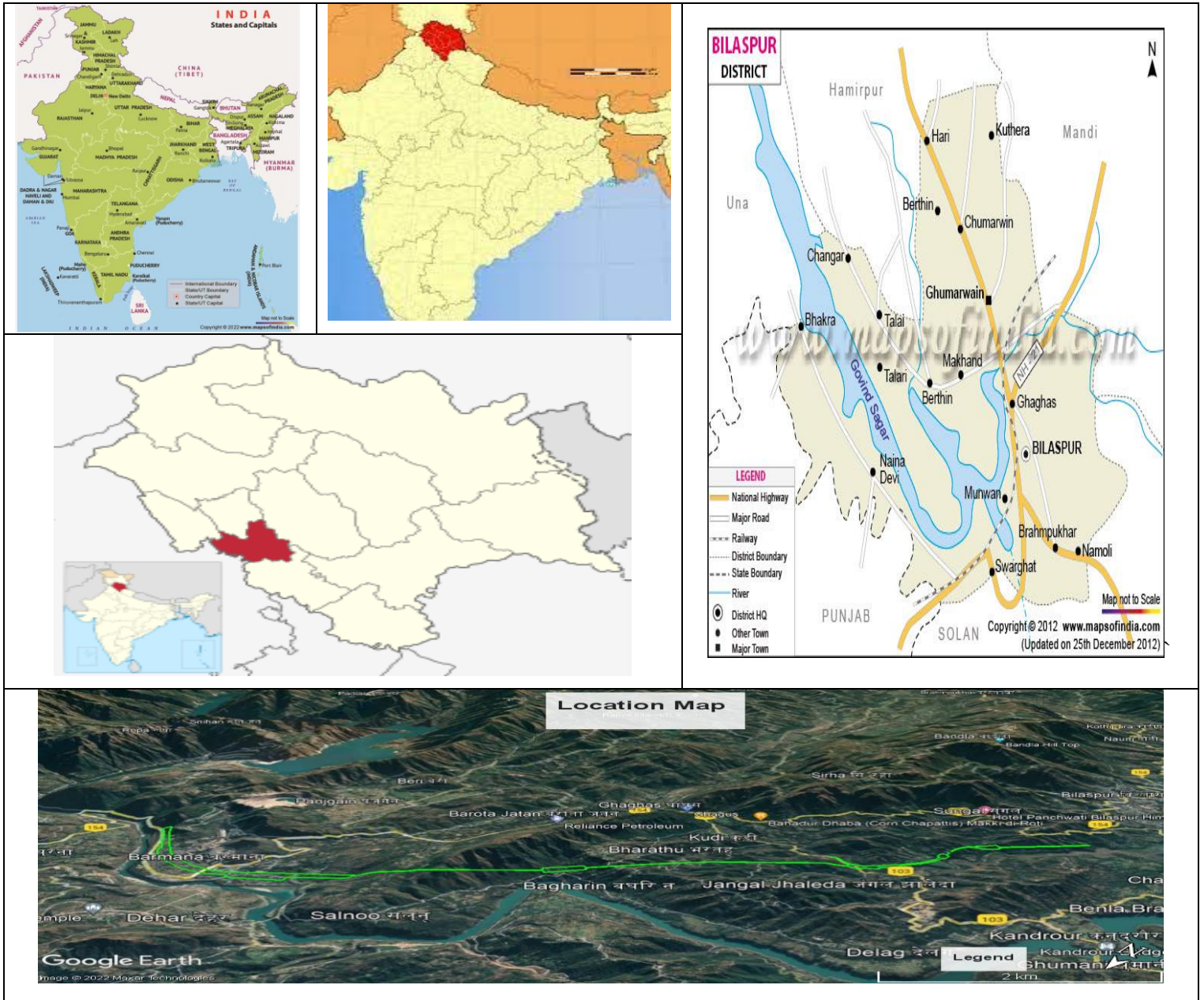
Table 1-1: Area wise list of Project Villages

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Private land (In Hac.)	No. of Title Holders
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	4.54	98
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	1.61	40
		Bahli Jhaleda	0.30	16
		Bharathu	1.82	76
	Nichli Bhater	Baghri	1.69	45
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	0.03	3
	Barmana	Khater	15.81	404
		Bhater Uperli	7.84	299
		Barmana	6.88	127
	Naoni	Mandi	0.02	1
Total			40.54	1109

1.3.1.1 Access to project area

The project area (third phase) is well connected by road. The Barmana where ACC cement factory is located is well connected by road from Shimla (85 km) as well as towards Chandigarh (180km) and village Nog is also well connected by road (88 km) from the State capital Shimla and district headquarter Bilaspur.

Map 1-2: Location of Proposed Project Area



1.4 Examination of Alternatives

During finalisation of alignment, four alignment options were shortlisted within the project area after generating digital elevation model (DEM), geological assessment and interpretations generated from the satellite imagery. For the review of these options, RVNL appointed an Expert Committee and also involved IIT Roorkee. The merits and demerits of all options were evaluated. Accordingly, the approval was accorded to present alignment in view of the constructability, proper connectivity to important locations and future development expected in the area.

The following aspects have also been considered during finalization of alignment:

1. Wherever possible shortest route has been adopted, adhering to the maximum permissible ruling gradient.
2. Major interference with the existing infrastructure like roads, bridges, structures has been avoided.
3. As far as possible, the geologically weak zones have been crossed perpendicular to the strike
4. Topographic low points in mountain terrain have been located, to optimise tunnelling length.
5. Identification of most suitable locations for crossing major river / khad and for tunnel portals.
6. Improvement in passenger comfort and speed, reducing the operational wear and tear of rails, reducing the maintenance by increasing the radius of the curve.
7. Respect obligatory points and make use of existing infrastructure in the area.
8. Minimum interference with natural ground topography and forest in the area.
9. A large quantity of material would be excavated from tunnel and cut locations along the alignment. Muck generated from these excavations is required to be disposed-off in a scientific planned manner so that it occupies the least space and is not hazardous to the environment.
10. The permanent land requirement for the project is proposed such that minimum land width shall be kept. The land falling in the rail alignment, approach road and muck dump yard has been worked out considering the execution stage, maintenance and safety of the line. The extent of land to be acquired for the railway line has been defined on the basis of space required by various structures to be constructed for the proposed new line, like, bridge, stations, tunnels and portals, cutting & filling section, their related protection work and approaches for these structures.
11. Provision of Viaducts is one of the key features of the project. The densely populated area of Bilaspur township has been negotiated with viaducts aggregating to a length of 2.118 Km through the left bank of Govind Sagar reservoir. This has been proposed in such a way to avoid habitation to maximum possible extent.

1.5 Applicable legislations and policies

1.5.1 Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study

Section 4 of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2015 mandates that whenever the appropriate government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayats at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification. (Section 4 of Act)

Rule 3 sub-section (1) of the HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015 states that the State Government shall, for the purpose of the Act, issue a notification for carrying out Social Impact Assessment in accordance with Part-B of FORM-I of these rules regarding the commencement of Social Impact Assessment and the same shall be made available in both Hindi and English to the concerned Panchayat or Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the concerned offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil. A wide publicity will also be made in the affected area through publication in at least two daily newspapers circulated in the area, and also by affixing the notification at conspicuous places within the affected areas. Besides this, the notification shall also be uploaded on the website of the State Government: (HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015)

1.5.2 Process of land Acquisition¹

- The government shall conduct a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study, in consultation with the gram sabha in rural areas (and with equivalent bodies in case of urban areas).
- After this, the SIA report shall be evaluated by an expert group. The expert group shall comprise two non-official social scientists, two experts on rehabilitation, and a technical expert on the subject relating to the project.
- The SIA report will be examined further by a committee to ensure that the proposal for land acquisition meets certain specified conditions.
- A preliminary notification indicating the intent to acquire land must be issued within 12 months from the date of evaluation of the SIA Report.
- Subsequently, the government shall conduct a survey to determine the extent of land to be acquired.

¹ (Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013)

- Any objections to this process shall be heard by the Collector. Following this, if the government is satisfied that a particular piece of land must be acquired for public purpose, a declaration to acquire the land is made.
- Once this declaration is published, the government shall acquire the land.
- No transactions shall be permitted for the specified land from the date of the preliminary notification until the process of acquisition is completed

1.5.3 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013²

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, (RTFCTLARR Act, 2013) replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which existed from colonial times. The new RTFCTLARR Act is an attempt to revamp and make the land acquisition process more effective by addressing the major lacunae in the old Land Acquisition Act.

The act seeks to safeguard the interests of land owners, industrialization/ growth of real estate and infrastructure. It brings transparency in the process of land acquisition. The objective of the act is thus in line with the requirements of modern times. The act, inter alia, contains provisions pertaining to mandatory rehabilitation and resettlement of those whose lands are acquired and payment of fair compensation to them. Significantly, the act provides for enhanced compensation to land owners in cases of land acquisition by the government for public purposes or for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects that may aggregate to up to four times the market value in rural areas and up to twice the market value in urban areas. The Act has been hailed as beneficial and necessary to protect the interest of land holders and other affected persons.

1.5.3.1 Key Features of RTFCTLARR Act

The Act specifies provisions for land acquisition as well as R&R. Some of the major changes from the current provisions are related to (a) The process of land acquisition; (b) Rights of the people displaced by the acquisition; (c) Method of calculating compensation; and (d) Requirement of R&R for all acquisitions.

1.5.3.2 Compensation to Land Owners:

The compensation for land acquisition shall be determined as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

² (Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013)

1.5.3.3 Process of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Resettlement and Rehabilitation are two different activities.

- Resettlement is associated with the physical relocation or putting them to a new resettlement colony.
- Rehabilitation is associated with the restoration of the livelihood of the PAPs. Both these aspects put together involves the complete physical, social and cultural restoration.

RTFCTLARR Act requires R&R to be undertaken in case of every acquisition. Once the preliminary notification for acquisition is published, an administrator shall be appointed. The Administrator shall conduct a survey and prepare the R&R scheme. This scheme shall then be discussed in the local bodies in case of urban areas. Any objections to the R&R scheme shall be heard by the administrator. Subsequently, the administrator shall prepare a report and submit it to the Collector. The Collector shall review the scheme and submit it to the Commissioner appointed for R&R. Once the Commissioner approves the R&R scheme, the government shall issue a declaration identifying the areas required for the purpose of R&R. The administrator shall then be responsible for the execution of the scheme. The Commissioner shall supervise the implementation of the scheme.

1.5.4 HP RTFCTLARR Rules 2015³

Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015 were notified vide Notification of dated 09th April, 2015 and published in the Rajpatra (e-Gazette), Himachal Pradesh as required under section 112 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act No. 30 of 2013).

This extends to the whole of the State of Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015 based on the Central Act, 2013 lays out the procedure for carrying out the social impact assessment study for the purpose of land acquisition in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The highlights of the rules are (A) Conducting SIA and SIMP in accordance with Form II and III (B) Conducting Public Hearings (C) Consent.

³ (The Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015)

1.5.4.1 (A) Conducting SIA and SIMP

- i. Form II: The Social Impact Assessment Report shall be submitted to the State Government within a period of six months from the date of its commencement and shall include the views of the affected families recorded in writing. This form elaborates the structure and the content of the SIA report.
- ii. Form III: The Social Impact Management Plan enlists the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project and shall be submitted along with the Social Impact Assessment Report. This form provides a guideline on the content of the SIMP.
- iii. The Form II and Form III are enclosed with this report in Appendix.

1.5.4.2 (B) Conducting Public Hearing –

- i. Public hearings shall be organised in the affected areas to bring out the main findings of the Social Impact Assessment, seeking feedback on the findings and to seek additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final report.
- ii. The date and venue of the public hearing will be announced and publicized three weeks in advance through public notifications and posters in all the villages within a radius of five kilo meters of the land proposed to be acquired, by advertisement in local newspapers, broadcasting in radio, and through direct communication with Gram Panchayat or Municipal Ward representatives besides uploading the information on the website of the State Government.
- iii. The Social Impact Assessment report and the Social Impact Management Plan shall be made available in both Hindi and English to the concerned Panchayat or Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub- Divisional Magistrate, Tehsildars and shall also be uploaded on the website of the State Government.
- iv. Representatives from the Requiring Body, designated Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Functionaries, Public representatives, Local Voluntary Organisations and media shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.

- v. The proceedings of the public hearing shall be video recorded and transcribed accordingly. This recording and transcription shall be submitted along with the final Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.

1.5.4.3 (C) Consent

The State Government, through the concerned District Collector shall obtain prior consent of the affected land owners in Part-A of Form-IV. At the same time State Government shall take necessary steps for updating the records relating to land rights, title in the land and other revenue records in the affected areas, so that the names of land owners, occupants of the land and individuals be identified for initiating the prior consent process and land acquisition.

1.5.4.3.1 a) Consent of the Gram Sabha–

- i. The District Collector shall in consultation with the representatives of the Gram Panchayat notify the date, timing and venue for holding the meeting of Gram Sabha in the affected areas three weeks in advance and conduct public awareness campaigns to motivate members of the Gram Sabhas to participate in the said meeting.
- ii. The names and signatures of all the members who attended the meeting shall be taken and kept in the records.
- iii. The quorum shall be the same as prescribed in the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (Act No. 4 of 1994), of the total members of the Gram Sabha for considering the consent as valid.
- iv. A resolution shall be passed with majority, in Part-B of Form-IV giving or withholding consent for the proposed acquisition and the resolution shall contain the negotiated terms and conditions for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, compensation, impact management and mitigation that the Requiring Body has committed and which have been signed by the District Collector or by the designated district officer along with the representative of the Requiring Body.

1.5.4.3.2 b) Consent of the Affected Land owners.

As per RFCTLARR Act,2013 the consent is required in case land is being acquired for public purpose in favour of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and Private companies (PP). Since the Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line is being implemented by SJVN which is a government undertaking public sector company, it will not be require for the purpose of this study.

Section 2(2) of the RFCTLARR Act,2013 read as under:

The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, consent, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall also apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for the following purposes, namely:

- a) For public private partnership projects, where the ownership of the land continues to vest with the government, for public purposes as defined in sub-section (1).
- b) For private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (1).

2 Team composition, Approach, Methodology and Schedule of the Social Impact Assessment

2.1 Team Details

The composition of Social Impact Assessment team is given in Table 2-1 which is responsible to carry out the Social Impact Assessment Study. Each member of the team is an expert in his field and has undertaken numerous such studies before.

Table 2-1: SIA Team Details

S. No	Name	Qualification	Gender	Role
1	Sh. Gian Chand Raita	Senior Consultant MBA, SAS	Male	Project Manager and Team Leader Overseeing the whole planning & implementation Report finalization & submission
2.	Sh. Mangat Ram Chauhan	Senior Consultant PG PM&IR, PG Marketing Management	Male	Report Writing Overseeing the whole planning & implementation Coordination and Communication
2	Raman Sharma	MA Sociology	Male	Expert in Survey & Data Analysis, Impact Assessment & Community Mobilization
3	Jitender Sharma	MBA	Male	Expert Social Mobilization
4	Viral Misra	B. Tech Civil Engg, Masters in Planning with specialization in Urban and Regional planning	Male	Expert in Urban & Regional Planning, EIA, SIA and R&R (Project Manager and Team Leader)
5	M.R. Sharma	Bachelors in Social work	Male	Survey & Statistical Researcher
6	Pratibha	Master of Arts	Female	Survey & Statistical Researcher, and Gender Specialist
7	Sachin Chauhan	M.Com	Male	I.T. expert and data analyst
8	Meenakshi Bharadwaj	M.A Sociology	Female	Investigator & Gender Specialist

Following is the list of field surveyors who participated in the primary survey:

Table 2-2: List of Surveyors

S. No	Name	Qualification	Gender	Designation
1	Himanshu Bharti	MSW	Male	Surveyor
2	Harish	MA	Male	Surveyor
3	Aakash	MA	Male	Surveyor
4	Pushpraj	MA	Male	Surveyor
5	Mukesh Kumar	Diploma (ITI)	Male	Surveyor
6	Pankaj	B.Sc.	Male	Surveyor
7	Vijay Kumar	Diploma (Mechanical)	Male	Surveyor
8	Mohammad	Sociology	Male	Surveyor
9	Rahul	MSW	Male	Surveyor
10	Rahul	Sociology	Male	Surveyor
11	Rajendar Thakur	MBA	Male	Surveyor

2.2 Description and Rationale for the Methodology and Tools Used

2.2.1 Aim

The aim of the study is to conduct a social impact assessment study in accordance to Himachal Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015.

