

# Resettlement Planning Document

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Updated Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Sikar Waste Water Subproject  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
April 2009

## India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Persons
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPR	Common Property Resources
DOI	Department of Irrigation
DPEP	District Primary Education Program
DPIP	District Rural Development Agency
EH	Entitle Household
EMAP	Environmental Management Action Plan
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
Gol	Government of India
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Income Restoration
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Program
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperating
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LIG	Lower Income Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
MLD	Million Liters per Day
MS	Mild Steel
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAG	Project Affected Group
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDP	Project Displaced Person
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
ROR	Record of Rights
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RUIDP	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
SC	Scheduled Caste
SC	Supervision Consultant
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHG	Self Help Group
SJSRY	Swarn Jayanti Gramin Rojgar Yojana
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UDD	Urban Development Department
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

## DRAFT SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. The Investment Program will optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns<sup>1</sup> in Rajasthan through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply, wastewater management, solid waste management, urban drainage, and urban transport and roads), social infrastructure, and infrastructure support to cultural heritage. The Program will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services.<sup>2</sup> This short resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for the sewerage and sanitation subproject in Sikar.

2. The proposed subproject will comprise the following: (i) collection network including trunk main diameter varying from 200 mm dia to 600mm dia 76.83 km; (ii) providing 14,620 numbers of house service connection; (iii) laying of trunk sewer 700 mm to 900 mm dia 2.17 Km; and (iv) construction of 10 MLD capacity of sewage treatment plant (STP) with UASB process and other ancillary facilities. Expected subproject outcomes are: (i) general improvement in the existing environmental condition; (ii) collecting the sewage from houses through respective house connections; (iii) collecting and conveying the sewage through laterals, sub mains and mains and (iv) transportation of sewage through trunk mains. The proposed network of waste water is shown in **Map 1**.

3. The subproject has been designed keeping in view to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts as far as possible. As a result government land has been identified for the construction of STP. The STP will be constructed in 12 hectare government land approximately 6 km north-west of Sikar. Laying of sewer lines in town however, would cause temporary disruption to petty businessmen such as vendors, hawkers and kiosks. Appendix 1 shows each subproject component and expected resettlement impacts. While the construction of secondary and lateral sewers will not require permanent land acquisition as it will be undertaken within RoWs, due to limited RoWs, it can cause temporary disruptions.

### B. Socio-Economic Background

4. To estimate the temporary impacts initially a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100% census and a socio-economic survey conducted in the areas, where the works are to be done. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool (Appendix 2). The Census was conducted using a two page questionnaire with a battery of questions to address:

- Name of respondent
- Daily Income from the affected structure
- Whether or not belongs to the under privileged / marginal class
- Details of the Construction Package with Address and Chainage
- Whether location is in urban, peri-urban or rural area
- Type of loss : viz. Residential, Commercial, Kiosks etc
- Whether the occupant of the structure is a squatter
- Address of the structure
- Whether the affected occupant holds a legal paper for occupancy
- Whether the occupant has Ration Card & enlisted in Voter's list
- Description of the affected structure and its present use

<sup>1</sup> Particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential.

<sup>2</sup> The assistance will be based on the State-level framework for urban reforms, and institutional and governance reforms recommended by the Government of India through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.

- Description of the affected structure within the RoW
- Parallel Distance of the affected structure along the RoW
- Perpendicular Distance of the affected structure from the Centre line and
- Type of construction of the structure for Roof, Walls, Floor & boundary

5. A Socio-economic Survey on 20% of the occupants of the affected structures was conducted as per the requirements after the completion of Census survey in the stretches of impact of the proposed construction package. This was done with the aid of a structured close ended (for ease of information processing) battery of questions targeted to elicit responses on cardinal socio-economic enquiries :

- Name of the Head of the Household (HH)
- Name of Respondent
- Relationship of the respondent with the HH
- Details of the family type eg. Nuclear, Joint or Extended
- Social class & caste of the family eg. ST, SC, OBC or higher caste
- Details of the family members with corresponding details :
  - Name of each of the family members
  - Age of each of the family members
  - Relationship with the HH
  - Sex of each of the family members
  - Marital status of each of the family members
  - Attained Educational levels of each of the family members
  - Any particular skill of each of the family members
  - Main or marginal nature of work & general work of family members
- Nature of business of Name) of each of the family members
- Source of Annual Income of the Household
- Type of Use of affected structure
- Details of nature of business carried out from the affected structure
- Assets of the Household in terms of movable & immovable property
- Standard of living in terms of expenses on essentials and
- Indebtedness of the Family

6. Affected households will be assisted in adjusting his/her shop in the vicinity of their original place. As confirmed during the census and socio-economic survey these temporary shops will not have to move to other place, hence there would be no displacement. The affected households would be able to re-establish their shops at the original place once the construction work is completed. During construction work access would be ensured by the executing agency. It has been confirmed that two weeks would be required for laying of pipelines per section of work. Vulnerable affected households would be eligible for additional assistance. The rehabilitation assistance estimated for potential affected persons has been included in the resettlement budget.

7. Based on these it has been confirmed that there would be no impacts on, built up properties like housing, shops, commercial buildings, religious and public infrastructure. The project will not acquire any private land as the Sikar Municipality owns the required land for the project. Social Impacts are confined to movable properties placed on government land (RoW). total of 90 households would be temporary affected. The average household size of affected households is 6.4. Majority of temporary impacts will be on vendors dealing in fruits followed by vendors selling vegetables, ice-creams etc. These people earn their livelihood by selling low cost items to local people. The average earning of these people is approximately Rs.105/- per day and the average household income works out to be Rs.3150/- per month. List of households whose livelihood would be disrupted during construction is given in Appendix 3.

**Table 1 Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

<b>Magnitude of Resettlement Impact</b>	<b>Number</b>
Permanent Government Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Permanent Private Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporarily Affected Households	90
Titleholder Affected Households (Temporarily Affected)	0
Titleholder Affected Persons (Temporarily Affected)	0
Non-titleholder Affected Households (Temporarily Affected)	90
Female Headed Households (Temporarily Affected)	0
IP/ST APs	0
BPL Households (Temporarily Affected)	2
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Temporarily Affected Common Structures	0
Average Family Size	6.4
Average Household Income (per month)	Rs.3150/-
Income Sources (Temporarily Affected)	Vending vegetable/fruit, ice-cream hawkers, chaat vendors, barber, auto mechanic, crockery, fast food and readymade cloth vendors and general item

Source: Census and socio-economic survey 2008

### **C. Policy Framework and Entitlements**

8. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: *The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984)*, and the *National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007*; *ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995*; and the *agreed Resettlement Framework (RF)*. Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are:

- (i) Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs;
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and affected persons (APs) will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;
- (iii) Consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured. Vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance (e.g. SC, ST, BPL, WHH, disabled, orphans, destitute and indigenous people);
- (iv) Payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- (v) Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- (vi) Provision of rehabilitation assistance for loss of income;
- (vii) Establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanism.

9.. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in Appendix 4. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is presented in **Table 2**.

**Table 2 Entitlement Matrix**

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.</li> <li>• Contractor<sup>3</sup>'s actions to ensure there is no income<sup>4</sup>/access loss consistent with the IEE.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.</li> </ul>	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</li> </ul>	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework (RF).</li> </ul>	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF.

<sup>3</sup> As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document

<sup>4</sup> Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.73 per day

<sup>5</sup> This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

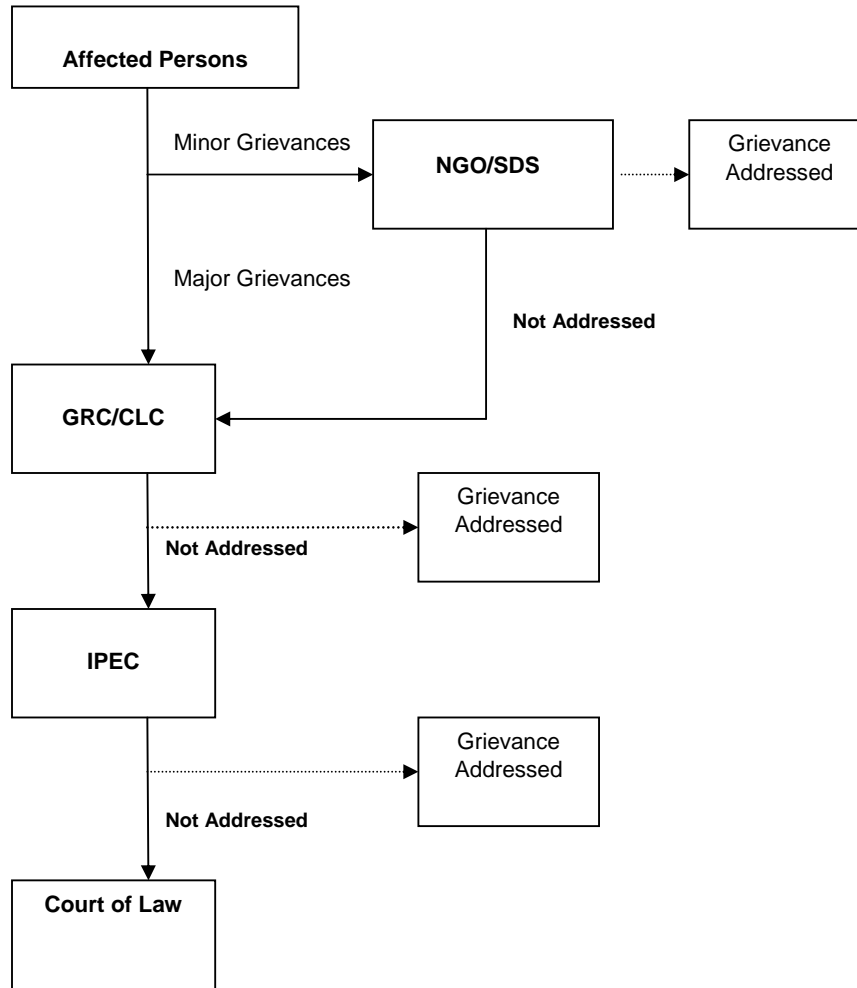
<sup>6</sup> For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