2.2.2 Objective

Following are the objectives of the Study:

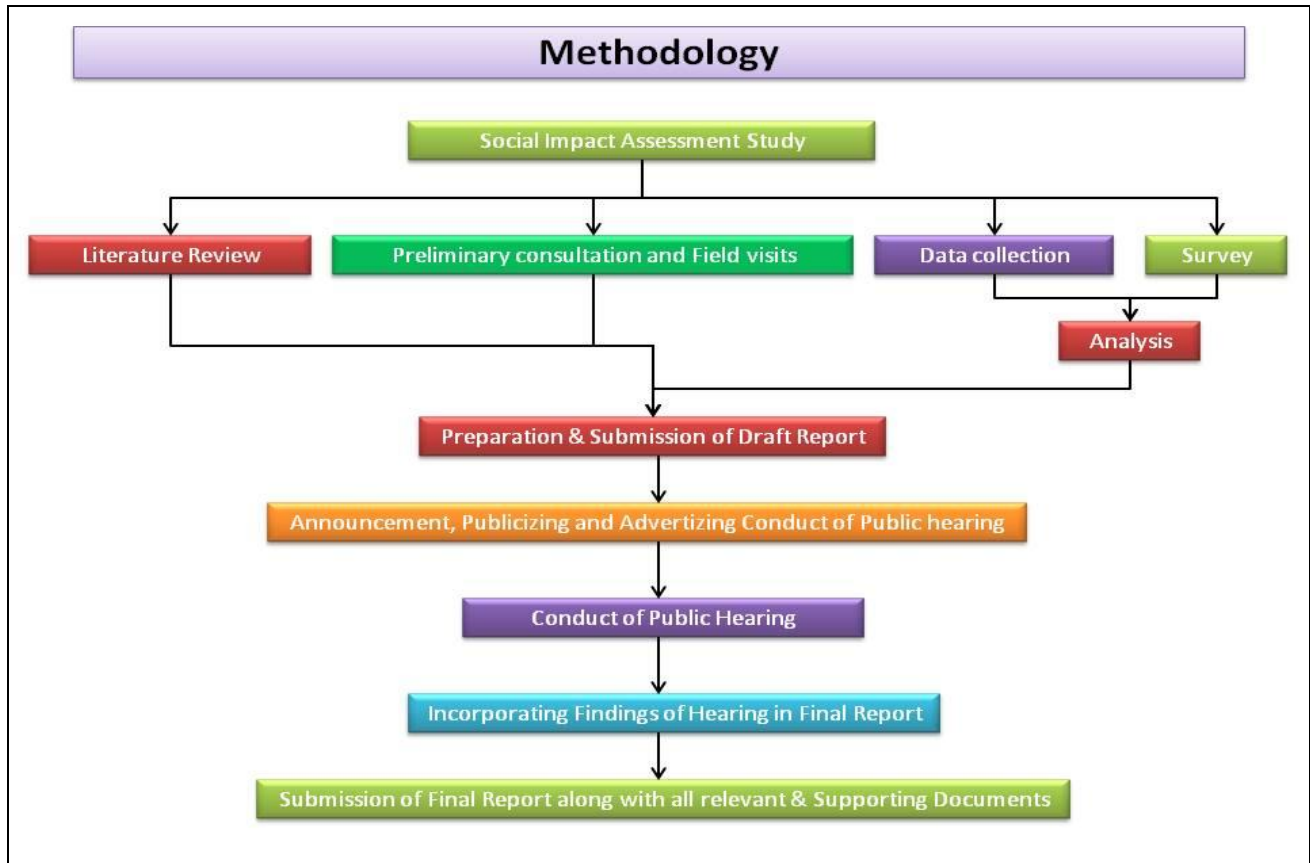
1. Assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves the public purpose as per the criteria listed under section 2 of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.
2. Estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced.
3. Extent of land, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition.

4. Whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project.
5. Whether land acquisition at alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.
6. Study of social impacts of the project, and nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these cost on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project.
7. Preparation of socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area and resettlement site (if any) as per FORM-II of the HPRTFCTLARR rules,2015.
8. Preparation of a Social Impact Management Plan as per Form III of HPRTFCTLARR rules,2015.

2.2.3 Approach and Methodology

The methodology adopted to conduct social impact assessment and to prepare SIMP is described below. The SIA was prepared in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 and HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015. Figure below presents the approach and methodology of SIA study in the form of flow chart.

Figure 1: Study Methodology



*Source: Team SIA

Given below is the detailed methodology that will be adopted to carry out the study.

1. Analyze Project Context

- Literature Review
- Secondary data

2. Identification and Analysis of Stakeholders

- Secondary data
- Primary data
- ✓ Site Analysis
- ✓ Primary Survey (Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Various Social, Economic and Environmental Parameters through Indicator Analysis)

3. Identify Social factors and variables

- Primary Survey (Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis)
- Focus Group Discussion (Stakeholder Representatives, Concerned Authorities/ Officers)
- Stakeholder Consultation
- 4. Data Analysis and Priority Assessment**
- Analysis of Primary and Secondary Data Collected
- Inferences drawn from Focus Group Discussions
- Inferences drawn from Stakeholder Consultation
- Observations from Site Survey
- 5. Consult Stakeholders and Develop Mitigation Plans**
- Conducting FGDs and Public Hearings
- Development of Mitigation Plans in pursuance of findings and inferences from FGDs and Public Hearings
- 6. Implement Mitigation Plans and Public participation**
- In coordination with implementing agency, concerned authorities/ officers and public participation
- 7. Ensure Monitoring with Active Stakeholder Participation and Modify It**

2.2.4 Rationale for The Methodology

SIA is a time bound study and concerns interest of people who are financially, economically, socially dependent on the land getting acquired for the upcoming project. Above methodology is adopted to carry out the study and ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-governance and Gram Saba has established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for the upcoming Bhanupalli-Bilaspur Berri Railway Line and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been proposed to be acquired or are affected by this acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that cumulative outcome of the acquisition

should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.

2.2.4.1 Identification of the Stakeholders to be Consulted for SIA

list of all major stakeholders was prepared which would directly or be affected by the project. The list was then finally divided into three broad categories namely:

- 1) **Primary Stakeholders:** These included the titleholders of the land to be acquired, their families, those who claim their partnership in the property and those having any kind of livelihood/dependency on the land being acquired.
- 2) **Secondary Stakeholders:** These include business entities, civil societies/ political/religious/NGOs, Yuvak and Mahila Mandals and local residents of the area. These stakeholders would not be affected by the acquisition directly but there may be an indirect impact on them due to the project.
- 3) **Institutional Stakeholders:** They include Government; Semi-Government institutes such as Panchayats, DC Office, Police etc. which may directly or indirectly be involved or be impacted by this project.

Identification of the stakeholders is followed by Desk Review. Documents such as Act 2013 and HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015, R&R Policy, Revenue Maps, District Census Hand Book, District Gazetteer, Maps, Government Employment Schemes and service sectors in which people in the project area are involved were collected from government and non-government sources and reviewed. Collection and review of such pertinent data was primarily to develop understanding about the socio-economic conditions of the concerned area and availability of infrastructure facilities and service delivery system.

2.3 Tools to Collect Information for the Social Impact Assessment

Information to carry out the study was collected from both Primary and Secondary Sources. These sources are discussed in detail in following section:

- **Data from Secondary Sources**

sources information was collected from a number of quarters such as from Census data, Statistical hand books, concerned departments and other literature. These sources of information complemented the primary data which was elicited through field survey from the affected people and other stakeholders. An understanding was created about the physical, social, economic and cultural set-up of the project area before undertaking detailed field investigations.

- **Primary Source**

Primary data was collected through house hold surveys, field visits and FGDs. Questionnaires and schedules for household survey and focused group discussions were prepared by SIA team and pre tested before finalization to check any possible gap. The questionnaire was administered by professional surveyors/enumerators who were imparted with training by the team leader of SIA. They were taken to the project site for a day for knowing the project area. The emphasis was laid on quality of the data so that the conclusion arrived at would be authentic and reliable. Data collected from the survey was digitized after due scrutiny and logical checks for processing and production of output tables.

- **Preparation of Study tools**

order to collect authentic information about the primary stakeholders and intensity of impact on them a structured questionnaire was prepared. The questionnaire covered wide range of qualitative and quantitative information. The questionnaire was finalized after pre-testing in the field.

Schedules were prepared to conduct Focused Group Discussions with various stakeholders at Panchayat level to collect information regarding status of available social and physical infrastructure in villages, loss of any common property due to acquisition, education status, health status, employment status, role of women in decision making, etc. including positive and negative project impacts perceived

by various stakeholders, their suggestions to enhance the positive impacts and mitigate the negative impacts.

- **Primary Survey**

A survey of primary stakeholders was carried out with the help of a pre structured questionnaire. The aspects covered in the questionnaire were identification particulars of PAFs, social profile, family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial/self-employment activities, employment pattern, opinion and views of PAFs on project and resettlement and rehabilitation. Most part of the questionnaire has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of PAFs, which have been left open-ended.

Figure 2: Pictures Taken During Primary Survey



- **Focused Group Discussion**

One of the aspects of the study was consultations with stakeholders, people's representatives and community leaders. Consultations opened up the line of communication between the stakeholders and the SIA Team. This helped in identifying the impacts perceived by the community.

Figure 3: Pictures Taken During Focused Group Discussions



Supervision of Data Collection and Ground Verification

Work of data collection was undertaken by the Core team members and simultaneously ground verification was conducted for five percent of the households covered under socio-economic survey.

2.4 Sampling methodology

the study, the team aimed to cover all the PAFs as per the list obtained from the Revenue Department. The primary data was generated using both quantitative and qualitative techniques:

- **Quantitative Techniques:** Pre-tested structured questionnaires for HH Survey among primary stakeholders.

- **Qualitative Techniques:** The qualitative techniques included Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Livelihood Analysis, Preference Ranking, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Public Consultations.

2.5 Overview of information and data sources used

SIA and SIMP was prepared based on following data and statistics, information collected through field visits and stakeholder consultations as per FORM-II of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact assessment and Consent) Rules, 2015. Given below are the detail of data sources used to collect the necessary data:

Table 2-3: Overview of information and data sources used

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
A	Socio-economic and cultural parameters		
1.	Demographic details of the population in the project area		Census,2011
	Age, gender, caste, religion	Primary Survey	Census,2011
	Literacy, health and nutritional status	Primary Survey	Census,2011
2.	Poverty levels	Primary Survey, FGDs	
3.	Vulnerable groups	Primary Survey	
4.	Kinship patterns and women's role in the family	Primary Survey	
5.	Social and cultural organization.	FGDs	
6.	Administrative organization.	FGDs	Concerned Government Departments
7.	Political organization.	FGDs	Concerned Government Departments
8.	Civil society organizations and social movements.	FGDs	Concerned Government Departments
9.	Land use and livelihood	Primary Survey, Field survey	Land Records, Jamabandi Documents
	Agricultural and non-agricultural use	Primary Survey, Field survey	Land Records, Revenue Maps, Jamabandi Documents
	Livestock	Primary Survey	
	Formal and informal work and	Primary Survey, FGDs	SECC data

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
	employment.		
	Household division of labour and women's work	Primary Survey	
	Migration	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Household income levels	Primary Survey	
	Livelihood preferences	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation	
	Food security	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
10.	Local economic activities	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Formal and informal, local industries	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Access to credit	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Wage rates	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Specific livelihood activities women are involved in	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
11.	Factors that contribute to local livelihoods	Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Access to natural resources	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Common property resources Private assets	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Roads, transportation	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Irrigation facilities	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Access to markets	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Livelihood promotion programmes	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Co-operatives and other livelihood-related associations	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
12.	Quality of the living environment	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Perceptions, aesthetic qualities, attachments and aspirations	Primary Survey, Stake holder consultation, FGDs	
	Settlement patterns	Primary Survey, FGDs	Land Records, Revenue Maps, Jamabandi Documents
	community and civic spaces	FGDs, Stake holder consultation	
	Sites of religious and cultural meaning	FGDs, Field Survey	
	Physical infrastructure (including water supply sewerage systems etc.)	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Public service infrastructure (schools, health facilities, anganwadi centers, public distribution system)	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Safety, crime, violence	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Social gathering points for women.	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
B	Key impact areas		
1	Impacts on land, livelihoods and income	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Level and type of employment	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Intra-household employment patterns	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Income levels	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Food Security	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Standard of living	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Access and control over productive resources	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Economic dependency, or vulnerability	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Disruption of local economy	Primary Survey, FGDs	
	Impoverishment risks	Primary Survey, FGDs	
Women's access to livelihood alternatives	Primary Survey, FGDs		
2	Impact on physical resources	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Impacts on natural resources, soil, air,	Stake holder consultation,	

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
	water, forests	FGDs, Field Survey	
	Pressure on land and common property natural resources for livelihoods	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
3	Impacts on private assets, public services and utilities	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Capacity of existing health and education facilities	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Capacity of housing facilities	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Pressure on supply of local services.	Stake holder consultation, FGDs, Field Survey	
	Adequacy of electrical and water supply, roads, sanitation and waste management system	FGDs, Field Survey	
	Impact on private assets such as bore wells, temporary sheds etc.	Primary Survey, FGDs	
4	Health impacts	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Health impacts due to project activities with a special emphasis on: (i) Impact on women's health (ii) Impact on the elderly	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
5	Impacts on culture and social cohesion	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Demographic changes		Census Data
	Shifts in the economy-ecology balance	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Impacts on the norms, beliefs, values and cultural life	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Crime and illicit activities	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Stress of dislocation	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Impact of separation of family cohesion	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
6	Impact at different stages of the project	Primary Survey, FGDs,	

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
	cycle.	Stakeholder Consultation	
	Pre-construction phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interruption in the delivery of services • Drop in productive investment • Land speculation • Stress of uncertainty 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Construction phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement and relocation • Influx of migrant construction workforce • Health impacts on those who continue to live close to the construction site 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Operation phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in employment opportunities compared to the construction phase • Economic benefits of the project • Benefits on new infrastructure 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	De-commissioning phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of economic opportunities • Environmental degradation and its impact on livelihoods 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Direct and indirect impacts	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	
	Differential impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability mapping and impact on women, children, the elderly and the different abled 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	

S. No	Information	Primary Source	Secondary Source
	Cumulative impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measurable and potential impacts of other projects in the area along with the identified impacts for the project in question • Impact on those not directly in the project area but based locally or even regionally. 	Primary Survey, FGDs, Stakeholder Consultation	

**Source: Team SIA*

2.6 Schedule of consultations with key stakeholders and brief description of public hearings conducted

The public hearing shall be organized as per provisions of Act

3 Land Assessment

This chapter focuses on the details of total land to be acquired by the Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line including the location, total land requirement for various activities under the project and intended use of the land to be purchased under different panchayats. Available maps and primary sources including the primary survey are used to explore the nature, present use and classification of the land. A brief description on the ownership pattern, transfer and use of land for the last three years was also assessed.

The District Bilaspur is situated in Sutlej valley in the outer hills and covers an area of 1,167 square kilometers. Its boundaries touch Una, Hamirpur, Mandi and Solan districts. Sutlej is the main river which passes through the middle of the district and divides it into almost equal parts. The new township Bilaspur should be regarded as the first planned hill town of the country. Bilaspur was the capital of a state of the same name founded in the 7th century, also known as Kahlur. The ruling dynasty were Chandela Rajputs, who claimed descent from the rulers of Chanderi in present-day Madhya Pradesh. The town of Bilaspur was founded in 1663. The state later became a princely state of British India, and was under the authority of the British province of Punjab.

13 May 1665, Guru Tegh Bahadur went to Bilaspur to attend the mourning and funeral ceremonies for Raja Dip Chand of Bilaspur. Rani Champa of Bilaspur made an offer to the Guru of a piece of land in her state, which the Guru accepted at the cost of 500 rupees. The land consisted of the villages of Lodhipur, Mianpur, and Sahota. Guru Tegh Bahadur broke ground on a new settlement on 19 June 1665, which he named Nanaki after his mother.

In 1932, the state became part of the newly created Punjab States Agency, and in 1936 the Punjab Hill States Agency was separated from the Punjab States Agency. On 12 October 1948 the local ruler, HH Raja Sir Anand Chand, acceded to the Government of India.

Bilaspur became a separate state of India under a chief commissioner, and on 1 July 1954, Bilaspur State was made a district of Himachal Pradesh state by an act of the Indian Parliament. When the Sutlej River was dammed to create the Govind Sagar, the historic town of Bilaspur was submerged, and a new town was built upslope of the old.