#### **D. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

10. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks, census, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of subproject construction to prepare the sample subproject RP. Following the model developed for the MFF, a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and subprojects to be undertaken in Sikar; and discussed the Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in Sikar. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the RF was provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any AP. During consultations, key issues raised were: (i) participants expressed satisfaction that this subproject will take care of their needs which they have waited for 25-30 years; (ii) they are not hesitant to move or shift if necessary to accommodate the work; (iii) they are willing to provide labor for the subproject; and (iv) they raised that it is important to repair the roads after subproject construction. Consultation records are in Appendix 5.

11. Information continues to be disseminated to APs and beneficiaries through various media. English and Hindi versions of the RF and RP are placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office and APs have accesses to RPs. The NGO engaged to implement the RP will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultations and participation is in the RF. The RP is available in the ULB office, Investment Program Project Management Unit and Implementation Unit (IPMU and IPIU) offices, and the town library. The finalized RP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, the State Government website, the local government website, and the IPMU and IPIU websites. ADB review and approval of the RP is required prior to award of civil works contracts; and compensation/assistance of APs is required prior to commencement of civil works. Consultation and disclosure activities to be followed are in Appendix 6.

12. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO or Social Development Specialist (SDS). Grievances not redressed by the NGO or SDS will be brought to the City Level Committees (CLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town. The CLC, acting as a grievance redress committee (GRC) is chaired by the District Collector with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, IPIU, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs. As GRC, the CLC will meet every month. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee (EC). The Committee will be chaired by the Minister of Urban Development and Local Self Government Department (LSGD), and members will include Ministers, Directors and/or representatives of other relevant Government Ministries and Departments. Further grievances will be referred by APs to the appropriate courts of law. The IPIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process**

All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

#### **E. Compensation and Income Restoration**

13. APs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

14. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Vulnerable APs will be given priority in project

construction employment. Compensation and assistance to APs must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

#### **F. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule**

15. The LSGD is the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for overall technical supervision and execution of all subprojects funded under the Program. The Implementing Agency (IA) is the Project Management Unit of the ongoing RUIDP, which has been expanded and assigned as the IPMU, to coordinate construction of subprojects and ensure consistency across the towns. The EC provides LSGD with central policy guidance and coordination. The IPMU is assisted by: Investment Program Management Consultants (IPMC) who manages the Program and assure technical quality of the design and construction; and Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC), who are designing the infrastructure, managing the tendering of Contractors, and supervising construction.

16. IPIUs have already been established in the project towns to manage implementation of subprojects in their area. CLCs will monitor subproject implementation in each town. They will appoint Construction Contractors (CC) to build elements of the infrastructure in a particular town (supervised by DSC). Once the infrastructure begins to operate, responsibility will be transferred to the appropriate state or local Government Agency (GA), who will be given training, support and financial assistance through the Program where necessary to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities. They will employ local Operations and Maintenance Contractors (OMC) to maintain and repair the infrastructure as required.

17. Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (IPMU SDS) within the IPMU, who ensures that all subprojects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement Specialist (RS) who is part of the IPMC team assists the SDS. SDS, as part of the DSC, have been appointed to work with each IPIU to update the RP in the detailed design stage, and to prepare RPs for new subprojects, where required to comply with Government and ADB policies. NGOs will be appointed to implement RPs. The responsible agencies, resettlement costs, and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Subproject Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	IPMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and subproject details by issuing Public Notice	IPMU
Meetings at community/household level with APs of land/property	NGO
Formation of Valuation Committees	IPMU
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all APs	IPMU/IPIU/NGO
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	IPIU/NGO
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	VC/IPIU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	IPIU/NGO
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	VC/IPMU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of RP	IPMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC
Internal monitoring	IPIU
External monitoring	External Agency

AP=affected person, VC=Valuation Committee, FGD=focus group discussions, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, NGO = nongovernmental organization, IPMU = investment program management unit, IPIU = investment program implementation unit, SDS = Social Development Specialist, RP=resettlement plan, SIA=social impact assessment.

**Table 4: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs**

SN	Item	Unit	APs	Rate Rs.	Cost.
1.	<b>Relocation &amp; Transfer</b>				
	Shifting assistance	No.	90	200	18,000.
	Loss of Income Livelihood	14Days	90	105	132,300.
	Additional assistance to Vulnerable groups	14Days	2	350	9,800.
	<b>Sub Total Item 1</b>				<b>160100</b>
2	<b>Administrative &amp; Implementation costs</b>				
	Implementing NGO covering NGO engagement, cost of census and survey of APs and inventory of assets, cost of information and consultations, training and monitoring (including evaluation by independent agency), and rental of office space and required physical facilities and materials.	Lump Sum			100,000
3	<b>Contingencies</b>				
	Price (5%) of Project Cost				13005
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				52020
	<b>Total</b>				<b>325125</b>

Note- Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Vendors/Shop Owners for loss of Livelihood.

Less than 3 days impact- @ Rs 500/-per day, Between 4 to 7 days impact-@ Rs 400/-per day, Between 8 to 15 days impact-@ Rs 350/-per day, Between 16 to 31 days impact-@ Rs 300/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/- .Based on assessment made during the socio-economic survey.

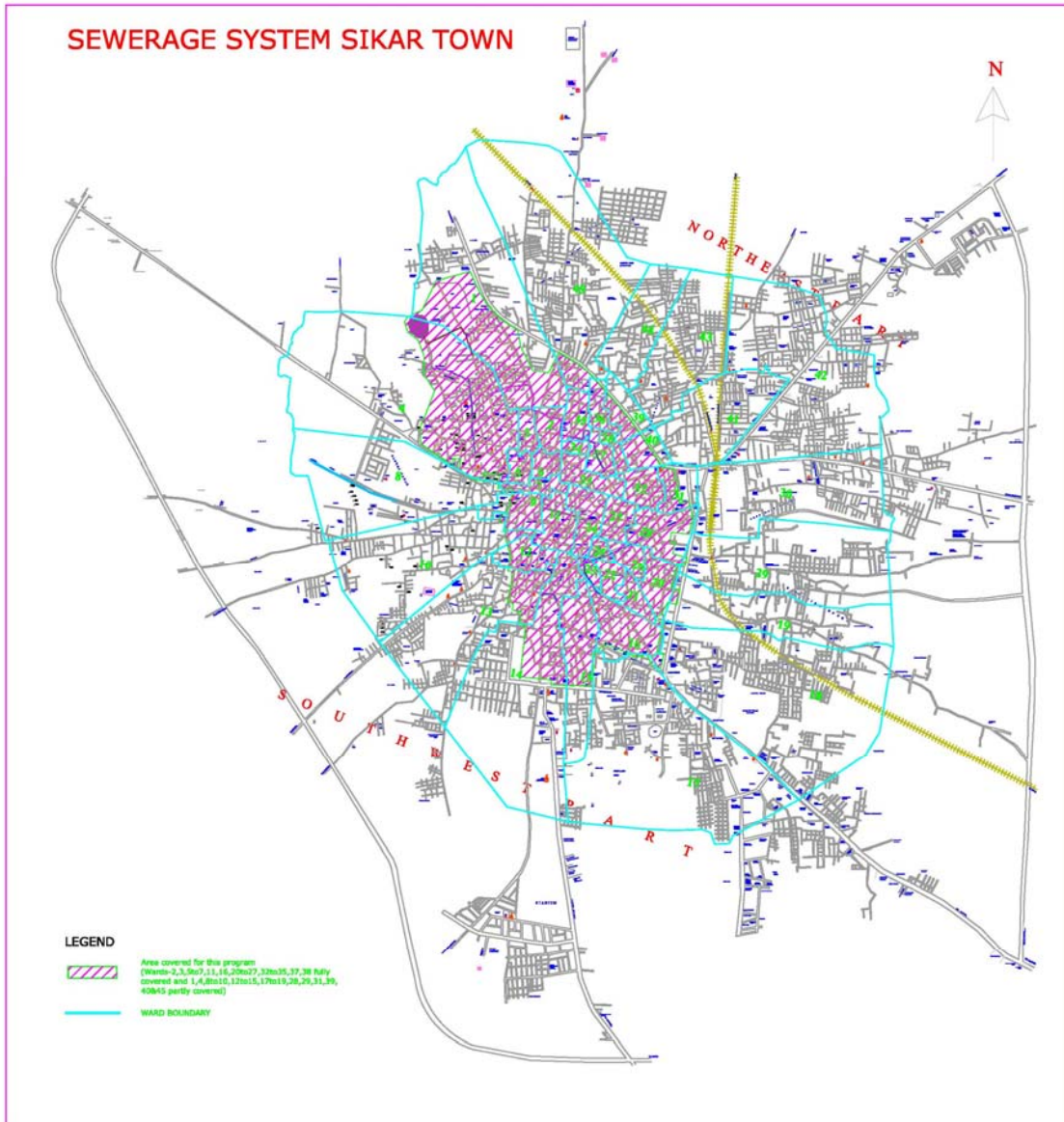
**Table 5: Schedule of Resettlement Implementation**

Sl. No.	Activity	Month											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Establishment IPIU	◆											
2	Appointment of SDS (IPIU)	◆											
3	Appointment of NGOs	◆											
4	Briefing of the CLC on GRC functions	◆											
5	Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of ID cards)	◆	◆										
6	Consultations and disclosure		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
7	Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	◆	◆										
8	RP review and approval (IPMU and ADB)			◆									
9	Issue notice to APs				◆								
10	Compensation and resettlement assistance					◆	◆	◆					
11	Relocation as required					◆	◆	◆					
12	Skills training as required					◆	◆	◆					
13	Takeover possession of acquired property								◆	◆	◆		
14	Internal monitoring				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
15	Handover land to contractors											◆	
16	Start of civil works												◆
17	External monitoring						◆						◆
18	Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands	Immediately after construction											

## G. Monitoring and Evaluation

18. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AP status. Job charts will be given to the SDS. The job charts will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared and submitted to the IPMU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed in their respective job charts and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The IPIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP databases, documenting results of AP census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing RP implementation impacts. The EA will appoint an independent agency to undertake external monitoring to document: (i) restoration of income levels; (ii) changes and shifts in occupation pattern; (iii) changes in AP type of housing; (iv) assessment of APs access to amenities, such as water, electricity, and transportation; and (v) performance of NGO, IPIU, and IPMU in resettlement implementation. The independent agency will monitor subprojects twice a year and submit reports directly to the EA (IPMU). The EA will submit all external monitoring reports to ADB for review. Further details are in the RF.

Map 1: Proposed Network of Sikar Waste Water



## Appendix 1

### Components and Resettlement Impacts

SN	Components	IR Impact
i	Construction of STP	Shall be constructed in 50 hectares of government land
ii	Laying of trunk sewers for a length of 5.17 km and secondary and lateral sewers of 20 km	Temporary disruption to petty businessmen such as vendors, hawkers and kiosks.
iii	Construction of intermediate sewage pumping station	No impact as on the vacant RoW of government land
iv	Facilitating 3300 numbers of house service connections	No impact as through vacant RoW of government land

## Appendix 2

### Census of Affected Persons and Socio-Economic Survey

Name of the Field Supervisor	Date:                    /                    /2004
Name of the Investigator	Time: Fr                    To
Schedule No.	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

**1.0 सामान्य जानकारी**

- 1.1 पैकेज (नाम) :-----
- 1.2 चैनेज (कि.मी.) :Start     End
- 1.3 (1) जिला :-----
- (2) ब्लॉक/खण्ड/पञ्चायत समिति :-----
- (3) गाँव :-----
- (4) कस्बा/शहर :-----

**1.4 स्थिति (लोकेशन)**

1	ग्रामीण	2	अर्द्ध शहरी	3	शहरी
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**1.5 हानि का प्रकार:**

1	आवासीय
2	व्यावसायिक
3	आवासीय व व्यावसायिक
4	कियोस्क/खोखा लकड़ी आदि का
5	कृषि / खेतीहर भूमि
6	अन्य (कृपया लिखें)

- 1.6 प्रभावित ढाँचा क्या उपवेशी (स्कैवेटर) हैं ? (1) हां (2) नहीं

**2.0 ढाँचे का विवरण**

- 2.1 ढाँचे का क्रमांक :
- 2.2 ढाँचे का पता :-----
- 

- 2.3 ढाँचे के परिवारों का विवरण:

- 2.4 क्या आपके पास ढाँचे / कृषि भूमि के कानूनी कागजात (जमाबंदी की नकल/किसान पास बुक) हैं।
- (1) हाँ (2) नहीं

**3.0 नामांकन**

- 3.1 क्या आपके पास राशन कार्ड है ?
1. हां 2. नहीं
- 3.2 यदि हां, प्रश्न 3.1 में है तो कितने वर्ष से (केवल वर्षों में लिखें)
- 3.3 क्या आपका नाम वोटर लिस्ट में है ?

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

4.0 आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू. में ढाँचे का विवरण

क्र.सं.	ढाँचे का प्रकार	आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू में ढाँचे का प्रकार	वर्तमान उपयोग
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

कोड: 4.1

1	आवास	6	ढाँचा व प्लॉट
2	व्यावसायिक	7	चार दीवारी
3	आवासीय एवं व्यावसायिक	8	रुफ सैड (केवल छत के ढका हुआ)
4	खाली प्लाट	9	कंटीले तारों से घिरा हुआ
5	कृषि भूमि	10	घर बारी
		11	अन्य (लिखें)

कोड 4.2

1	स्थायी	2	अर्द्धस्थायी	3	अस्थायी
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कोड 4.3

1	आवासीय	4	कार्यालय	7	फार्म हाउस
2	व्यवसायिक	5	बाड़ा (पशु घर)	8	अन्य (लिखें)
3	आवासीय एवं व्यवसायिक	6	कृषि भूमि		

कोड 4.4 – ढाँचे का माप

1.	सड़क के समान्तर दूरी (चौड़ाई)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	सड़क के लम्बवत दूरी (लम्बाई)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	सड़के के मध्य से दूरी (बाएं)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	(दाएं)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.5 निर्माण के प्रकार

छत			
1	आर.सी.सी. / आर.बी.सी.	3	पत्थरकी पट्टी से
2	एस्वेस्टस / टिन / ज़िंक	4	छप्पर
दीवारी			
1	मिट्टी	3	पत्थर से बनी
2	ईट से बनी	4	अन्य (लिखें)
फर्श			
1	मिट्टी	3	कंकरीट
2	पत्थर	4	अन्य (लिखें)
चार दीवारी			
1	कंटीला तार	3	पत्थर से बनी
2	ईट से बनी	4	पत्थर / ईट से अस्थायी

## HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA UPDATION SURVEY

1.0 परिवार का विवरण :

1.1 परिवार के मुखिया का नाम : -----  
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1.2 उत्तरदाता का नाम : -----  
-----

1.3 उत्तरदाता का परिवार क मुखिया से सम्बन्ध:

1	स्वयं	6	बहू	11	साला	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	पुत्र	7	पोता / पोती	12	भतीजी		
3	भाई	8	बहिन	13	भतीजा		
4	पुत्री	9	जेठानी / देवरानी	14	अन्य (लिखें)		
5	पत्नी	10	दामाद				

2.0 सामाजिक समूह विवरण

2.1 परिवार का प्रकार

1	संयुक्त	2	एकल	3	विस्तृत (एक्स टेन्डेड)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2.2 जातिगत संरचना

1	अनुसूचित जाति	3	अन्य पिछड़ी जाति	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	अनुसूचित जन जाति	4	उच्च जाति	



**कोड यहां से देखकर करें  
परिवार के मुखिया से संबंध के लिए कोड**

1	स्वयं	6	बहू	11	साला
2	पुत्र	7	पोता / पोती	12	भतीजी
3	भाई	8	बहिन	13	भतीजा
4	पुत्री	9	जेठानी / देवरानी	14	अन्य (लिखें)
5	पत्नी	10	दामाद		

**वैवाहिक स्थिति के लिए कोड**

1	विवाहित	6	अलग-अलग (बिना किसी कानूनी कार्यवाही के)	7	बिछुड गये / उजड़ गये
2	अविवाहित	5	विधवा		
3	तलाक शुदा	6	विधुर		

**शैक्षणिक स्तर के लिए कोड**

1	निरक्षर	6	दसवी कक्षा तक	11	अन्य (लिखें)
2	स्कूल के बिना पढ़ने लिखने की जानकारी	7	बारवी कक्षा तक	99	लागू नहीं होता
3	शिक्षित स्कूल में जा रहे हैं	8	स्नातक		
4	प्राइमरी कक्षा तक	9	स्नातकोत्तर		
5	आठवीं कक्षा तक	10	व्यावसायिक		