3.1 Information from the Land Inventories and Primary Sources

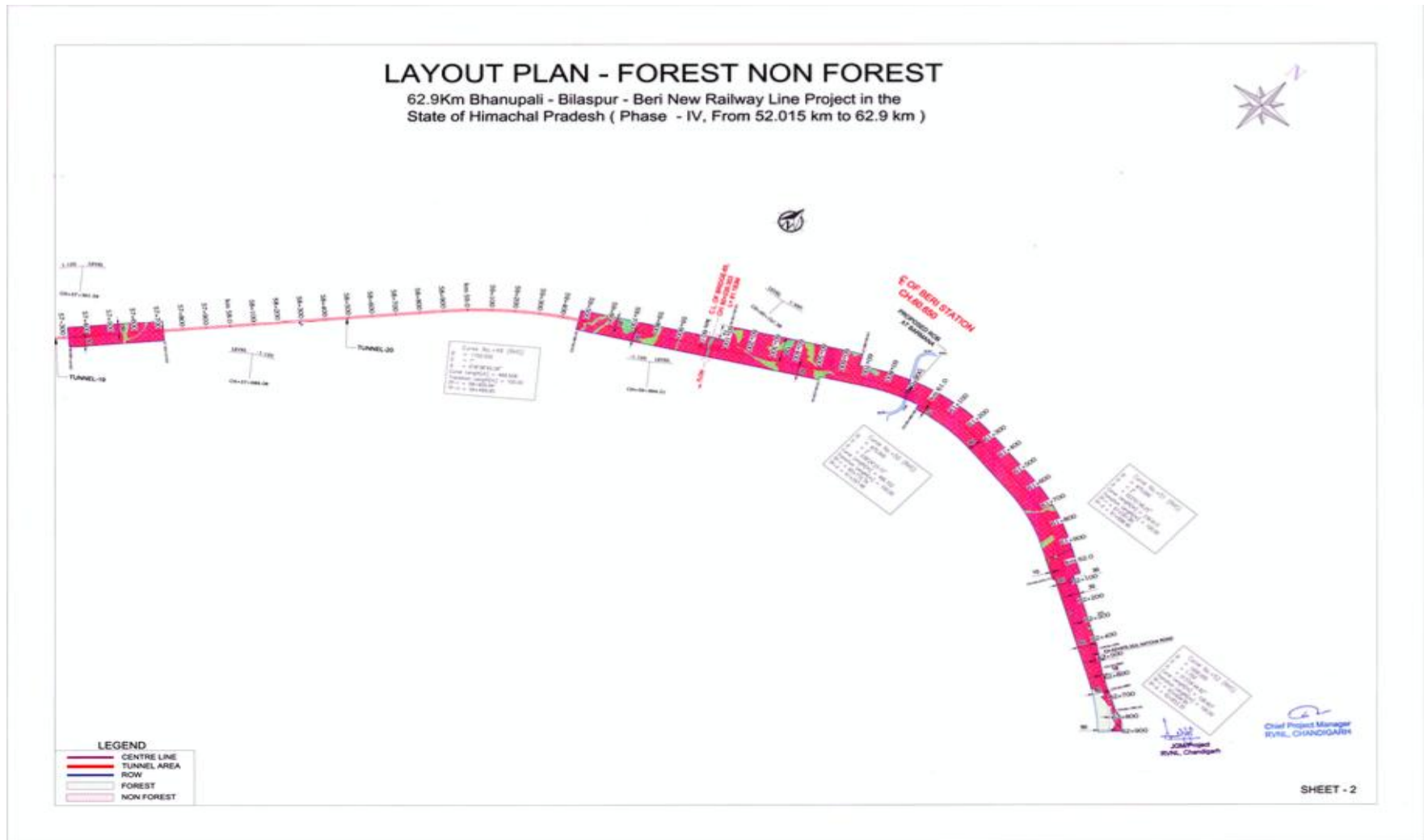
The details of the purpose or intended use of the land to be acquired under Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line in different panchayats in Bilaspur district is given in the below table:

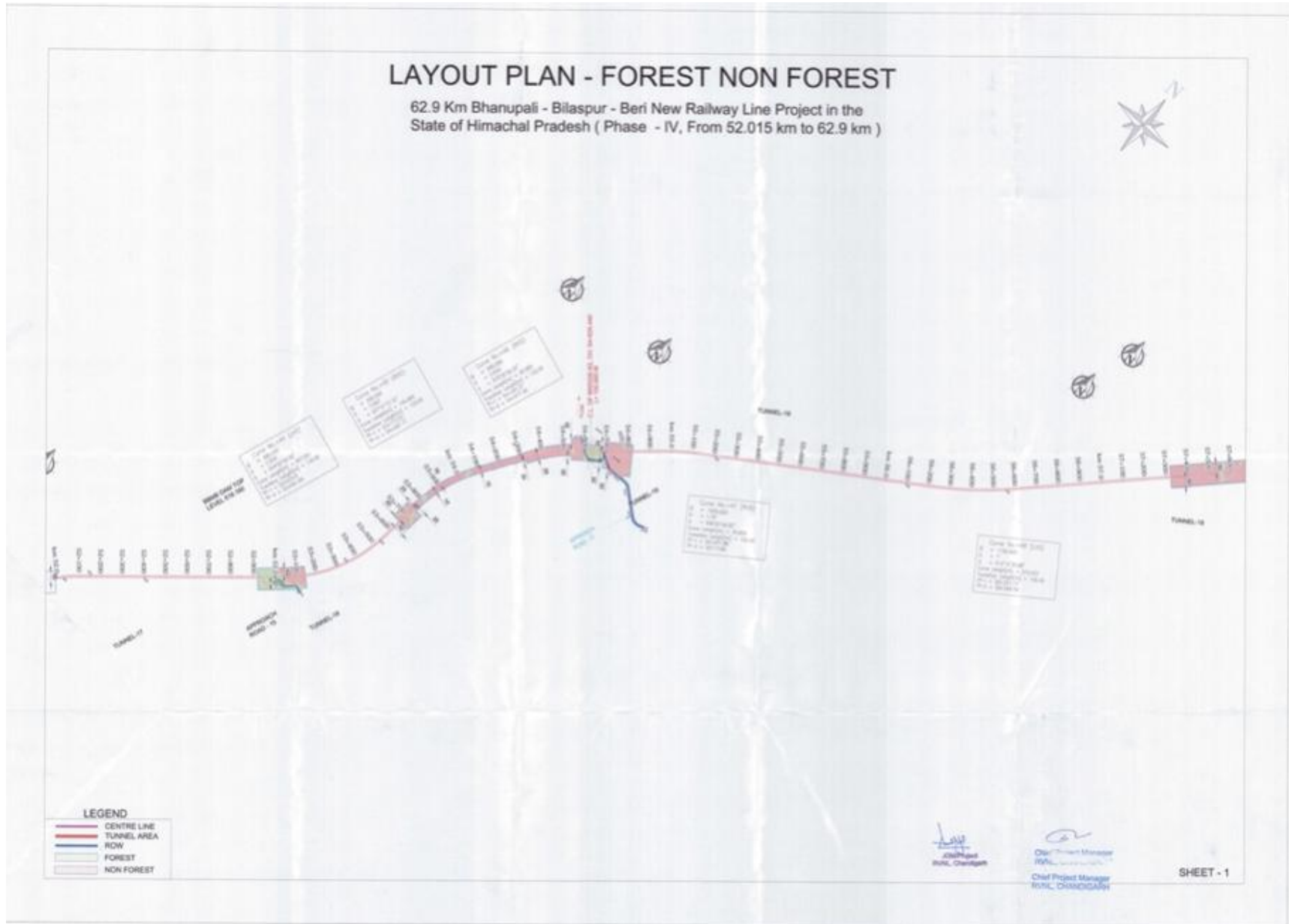
Table 3-1: Land Inventories

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Private land (In Hac.)	Intend Use	No. of Title Holders
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	4.54	Railway Line, Tunnel	98
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	1.61	Railway Line, Tunnel	40
		Bahli Jhaleda	0.30	Connecting road	16
		Bharathu	1.82	Railway Line, Tunnel	76
	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	1.69	Railway Line	45
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	0.03	Railway Line, Tunnel	3
	Barmana	Khater	15.81	Railway Line	404
		Bhatar Uperli	7.84	Railway Line	299
		Barmana	6.88	Railway Line	127
	Naoni	Mandi	0.02	Railway Line	1
Total			40.54		1109

**Source: Department of Land Records & Revenue*

Map 2.1: Land use Map of Project Area





3.2 Impact area under the influence of the project

The total land requirement for the Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line is 40.54 Hac. Table given below shows the total government and private land under impact and its intended use:

Table 3-2: Area requirement Under Various Project Components

S No.	Component	Private Land (Ha)
1	Railway Line	40.24
2	Connecting road	0.30
	Total	40.54

3.3 Total Land requirement for the project

The selected land measures 40.54 Ha (approx) in total. It covers a total of 10 villages and accommodating 1109 families. The third phase, for which present SIA is being conducted is 11 Km in length. Total 3 tunnels are proposed in this line. Given below is the breakup of the land being acquired under different heads in the district:

Table 3-3: Land requirement for project

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Private land (In Hac.)
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	4.54
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	1.61
		Bahli Jhaleda	0.30
		Bharathu	1.82
	Nichli Bhater	Baghri	1.69
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	0.03
	Barmana	Khater	15.81
		Bhater Uperli	7.84
		Barmana	6.88
	Naoni	Mandi	0.02
Total			40.54

**Source: Department of Land Records & Revenue*

3.4 Land Already Purchased, Alienated, Leased/Acquired, and the Intended Use for Each Plot of Land Required for the Project

The Requiring Body has not purchased or taken lease of any land for the project activities, however the intended use of the proposed land for acquisition is provided in the table below:

Table 3-4: Use of Acquired Land

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Private land (In Hac.)	Intend Use
	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	4.54	Railway Line, Tunnel
Bilaspur	Kudi	Bahli Billa	1.61	Railway Line, Tunnel
		Bahli Jhaleda	0.30	Connecting road
		Bharathu	1.82	Railway Line, Tunnel
	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	1.69	Railway Line
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	0.03	Railway Line, Tunnel
		Barmana	Khater	15.81
		Bhatar Uperli	7.84	Railway Line
		Barmana	6.88	Railway Line
	Naoni	Mandi	0.02	Railway Line
Total			40.54	

**Source: Railway*

3.5 Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project

Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway Line (third phase) (third phase) requires acquisition of 40.54 Ha of private land across 10 villages of Bilaspur district comprising a total of 363 Khasras. Given below is a detailed list of quantity and location of the land proposed for acquisition:

Table 3-5: Quantity of Land Under Acquisition

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Private land (In Hac.)	Private land (In Bigha)
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	4.54	60-6
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	1.61	21-9
		Bahli Jhaleda	0.30	4-0
		Bharathu	1.82	24-3-05
	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	1.69	22-9
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	0.03	0-7
	Barmana	Khater	15.81	210-2
		Bhatar Uperli	7.84	104-5
		Barmana	6.88	91-8
	Naoni	Mandi	0.02	0-4
Total			40.54	538-13-05

**Source: Railway*

3.6 Nature, Present Use and Classification of Land

The status of land being acquired in 10 villages i.e. nature, present use and classification under the project is as follows. The most of land is cultivable i.e. 37.69 and remaining 2.83 falls under uncultivated category .Table below gives village wise details of cultivated and non cultivated land:

Table 3-6: Present Use of Land Under Acquisition

Name of Distt.	Village Name	Cultivated (in hac.)	Un Cultivated
Bilaspur	Nog-Kwalu	4.12	0.42
	Bahli Billa	1.36	0.25
	Bahli Jhaleda	0.24	0.06
	Bharathu	1.82	0
	Baghri	1.45	0.24
	Berri Rajadian	0	0.03
	Khater	14.23	1.58
	Bhater Uperli	7.59	0.25
	Barmana	6.88	-
	Mandi	0	0
Total		37.69	2.83

**Source: Primary survey*

3.6.1 Irrigation Pattern

Agriculture practices are based upon the irrigation availability. The proposed land is agriculture land so is the irrigated type. Out of total 40.54Ha of land under acquisition, only 34.49Ha of land is irrigated, and rest 6.05 Ha is un-irrigated.

Table given below shows distribution of irrigated and un-irrigated land in villages under acquisition across 10 villages:

Table 3-7: Irrigation Pattern of the land under acquisition

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Irrigated (In Hac.)	Un-Irrigated	Total Land (Ha)
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	3.12	1.42	4.54
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	1.36	0.25	1.61
		Bahli Jhaleda	0.24	0.06	0.30
		Bharathu	1.82	0	1.82
	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	1.45	0.24	1.69
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	0	0.03	0.03
	Barmana	Khater	14.23	1.58	15.81
		Bhatar Uperli	6.15	1.69	7.84
		Barmana	6.10	0.78	6.88
	Naoni	Mandi	0	0.2	0.02
Total			34.49	6.05	40.54

**Source: SIA Survey*

3.7 Size of Holdings, Ownership Patterns

Out of total 1109 title holders/families in district Bilaspur whose land/property is getting acquired for the project, 78.8% are males and 21.2% are females. Table given below shows a distribution of village wise khasras having single and joint owners:

Table 3-8: Holding Size and Pattern

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Total No of Khasras	Total area of Khasras (Ha)	No of Khasras with Single Owners	No of Khasras with Joint owners	Total No of Title Holders
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	62	4.54	9	53	98
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	26	1.61	1	25	40
		Bahli Jhaleda	3	0.30	0	3	16
		Bharathu	29	1.82	4	25	76
	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	5	1.69	0	5	45
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	1	0.03	0	1	3
	Barmana	Khater	119	15.81	9	110	404
		Bhatar Uperli	83	7.84	11	72	299
		Barmana	34	6.88	2	32	127
	Naoni	Mandi	1	0.2	1	0	1
Total			363	40.54	37	326	1109

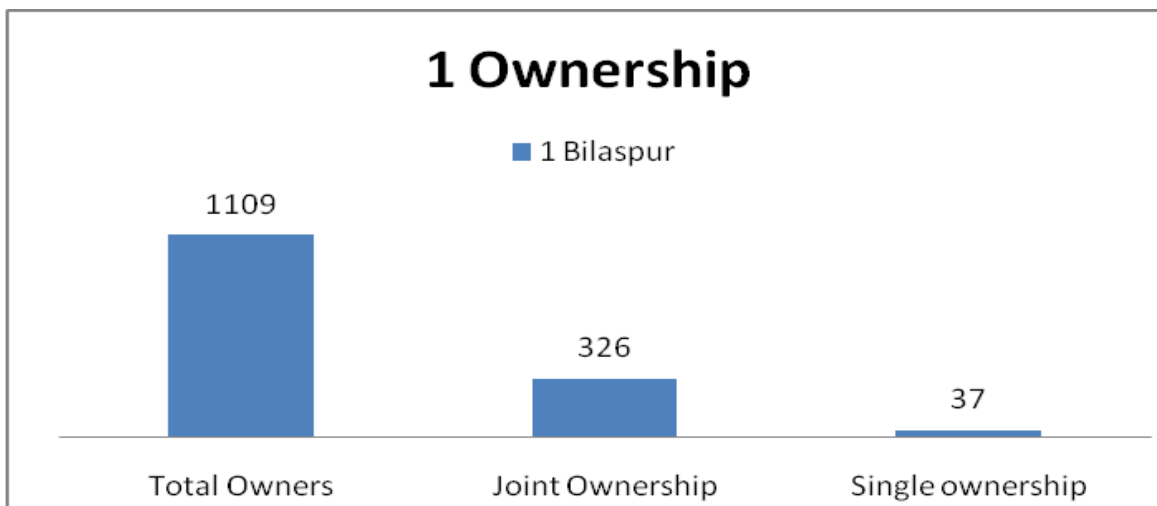
**Source: Land Records, Revenue Department*

As shown in the table above out of total 363 Khasras in 10 villages under acquisition, 37 khasras have single owners and 326 khasras have joint owners.

Table 3-9: Ownership Pattern

S. No	District	Total Owners	Joint Ownership	Single ownership
1	Bilaspur	1109	326	37

**Source: Land Records, Revenue Department and primary survey*



There is a preponderance of small land holdings in the entire project area.

The average size of the holding is 0.054Ha.

**Source: Department of Land Records & Revenue and primary survey*

3.8 Land Distribution and Number of Residential Houses Being Acquired

There are total 1109 titleholders in (phase 3) 11 km long stretch of proposed rail line in Bilaspur district. 363 Khasrasha having a total area of 40.54 Ha are getting acquired for the BBB New BG Railway Line Project. 238 residential houses are coming under acquisition. 136 PAFs are getting homeless by the proposed acquisition.

Table given below gives a detailed distribution of land (village wise) in all villages:

Table 3-10: Land Distribution and Number of Residential Structures being acquired

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Total No of Khasras	Total No of Titleholders	Residential structures under acquisition	Total Land (Ha)
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	62	98	5	4.54
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	26	40	8	1.61
		Bahli Jhaleda	3	16	-	0.30
		Bharathu	29	76	1	1.82
	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	5	45	11	1.69
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	1	3	-	0.03
	Barmana	Khater	119	404	139	15.81
		Bhatar Uperli	83	299	49	7.84
		Barmana	34	127	25	6.88
	Naoni	Mandi	1	1	-	0.2
Total			363	1109	238	40.54

The mauja wise list of persons with name, phone number and details of property is enclosed as annexure.