**सामान्य क्रिया कलाप के लिए कोड**

1	रोजगार	4	विद्यार्थी	7	स्कूली उम्र का बच्चा किन्तु स्कूल नहीं जाता (6 व ई या उससे अधिक आयु के)
2	बेरोजगार	5	वृद्ध / सेवा निवृत्त	8	विकलांग
3	घर का कार्य	6	बच्चा (स्कूल न जाने वाले 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के)	9	अन्य (लिखें)

**मुख्य व सीमान्त मजदूर की परिभाषा**

1. मुख्य (यदि वर्ष में 183 दिनों या इससे अधिक दिनों तक कार्य करते हैं)
2. सीमान्त (यदि वर्ष में 183 दिनों से कम कार्य करते हैं)

**व्यवसाय के लिए कोड**

1	कृषि कार्य / काश्तकार	6	सरकारी नौकरी	11	अन्य (लिखें)
2	खेतीहर मजदूर	7	प्राइवेट नौकरी		
3	कृषि पर आधारित कार्य जैसे पशुपालन, मधुमक्खी पालन आदि	8	उद्योग एवं व्यापार		
4	गैर खेतीहर मजदूरी जैसे ईट, पत्थर, सड़क कार्य आदि	9	व्यावसायिक (डाक्टर, इंजिनियर, आदि)		

#### 4.0 भूमि का उपयोग

4.1 कृपया निम्न जानकारी दें,

भूमि का प्रकार	स्वयं की कुल भूमि	आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू. में आने वाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल
सिंचित (स्थानीय माप में)		
असिंचित (स्थानीय माप में)		
बाग-बगीचा (स्थानीय माप में)		
घरवारी भूमि (वर्ग मीटर में)		
अन्य (लिखें) .....		

4.2 क्या आपके पास इस प्रभावित भूमि के अलावा भूमि है। 1.हां 2.नहीं  
यदि हां, प्रश्न संख्या 4.2 में है तो इस प्रकार की भूमि का माप (एकड़ में) -----

#### 5.0 परिवार की आमदनी

कृपया अपने परिवार की पिछले वर्ष की आमदनी सभी स्रोतों से बताये।

क्र.	मद	आमदनी (रुपये में)
अ	कृषि	
1	अपनी भूमि पर खेती से	
2	पांती/बंटाई पर ली गई भूमि से	
3	अतिक्रमण की गई भूमि से	
4	पांती/बंटाई पर ली गई भूमि से	
5	कृषि यंत्रों को किराये पर देने से	
ब	कृषि आधारित व्यवसाय से	
6	दुग्ध उत्पादन, मुर्गी पालन, बकरी पालन, सुअर पालन, भेड़ पालन आदि	
7	उद्यान से	
स	जंगलात	
8	जलावन इंधन से	
9	जंगल उत्पाद से	
10	कुटीर उद्योग से	
11	उद्योग एवं व्यापार से	
12	व्यवसाय /पेशा से	
13	सरकारी नौकरी से	
14	प्राइवेट नौकरी से	
15	गैर खेतीहर मजदूरी से	
16	खेतीहर मजदूरी से	
17	किराये से (मकान दुकान आदि से)	
18	अन्य (लिखें)	

#### 6.0 ढाँचे का उपयोग (केवल व्यावसायिक ढाँचे के लिए)

6.1 ढाँचे का उपयोग

1. दुकान
2. गोदाम
3. वर्कशॉप
4. कार्यालय (ऑफिस)

6.2 आप किस प्रकार का व्यवसाय कर रहे हैं।

1	चाय की दुकान	2	ढाबा	17	नाई की दुकान	25	अन्य (लिखें)
2	किराना	10	फल एवं सब्जी	18	धोबी की दुकान		
3	कपड़े की (रेडिमेड)	11	रनैक्स	19	क्लिनिक		
4	कपड़े की (कटपीस)	12	पान/बीडी/सिगरेट	20	मोटल		
5	दवाई	13	साईकिल रिपेयर	21	होटल		
6	ऑटो रिपेयर	14	टायर रिपेयर	22	बिजली का सामान		
7	स्पेयर पार्ट्स	15	टेलरिंग	23	कुटीर उद्योग		
8	मिठाई	16	जनरल स्टोर	24	वैलडिंग		

7.0 सम्पत्ति

7.1 कृपया निम्न सम्पत्ति की जानकारी दे

सामान	कल स्वयं की ईकाइयां (संख्या)	बाजार मूल्य (रुपये में)
बाड़ा/पशु घर		
फार्म हाउस		
पम्प हाउस		
<b>सिंचाई इकाइयां (संख्या)</b>		
ओपिन वेल		
ट्यूबवेल		
लिफ्ट इरिगेसन		
<b>वित्त (फाईनेन्स) रुपये में</b>		
सेविंग एकाउन्ट		
लॉग ट्रम डिपोजिट		
रिकरिंग डिपोजिट		
करेन्ट एकाउन्ट		
<b>अन्य घरेलू सम्पत्ति</b>		
टी.वी./टैप/रेडियो		
साईकिल/मोटर साईकिल		
जेवर/घड़ी		
फर्नीचर		
बर्तन		
बैलगाड़ी/बुध्डी/उंटगाड़ी		
लकड़ी/लोहे का हल		
फावड़ा/हंसिया		
ट्रेक्टर/थ्रेसर		
<b>पशुधन</b>		
पशु		
मुर्गी		
बकरी/भेड़/सुअर		

## 8.0 जीवन स्तर (वार्षिक खर्च)

क्रमांक	मद	व्यय (रुपयों में)
1	खाने पर	
2	जलावन/ईंधन पर	
3	कपडो पर	
4	स्वास्थ्य (दवाई) पर	
5	शिक्षा पर	
6	आने जाने एवं संचार पर	
7	पर्व/त्यौहार पर	
8	कृषि (जैसे बीज, खाद, पानी, कृषि यंत्र आदि किराये पर)	
9	अन्य (लिखें)	
10	कुल	

## 9.0 कर्ज

9.1 कृपया अपने पिछले वर्ष के कर्जों के बारे में जानकारी दें।

स्रोत	कुल कर्ज (रुपयों में)	अदा किया (रुपये में)	शेष (रुपये में)
बैंक से (नाम)			
प्राइवेट कर्जदाता से			
अन्य			

### Appendix 3

**Table 1.1 Soico-Economic Survey Summary**

Sl. No	Name of person	Location	Business	Income/ day (Rs.)	Vulnerability
1	Pappu Soni	Taphadia Bagichi	Chaat Vender Thela Moveable	125	No
2	Bhawari	Taphadia Bagichi	Shoe Repair	60	BPL
3	Kartar	Taphadia Bagichi	Shoe Repair	60	BPL
4	Ramesh	Taphadia Bagichi	Ice Cream	80	No
5	Noor Mohd.	Mochiwara Chowk	Fruit Vender	125	No
6	Aslam	Mochiwara Chowk	Vegetable Vender	100	No
7	Mustaqeeu	Mochiwara Chowk	Chaat Vender	80	No
8	Sita Ram	Mochiwara Chowk	Vegetable Vender	100	No
9	Ramkumar	Idgah Chowk	Fruit Vender	80	No
10	NiranjanDas	Idgah Chowk	Vegetable Vender	100	No
11	MagiLal	Salasar Bus stand	Fruit Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	125	No
12	Ramkumar	Salasar Bus stand	General Thela Moveable(L/S)	80	No
13	Sajid	Salasar Bus stand	Fruit Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
14	Mahaveer Saini	Salasar Bus stand	Vegetable Vender Thadi fix (L/S)	150	No
15	BihariLal	Salasar Bus stand	Fruit Vender Thela Move (L/S)	125	No
16	farooq	Salasar Bus stand	Vegetable Vender (L/S)	150	No
17	Gochu	Salasar Bus stand	Fruit Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
18	Mohdi Ali	Salasar Bus stand	Fruit Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	150	No
19	Ramawatar saini	Salasar Bus stand	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
20	Nadeem Husain	Salasar Bus stand	Fruit Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	200	No
21	mohd. Zabir	Salasar Bus stand	Grocery (L/S)	100	No
22	Rafiq Nisar	Salasar Bus stand	Fruit Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	125	No
23	Mohd.Iqbal	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (R/S)	125	No
24	Siakandar	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (R/S)	100	No
25	Abid	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable	100	No

Sl. No	Name of person	Location	Business	Income/ day (Rs.)	Vulnerability
			(R/S)		
26	Mohd. Firoz	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (R/S)	100	No
27	Mohd. Farman	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (R/S)	100	No
28	Hanif	Nani Gate	Fruit Vender Thela Moveable	125	No
29	Abid	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
30	Iqbal	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
31	Mohd. Yusuf	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	125	No
32	Mohd. Javed	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (R/S)	100	No
33	Raju Ram	Nani Gate	Vegetable Vender Thela Moveable (R/S)	125	No
34	Narendra	Nani Gate	Ice Cream	100	No
35	Somit	Nani Gate	Chaat Vender	100	No
36	Sankar	Subhash Cowk	Chaat Vender Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
37	Sanjay Kumar	Subhash Cowk	Crockery Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
38	Sanjay Kumar	Subhash Cowk	Ready made Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
39	Teekam Chand	Subhash Cowk	Fancy- Item Thela Moveable (L/S)	100	No
40	RajaRam	Subhash Cowk	Fancy- Item Thela Moveable (R/S)	100	No
41	Iqbal Husain	Subhash Cowk	Fancy- Item Thela Moveable (R/S)	100	No
42	Bangli Ram	Subhash Cowk	Fancy- Item Thela Moveable (R/S)	80	No
43	Kamal	Subhash Cowk	Fancy- Item Thela Moveable (R/S)	80	No
44	Jamil	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
45	Shamshudin	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
46	Nasir Ahmed	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
47	Mohd.	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
48	Samayadeen	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
49	Kalu Ram Saini	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	125	No