**Source: SIA Survey, local administration and Railway*

3.8.1 Types of assets losers

There are some public assets being acquired like Police Thana, Transmission Tower, Anganwadi, Community hall etc. For the purpose of the project, out of total 1109 title holders 871 (78.5%) Titleholders are losing only land as an asset while only 238 titleholders are losing both land and structures. 136 PAFs will be getting houseless from the proposed acquisition.

Table 3-11: Type of Asset Losers

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Titleholders Loosing Only Land	Title Holders Loosing Land And Structure	PAFs getting houseless
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	98	5	3
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	40	8	7
		Bahli Jhaleda	16	-	-
		Bharathu	76	1	-
	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	45	11	11
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	3	-	-
	Barmana	Khater	404	139	81
		Bhater Uperli	299	49	20
		Barmana	127	25	14
	Naoni	Mandi	1	-	-
Total			1109	238	136

*Source: Team SIA

The process of land acquisition will lead to loss of private and public assets like individual housing structure, Animal sheds, public infrastructure facilities like anganwadi, office of Ex Serviceman Nigam, Public toilet, Ex Serviceman transport union office, Police Thana structure, and also loss of community rights and resources like water sources, forests, grazing grounds etc.

A total of 238 residential structures, 39 business structures, 54 cowsheds are being proposed for acquisition as private property. Among other assets attached to the land under acquisition, a total of 15,174 fruit bearing trees, 35,921 non-fruit bearing trees.

3.9 Land Prices and recent changes in ownership and transfers

The circle rates for the year 2021-22 were obtained from the Revenue Department for the below mentioned categories:⁴

- 1. Category-I (0-100 mtr):** Property/Land in which any point of the concerned Khasra Number or part thereof is land up to a distance of 100 meters from a road.

⁴(Himachal Pradesh Department of Revenue, n.d.)

2. Category-II(>100 mtr): Property/Land in which no point of the concerned Khasra Number or part thereof is >100 meters from such road.

The various rates are available for two categories i.e. **Category-I(0-100) and Category-II(>100 mtr)**lands situated at varied distance from the National Highway, State Highway or Other Roads.

The prices for cultivated and non-cultivated lands in different villages under the Patwar Circle are presented in the below table. The presented circle rates are highest among the prevailing rates over the last three years.

Table 3-12: Circle rates of project area for period 2021-22

S.N.	Patwar cirle	Panchayat	Village	Area unit	Circle rate						
					Category-I(0-100 mtr)			Category-II(>100 mtr)			
					NH	SH	OH	NH	SH	OH	
	Deoli	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	Bigha			11,66,660			5,71,420	
	Kudi	Kudi	Bahli Billa	Bigha	41,16,660			8,90,000			
			Bahli Jhaleda	Bigha	41,16,660			8,90,000			
			Bharathu	Bigha			11,66,660			2,50,000	
	Kudi	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	Bigha			11,66,660			2,50,000	
	Laghat	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	Bigha	98,33,333			8,90,000			
			Barmana	Khater	Bigha	98,33,333			8,90,000		
			Bhater Uperli	Bigha	98,33,333			8,90,000			
			Barmana	Bigha	98,33,333			8,90,000			
	Lakahanpur	Naoni	Mandi	Bigha			11,66,660			5,71,428	

*Source: Department of Revenue and Land Records

SIA team did not come across any changes in the ownership over a period of last three years. As compared to the list provided by the HP SIAU, the only exception is in case of death of any landowner, the ownership of land has got automatically transferred to their children/wife. These changes in ownership have not been recorded with the Revenue Department till date.

Many of the current landowners shared that after the marriage of their sister/s, the brothers are the practical owners of the land as they are protecting the land and also producing agricultural products. According to many respondents, it is one of main sources of their livelihoods and dividing the land further would leave them economically vulnerable. They also shared that the sisters are engaged in farming on the land of their marital family. Although in many cases, the sisters have verbally transferred the ownership to their brothers, none of the transfers are registered with the Revenue Department.

4 Estimation and Enumeration of Affected Families and Assets

4.1 Directly affected persons

The proposed acquisition of 40.54Ha private land is directly affecting 1109 families across 10 villages of 6 Panchayats of Bilaspur district. Given below is a list of numbers of people getting directly affected by the acquisition in each village:

Table 4-1: Directly Affected PAPs

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Total No of Title Holders	Total area of Khasras (Ha)	No of Landowner Contacted	% of the landowner of total population of the 6 affected Panchayats
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	98	4.54	82	83%
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	40	1.61	31	77.5%
		Bahli Jhaleda	16	0.30	12	75%
		Bharathu	76	1.82	61	80%
	Nichli Bhatar	Baghri	45	1.69	34	75.5%
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	3	0.03	3	100%
	Barmana	Khater	404	15.81	386	95%
		Bhatar Uperli	299	7.84	268	89.6%
		Barmana	127	6.88	118	92%
	Naoni	Mandi	1	0.2	1	100%
Total			1109	4.54	996	89%

According to the primary survey no observation came from participators with respect to complete khasra being lost completely by the proposed acquisition.

**Note: It should be mentioned here that, the final estimation of the land losers losing 100% land/ losing part of their land/ losing shelters should be conducted by the competent authorities of the State govt.*

4.1.1 Tenants/ Occupiers

An area of 4.2 bigha of govt land is on lease with the private/public entities in Behli Billa village where mining operations are being done for mining of sand stone bajri. This may affect the employment opportunity being generated with the mining operations. This may also affect the leased proponent with losing his economic operations for the leased money paid by him if any during grant of lease of the land.

4.1.2 Schedule tribes and traditional forest dwellers

There is no affected family falling in the ST category. during the survey many traditional forest dwellers reported that their traditional forest rights will be lost with the acquisition.

4.1.3 Dependence on common property resources

During interviews most of the FGDs feared that acquisition of common property resources will loose their traditional fodder, fuel and grazing grounds and they will face difficulties for raising cattle and others domestic milching animals which will result in reducing their livelihood opportunities. During the survey most of the villagers reported their dependency on the forest land being acquired.

4.1.4 Land Assigned by State Government

There are no people who have been assigned land by the State Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition

4.1.5 Dependence on land for livelihood

Out of the total 40.54 Ha land under acquisition, 37.69 Ha land is cultivable and only 34.47 Ha land is irrigated. All owners of this cultivable land shared that they have been earning part of their livelihoods from agriculture for more than 3 years prior to acquisition.

4.2 Inventory of Productive Assets and Significant Land

During the primary survey a detailed inventory of available assets with PAPs was prepared by SIA team like vehicles, house hold equipment, utilities on their land,

livestock, trees, etc. Status of available assets not only indicates standard of living in the area but is also an indicator of affordability of the PAPs. Given below is a detailed inventory of various available assets with 996 respondents who are getting affected by the project.

Table 4-2: Inventory of Productive Assets

S. No	Category	Description	No. Of PAPs
1.	Commercial Vehicles	Trucks/Taxi/Pick up	128
2.	Personal vehicles	Bike/Scooter/Car	54
3.	House Hold Equipment	Refrigerator	811
4.		Washing Machine	587
5.		Ceiling Fan	912
6.		Air Conditioner	158
9.		TV	758
11.		Computer	126
12.		Mobile Phones	1789
13.		Microwave/ Oven	35
14.		Geyser	80

*Source: Primary Survey

Almost 15,174 fruit bearing trees are getting affected by the proposed acquisition and almost 35921 non-fruit bearing trees are under the impact of acquisition.

Table 4-3: Inventory of Assets on Land

S. No.	Utilities on Land	Under Impact (In Nos.)
1.	No. of Fruit Bearing Trees	15174
2.	Number of Non-Fruit Bearing Trees	35921
3.	cowsheds	220
4.	Water tank	350
5.	Water supply Pipeline	200 Mtr
6.	Electric pole transmission Line	202
7.	Transmission Tower (different capacity)	8
8.	Police thana building	2
9.	Veterinary dispensary	1
10.	Community bhawan	1

*Source: Primary Survey

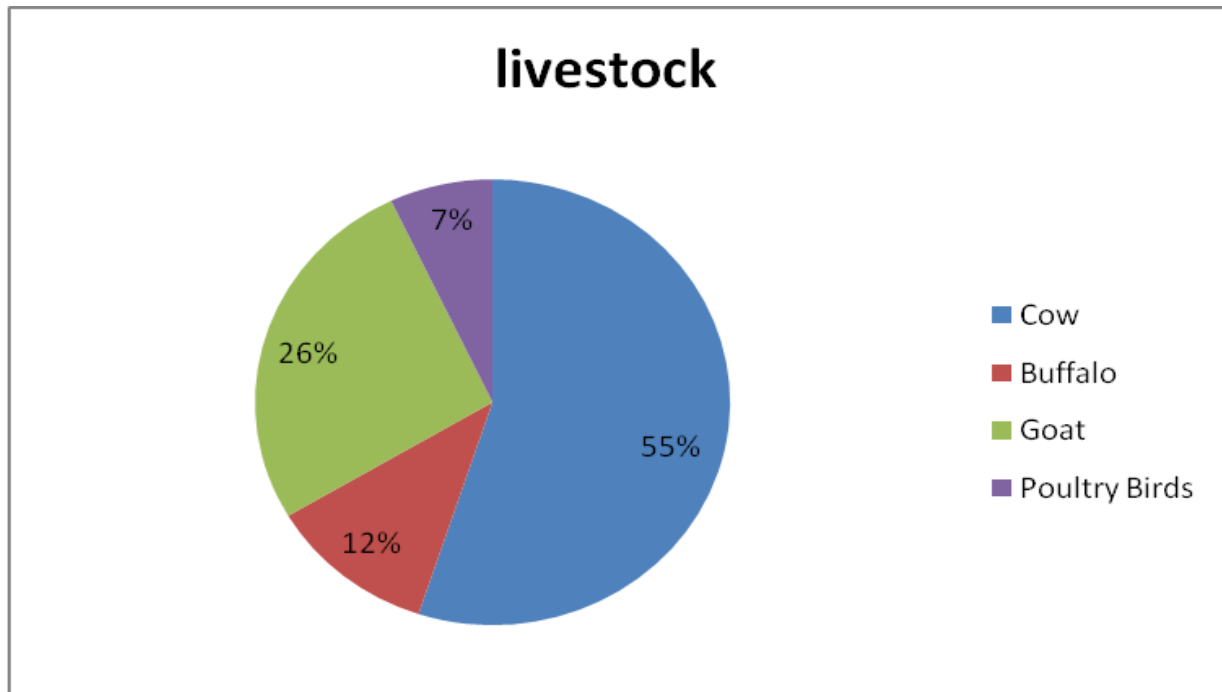
Table given below lists down all the livestock owned by the PAPs in the project area.

Table 4-4: Inventory of Livestock

Livestock	Count
Cow	250
Buffalo	52
Goat	120
Poultry Birds	32

**Source: Primary Survey*

Above table shows that PAP are involved in animal husbandry practices which create their dependency on forest, grazing grounds.



5 Socio-Economic And Cultural Profile

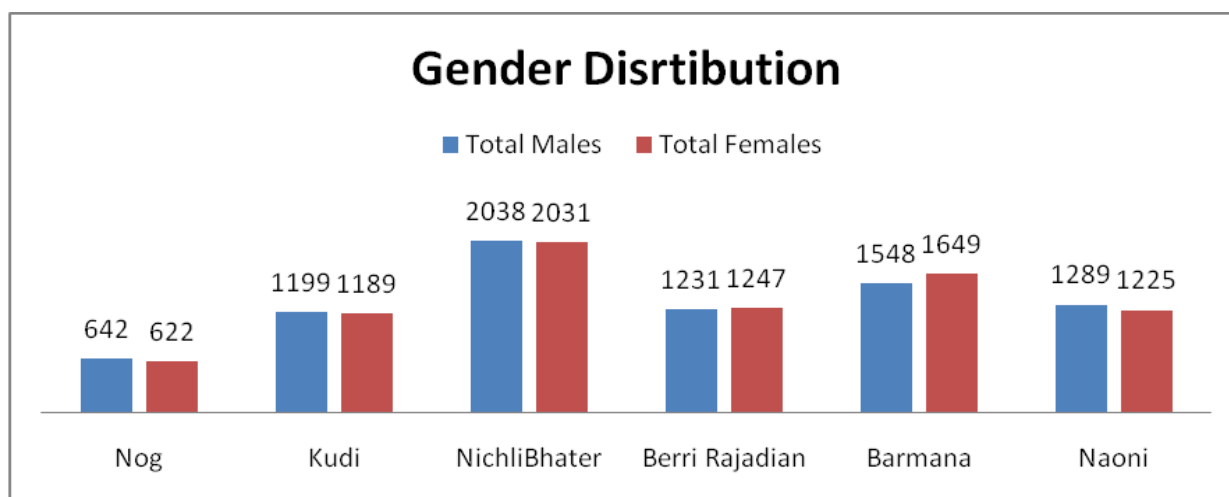
5.1 Demographic details of the population in project villages

After the Census of India 2011, Panchayats has been restructured so the data can not reflect the actual picture of demographic profile of concerned panchayats. So SIA team collected data from panchayat records. The total population in the 6 panchayats where land is being acquired for upcoming Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line is 15,910 and the total number of households is 4,348. Out of the total population in these villages there are 7963 (50.05%) are females and 7947 (49.95%) are males. Detailed distribution of households and population is given in the table below:

Table 5-1: Demographic Details of Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	Total Males	Total Females	Total Population	Total House Holds
Bilaspur		Nog	642	622	1264	309
		Kudi	1199	1189	2388	668
		Nichli Bhater	2038	2031	4069	1063
		Berri Rajadian	1231	1247	2478	786
		Barmana	1548	1649	3197	865
		Naoni	1289	1225	2514	657
Grand Total			7947	7963	15910	4348

*Source: Panchayat record, 2022.



5.1.1 Demographic Details of Project Affected People

As per primary survey, the total population of 1109 project affected households of 10 villages where land is being acquired for upcoming Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line is 4690. Out of the total 4690 people 2453 (52%) are males and 2237 (48%) are females. Detailed distribution of households and population is given in the table below:

Table 5-2: Demographic Details of Project Affected People

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Males	Females	Grand Total	No of HH
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	210	182	392	98
	Kudi	BahliBilla	96	81	177	40
		BahliJhaleda	39	29	68	16
		Bharathu	161	145	306	76
	NichliBhater	Baghri	124	98	222	45
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	5	3	8	3
	Barmana	Khater	946	845	1791	404
		BhaterUperli	602	598	1200	299
		Barmana	269	254	523	127
	Naoni	Mandi	1	2	3	1
Total			2453	2237	4690	1109

*Source: Primary Survey.