Sl. No	Name of person	Location	Business	Income/ day (Rs.)	Vulnerability
50	Usman	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
51	Ayub	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
52	Latif	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
53	Shakat	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
54	Mohd. Lateef	Amlı Road	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
55	Mohd. Mubarik	Fatehpuri Gali	Vegetable Vender	125	No
56	Mazoor Ahmed	Fatehpuri Gali	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
57	Nisar	Fatehpuri Gali	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
58	Shabbir Ahmed	Fatehpuri Gali	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
59	Imaran	Fatehpuri Gali	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	100	No
60	Arun	Fatehpuri Gali	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	125	No
61	Saleem Ahmed	Fatehpuri Gali	Fruit Vender (L/S) Moveable Thela	110	No
62	Raju	Bajaj Road	Chaat Vender	80	No
63	Shiv Choudhary	Bajaj Road	Ice Cream	125	No
64	Ramjilal	Bajaj Road	Ice Cream	100	No
65	GiriRaj	Fatehpuri Road	Ice Cream	80	No
66	Raju	Fatehpuri Road	Shoe Repair	70	No
67	Mukesh	Station Road	Ice Cream	125	No
68	Bhajan lal	Near Govt.	Chaat Vender	100	No
69	Shankar	Near Govt. Hospital	Barbar	80	No
70	Chiranjeev	Near Govt. Hospital	Auto Mechanic	150	No
71	Govind	Shekhpura Mohalla	Ice Cream Moveable Thela	90	No
72	Raju	Shekhpura Mohalla	Ice Cream Moveable Thela	80	No
73	Chotu	Shekhpura Mohalla	Chaat Vender	110	No
74	Ravi	Ajmer Bus Stand	Chaat Vender	100	No
75	Satyanarayan	Ajmer Bus Stand	Chaat Vender	80	No
76	Ramesh	Ajmer Bus Stand	Ice Cream Moveable Thela	70	No

Sl. No	Name of person	Location	Business	Income/ day (Rs.)	Vulnerability
77	Mukaeh	Ajmer Bus Stand	Chaat Vender	100	No
78	Ratan	Bajaj Circle	Ice Cream Moveable Thela	80	No
79	Ramjilal	Bajaj Circle	Ice Cream Moveable Thela (L/S)	100	No
80	Ramswaroop	Bajaj Circle	Vegetable Vender (L/S) Thadi	100	No
81	Manohar Singh	Bajaj Circle	Fast Food (R/S)	80	No
82	Shyam lal	Bajaj Circle	Ice Cream Moveable Thela (L/S)	80	No
83	Prem Singh	Bajaj Circle	Chaat Vender	100	No
84.	Istaq Ahmed	Bajaj Circle	Fruit Vender Moveable Thela (L/S)	80	No
85	Satish	Bajaj Circle	Fruit Vender Moveable Thela (L/S)	80	No
86	Ganesh S/o Babu Lal	Bajaj Circle	Chat Vender Moveable Thela (L/S)	70	No
87	Shankar C/o Kishan	Bajaj Circle	ICE Cream Moveable Thela (L/S)	80	No
88	Jagdish S/o Khata Ram	Bajaj Circle	Chat Vender Moveable Thela (L/S)	100	No
89	Vijay Singh S/o Shivpal Singh	Ajmer Bus Stand	Chat Vender Moveable Thela (R/S)	300	No
90	Vijay Singh S/o Shivpal Singh	Ajmer Bus Stand	Tea Shop (R/S) Thadi	200	No

## Appendix 4

### Policy Framework and Entitlements

#### A. Policy and Legal Framework

1. The policy framework and entitlements for the Program are based on national laws: *The Land Acquisition Act, 1894* (LAA, amended in 1984) the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); and ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995*. The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below.

##### 1. Government Policy

###### a. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

2. The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes. The objectives of the Policy are:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to plan resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs) or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- (iii) to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- (iv) to facilitate a harmonious relationship between the requiring body and PAFs.

3. Though NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 PAFs in the plains or 200 PAFs in hilly or tribal areas are displaced, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating PAFs regardless of the number affected. NRRP's provisions are intended to mitigate adverse impacts on PAFs. While key principles of NRRP are similar, and for some items go beyond ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995), NRRP excludes linear projects (which acquire only narrow strips of land). Linear impacts and temporary linear impacts (which is the likely impact of the Program) are not covered by NRRP. Further, there is no law on resettlement in the country. The law relating to the acquisition of privately owned immovable property is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA, amended 1984) discussed in the following section.

###### b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894

4. The LAA provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles APs to a hearing before acquisition. The main elements of LAA are:

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.

- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, with actual payment by the State taking about two or three years. An additional 30 percent is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12 percent per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9 percent per annum is paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

## **2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995**

5. The three important elements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

6. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- (iii) All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. APs need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
- (v) APs are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) APs are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- (viii) APs are to be identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility, through a census which serves as a cut-off date, and prevents subsequent influx of encroachers.
- (ix) Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including those with out legal title to land or other assets; households headed by women; the elderly or disabled; and indigenous groups. Assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (x) The full resettlement costs will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

### C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the RF

7. The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India. LAA, 1894 however gives directives for acquisition of land in public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. Table 1 presents a comparison of Government policies (LAA and NRRP) in comparison with the RF which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

**Table 1: Comparison Between the Borrower's and ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy**

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
3.	If individuals or a community must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life in order that a project might proceed, they should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it. Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without project situation, should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,000 persons) in plain areas and 200 families (roughly about 1,000 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 400 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project / program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is outlined. The key RP activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with APs. This will be further consolidated by the RP implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the RF.
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. One of the effective ways of achieving this integration may be by extending development benefits to host communities.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets,, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.			under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs.  The <i>Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006</i> aims to provide tenurial rights to urban slum dwellers with special emphasis on persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, weaker sections, physically handicapped and widows. This is consistent with recognizing those without legal titles and the vulnerable.	APs is outlined in the RF.
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	-	The impacts have been assessed and RP costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

## Appendix 5

### Public Consultation

Besides transects walks, individual and group consultations were held at a few places namely, Nayako ka Mohalla, Shekhpura Mohalla, Mochiwara Chowk. The purpose of conducting consultations was to make people aware about the subproject and also gather public concerns, opinions and suggestions related to specific subproject. One of the prime objectives of the public consultations is to integrate the concerns and suggestions of stakeholders in the project design. All these have been documented in this short RP. The executing authority and DSC would ensure integration of public concerns and suggestions in the project wherever feasible. The estimated budget for addressing the adverse social impact due to subproject is also provided in the report.

#### Issues Discussed

- (i) People have appreciated the proposal of wastewater management for the town
- (ii) Daily wage earners should be compensated for the days of income loss during construction
- (iii) The STP should be set up in that area where no habitation exists
- (iv) The proposed STP site is against the wishes of the people
- (v) The people who are living in the surrounding areas of proposed STP site are totally against with the proposal of the government
- (vi) During STP site visit Social Development Specialist was threatened by local residents and farmers not to construct STP in this area
- (vii) During consultation few people have reported and have threatened to many deputed officials who have tried to visit the site
- (viii) Adequate safety measures during construction work
- (ix) Vendors and hawkers have shown willingness to shift in nearby area whenever required by contractor
- (x) Local people will cooperate to the government only when the proposed STP site is withdrawn and the new one should be far away from the city

#### People's Perceptions about the Project

The overall social benefits from the wastewater management subproject are of the following orders:

- (i) The project will provide safer, hygienic and more reliable atmosphere
- (ii) Improvement in natural environment
- (iii) Reduction in morbidity due to decreased exposure to waste waterborne diseases such as diarrhea and hepatitis
- (iv) Minimizing risk of frequent local flooding by improving collection and disposal of wastewater and storm water
- (v) Water logging problems also will be sorted out
- (vi) The project will provide employment opportunities for the poor
- (vii) Women will also be benefited with this project
- (viii) Sewerage system upgradation will improve the quality of life of the poor and vulnerable by reducing the proportion of household income spent on medical treatment for waste waterborne disease
- (ix) The number of school days and work days lost due to sickness will also be reduced
- (x) The project will create full time jobs for technical, skilled and semi-skilled people
- (xi) Employed people will be benefited from additional training and experience that will be provided during construction
- (xii) The project will promote public awareness and education programs about project benefits, public hygiene and managing wastewater disposal
- (xiii) This project will enhance attractiveness for tourism

- (xiv) Increase in recreational opportunities
- (xv) Employment due to increased tourism and recreation
- (xvi) During construction, the project will create short-term construction jobs and incomes for local population
- (xvii) Benefits to local communities through procurement of local construction materials
- (xviii) Creating long-term employment opportunities and increasing incomes for local population.