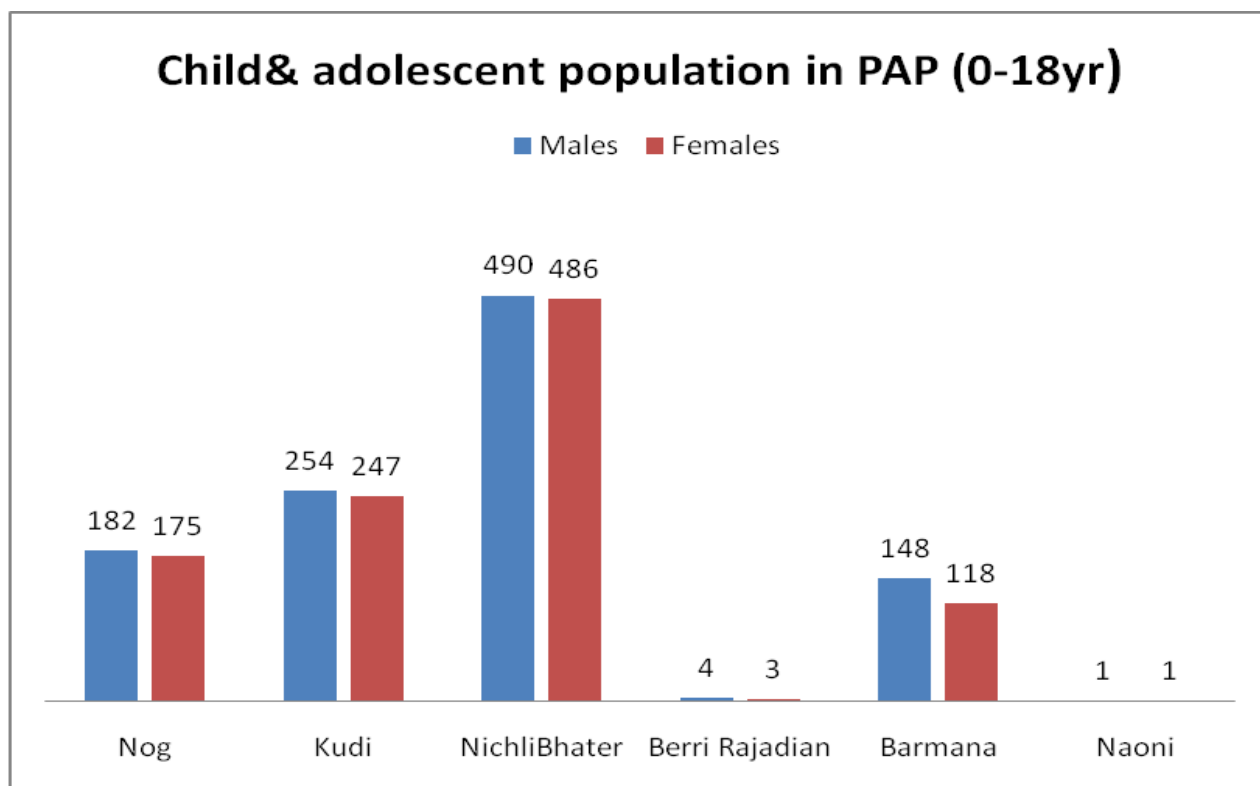
Sex Ratio

According to primary survey and panchayat record among PAP in project area is 954 females per 1000 male. Given below is a Panchayat wise detailed distribution of child population:

Table 5-3: Child & adolescent population in PAP (0-18yr)

District	S.No	Panchayat	Males	Females	Total Population
Bilaspur		Nog	182	175	357
		Kudi	254	247	501
		NichliBhater	490	486	976
		Berri Rajadian	4	3	7
		Barmana	148	118	266
		Naoni	1	1	2
Grand Total			1079	1030	2109

**Source: Panchayat.*



5.1.2 Social Groups

During the to the primary survey and panchayat records, there are total 5398 schedule cast persons in the 6 affected panchayats out of which 2718 are males and 2680 are females. There are total 259 schedule tribe persons in these panchayats out of which 130 are males and 129 are females.

Table 5-4: Scheduled Castes population in Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	No of villages	SC Males	SC Females	SC Population	ST Males	ST Females	ST Population
Bilaspur		Nog	5	226	220	446	26	27	53
		Kudi	7	408	395	803	94	93	187
		NichliBhater	5	717	734	1451	0	0	0
		Berri Rajadian	13	194	183	377	0	0	0
		Barmana	5	559	616	1175	10	9	19
		Naoni		614	532	1146	0	0	0
Grand Total			35	2718	2680	5398	130	129	259

*Source: primary survey.

5.1.3 Literacy

As per the census of India 2011, literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is 83% and literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh Rural is 82%. Given below in the table is a detailed village wise distribution of literacy status:

Table 5-5: Literacy rate in % in Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	Literates		
			Males	Females	Total
Bilaspur	1	Nog	87.20%	74.09%	80.81%
	2	Kudi	89.29%	76.83%	83.13%
	3	Nichli Bhater	84.54%	78.23%	81.38%
	4	Berri Rajadian	93.10%	81.16%	87.02%
	5	Barmana	93.16%	77.19%	85.28%
	6	Naoni	88.45%	76.67%	82.56%
Grand Total			89.29%	77.36%	83.56%

*Source: primary survey.

5.1.3.1 Literacy Status of PAPs

As per the primary survey, 41% are high school pass out, 20% are intermediate pass outs, 28% of them are graduates and above, however 11% are not able to read and write

5.2 Economic Profile

As per primary survey, out of total population of 15910 people in project affected panchayats, 13801 (86.74%) is the total work force (Main + Marginal). Out of this workforce of 7268 (52.66%) are males and 6533 (48.03%) are females.

Table 5-6: Work Force in Project Area

District	S.No	Panchayat	Total Population	Total Work Force		
				Males	Females	Total
Bilaspur	1	Nog	1264	460	447	907
	2	Kudi	2388	945	942	1887
	3	NichliBhater	4069	1948	1145	3093
	4	Berri Rajadian	2478	1227	1244	2471
	5	Barmana	3197	1400	1531	2931
	6	Naoni	2514	1288	1224	2512
Grand Total			15910	7268	6533	13801

5.3 Income and Poverty Levels

The villages near to ACC cement factory are either employed in this factory or are engaged in transportation sector and allied business activities. Mostly people from nearby 2 panchayats are involved in these business activities as well as getting employment activities in the factory. The people of the other panchayats are either involved in agriculture and allied activities and also involved in service sector mostly youths are getting out of the area. Out of total 4348 households in 6 panchayats, there are 595 BPL families.

5.4 Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are the groups which would be vulnerable under any circumstances (e.g. where the adults are unable to provide an adequate livelihood

for the household for reasons of disability, illness, age, gender or some other characteristic), and groups whose resource endowment is inadequate to provide sufficient income from any available source.

The vulnerable groups that face discrimination include- Women, old age, physical and mental disability, People suffering from some major illness etc. Sometimes each group faces multiple barriers due to their multiple vulnerabilities. For example, in a patriarchal society, disabled women face double discrimination of being a woman and being disabled.

The table given below summarizes the status of vulnerable households/ individuals in the project area:

Table 5-7: Vulnerable Groups in Project Area

S. No	Vulnerable Groups	Total PAPs	Title Holders	No of BPL
1.	Women Headed Households	236	236	32
2.	Households Headed by physically handicapped person	33	15	1
3.	BPL families	72 families	50	72
4.	Widow Women	236	236	32
5.	Divorced Women	--	-	-
6.	PWD Females	-	-	-
7.	PWD Males	-	-	-
8.	People Suffering from Polio	-	-	-
9.	People Suffering from Paralysis	-	-	-
10.	People Suffering from Other Major Illness	-	-	-
11.	SC Category	100 families	100	12
12.	Elderly Persons			

**Source: Primary Survey*

Out of the total 1109 PAP households, 236 (21.28%) are headed by females and are also titleholders. 33 (0.029%) households are headed by a physically handicapped person in the project area.

Also, among the PAFs, 149 (0.13%) belong to BPL category out of which 127 are titleholders.

236 women are widows and also are titleholders, 100PAF belong to SC category are also titleholders.

5.5 Land use and livelihood

Out of the total land of 40.54 Ha under acquisition, 37.69 Ha (92.96%) of land is cultivated and 2.85 Ha (7.03%) of land is uncultivated. Only 34.49 Ha (85.02%) of the total land under acquisition is irrigated and rest 6.25 Ha (15.41%) is un irrigated. In the table given below is the distribution of cultivated/uncultivated and irrigated/un irrigated land under acquisition:

Table 0-1: Land use in Project Area

District	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Total	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total
	Area of private land under acquisition (Ha)					
Bilaspur	37.69	2.85	40.54	34.49	6.25	40.54

*Source: Primary Survey

Cropping pattern of an economy indicates the relative importance given by the farmers, to various crops, at a given point of time. The cropping pattern in a region changes in accordance to changes in economic, institutional, infrastructural and technological factors alongwith limited land resources. Out of the total PAPs in the project area, almost 91% are using their land for cultivation which is one of their sources of livelihood as well. Out of these 91%, almost 93% of them are involved in multi-cropping as per the season. Given below are details of various crops grown by the PAPs in various seasons:

Table 0-2: Major Crops in Project Area

S. No	Season	Name of Crop	% of PAPs Involved
			Agriculture
1	Rabi	Wheat/ Barley	94.64%
2		Vegetables/ Other Food Crops	0.78%
3		Oil Seeds	0.00%
4	Kharif	Pulses/ Oil Seeds	0.09%
5		Vegetables/ Other Food Crops	0.00%
8		Maze	0.00%

5.6 Local economic activities

Most of the local economic activities are related to agriculture and allied services. People are also engaged in service sector, MGNREGA scheme and other private small business for day to day earnings. Out of total 1109 PAFs, 1020 (92%) are PAF are involved in farming, among 224 families have also person in government sector, 340 families have Job card under MGNREGA scheme and family persons are working under scheme, 272 PAF have persons who are doing private sector, peoples from 176 families have persons working as day laborers and persons from 97 families are doing some other work including shopkeepers, drivers, factory workers, vendors, construction workers. Given below is a list of main economic activities in the project area.

**Source: Primary Survey*

5.7 Factors that contribute to local livelihoods

Many social and natural factors contribute to the choices and availability of livelihood options like education, sex ratio, social status of women, availability of infrastructure, including agro-climatic conditions, institutional conditions of an area, availability of natural resources, connectivity to neighboring areas, location and topography.

The agrarian structure of a region describes the relative position of different category of farmers with respect to ownership and operation of land. Since land constitutes as an important income-generating asset of the PAPs, a change in the agrarian structure due to land holding pattern would reflect relative prosperity or destitution of different sections of project villages.

Since 92% of the land is cultivated and irrigation facilities being good (85% land is irrigated agriculture) as such about 85 % people are involved in farming activities besides doing other services. The animal husbandry activity is also a source of income generation.

The land being fragmented as well the land holding is very less, there are every chances that acquisition of land for the project will defiantly will disturb present economic activity through which livelihood being earned and the cycle of economic activity may be disturbed. In future, the rail line project may grow some new/alternative livelihood opportunities which may need different skills which may require awareness and training/capacity building. Therefore there is a need that the project proponent may generate awareness on the alternative livelihood opportunities being generated in future

and also train especially youths by way of helping them monetarily as well as supporting their training in different training institutions.

5.8 Kinship patterns

In Himachal Pradesh, land rights are only passed onto from one generation to the next. As per the state rules, any migrant cannot buy a land in the “Devbhoomi”. Therefore, the land here is an ancestral property and it only gets distributed to the children/wife equally unless their Will says otherwise.

In many cases, it is observed that the names of the present land owners not yet updated with the Revenue Department even after the demise of the original landowner. In case of death of any landowner, the ownership of land gets automatically transferred to their children/wife.

During the primary survey, many of the current landowners in project area share their land with their land with brothers, sisters and other family members. Even after the marriage of their sister/s, the brothers are the practical owners of the land as they are protecting the land and also producing agricultural crops/products. According to many respondents, it is one of major sources of their livelihoods and dividing the land further would leave them economically vulnerable. They also shared that the sisters are engaged in farming of the land of their marital family. Although in many cases, the sisters have verbally transferred the ownership to their brothers, none of the transfers are registered with the Revenue Department.

5.9 Administrative, political and civil society organizations

The following organizations were found to have their footprint in the project area

Administrative Organization

Organization

1. Panchayat
2. Patwar office
3. IPH
4. Electricity Department
5. Agriculture Department
6. Public Works Department (PWD)
7. The Bhanupalli Barmana Railway Visthapit Samiti
8. Truck operator union
9. ACC Cement factory

10. Ex-servicemen welfare Organisation
11. Madad Samiti

Political Organization

1. BJP
2. Congress
3. CPM

Community based and Civil Society Organization

1. Temple Committee Mahila mandals
 - a) Gugga mandir vikas samiti
 - b) The gagal prime land loser multipurpose cooperative society
 - c) Laxmi narayan mandir
 - d) Mukambika trust
 - e) Durga mandir Nog
2. Yuvak Mandal and mahila mandal
 - a) Yuvak Mandal Khater
 - b) Yuvak Mandal bhater
 - c) Yuvak Mandal barmana
 - d) Yuvak Mandal nog
 - e) Yuvak Mandal bharathu
 - f) Yuvak Mandal bahli billa
 - g) Yuvak mandal bahli jhaleda

5.10 Regional Dynamics and Historical Change Processes

In order to understand the regional dynamics and historical change processes of the area, we need to understand the history and dynamics of the Bilaspur.

District Bilaspur with its headquarters at Bilaspur town lies at foot of Bandla hill's and near the reservoir of Gobind Sagar on the Sutlej River at an elevation of 673 meters above sea level. The New Township Bilaspur should be regarded as the first planned hill town of the country. The spoken dialect of the people is Kahluri which is on off shoot of Punjabi. Grierson calls it "Rude Punjabi" similar to that spoken in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab. Kahluri is main language spoken; Hindi and English are also widely understood.

The geographical area of the district is 1167 Sq. kms which cover 2.1% area of the state. The district lies between north latitude 31°12'30'' and 31°35'45'' and east longitude

76023'30'' and 76055'40''. It is predominately situated in the lower Sutlej valley in the outer hills. It is bounded on the north by Mandi and Hamirpur districts, on the west by Una and Hamirpur districts, on the south by Nalagarh and Arki tehsil of Solan district and towards south-west by the Roopnagar district of Punjab thereby giving it an oblong configuration. Altitude in the district vary from 1944 meters at the highest point is peak of Dhar Bahadurpur point to about 305 meters at the lowest.

Bilaspur is located at altitude rages 560 meters to 1879 meters AMSL. The reason has many low hills ranges known as Dhars. There are and seven low hill ranges and deep valleys cut across the territory in the various directions. These ranges locally called Dhars and Bahadurpur is the highest in the district. Other Dhars which are known as Naina Devi, Kot, Tuini, Bandla, Jhinjarand Ratanpur. Principal Dhar is Naina Devi; Kotkahlur which is situated on the north-western end of range was the ancient capital of the state.

5.10.1 Quality of the living Environment

The district Bilaspur lies between 31°12' 30'' and 31°35' 45'' North latitude and between 76 23' 45'' and 76 55' 40'' East longitude respectively. The Bilaspur district is situated on National Highway 21, which is 85 km away from state's capital, Shimla. The Geographical area of Bilaspur District is 1167 sq. km. The climate is generally dry with average rainfall 1106.28 mm. The temperature varies between 5°C to 35°C in summer season ranges from April to September and temperature can go up to 44°C sometimes. The district of Bilaspur is a part of outer hills/ Shivaliks of Himalayas. This area is full of several mountains and valleys.

All villages and panchayats are connected with roads and all households are covered with electrification. The drinking water is supplied through pipeline. Proper coverage of health and educational facilities are available in area.

6 Social Impacts

6.1 Framework and approach to identifying impacts

SIA seeks to assess, in advance, the social repercussions that are likely to follow from projects undertaken to promote development, such as dams, mines, industries, highways, ports, airports, urban development and power projects. It is a tool that can help decision-makers to foresee the likely negative impacts of their actions so that steps necessary to prevent or at least to contain them could be taken in time. As an aid to the decision-making process, SIA provides information on social and cultural factors that need to be taken into account in any decision that directly or indirectly affects the lives of people in the project area.

According to Inter-Organizational Committee on Principles and Guidelines for Social Impact Assessment (IOCPGSIA 2003), a conventional way of conceptualizing social impacts changes to the following:

- People's way of life – that is, how they live, work, play and interact with one another on day to day basis;
- Their culture – that is, their shared beliefs, customs, values and language or dialect;
- Their community – its cohesion, stability, character, services and facilities;
- Their political system – the extent to which people are able to participate in decisions that affect their lives, the level of democratization that is taking place, and the resources provided for this purpose;
- Their environment – the quality of the air and water people use; the availability and quality of food they eat; the level of hazard or risk, dust and noise they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation, their physical safety, and their access to and control over resources;
- Their health and wellbeing – health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmities;
- Their personal and property rights – particularly whether people are economically affected, or experience personal disadvantage which may include a violation of their civil liberties;
- Their fears and aspirations – their perceptions about their safety, their fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and future of their children;
- The process of conducting Social Impact Assessment was designed in a manner which involved all stakeholders in systematic approach to assess the impact of proposed acquisition. The framework & approach to identifying the impacts is shown in following steps.

- Step 1: Background study and case studies
- Step 2: Identification of different PAPs
- Step 3: Preparation of primary survey questionnaire
- Step 4: Conduction of primary survey and FGDs with various Stakeholders
- Step 5: Analysis of data collected
- Step 6: Identifying various impacts and their intensity in project area.

Despite the individual survey and FGDs conducted in area, the meetings were organised with Panchayats. The summary of minutes of meeting from each of these consultations conducted is as follows.

Location: Gram Panchayat Nog

Date: 25th Feb. 2022

Facilitator: M.R.Shrama and Team and Vice Pradhan of Grampanchayat, Nog were contacted during Social impact survey regarding Bhanupali Bilaspur Beri Railway line. The Panchayat has raised certain demands as reproduced below:

1. The titleholder whose land, house and drinking water sources etc. are going to be effected due to the proposed railway line should be given best possible compensation and water sources etc. should be restored.
2. The titleholders are living on their land for the generation. Panchayat has requested that these people should be given land to construct their houses on that land.
3. It has been stated that these villagers have faced the displacement earlier also during the construction of Govindsagar dam. The Compensation given at that time was too less.
4. Panchayat authorities have further stated that the residents of this village have no sold their fertile land due to which the circle rate of this village land is very less.
5. They have requested that the Railway Department should give a compensation of Rs. 2 crore each effected family along with the basic facilities such as water, electricity, Roads, medical facilities and Educational institutes and schools etc.
6. They have further demanded the employment to the family members of each effected families.
7. It has been stated that the land of their village is irrigated and very fertile. Railway may not throw the soils but should built check dams in Nullahs and on the land to get best use of that land and soil.