### List of Participants

**Location:** Nayako ka Mohalla, Sikar      **Date:** 21-06-2008      **Time:** 11:30 am

**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):**20 mnts

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr Vinod Kumar Lawa	Grocery	M	30	OBC
2	Mr. Brijmohan	Mason work	M	52	General
3	Mr. Dilip Kumar	Mason work	M	22	SC
4	Mr. Ramavatar	Mason work	M	23	OBC
5	Mrs. Babli	Housewife	F	35	OBC
6	Mrs. Manju	Housewife	F	33	OBC
7	Mrs. Savitri Devi	Housewife	F	32	General
8	Mrs. Vimla Devi	Housewife	F	36	General
9	Mrs. Dropti Devi	Housewife	F	22	General
10	Mrs. Maya Devi	Housewife	F	52	OBC
11	Mrs. Ginni	Housewife	F	48	OBC
12	Mr. Krishna	Catering	M	36	SC
13	Mr. Ravi	Helper	M	20	General
14	Mr. Pankaj	Student	M	22	General
15	Mr. Sunil Kumar	Painter	M	28	SC
16	Mr. Sitaram	Painter	M	58	OBC

**Location:** Shekhpura Mohalla, Sikar      **Date:** 21-06-2008      **Time:** 2:30 pm

**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):**1 Hr

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Raju	Grocery	M	28	General
2	Mrs. Manju Devi	Housewife	F	40	OBC
3	Mr. Chetan Das	Auto Parts	M	52	OBC
4	Mrs. Meena Devi	Housewife	F	50	OBC
5	Mr. Mohammad Saqeer	Grocery	M	48	General
6	Mr. Noor Mohammad	Grocery	M	62	General
7	Mr. Shahid	Student	M	20	OBC
8	Mr. Prakash	Student	M	22	SC
9	Mr. Nathmal Ji	Senior Citizen	M	68	General
10	Mr. Manohar Lal	Vegetable Shop	M	52	General
11	Mr. Jitendra	Auto Driver	M	32	SC
12	Mr. Saddam	Student	M	20	General
13	Mr. Shahzad Hussain	Auto Driver	M	36	General

**Location:** Mochiwara Chowk, Sikar      **Date:** 21-06-2008      **Time:** 3:30 pm

**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):**30 Mnts

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. C.M Chauhan	Retd. Govt. Servant	M	77	General
2	Mr. R. D. Kahn	Auto Driver	M	37	OBC
3	Mr. Nizamuddin	Contractor	M	36	General
4	Mr. Bilal Khan	Tea Stall Vender	M	60	OBC
5	Mr. Noor Mohammad	Fruit Vender	M	58	OBC
6	Mr. Aslam	Vegetable Vender	M	50	General
7	Mr. Sita Ram	Vegetable Vender	M	22	OBC
8	Mr. Khuda Ram	Sweet Shop	M	50	General
9	Mr. Jai Narain Jain	Grocery	M	70	General

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Social Category</b>
1	Mr. C.M Chauhan	Retd. Govt. Servant	M	77	General
2	Mr. R. D. Kahn	Auto Driver	M	37	OBC
10	Mr. Mustaqean	Chaat Vendor	M	50	OBC
11	Mr. Babulal Chowdhary	Business	M	50	General

ब. शीतल-नगर परिषद सीकर

क्र.सं. ११८६-१७

दिनांक: १०/६/१७

प्रति निम्न सूचीकृत एवं पाठ्यार्थ :-

१. मिना कलेक्टर अदालत, सीकर
२. श्रीमान विदेराज अदालत शान्तिनगर विकास विभाग राजसमथपुर
३. \* स्वामीपति अदालत नगर परिषद, सीकर
४. \* सुभाष अदालत सांसद, सीकर
५. श्रीमान राजकुमारी अर्को विभाग, सीकर
६. श्रीमान २५ २००३ अधिकारी, सीकर
७. रामराम पार्श्वद गण नगर परिषद, सीकर
८. रामबल्लभ शारदा नगर परिषद, सीकर
९. गार्ड फाईल " " " "

आशुचल  
नगर अधिकारी, सीकर









संघर्ष पूर्ण विधे जाने का विशेष विधा मने।

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यस पर श्रीमती निम्ता त्रिपाठी पारल द्वारा कहा गया कि पूरे  
के सन्तानका सन्तानका सन्तानका सन्तानका सन्तानका सन्तानका



सं. 2. चारु. पू. भाई. डी. पी. के प्रस्तावित कार्य (काल) - सुभाषित द्वारा राजा जी कारखाने में विद्युत् विद्युत् सख्त 1 चारु. पू. भाई. डी. पी. के परामर्शित कार्यों लाकर प्रत्यक्ष सदन के लक्ष्य विचारार्थ रखते हुए कर्माधि कि. पू. के चारु. पू. भाई. डी. पी. के लिए इस योजना में कोई प्रावधान स्वीकृत नहीं हो रहा था, लेकिन मुझे जानकारी होने पर मेरे द्वारा मैजिस्ट्रेट अलेक्जेंडर भंडोकरा, लोक से एवं इडको श्री मैजिस्ट्रेट से संबंधित सम्पर्क एक प्रस्ताव बिना चारु. पू. भाई. डी. पी. शहर को भी सम्मिलित करवाया गया है. और इसके अन्तर्गत लीक शहर के लिए 69.25 करोड़ रुपये की योजना के प्रस्ताव किने गये हैं. जिले के अन्तर्गत चिरन्तु कारखाने चल रहे हैं। चारु. पू. भाई. डी. पी. के लीक के कन्सल्टन्ट एग्जेंसी के प्रतिनिधि भी उपस्थित हुए हैं। अभी हाल ही में सिटी लेवल कनेक्शन की बैठक दिनांक 25-5-08 में चारु. पू. भाई. डी. पी. की योजना में निम्न योजना एकीकृत की गयी है :-

(1) शहर में नाले का निर्माण	4.00 करोड़
(2) सीवरेंज योजना	36.00 करोड़
(3) पेयजल योजना	15.00 करोड़
(4) रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज बिल्डिंग	10.00 करोड़
(5) होल कन्सल्ट प्रवन्धन कार्य	0.80 करोड़
(6) गन्दी कस्ती धुलाई क धर्मि शमन सेवा	1.25 करोड़
(7) हेरिटेज सम्पदा के फल निगत कार्य	1.00 करोड़
(8) होल कन्सल्ट प्रवन्धन में समाप्ति उपकरण एवं मशीनरी खरीद करना	1.20 करोड़
	<u>69.25 करोड़</u>

उक्त कल योजना भारत के समस्त अनुमोदित हेतु प्रस्तुत है। उपभोग्य श्री राजेश शर्मा द्वारा कहा गया कि इस बोर्ड के कार्यालय में काफी विरासत कार्य हुए हैं और शहर में काफी विरासत हुआ है। शहर में पानी निरवारी के लिए नाले का योजना बद्ध निर्माण होना चाहिये और सभी पार्सियों के प्रस्ताव लिखे जायें इसके प्रत्यक्ष तैयार किसे जाकर पूर्ण योजना के अनुमोदना लिये बनाने जायें - चाहिये और उसी के अनुमोद भा. पू. भाई. डी. पी. में प्रस्तावित नाले बनाने जायें - चाहिये।

श्री राजेश शर्मा द्वारा बताया गया कि शहर में जो विरासत कार्य हो रहे हैं वे विरासत प्राप्तियों के अनुमोद नहीं हो रहे हैं अभी हाल ही में जो बनाया रोड पर नाले बनवाया जा रहा है उसका कार्य निहायत खर्चिया हो रहा है इसलिए इस

815

इसके पश्चात् समाप्ति द्वारा सदन को अवगत कराया गया कि सदन के सेंटर की कार्य-पुस्तिका में रखे गये किन्तु संख्या तीन के (संख्या में) 31 पार्षदों के इत्यादि युक्त पत्र आया हुआ है। माननीय पार्षदों को आचना को दुर्भाग्य रहने हुए इत प्रस्ताव को विद्वा विधा गया है।

श्री अश्वला कर्म द्वारा कहा गया कि, माननीय समाप्ति महोदय सदन की सेंटर की जसे कार्य-पुस्तिका बनायी गयी है पर विधानसभा सदन बनायी गयी है। इसमें किन्तु संख्या 2 पर पार्षदों द्वारा पूरे गये सवाल-एवं किन्तु संख्या तीन पर पार्षदों ने प्रश्नों पर किन्तु एवं निर्णय का प्रस्तावना-नाहिने जो नहीं रखण गया है। समाप्ति द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि यह सदन से रह गया है। इस सेंटर में जो भी पार्षदों के सवाल व प्रश्न सामे हैं उनपर किन्तु विभाग जाकेगा और अधिसूचना में जारी होने वाली कार्य-पुस्तिका में किन्तु संख्या 2 पर पार्षदों के बुझाण व किन्तु संख्या 3 पर पार्षदों की शेर से प्राप्त प्रश्नों पर किन्तु एवं निर्णय का रखे जाने के लिए परिषद प्रशासन को विद्वा दी गयी।

समाप्ति द्वारा सदन की कार्य-पुस्तिका में किन्तु संख्या 1 में गत सेंटर की कार्य-पुस्तिका की पुष्टि लाकर समाप्ति द्वारा गत सेंटर दिनांक 01-02-08 की कार्य-पुस्तिका की पुष्टि लाकर सदन के किन्तु संख्या 2 पर सदन को अवगत कराया कि इस संख्या में किसी भी सदन महामुखाय का कोई संशोधन प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। फलतः इसकी पुष्टि लेना जना उचित रहेगा। सर्व समाप्ति से पुष्टि की गयी।

इसी बीच श्री अश्वला कर्म द्वारा कहा गया कि इससे पूर्व कि दिनांक 01-02-08 की सेंटर की पुस्तिका नहीं हुई है। मेल पर समाप्ति द्वारा कहा गया कि, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार का संवर्धन एकाय आदेश देने से उत्तर प्रदेश पुस्तिका में नहीं रखा जा सकता है। इत्यादि पार्षद द्वारा कहा गया कि जब तक सेंटर की कार्य-पुस्तिका पर राज्य सरकार का एकाय है तो उसके अधिकार-समितियों भी काम नहीं कर सकती और जब नवीन समितियों के गठन का प्रस्ताव पारित हो चुका है तो पुरानी समितियों को भी कार्य करने का अधिकार नहीं है। फिर इत्यादि सदन समिति की सेंटर प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित होने पर उसे उलटापी गयी। इसकी कार्य-पुस्तिका विवरण निरस्त किया जन्मे। इस पर समाप्ति द्वारा अवगत की गयी कि नए प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के समक्ष किन्तु संख्या 2 पर और इस पर सदन में चर्चा होना हीक नहीं है। इससे लिए निर्णय लेने हुए हैं उनके अनुसार कार्य-पुस्तिका सदन को जना-नाहिने।

प्रदान करे और उनके परिवारों और देशवासियों को इस दुःख को नकारने को शक्ति प्रदान करे ~~करने~~ करे और देश के सभी जातियों में यह समस्त प्रदान करे कि ऐसे दुःखियों को पलकन करे और अपने देश में अज्ञान रहकर देश की सभ्यता, अखण्डता, सद्भावना, आर्थिकता एवं शान्ति का रक्षण कराये रखें।

सम्पत्ति

एक समस्त मार्कण्डेय,

नगर परिषद, सीकर

शोक प्रस्ताव दिनांक

शोक प्रस्ताव

नगर परिषद सीकर की यह साधारण हजम स्वर्गीय श्रीशक्ति श्री सुमता इन्दर शर्मा की भद्रांगिनी एक सीका रे-दैनिक उपेक्षा अत्याचार सामन्त एव के स्वलाधिकारी, महाशय युद्ध एवं सम्पादन श्री पद्मश्री कुमार शर्मा की मातृश्री श्रीमती स्वर्गीय निर्दिता देवी के हुए निधन पर यह सदा गहरा दुःख व्यक्त करता है।

स्वर्गीय श्रीमति निर्दिता देवी का मातृत्व की भूमि भी जिन्हे अपने स्वर्गिय में अपने बच्चों एवं परिवार का अतीव्यक्ति प्राप्त प्रोत्साहित किया और बच्चों को अच्छे संस्कार देकर इसे योग्य एवं समाज में प्रतिष्ठा के योग्य बनाया जिसका उदाहरण हम सभी के सामने मौजूद है। ये एक बहुत ही कृपाशील, योग्य स्वभाव एवं ममत्व की भूमि थी और आर.पार के लोगों एक ही परिवार जनों, समाजजनों, स्वजनों और मिलने वालों के प्रति अपना आचरण सहयोगिता रखती थी। और उनके दुःख दर्द में सदैव काम आती थी। ऐसी आत्मा के चले जाने पर एवं कभी हो-नहार और कुशल मातृत्व का स्तर से हाफ उठ गया है। उनके निधन से भारी शक्ति हुई है जिसकी निरंतर अन्विष्ट में भूमि को पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

यह सदा सर्व-हममति से स्वर्गीय श्रीमति निर्दिता देवी को अक्षुण्ण प्रार्थना करता है और परमपिता परमेश्वर से प्रार्थना करता है कि उनकी आत्मा को शक्ति प्रदान करे और उनके परिवारजनों और आह्वानियों को इस दुःख को नकारने को शक्ति प्रदान करे।

सम्पत्ति

एक समस्त मार्कण्डेय,

नगर परिषद, सीकर

आरोपण दोगों शोक प्रस्तावों को स्वर्गिय श्रीमति से पारित किया गया और प्रस्तावों को निरंतर का सौत उठाकर अक्षुण्ण प्रार्थना की गई।

को शान्ति और धर्म से काम लेना चाहिये और इस लक्ष्य को चोंकना  
 रहकर अपने आस-पास दोषों की संख्या कमि या कम या चरण  
 हटाने दिये जो उसको नकार करते ही कोशिश करनी चाहिये और  
 ऐसी ही कार्य करने वालों को दोषों की चोंक न हो उसे बरखा  
 नहीं जन्मा चाहिये। इसके लिए हम एक शोक प्रस्ताव रख रहे हैं।  
 और दूसरा शोक प्रस्ताव स्वर्गीय शिक्षक श्री सुप्रभास प्रसाद शर्मा  
 (पुनारी) की अर्धांगिनी एवं दैनिक उपदेशक स्व. प्रसाद शर्मा  
 के सम्बन्ध में पद्मपति कुमार शर्मा की माता स्व. श्रीमती मारिा देवी  
 के लिए पारित प्रिया जन्मा हैं। दोनों शोक प्रस्ताव जो निम्न  
 प्रकार हैं पद पर सम्पादित द्वारा सुनाये गये।

#### शोक प्रस्ताव-प्रथम

##### शोक प्रस्ताव

नगर बरेल्ल, सीकर की यह सम्प्रदाय श्रम दिनांक 12 मई  
 2008 को जयपुर में सिरिसा का छात्रागण में शान्तिपूर्ण निर्दोष,  
 अमान्य एवं भ्रष्टाचार करने वालों के द्वारा आत्मसमर्पण स्थान पर  
 यह सदन गठना द्वारा व्यक्त करता है।

दिनांक 13 मई 2008 को जयपुर में गरीबों को  
 अन्ततः श्रेष्ठ शान्ति आर्थात् और आरथी भक्त निवास का शहर का है और  
 जिला विधान सभ में अनुवी है और जो सुलामी नगरी के नाम से  
 जन्मा जन्मा है। इस अन्ततः जैन क्षेत्र शहर की शान्ति वाराणा भंग करे  
 आपसी के अन्ततः केवले एवं निर्दोष लोगों में दशकभरी कैलाश आर कर्षी  
 परिवारों के कुल क्षीणको को समाप्त कर आत्मसमर्पण एवं दशकभरी  
 कैलाश शरी है, जिला जिला भी गरीबता की जाने यह काम होगी।  
 इस प्रकार की आत्मसमर्पण एवं दशकभरी कैलाश केवले वालों की पहचान  
 करान और उनसे रिक्साप सरका से सरका कार्यकारी कर सना दिलकना  
 हम लक्ष्य का फल करके है, और इस प्रकार का दोष भी सरका  
 को चले प्रियता भी प्रभावशाली और सुदृढ़ा चोंक न हो इसे बरखा  
 नहीं जन्मा चाहिये और देश की शान्ति चरक्षण, अन्ततः एवं अर्धांगिनी  
 विधान के लोकारे परशत करान हम लक्ष्य का दायित्व है  
 और हमें यह संतुष्ट लेना होगा कि इस ऐसे देश होहियों की  
 पहचान हर उनके सना दिलकने और लक्ष्य अपने अपने श्रेष्ठ में  
 खर्क रहकर ऐसी बरखाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न होने दे।

यह सदन सर्व समाधि से दिनांक 12 मई 2008  
 को जयपुर शहर में हुए सिरिसा नम काठ को गरीबों अर्थात् करान है  
 और इस लक्ष्य में इस सना आत्मसमर्पण को सुदृढ़ा अर्थात् करान है और  
 सम्पादित पत्रिका से प्रकाश करान है कि उनके आत्मसमर्पण को शान्ति