8. Pradhan Mahila Mandal Nog has stated that he the Mahila Mandal building is just on the top of the tunnel exit. The building can collapse or damaged. They have Therefore requested to provide them new building by the Railway.

: Gram Panchayat Kuddi (Bilaspur Sadar)

: 28th Feb. 2022

Facilitator: M.R.Shrama and Team with Vice Pradhan of Gram panchayat, Kuddi were contacted during Social impact survey regarding Bhanupali Bilaspur Beri Railway line. During the discussion with the panchayat representatives The Panchayat has raised certain demands as re produced below:

1. Unemployed youth should be given employment.
2. Construction of additional class-rooms in Govt. Primary School, Bharathu and providing a play ground to the School children.
3. Providing furniture to the Gram Panchayat Kuddi.
4. Providing of public hand pump in village Bharatu and Bihali Billa.
5. Providing of pakka path to the Mata Naina Devi Temple.
6. Providing of public park and street lights in village Bharathu.

Location: Gram Panchayat Nichali –Bhater (Bilaspur Sadar)

Date: 28th Feb. 2022

Facilitator: M.R.Shrama & Team with Pradhan of Gram panchayat, Nichali Bhater were contacted during Social impact survey regarding Bhanupali Bilaspur Beri Railway line. During the discussion with the panchayat representatives The Panchayat has raised certain demands as re produced below and has stated that the railway Department will have to solve these problems:-

1. Proving of drinking water.
2. Providing of road link between Bughar Dohar to Bharathu and baghar village.
3. Completion of under construction crimination ground (Mukti Dham)and other facilities.
4. Installation of two hand pumps in village Baghar.
5. Providing of barbed wire fencing to the agriculture fields of to protect the crops from stray animal and wild animals
6. Providing of employment to unemployed youths.

Location: Gram Panchayat Berri Rajadian (Bilaspur Sadar)

Date: 23rd Feb. 2022

Facilitator: M.R.Shrama and Team members: Pradhan of Gram panchayat, Nichali Bhatar were contacted during Social impact survey regarding Bhanupali Bilaspur Beri Railway line. During the discussion with the panchayat representatives The Panchayat has raised certain demands as re produced below and has stated that the railway Department will have to solve these problems:-

1. The under construction road from railway line to crimination ground should be completed by the railway Department.
2. Construction of road to Nag devta mandir.
3. Providing of Hand pump as per requirement of the villagers.
4. Construction of on foot path from village Barri to Mansa Mata Mandir.
5. Providing of employment to unemployed youth.
6. Construction of a building consisting of two rooms and one Hall in village Barri.
7. Construction of building for Gram Panchayat office.

Location: Gram Panchayat Nouni

Date: 24th Feb. 2022

Facilitator: M.R.Shrama & Team

Pradhan of Gram panchayat, Nouni (Bilaspur Sadar) were contacted during Social impact survey regarding Bhanupali Bilaspur Beri Railway line. During the discussion with the panchayat representatives The Panchayat has raised certain demands as re produced below and has stated that the railway Department will have to solve these problems:-

1. It has been stated that the land of village Mandava, bharari and Mandi is being acquired by the railways. Due this the villagers will face certain kind of inconvenience, therefore , the suitable compensation should be given to the land holders whose land is being acquired.
2. The approaching roads/path to villages and connecting paths may also be maintained and cemented with street lights on these paths /roads for the convenience of the villagers.
3. Hand pumps should be installed in the village of Bharari, Mandi and Mandva at the suitable distance.
4. Railway is requested to provide sufficient funds for the maintenance of the Schools and Anagan Bari buildings.

5. Railway Department may provide the employment to the youth of the villages.
6. Proper funding may be given for the maintenance of Mahila Mandals and Youvak Bhawan.
7. Maintenance of Public religious places like temples etc.
8. Providing of Benches a public places for the convenience of the Public.

Location: Gram panchayat Barmana (Bilapur Sadar)

Date: 24th Feb. 2022

Facilitator: M.R.Shrama & Team

Pradhan of Gram panchayat, Barmana (Bilaspur Sada) was contacted during Social impact survey regarding Bhanupali Bilaspur Beri Railway line. During the discussion with the panchayat representatives. The Panchayat has raised certain demands. A meeting under the Chairman BDC Sadar Bilaspur was held on 24/02/2022 in which the representative of Plan Foundation Sh. M.R. Sharma also was present. However, the PresentThe Bhanupalli Barmana Railway Visthapit Samiti, Barmana has submitted the demands to the Land Acquisition Officer, Bipasur Sadar (copy attached) . They have requested to consider these demands of the Barmana Panchayat. Main demand of the Samati are as under:-

1. They should be given all benefits under all provisions of Land acquisition such as rehabilitation or any other.
2. They have demanded 4 time compensation to the existing circle rates.
3. Railway Nigam may provide employment to generation to generation basis and permanent provision may be made in the Railway Department.
4. Under Rehabilitation settlement land and houses should be provided.
5. Effected people should be given preference in direct or indirect employment in the Railway Nigam.
6. Providing of 50 bedded Hospital for the effected people.
7. Providing of Technical Institution in Barmana for the children of effected people.
8. The road and under passes may be constructed the places where these are required.
9. Providing of enough measures for the reduction of air pollution and sound population.
10. Providing of financial assistance to the children of effected people for higher education.
11. Providing of proper arrangement of drinking water, sanitation and street lights etc.
12. Providing of library, garden, park and sports clubs etc.
13. Provision of employment for the children of effected people in Barmana Cement Factory etc.

6.2 of impacts at various stages of the project

Acquisition of land proposed for the Bhanupalli-Bilaspur- Berri New BG Railway line project will have a direct and indirect bearing on livelihood, employment, income, production, health & well-being and quality of life of the community, socio-cultural systems and environment. It may raise doubts and fears about property rights and aspirations. Development projects affect different groups differently.

Many people tend to benefit while some loose. Often, impacts are particularly severe for vulnerable groups viz. women-headed households, widows, persons with physical or mental disability, BPL families, people belonging to reserved categories and elderly persons.

There is a general optimism for the upcoming Bhanupali-Bilaspur- Beri BG Railway line project in the area. The study found that most of the primary stakeholders are willing to surrender their land for acquisition provided appropriate compensation not less than 4 times of the present prevailing market rates. During the FGDs and consultation with Panchayats, the villagers and secondary stakeholders were also found to have a very positive opinion towards the project as it would bring an overall development to the entire area in terms of infrastructure development (both Social and Physical) and increase in employment and business opportunities. Also, they anticipated the increase in land prices of the area which would be a beneficial factor for them. People of Barmana especially engaged in transportation business have apprehension that their road transportation business may be hampered because of this project as transportation business will be transferred to the railway network which needs to be addressed.

However, they were also apprehensive about the negative impacts that may rise from the project if not properly mitigated. There were concerns regarding the rise in disputes among stakeholders for receiving the compensation and that the vulnerable groups may be left out or be cheated. Also, since on receiving the compensation amount, there would be a change in the financial condition of the PAFs which in turn would alter their purchasing capacity and would also increase the risk of fund miss-management as many of the landowners are not properly educated, especially regarding financial management. The project area may also experience rise in cases of frauds and cheats once the compensation amount is distributed. There are also chances of changes in cultural practices and traditions because of changes in the spending pattern.

Due to the acquisition, there would also be loss of private assets like houses, cowsheds, toilet and kitchen structures and public infrastructure like roads, existing irrigation facilities including IPH Infrastructure and also loss of common property resources like drinking water sources, forests, grazing grounds, roads etc.

A total of 238 residential structures, 39 business structures, 54 cowsheds are coming under the acquisition as private structures. Among other assets attached to the land under acquisition, a total of 15,174 fruit bearing trees, 35,921 non-fruit bearing trees.

The details of the loss to infrastructure and assets has been discussed in chapter 4. The PAPs as well as the villagers were concerned about how alternates of the lost infrastructure and facilities would be recreated/provided to them by the acquiring body such that it would not hamper their day to day issues. The villagers have dependency on the adjoining grazing land and forest for fodder and fuelwood.

During the construction phase of the project, the stakeholders had a positive outlook towards the project as it would generate good direct and indirect employment and business opportunities for them. Due to in migration they would witness increased consumption of goods which would benefit the local economy. However, they also showed concerns regarding the in migration of labour for the project as it would raise the pressure on existing infrastructure like health facilities, educational facilities, roads etc. There may be chances of rise in conflicts among the locals and the in-migrants and the stakeholders also opined that there are chances in rise in crime rates and anti-social activities in the area because of migration.

Table below summarizes various possible social, economical and cultural impacts found by the study at different stages of project cycle:

Table 6-1: Impacts During Various Stages of Project

Stage	Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Cultural Impacts
Pre-Construction Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disputes among stakeholders for receiving compensation may arise. • Loss of common property such as drinking water resources etc will have adverse effect on quality of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices of land in surrounding area may increase due to upcoming project. • Sudden change in financial condition of the PAFs due to the compensation awarded, their purchasing capacity may change and would also increase the risk of fund miss-management. • The acquisition of forest land will 	With change of spending pattern of people getting benefitted due to upcoming project, there would be an impact on cultural practices and traditions.

Stage	Social Impacts	Economic Impacts	Cultural Impacts
		negatively impact the villagers since they have high dependency for collection of fodder and firewood.	
Construction Stage	<p>In-migration of construction workers and technical staff will increase burden on existing health care centers, hygiene.</p> <p>Social divide may be created between people who are getting benefitted from the project and people who remain unaffected.</p> <p>Living standards of the habitants may improve due to the overall development of the area because of the upcoming project.</p> <p>A sense of safety and security may decrease among locals as a result of in-migration.</p> <p>Conflict may rise with outsiders and area may see rise in crime and anti-social activities.</p>	<p>Increased employment and business opportunities for the locals and PAFs.</p> <p>Increased disposable income with the locals.</p> <p>Increased economic activities and consumption patterns.</p> <p>Due to in-migration the area would witness increased consumption of goods and services thereby benefitting the local business.</p>	Due to In-migration people will come from other states and bring their own culture, beliefs, religious practices, clothing patterns etc. which may impact existing cultural practices and traditions of the local habitants.
Post-Construction Stage	There may be possibility of degradation of environment due to littering surrounding the track which needs to be checked by way of proper education and infrastructural facilities.	<p>Due to better transportation, new business activities may open which will benefit the local.</p> <p>The project will increase the market linkages which will be defiantly benefit the local . This will also increase their outlook in financial management.</p>	Cultural stability maybe seen during this phase.

*Source: Primary Survey

6.3 Indicative list of impacts areas

The impacts can be positive or negative. In this project it has been found through surveys and discussions that people expect land acquisition will give them better monetary compensation which in turn would help them in improving their well-being. Though the affected families felt that the loss of land and livelihood etc. would be irreparable. The objective of the household survey was to generate an inventory of social impacts on the project affected families, type and ownership of property, type of impact and its magnitude

and details of affected property. The major findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

6.3.1 Impacts on Landowners

The proposed project requires land for, dumping area, Rail line, haul road, etc. Under the current land acquisition 1109 titleholders losing land parcel under acquisition and 238 houses are falling under acquisition out of which 136 families were left as houseless.

There are 238 residential structures coming under acquisition. Ownership and location details of residential and other private structures coming under acquisition and those likely to be impacted have been attached in Annexure.

92% have reported to practice agriculture/horticulture on the land being acquired with varying intensity. The anticipated impacts will be loss of land which will deprive the affected families of their agricultural income and alter the way of life.

40.54 Ha private land is coming under acquisition which is the bare minimum alternative. Out of this 40.54 Ha the total cultivable land is 37.69 Ha (92%) and the remaining 2.85 (8%) Ha is uncultivable

6.3.2 Impacts on livelihoods and income

As most of the land is cultivable and irrigated, the acquisition of these lands will have impact on the livelihood activities of the local people. Although none of the stakeholders are completely dependent on agriculture as their main income source. The study found that most of the stakeholders have a family member working in the service sector which supplement their source of income. However, 328 of the landowners reported that agriculture does play crucial role in maintaining their overall family income. Details of income of PAFs have already been discussed in above chapter.

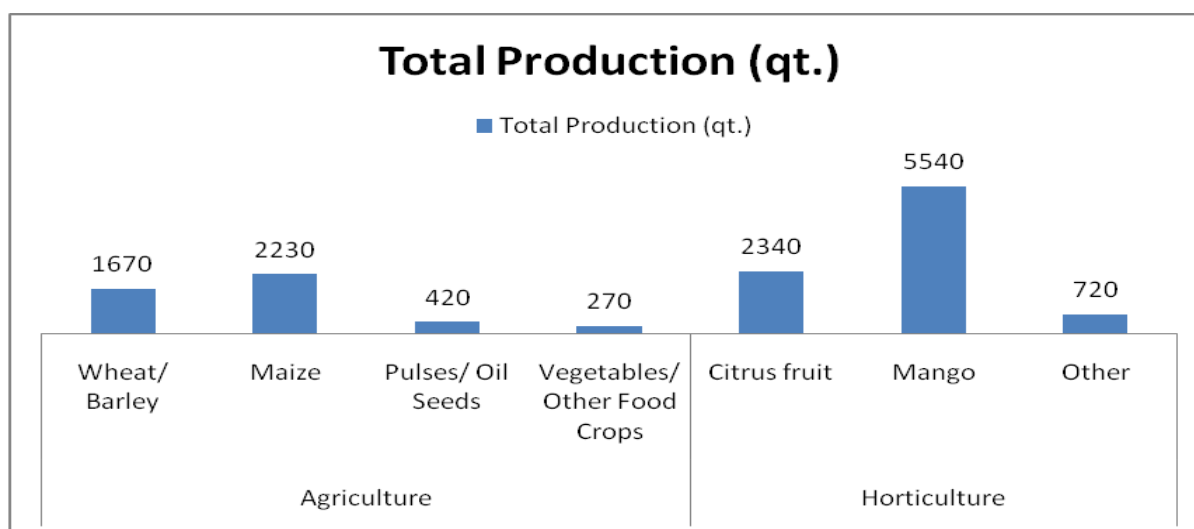
,1 lessee was found during the survey who is engaged in mining activities. The stakeholders reported that since the landholding size is small, all agriculture/horticulture work is carried out by the family itself. Seasonally agriculture labour is also employed for a short duration but this labour is temporary and often migrating.

Given below is a table listing out major agriculture/ horticulture production in the affected area:

Table 6-2: Agriculture/ Horticulture Production in Affected Area

Category	Type of Crop	Total Production (qt.)
Agriculture	Wheat/ Barley	1670
	Maize	2230
	Pulses/ Oil Seeds	420
	Vegetables/ Other Food Crops	270
Horticulture	Citrus fruit	2340
	Mango	5540
	Other	720
Total		13,190/-

*Source: Primary Survey.



6.3.3 Impacts on physical resources

6.3.3.1 Loss of Private Assets

A total of 238 residential structures are getting acquired for the Bhanupali-Bilaspur -Beri BG Railway line. Apart from residential structures 39 independent business structures, 54 cowsheds are also coming under the acquisition as independent structures. Among other assets attached to the land under acquisition, a total of 15,174 fruit bearing trees, 35921 non-fruit bearing trees.

The table below gives the village wise details of the residential structures and assets attached to it being lost due to the proposed acquisition.

It should be noted that the figures of fruit and non-fruit bearing trees is as per respondents. However, the actual number of the trees will be enumerated and the actual value will be assessed by the competent authorities (ownership and location details shared in annexure)

Table 6-3: Loss of structures

Name of Distt.	Name of panchayat	Village Name	Residential Structures	Business structure	Cowshed
Bilaspur	Nog	Nog-Kwalu	5	-	1
	Kudi	Bahli Billa	8	-	2
		Bahli Jhaleda	-	-	-
		Bharathu	1	-	-
	Nichli Bhater	Baghri	11	-	10
	Berri Rajadian	Berri Rajadian	-	-	-
	Barmana	Khater	139	24	29
		Bhater Uperli	49	15	11
		Barmana	25	-	1
	Naoni	Mandi	-	-	-
Total			238	39	54

**Source: Primary Survey*

6.3.4 Impact on Biodiversity and Environment

Biological resources are among the most important resources impacted by such projects. A detailed baseline study of these resources is essential to estimate the magnitude of potential impacts and to avoid or mitigate any loss caused by the proposed project. It is necessary to have separate detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) done to identify the specific impacts on the flora and fauna in the forest areas of the proposed project. Beside EIA, a proper Environment Management Plan to mitigate the impact assessed should be prepared to have minimal impact after the completion of the project.