(33) श्री सतनवाल जलपारी	कार्षद
(34) श्रीमति मशोदा	"
(35) श्री जाधिर डहोत्र	"
(36) श्रीमती रेहमा	"
(37) श्री गहर खंहर	"
(38) श्रीमती दिपल कुहनी	"
(39) श्री वेद प्रकाश राय	"
(40) " मेखल	"
(41) " अब्दुल लतीफ	"
(42) श्रीमती शानि देवी	"
(43) " सुषमा खमलत	अज्ञेनीत सदस्य
(44) श्री सीताराम नरही	" "

सर्व प्रथम समापन द्वारा कहा गया कि जोत श्री वेद के लिए निर्धारित गौरव पूरा है। मैं इस बैठक में उपस्थित सम्मान कार्षद महानुभावों, प्रेष जगत से पचारे प्रतिनिधियों, आगत-कारियों एवं परिवार के आधेकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों का स्वागत करता हूँ, अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। सदन में मिलने की आत्मान्व नकारिक एवं वेद जगत से पचारे प्रतिनिधियों से मेरा धन्यवाद है। मैं वेद जगत कार्षद महानुभावों के बैठने की बलगत से कुछ दूरी कापे सके और सदन की कार्यकारी में द्विती प्रथम का विचार न अने और शानि पूर्वक सदन की कार्यकारी देखे और इन्हें स्वयं-चालन में ह्वन सम्मेलन प्रदान करे द्विती श्री प्रथम को से शानि-आख्या की जगत न दिमा जाके और सदन न स्वयं की परिगत बजाये।

समापन द्वारा कहा गया कि मैं सदन की विहित कार्यकारी के अनुरोध कार्यकारी प्रारम्भ करते हो हूँ सदन की अनुमति से दो श्रेष्ठ प्रस्ताव सदन के विचारार्थ दरकरा-वाहंग, निम्नो परत। श्रेष्ठ प्रस्ताव दिनांक 13 मार्च 2008 को अच्युत जगत में स्थिरित का नाम नो सम्बन्ध में है। प्रथम सदन बहुत ही दरकरा हुआ है, और प्रथम नो दरकरे से दरकरे को प्रस्ताव देते काले और द्विती को कोम का प्रस्ताव के हो उनकी नितवी भी भरतना की जाके करारोमी हंगुन अच्युत शरत ही का पुरा सम्बन्ध शान्ती प्रिभ है और इसमें सदन जेन और आर्क्षिता है जितको प्रशान्त पर मंत्रण एवं दरकरा की काले की नोखिरा की गयी है और कायी निर्देश एवं शान्ती प्रिभ लोगों की जगत समी है एवं जगत नो शान्ती हुई है और सदन में तनय एवं असम्बन्ध को विचारले पैदा हुई।

... हंगुन सती की काले बलगत है कि (श्री प्रदेश-कारियों)

( 2 )

कार्यालय नगर परिषद, राँची

कार्यालय निवेशक - आता हिनारा	ज-४-०४ को	राजपुरा	२००	नगरपालिका
नगर परिषद सीमा के अन्तर्गत में नगर परिषद सीमा परको की सम्पूर्ण				
समाज की सेवा भी गोरखा जीका स्वकी सम्पूर्ण नगर परिषद सीमा को				
राजपुरा में उपरमा इती बेंडा में सम्पूर्ण नगर				
१) श्री गोरखा रानीका स्वकी		सम्पूर्ण		
२) " सलेन्द्र शर्मा		२५ सम्पूर्ण		
३) " प्रमोद चन्द रानी		पार्षद		
४) " नवीन्द्र देवा सुपुत्र		"		
५) " गणेश्वर/प्रताप		"		
६) " श्री बाला अंबादेवा		"		
७) " बालदेवा		"		
८) श्रीमती अशोक		"		
९) श्री प्रमोद देवा राजीव		"		
१०) श्रीमती चन्द्रा देवी		"		
११) श्री राजेश कुमार मीवा		"		
१२) " देवप्रकाश अमरुका		"		
१३) " रामेश्वरदेवा मारदेवा		"		
१४) श्रीमती लक्ष्मी शर्मा		"		
१५) " विमला विषाडी		"		
१६) " अमरा कन्दर्पा		"		
१७) " चोशी देवी		"		
१८) श्री नारायण रानी		"		
१९) श्रीमती शान्ति देवी		"		
२०) श्री नीला देवा		"		
२१) " प्रमोद		"		
२२) " गोरखा अरोर		"		
२३) " सुन्दर देवी		"		
२४) श्री गोरखा कन्दर्पा		"		
२५) श्रीमती सुदेवदेवा		"		
२६) श्री सावित्री देवा		"		
२७) श्रीमती विमला देवी बाई		"		
२८) श्री रामकुमार देवा		"		
२९) श्रीमती उन्मिता रानी		"		
३०) श्री प्रमोद देवा देवा		"		
३१) " रामेश चन्द्र		"		

## Appendix 6

### Consultation and Disclosure

#### A. Consultation

1. Consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Encouraging public participation in consultations informs the public of the Program and serves as a venue for the public to express their opinion on priorities which the Program should address.

2. The key stakeholders to be consulted during RP implementation and Program implementation includes:

- (i) all APs, including vulnerable households;
- (ii) program beneficiaries;
- (iii) host populations in resettlement sites;
- (iv) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations;
- (v) local NGOs;
- (vi) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and
- (vii) Program staff, IPMU, IPIU, and consultants.

3. Consultations conducted during RP implementation will identify help required by APs during rehabilitation. Continuing involvement of those affected by subprojects is necessary in the resettlement process. The IPIU will ensure that APs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the subproject, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the subproject. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable APs, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted throughout the subproject—during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of subproject results and impacts.

4. The implementing NGOs will ensure that views of APs, particularly those who are vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The NGOs will ensure that APs consulted are informed of the outcome of the decision-making process, and will confirm how their views were incorporated. Since resettlement is a continuous process and baseline data/information will be collected, the implementing NGO will regularly update the baseline information.

#### B. Disclosure

5. Information was and continues to be disseminated to APs for the sample subprojects. Finalized RPs will be disclosed in ADB's website, IPMU websites, and IPIU or town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.

6. The IPIU SDS will conduct consultations and disseminate information to all APs.

7. RPs will be translated into the local language and made available at offices of the: (i) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs); (ii) relevant local government line agencies; and (iii) IPMU and IPIUs. RPs will also be kept in the public libraries, accessible to citizens as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness.

8. The RF and RPs will be disclosed in the following websites: IPMU, IPIU, State Government, local governments, and ADB. The IPMU will issue notification of

implementation start dates for each subproject. The notice will be issued by the IPMU in local newspapers one month ahead of implementation. This will create awareness of project implementation. The IPMU and IPIUs will provide information on IR policies and features of the RP. Basic information such as subproject location, impact estimates, entitlements, and implementation schedule will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among APs. Posters containing basic RP information will also be posted in different localities to increase awareness. Copies of RP summaries will be kept in the IPMU and IPIU offices and will be distributed to any AP consulting on resettlement issues. The RF will be made available in local language during public meetings. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contracts.

9. An intensive information dissemination campaign for APs will be conducted by the IPIU with assistance from the implementing NGO at the outset of RP implementation. All the comments made by the APs will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports. A summary of consultation and disclosure activities to be followed for each subproject are in Table 1.

**Table : Consultation and Disclosure Activities**

Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Investment Program Bridging Phase	Mapping of the Program areas	Area to be mapped, clearly showing survey numbers of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition	IPMU in coordination with DC's offices and other local bodies.
	Stakeholder identification	Cross section of stakeholders to be identified in order to facilitate their participation in the Program.	IPMU and IPIUs in consultation with stakeholders.
	Program/subproject information dissemination; Disclosure of proposed land acquisition	Leaflets containing information on the Program and subproject to be prepared. Public notice issued in local newspapers (and disclosed on IPMU/IPIU websites) including survey numbers and names of titleholders for land to be acquired concurrent with consultation with titleholders.	SDS and RS from IPMU. IPMU may seek the assistance of CAAP consultants for leaflet preparation. Notice will be issued from the DC's office. SDS IPMU and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web.
	Stakeholder consultations	Further consultations with affected titleholders and households. Consultations with non-titled APs and other stakeholders during subproject scoping.	SDS IPIU and NGO.
RP Preparation Phase	SIA surveys	Surveys to be conducted. Summary RF to be disclosed in local language through printed materials to APs particularly those who are vulnerable and other stakeholders.	IPIU to conduct surveys. SDS IPIU to disclose RF to stakeholders (including making it available in IPMU/IPIU offices and government agency offices), SDS IPMU to disclose on the web.
	Formulating compensation and resettlement assistance measures	Conducting stakeholder consultations particularly APs in and reflecting issues raised in revised RP.	SDS IPIU and NGO.
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Provision of RPs to all stakeholders particularly APs. Conducting consultations and distributing local language versions of the summary RP.	SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web. SDS IPIU and NGO to conduct consultations.
RP Implementation Stage	Disclosure of RP	Review and approval of RP by EA. Review and approval of RP by ADB. Web disclosure of the RP.	EA to provide ADB with RP for review and approval. SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web.
	Consultation with APs	Consultations with APs.	NGO with monitoring from IPIU and

Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	during implementation RP		external agency.