6.3.5 Impacts on public services and utilities

Loss of access to commonly owned assets (forestlands, water bodies, grazing lands, grounds and so on) is often overlooked and uncompensated, particularly for the asset less as they are considered to be providing indirect benefits to the community which could not be quantified. But absence of the same do affect the quality of life of the community.

The study found that the villagers have dependency on forests for collection of fodder and fuelwood. Moreover, these areas are also used by villagers as grazing grounds.

this, there will be increased movement of people, material, equipment and in-migration during the construction and post phase which will create an extra load on the available infrastructure such as existing health and educational facilities etc. which therefore need to be strengthened beforehand.

6.3.6 Impacts on health, culture and social cohesion

study found that there will beno impact on health of villagers in the project area due to proposed line, however during construction phase there may be stress on existing health facilities.

The respondents were also apprehensive about chances of rise in conflicts among the locals and the in-migrants. They opined that there are chances in rise in crime rates and anti-social activities in the area because of migration. The area may also witness cultural mixing. However, due to in migration the area would also witness increased consumption of goods which would benefit the local economy

6.3.7 Gender based impacts

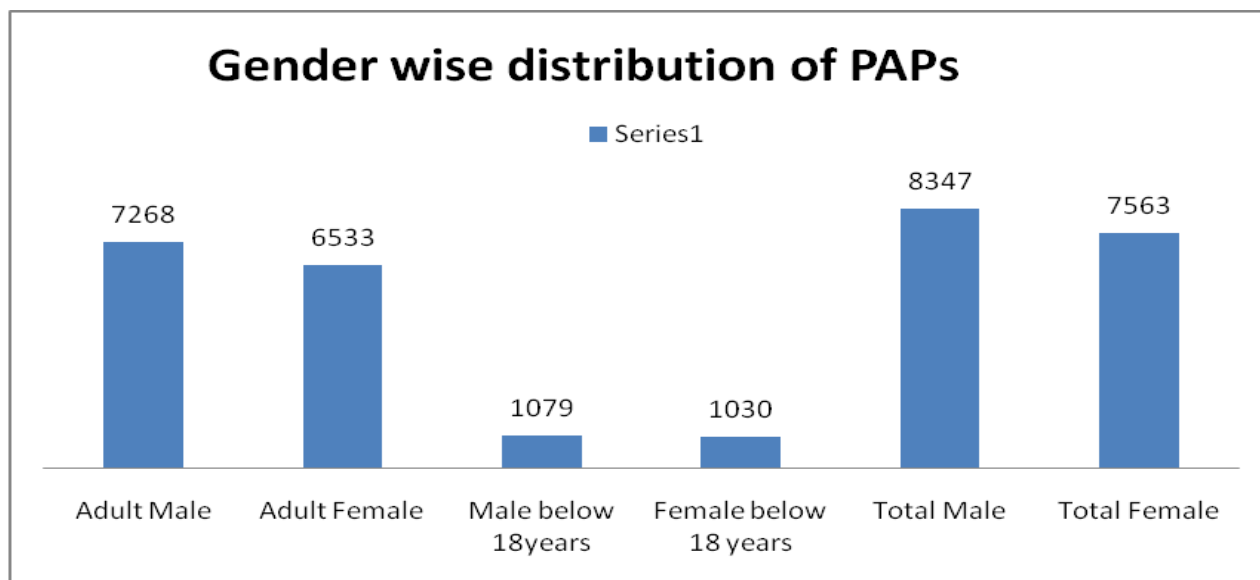
Gender Equality: Since the project area is agri and service sector based, livelihood activities of villagers are dependent on land and private sector job. One of the possible impacts of proposed acquisition of land can be unavailability of work opportunities to the females in project area due to the loss of land. Even if the females are educated, they do not prefer to go out of the village to earn livelihood. Another impact possible is degradation of economic status of females since many of them don't have any legal claim on papers over the land hence they might will not qualify for compensation of land-loss and they fall in the category of indirectly affected PAPs.

During the study it was observed that women of the household too participate in carrying out the agricultural activities in the area along with men. Apart from agriculture, during the day women were found to be more involved in carrying out other activities such as maintenance of cattle and poultry, collection of cattle fodder and firewood for the household etc. Although these activities play a crucial role towards the economic wellbeing of any household, however to quantify the same becomes difficult.

Table 6-4: Gender wise distribution of PAPs in the project area

Adult Male	Adult Female	Male below 18years	Female below 18 years	Total Male	Total Female	Total
7268	6533	1079	1030	8347	7563	15910

**Source: Primary Survey*



6.4 Impacts as Perceived by the PAPs

Consultation with the affected landowners was the starting point to address involuntary issues, concerning resettlement. People affected by this project have apprehensions regarding their loss due to land acquisition.

the Primary Survey, the respondents shared that there would be some positive impacts due to the Bhanupali-Bilaspur -Beri BG Railway line activities. These includes an increase in the employment and income opportunities- within the project and in the ambit of the forward and backward linkages.

The respondents also seemed to be worried about some of the negative impacts. The main among these was the loss of land. This itself carries a huge impact on their livelihoods, way of life and social relationships. Next impacts are related to the influx of in-migrants from different parts of the state or from different states- that may instigate conflict between the locals and the outsiders, an intrusion to their culture and social life, more pressure on the existing natural resources and on the infrastructure.

The house losing families are very sensitive about the impact. Many families told during FGDs that they will not have land to build house so they wish to have piece of land as compensation.

Table 6-5: Impacts Perceived by the PAPs

S. No	Type of Impact	Description	% of Responses
1	Positive Impacts	Growth/ Upliftment of Society as a whole	96%
3		Increase in employment opportunity	70%
4		Betterment of economic Status	94%
5		Overall upliftment of Village and Villagers	63%
6		Availability of Better Services	92%
7		Increase in business opportunity	90%
8		Increase in land price	93%
9		Better reach /access to towns	95%
12		Negative Impacts	Loss of Land
13	Loss of Structure		52%
14	Loss of Livelihood		58%
15	Displacement		40%
16	Risk of Financial Safety		15%

S. No	Type of Impact	Description	% of Responses
17		Loss of assets (both private and public)	75%
18		Increased Pollution	28%
19		Conflict with outsiders coming	69%
20		Degradation of quality of Life	19%
21		Risk of Accidents during/ after execution of project	34%
22		Pressure on existing infrastructure	23%
<i>*Source: Primary Survey</i>			

Apart from the negative impacts, people are also optimistic about the positive impacts the project will bring along with. They are hopeful to get better job opportunities because of the upcoming project, growth/ up-liftment of society as a whole.

6.5 Awareness about the Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway Line (third phase)

During the primary survey, on an average, 87% respondents that they were partially aware about the upcoming railway line Project, its purpose and compensation they are eligible for. 8% said they are completely aware and 5% told that they are not at all aware about the project, its purpose and eligible compensation they are eligible for.

Table 6-6: Awareness about the Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri railway line

Awareness	Awareness about the Hydro Electric Power Project	Awareness about project purpose	Awareness regarding eligible compensation
Completely	8%	8%	5%
Partially	87%	87%	87%
Not at All Aware	5%	5%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%
<i>*Source: Primary Survey</i>			

During the survey 99.5% of respondents expressed their interest in getting to know more about the project, its purpose, benefits to individuals/ families/village on whole, compensation they are eligible for and possible positive/ negative impacts on the individuals/ families/village.

Table 6-7: Major Source of Information About the Project for PAPs

Source of Information	
Radio	0%
Newspaper	8%
Govt Officials	11%
Other Villagers	80%
Other	1%
<i>*Source: Primary Survey</i>	

It was also found during the primary survey that 80% of PAPs got to know about the project through other villagers, 11% got to know about it through some government officials, 8% got the information about the project and proposed acquisition through newspaper each.

6.6 Consent for the Project

During the survey, 87% people said that they have no objection over the upcoming Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line project or proposed acquisition subject to proper compensation given, 12% on the other hand expressed their objection over the proposed acquisition of the land for BHANUPALI-BILASPUR-BERI BG project and remaining 1% were not sure about it.

Table 6-8: Any objection regarding acquisition By PAPs

Yes	12%
No	87%
Can't Say	1%
Total	100%
<i>*Source: Primary Survey</i>	

6.7 Compensation Preferences

During the survey, 97% of land losers responded that they want cash as compensation against the land they are losing and remaining 3% demanded for land against land as compensation. 100% of the asset losers demanded for cash compensation against their loss.

Table 6-9: Compensation Preferences By PAPs

Compensation Preferences	Opted by Land loser	Opted by Structure loser	Opted by Assets loser
Cash	97%	97%	100%
Land	3%	3%	0
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Source: Primary Survey*

All the PAPs unanimously demanded cash compensation in single payment.

6.8 Use of Cash Compensation Received

During the primary survey, almost 90% PAPs said that they will use the cash compensation received to buy a land for agriculture, 3% buying a house, almost 5% said that they will save it in bank for future use, 1 % responded that they would like to invest it in some other business, almost 1% people said that they are not yet sure how they will use the compensation received.

Table 6-10: Use of Compensation Received

Use of Compensation Received	% of Responses
1. By buying a land for agriculture/ shelter	90%
2. By buying a house	3%
3. By saving it for future in bank	5%
4. By investing it in some other business	1%
5. Not decided	1%

**Source: Primary Survey*

7 Analysis of Costs and Benefits and Recommendations on Acquisition

In this chapter final conclusions regarding assessment of public purpose, less displacing alternatives, minimum land requirements, viability and extent of mitigation measures are discussed along with nature and intensity of social impacts. Finally, the chapter aims to capture the tentative overall benefits of the proposed project and the proposed acquisition and compared with the impacts being inflicted on the direct stakeholders of the project area like PAFs, project affected panchayats and adjoining area, thereby giving a final recommendation of whether the acquisition should go through or not.

7.1 Assessment of Public Purpose

The construction of the new Bhanupali – Bilaspur – Berri new broad gauge Railway line will help in creating employment opportunities for the youth in the coming years and will also lead to better infrastructure, tourism growth & rail connectivity. The project will prove fruitful for the PAFs and the surrounding areas in a long term. Also, the project is vital for a strategic infrastructure development in the coming future which signified its importance for national interest as well.

It can further be established that a public purpose will be certainly served by acquiring the private land and thereby, completing the construction of the project. If the project is completed, it will improve connectivity and provide smooth, fast and safe commuting and transportation services to the commuters. If the project is delayed, it will lead to a rise in the overall cost of the project, affecting both the Government of Himachal Pradesh and as well its residents. If the project is stopped, it will lead to not only a loss in funds but also a waste of the entire manpower and resources spent on the project till now. Hence, the social costs and benefits of the proposed land acquisition have been assessed assuming that there will be no change in the location of the project or the quantum of land that will be acquired.

7.2 Less Displacing Alternatives & Minimum Land Requirement

The Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway Line (third phase) is planned in way to reduce the requirement of private land. As per discussion with railway officials, the present proposed line plan is best and have no other options.

The total private land required for the Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line (current phase) is 40.45 hac. Most of the land coming under acquisition is used for either agriculture or horticulture activities and only 238 residential structures are getting impacted from the proposed acquisition. All the efforts have been made to minimize acquisition of private land as well as minimal displacement due to the project activities.

7.3 Nature and Intensity of Social Impacts

An impact, if permanent in nature, will have same intensity during post construction phase as during pre-construction/ construction stage on the other hand temporary impacts will show a continuous decrease in intensity during following stages of project cycle. Any impact lasting even after the construction phase is considered as long-term impact and if it lasts only till the construction phase is going on, it is considered as short-term impact.

The table given below shows the nature and intensity of various identified impacts during different stages of project cycle:

Table 7-1: Nature and Intensity of Impacts

Impact Area	S. No.	Impact Identified	Stage of Project cycle	Nature of Impact	Intensity of Impact
Social	1.	Disputes among stakeholders for receiving compensation	Pre-Construction	Temporary	Short term
	2.	Social divide created between people who are getting benefitted from the project and people who remain unaffected.		Temporary	Short term
	3.	Impact on existing cultural practices and traditions of the local habitants due the in-migration.	Construction Phase	Temporary	Long term
Land/ Structure	4.	Loss of agricultural land	Construction phase	Permanent	Long term
	5.	Landlessness among PAPs		Permanent	Long term
	6.	Loss of shelter for PAPs		Permanent	Short term
	7.	Loss of common property		Temporary	Short term

Livelihood/ Income	8.	Loss of agricultural income	Pre- Constructio n Phase	Permanent	Long term
	9.	Loss of livelihood option for people indirectly dependent on land being acquired. For eg: agricultural labourers, vendors, etc.		Temporary	Short term
	10.	Increased consumption of goods due to in migration benefitting the local economy.	Constructio n Phase	Temporary	Short term
	11.	Job opportunity for local villagers and PAFs in construction work.	Constructio n Phase	Temporary	Short term
	12.	Increase in land prices	Constructio n and Post Constructio n Phase	Permanent	Long term
	13.	Sudden change in financial condition of the PAFs due to the compensation awarded, their purchasing capacity will change and would also increase the risk of fund miss-management.	Pre construction	Temporary	Short term
	14.	Possible disputes among local villagers and migrants.	Constructio n Phase	Temporary	Short term
<i>*Source: Team SIA</i>					

As shown in the table above, most of the impacts are temporary and short term which if properly mitigated can be minimized.

7.4 Viability of the Suggested Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures suggested by the study have been discussed in details under the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). Based on the opinions and demands of the affected families, Panchayats and community as a whole and considering different aspects of the project and the involvement of the State Government, there are both positive as well as negative impacts of the project.

The expected negative impacts on the Landowners include loss of land, increase in pollution levels, etc. However, the suggested infrastructural mitigation measures if followed in a planned manner would almost negate these impacts to a bare minimum.

There is a general optimism about the positive impacts that would come through the implementation of this project such as increase in employment opportunities, land price, and increased scope for small and medium business ventures.

Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement has been minimized due to the selection of best available alternative site and project design among the possible alternatives. The current proposed acquisition will have the least adverse impact on the PAFs and communities in the project area. Where the households (including communities) are losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore to their former economic and social conditions.

Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement support will be provided to the PAFs, i.e. any person or household or business which on account of proposed project implementation would have theirs:

- (a) Standard of living badly affected;
- (b) Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
- (c) Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or,
- (d) Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.

All PAFs residing, working, doing business and / or cultivating land within the proposed project impacted areas including inventory of lost assets, are entitled to compensation proportionately for their lost assets (both land and non-land assets) and restoration of income and businesses; and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

The resettlement plans will be designed in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the HP RTFCTLARR Rules 2015 and the latest R&R policy.

Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available by the project authorities to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period.

Displacement would not occur before making provisions of compensation and of other admissible assistance required for relocation. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAFs, will be completed prior to project construction activities. Livelihood and income restoration measures must also be in place but as these may take time, not necessarily completed prior to construction activities.

Having said that if requiring body and state government take appropriate measures to mitigate the various losses of the PAPs and the community at large and, considering the positive development and interests of the state, the project benefits will largely overshadow the adverse social cost of the project.

7.4.1 Final Recommendation

From the above analysis it is clear that the Bhanupali- Bilaspur- Beri BG Railway line benefits will be extended not only to the people of the affected area but also to the entire district and state. Infact the entire northern region stands to be benefited from this upcoming project. Implementation of the Bhanupali- Bilaspur- Beri BG Railway line project will bear both positive and negative impact on the area. However, If the proposed Mitigation Plan is followed, it will help mitigate the social impacts by minimizing the negative impacts and amplify the positive impacts, thereby overshadowing the adverse social costs.

Therefore, keeping in mind the macro picture of this project which will benefit and contribute towards the development of the State and consequently the country as a whole, the study recommends that the proposed land acquisition for the Bhanupali- Bilaspur- Beri BG Railway line should be carried out, provided that all measures suggested to mitigate the various identified impacts are followed judiciously.

8 Social Impact Management Plan

8.1 Approach to mitigation

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared in accordance to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the HP RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015 with the aim to mitigate negative social impacts and enhance the positive impacts of Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Railway line. It consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures that needs to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels. The SIMP may be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. pre-construction stage, construction stage and operational stage. A description of the various management measures suggested during different stages of the project is provided in following section.

8.2 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and Compensate Impacts

8.2.1 Social measures

1. If there is any dispute between the stakeholders, then this dispute should be resolved first and made sure that the compensation is given to the legal owner.
2. Project affected persons and families have requested for updation and increase of circle rates before calculation of compensation from the market value.
3. Jobs to PAPs and PAFs should be provided as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013

8.2.2 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Measures

1. Appropriate compensation to be provided to PAFs whose houses are being acquired and additional compensation in form of subsistence and transportation allowance for the inconvenience caused due to relocation under relevant sections of the act.

8.2.3 Environmental Measures

Though the project may not have significant soil erosion, however, minor soil erosion due to runoff from the unprotected excavation activities may result in soil erosion especially when soil erodibility of the soil is high. Mitigation measures needs carefull planning, timing of cut and fill operations and re-vegetation.

Problems may arise from dumping of the excavated material, Top soil and subsoil and waste materials which will definitely lead surface and ground water pollution. Therefore it is proposed if a batching plant for a Ready Mix Concrete (RMC) is to be established then it should be located away from the site preferably away from the Human settlements. Check dams may be provided in the drainage networks wherever required so as to check soil erosion as well pollution of the water bodies and to keep the drainage network intact so that no blockage as well flooding takes place.

Hence it is proposed that the top soil wherever possible should not be dumped instead be should either be kept aside and be used in rehabilitation of the dumping sites/mined area (if any) or be provided to the farmers of the surroundings under the CSR.

During the primary survey it was found that fruit bearing and non fruit bearing trees are acquired and likely to be felled for the project implementation. it is proposed that proper area may be selected for compensatory forestation possibly nearest to the sites where tree are felled. So that the local environment impact is minimized or it remains as it was prior to the project.

The solid and liquid waste disposal management should be explicitly developed for this construction project.

Sprinkling of Water should be carried out regularly on haul/kacha roads at site to reduce the air pollution during the construction phase as well the trucks entering from the project site to the main road with construction/muck etc. should be properly covered so that they does not cause the pollution during their movement. Awareness generation/ Strict instructions to be issued to the drivers to minimize the use of horns. Complete ban on pressure horns on transport vehicles.

8.2.4 Other measures:

1. **Revision of Circle rates** Many of the PAPs and PAFs feel that the existing circle rates of their land is very low. They have therefore requested to revise and increase the circle rates. This is a major concern with the villages falling under acquisition. The concerned authorities may look into this issue and revise the circle rates of the Panchayats appropriately in accordance to the relevant laws
2. A Public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site to address the concerns of the affected population (if any) during the construction stage of the project.
3. The proponent should establish an extension wing that would design, plan and implement innovative programs for the overall development of the villages in the nearby areas. This would be instrumental in integrating the project with the people outside.

4. The landowners shall be suitably compensated
5. Construction materials & waste should be properly covered during transportation to avoid spillage & dispersion.
6. **Awareness & Financial Literacy Camps**—Various awareness programs related to health, hygiene, nutrition, social rights and financial management etc. may be organized frequently in the area. This will help the affected villagers to cope with the social changes brought in by the huge influx of population and anticipated changes in the pattern of health issues.

It has been observed that in many land acquisition projects whenever bulk money has been disbursed to families, that money is not utilized judiciously by the family members and is generally spent on luxuries items that changes the spending pattern and lifestyle of the individual/families. Sometimes, this also causes loss of traditional and cultural practices prevalent in the society. Many families are not aware of the financial management as a whole, hence concern here is compensation money will not last for long and ultimately adversely affect the families as well as society in the long run.

Moreover, there are many cases of frauds and cheats with the uneducated villagers and vulnerable groups once they have received the compensation. Therefore, the project authority may organize Financial Literacy Camps in Affected Project area with the help of specialized external agency.

8.3 Measures included in R&R and compensation as per Act 2013

This SIA report will be beneficial for the requiring body to undertake land process and also to prepare a Plan of Action according to the aspiration conveyed by the project affected families and other stakeholders during public consultations and surveys. In the light of the findings of the study, the following steps may be taken for mitigation of expected social impacts.

Table 8-1: Impacts identified and corresponding mitigation measures

S. No	Assessed Impacts	Suggested mitigation Measures
1	Loss of Private Land (40.54 Ha)	Appropriate Compensation to title holders and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
2	Loss of Private Assets due to Acquisition such as Residential and commercial Structures, boundary walls, Crops, Fruit Bearing and non-fruit bearing trees. List of private assets being	Appropriate Compensation to Owners and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013

	acquired is mentioned in Table 6-3 and 6-4	
	Revision of Circle Rates	As per the decision of District Collector and requiring body
3	Inconvenience caused due to acquisition for displaced Families and individuals	Appropriate Compensation to Owners and stakeholders as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 for relocating to new location and construction of new houses
4	Loss of employment/income/livelihood dependent on land.	<p>Appropriate Compensation to Individuals as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>2) the Requiring body may ensure employment of these individuals in the project during its construction and post construction phase depending on their skill set, qualification, age and existing income.</p> <p>3) the requiring body may also run skill development programs for upgradation of skills of these individuals for them to be able to receive better employment opportunity in the project.</p> <p>4) During the operational and other stages of this project the preference should be given to award petty contracts in construction, supply and transportation to PAPs and PAFs and also to Locals of the Affected Gram Panchayats.</p>
5	<p>Loss of Common properties such as Water Resources including Drinking water resources such as springs/& bavdis.</p> <p>Loss of pastures/grazing lands, forests for collection of firewood.</p>	All common properties being impacted should be provided with an equivalent/upgraded alternate with prior consent of the concerned community before starting of construction.
6	Impacts on vulnerable groups: the survey reveals there are 236 Women (widow) headed HH, 33 physically challenged PAPs and 72 BPL among PAF.	<p>1) Provide Appropriate Compensation to Individuals as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>2) In addition, they may be provided with special assistance like providing additional support in terms of skill development and</p>

		<p>income restoration to at least one member from each vulnerable family.</p> <p>3) the authorities may make sure that the relevant share of compensation is transferred directly to the vulnerable individuals in order avoid chances of frauds and cheat.</p>
8	Noise pollution and vehicular traffic	<p>1) Development and implementation of a management plan to mitigate the increased levels of noise, traffic, dust within the permissible limit may be taken up in consultation with local people,</p> <p>3) noise pollution and traffic may be minimized by:</p> <p>a) defining specific hours of the day for entry of heavy transport vehicles.</p> <p>b) regulating the number of heavy vehicles that can enter/leave the project site in one day.</p> <p>c) Strict instructions to the drivers to minimize the use of horns.</p> <p>d) complete ban on pressure horns on transport vehicles.</p> <p>e) staggering the timings of transport vehicles evenly throughout the day in order to avoid unnecessary overload on the roads and traffic situations.</p> <p>f) strict instructions to drivers of heavy vehicles to give regular overtake passes on priority to small vehicles and adhering to speed limits.</p>

**Source: Team SIA*

8.3.1 Outlay for SIMP Implementation

The entitlement framework and the process of rehabilitation and resettlement have been furnished below in the backdrops of the legal provisions applicable for the project affected families.

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with Laws, Rules and Policies framed by the Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The

entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements.

Table 8-2:Entitlement Matrix

S. No	Impact Category	Unit of entitlement	Details of entitlement	Remarks
Loss of Assets- titleholders				
1	Private Land	Land Owner(s)/titleholders	<p>(a) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013</p> <p>b) Amount equivalent to current stamp duty on compensation amount for replacement of lost assets. Training Assistance</p> <p>c) Loss of perennial and non-perennial crops and trees will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Horticulture and Agriculture Department as applicable.</p> <p>(d) A Grant of Rs 25,000 for replacement of cattle shed or petty shops.</p>	
2	Loss of structure (Residential or Commercial or Res-cum-Commercial)	Land Owner/Titleholder	<p>a) Cash compensation determined on the basis of current rates as per admissible norms</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 50000 as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for the displaced families</p> <p>(c) Provision of free house as</p>	

			<p>per RFCTLARR Act 2013, for completely displaced residential/commercial or Equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house</p> <p>(d) Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p> <p>(e) Resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013)</p>	
3	Tenants and Leaseholders	Tenants and lease holders	Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.	
Loss of Residential and Commercial Structures - Non-Titleholders				
4	Encroachers	Affected Person (Individual/ Family)	<p>(a) Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 2 months in which to remove assets/crops.</p> <p>(b) Right to salvage materials from affected structure</p>	
Loss of livelihood – Title and Non-Titleholders				

5	Loss of livelihood – Title holders, Agriculture labour and commercial squatters	(Individual/ Family)	One-time grant of Rs 25,000 (value prescribed under RFCTLARR Act 2013)	For commercial squatters, the eligibility will become from the date of Census Survey
6	Foreseeable and unforeseen impacts likely during the construction stage	Owner, affected person	Payment of damages if any to Structures Temporary access would be provided, wherever necessary	Such as temporary impacts on structures, temporary disruption to access or passage
7	Temporary loss of income of mobile kiosks, if any	Kiosk owner	Two months advance notice to vacate the area	
8	SC, ST		Assistance to include in government welfare schemes if not included, if eligible as per Government criteria; and Additional benefits to SC and ST as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013 Second Schedule	
9	Unforeseen impacts		Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Act.	

*Source: Team SIA

Details of Cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation has to be provided by requiring body and after the finalization of the rates of the compensation to be paid.

8.4 Measures stated by Requiring Body

No Measures have been shared by the Requiring Body. However, it was stated that separate R&R plan for this project shall be prepared in consultation with the Government in accordance to relevant laws and policies.

8.5 Institutional Arrangement for implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan

As per the act 2013, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than 100 acres, the government shall constitute a “Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee” under the chairmanship of the Collector. This committee would aim to review the progress of implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes or plan and to carry out the post-implementation Social Audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha.

The members to be involved in the process of implementation and social audit thereafter, may be as follows:

1. A representative of women residing in the affected area.
2. A Representative of SC population residing in the affected area.
3. A Representative of a voluntary organization (NGO) working in the area.
4. The Land Acquisition Officer of the Project.
5. The Chairperson of the Panchayat/s of the affected area or their nominee/s.
6. Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative assembly of the concerned area or their nominee. (GP Pradhan)
7. A Representative of Requiring Body.
8. Administrator for R&R as the Convener.

8.5.1 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

Efficient grievance redressal mechanism shall be developed to assist the PAFs to resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of PAFs shall be first brought into the attention of field level functionaries of the project. Grievances not redressed by then will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC may be the same as R&R Committee. This Committee may meet on the monthly basis or the case may be defined by the state Government.

The main responsibilities of the GRC may be:

- i. Provide support to PAFs on problems arising from land / property acquisition;
- ii. Record PAFs grievances, categorize and prioritize grievances and resolve them; and
- iii. Report to PAFs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. When any grievance is brought to the field level functionaries, it should be resolved within 15 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which, the grievance will be referred to appropriate Court of Law for redress. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complaint, date of the complaint, nature of grievance, corrective actions taken and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

8.5.2 Stages of Grievance Redressal

8.5.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of the SIMP implementation is necessary as activities are to be executed by many agencies in a time bound manner. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per the schedule whereas Evaluation is to assess the performance of the SIMP. For this purpose, a Monitoring and Evaluation plan needs to be developed to provide feedback to the project authorities. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to reflect on the success of the R&R objectives, strategies and approaches and to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation of R&R activities, their impact and sustainability. Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable families and groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the physically or mentally challenged persons. An independent evaluation through third party is also necessary for mid and end term evaluation of SIMP implementation.

8.5.2.1.1 Internal monitoring

The internal monitoring for SIMP implementation will be carried out by the project authorities where main objectives will be to report progress against the SIMP

schedule; check that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected families and people; identify any problems, issues or hardship resulting from the SIMP implementation and to take corrective actions; monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system and measure the satisfaction of PAFs. Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the SIMP. Activities to be undertaken by the project authorities will include liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction agencies and project affected communities to review and report progress; verification of land acquisition compensation delivery against entitlements in accordance with the SIMP; verification of implementation of agreed measures to restore income and living standards of PAFs; identification of any problems, issues, or hardship resulting from resettlement process; assess project affected families and peoples' satisfaction with resettlement outcomes; and redress grievances of PAFs to follow up that appropriate corrective actions. Field level officers of RVNL, in charge of SIMP implementation will track the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested are as given in table 8.7.

Table 8-3: Indicators for monitoring of SIMP progress

Physical	Extent of land acquired, number of structures dismantled, number of families affected, number of families purchasing land and extent of land purchased, number of PAFs receiving assistance/compensation, number of PAFs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance, extent of government land identified for house sites, number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation.
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for land/structure, cash grant for shifting, amount paid for training and capacity building of PAFs.
Social	PAFs knowledge about their entitlements, communal harmony, morbidity and mortality rate, taking care of vulnerable population etc.
Economic	Number of Jobs provided to the entitled families, number of business reestablished, utilization of compensation, house sites/business sites purchased successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes implemented
Grievance	Number of community level meeting, number of grievance redressal meeting shield, number of cases disposed by Project authorities to the satisfaction of PAFs, number of grievances referred and addressed by the concerned Authorities

*Source: Team SIA

8.5.2.1.2 Independent Evaluation

An Independent Evaluation Agency may be hired by the Project for mid and end term evaluation to achieve the following: (a) verify results of internal monitoring; (b) assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, specifically, whether livelihoods

and living standards have been restored; (c) assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability; (d) ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives and (e) this comparison of living standards will be in relation to the baseline information available. The following table 8.8 should be considered as the basis for indicators in external evaluation of the SIMP.

Table 8-4: Indicators for Project Outcome Evaluation

S.No.	Objectives	Risks	Outcomes
1	The negative impact on the persons affected by the project will be minimized	Resettlement Plan implementation may take longer time than anticipated	Satisfaction of the landowners with the compensation and assistance paid. Type of use of compensation and assistance by the land owners Satisfaction of structure owners with compensation and assistance Type of use of compensation and assistance by the structure owners
2	Persons and families losing assets to the project shall be compensated as per the Act and Rules	Institutional arrangement may not function as efficiently as expected	Percentage of PAFs adopted the skills acquired through training as only economic activity Percentage of PAFs adopted the skills acquired through training as secondary economic activity
3	Affected persons and families will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living	Authorities implementing SIMP may not perform the task as efficiently as expected	Percentage of PAFs reported increase in income due to training Percentage of PAFs got trained in the skill of their choice Role of project authorities in helping PAFs in selecting trade for skill improvement Use of productive assets provided to PAFs under one-time economic rehabilitation grant
4	Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living	Unexpected number of grievances may arise PAFs falling below their existing standard of living	Type of use of additional assistance money by vulnerable group Types of grievances received Number of grievances forwarded to Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) and the time taken to solve them Percentage of PAFs aware about the GRC mechanism Percentage of PAFs aware about the entitlement framework Opinions of PAFs about the approach and accessibility of the project authorities

*Source: Team SIA

The present SIA study was conducted with a holistic perspective and highlighted the positive as well as the negative impact of the proposed BG railway link. It has revealed some concerns and issues raised by the stakeholders as given in Chapter 13. These have been elaborately discussed in the previous Chapters and need to be taken into account by the concerned authorities while executing the present project and its mitigation plan. The SIA team having collated the data gathered from the field through interaction with the PAFs as well through observation and other technical methods proposes a few recommendations in the light of these concerns.

1. The compensation award for the loss of land should be in accordance with the prevailing market rates as well as per demands made by the PAFs so that no disputes occurs and the work is finished in a time bound manner.
2. Due diligence and legitimate valuation of all other assets such as built structures, trees, horticultural products, crops, water resources etc. should be done to meet the demands of the PAFs
3. Common Property Resource (CPR) shall be developed in consultation with Gram Panchayats and public representatives.
4. The retaining walls/mechanisms should be put in place on priority basis to avoid the risk of landslides as well as soil erosion in the affected areas. It is suggested that the drainage network should not be blocked by way of dumping of any material.
5. The project is definitely a vision towards serving future national strategic and defence needs and will serve the public purpose whereas it is also important that the people being effected due to upcoming this project will be well compensated and rehabilitated. Therefore, the land acquiring authority can go ahead with the land acquisition.
6. If possible, the complete land should be acquired, in case the piece of land to be acquired falls on the railway track or the respondent is left with only a small portion of it after acquisition.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In accordance with Section 48 under RFCTLARRA, 2013, it is recommended that a National Monitoring committee comprising of representation of the local people, officials from the concerned departments/ministries as well as non-official eminent experts from relevant fields, shall be deputed, for the monitoring of the execution of mitigation action plan (in this case compensation) so as to prevent any anomalies in this project.

Conclusions

This Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri BG Rail project would link the region with the National railway network. This project is surely a step towards improvement in facilities in the region and would contribute towards the overall development of the area, state, and the country at large in the long run. However, the challenges and problems owing to

disturbance that the PAFs' would face cannot be ignored and needs proper mitigation (in this case compensation as per the RFCTLARR Act). The project is of national importance and most of the PAFs support construction of Railway line provided their demands of rehabilitation and resettlement, fair compensations and issues and concerned raised by them are resolved timely and legitimately.

9 References

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10 Annexures