

पुनर्वास योजना (ड्राफ्ट)

जून 2025

भारत: दिल्ली-मेरठ क्षेत्रीय रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम निवेश परियोजना (चौथा चरण)

पुनर्वास योजना के लिए परिशिष्ट - अतिरिक्त/नई परियोजना सुविधाओं के लिए

नोट: “किसी भी विवाद की स्थिति में, अंग्रेजी भाषा का संस्करण मान्य होगा।”

भारत सरकार और एशियाई विकास बैंक (एडीबी) के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम (एनसीआरटीसी) द्वारा तैयार किया गया।

कार्यकारी सारांश

क). परियोजना विवरण

1. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम (एनसीआरटीसी), भारत सरकार और दिल्ली, हरियाणा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश (यूपी) राज्यों की एक संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) के लिए एक रेल आधारित क्षेत्रीय संपर्क प्रणाली यानी क्षेत्रीय रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (आरआरटीएस) विकसित कर रही है। इसका लक्ष्य एक रेल आधारित सतत शहरी परिवहन प्रणाली की पेशकश करना है, ताकि जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो ताकि वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तक बेहतर पहुंच हो, रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हों, सतत विकास हो और जलवायु परिवर्तन को कम किया जा सके, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रहने योग्य शहरी वातावरण बन सकेगा।
2. प्रस्तावित आरआरटीएस (दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मेरठ) कॉरिडोर दिल्ली राज्य के सराय काले खां से शुरू होकर उत्तर प्रदेश के मोदीपुरम में समाप्त होगा, यह एक डबल लाइन स्टैंडर्ड गेज, रैपिड रेलवे सिस्टम होगा, जो एलिवेटेड वायडक्ट पर बनाया जाएगा और घनी आबादी वाले इलाकों में भूमिगत होगा। अंतिम संरेखण के अनुसार, 82.15 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई में से 12.36 किलोमीटर भूमिगत खंड में है और शेष 69.79 किलोमीटर एलिवेटेड खंड में है। सराय काले खां (जंगपुरा) के पास एक स्टेबलिंग यार्ड और दो रखरखाव डिपो (मोदीपुरम में एक डिपो और दुहाई में एक और डिपो) की योजना बनाई गई है।
3. दिल्ली - गाजियाबाद - मेरठ आरआरटीएस कॉरिडोर को एशियाई विकास बैंक (एडीबी), एशिया इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंक (एआईआईबी) और न्यू डेवलपमेंट बैंक (एनडीबी) द्वारा सह-वित्तपोषित किया जा रहा है। एडीबी ने 23 जून 2020 को दिल्ली-मेरठ आरआरटीएस निवेश परियोजना के लिए फ्रेमवर्क फाइनेंसिंग एग्रीमेंट (एफएफए) पर हस्ताक्षर किए। एडीबी और भारत सरकार ने 8 सितंबर 2020 को ऋण समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए और यह समझौता 6 अक्टूबर 2020 को प्रभावी हो गया।

ख). भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्वास का दायरा

4. एनसीआरटीसी दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मेरठ आरआरटीएस में नई सुविधाएं जोड़ेगा ताकि सिस्टम के भीतर कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाई जा सके। नई एवं अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए लगभग 6.59 हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त निजी भूमि की आवश्यकता होगी। अतिरिक्त 6.59 हेक्टेयर निजी भूमि के अधिग्रहण से अनैच्छिक पुनर्वास प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसका प्रभाव भूमि, संरचनाओं, फसलों जैसी अन्य गैर-भूमि परिसंपत्तियों और आजीविका के नुकसान के रूप में होगा। नए या अतिरिक्त अवयव के लिए यह आरपी परिशिष्ट एडीबी के एसपीएस, 2009 की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है।
5. 321 प्रभावित परिवार (HH) हैं। इसमें 3 भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवार, 314 आर्थिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवार और 4 भौतिक और आर्थिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवार शामिल हैं। कुल प्रभावित परिवारों में से 296 परिवार हकधारी (TH) हैं और 25 गैर-हकधारी (NTH) हैं। NTH में से 4 वाणिज्यिक किरायेदार हैं और 21 वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारी हैं। सारांश नीचे दी गई तालिका E1 में देखें।

तालिका E1: परियोजना के प्रभावों का सारांश

प्रभाव	दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद-मेरठ आरआरटीएस
निजी भूमि अधिग्रहण (हेक्टेयर)	6.5958
प्रभावित परिवार और व्यक्ति	321 (1279)
क. भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवार	3
ख. आर्थिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवार	314 ^क
ग. भौतिक और आर्थिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवार	4
महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव	210 (946)
क. आय उत्पन्न करने वाली संपत्ति के 10% से अधिक के नुकसान के कारण आर्थिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवार	205 (920)
ख. आश्रय के नुकसान के कारण स्थायी पुनःस्थानन	5 ^ख (26)
हकधारित परिवार और व्यक्ति	296 (1254)
गैर- हकधारी परिवार	25
गैर-हकधारी परिवार प्रभावित व्यक्ति	25
कमजोर परिवार ^ग	38
आजीविका खोने वाले परिवार	213
प्रभावित संरचनाएँ	130
प्रभावित निजी पेड़	324
प्रभावित सामुदायिक संपत्ति संसाधन	3

क). आर्थिक रूप से विस्थापित 314 परिवारों में से 105 परिवारों की आजीविका नहीं गई है। इन 105 परिवारों में 78 परिवार ऐसे हैं जो केवल बंजर भूमि खो रहे हैं और 27 परिवार ऐसे हैं जो शौचालय, चारदीवारी, निजी मंदिर आदि जैसी अन्य संरचनाओं को खो रहे हैं।

ख). 1= आवासीय, 4= आवासीय-सह-वाणिज्यिक

ग). कमजोर समूहों में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के परिवार, भूमिहीन, महिला प्रधान परिवार, विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा संचालित परिवार, अनुसूचित जाति के परिवार और भूमि पर कानूनी अधिकार न रखने वाले परिवार शामिल हैं।

स्रोत: जनगणना सर्वेक्षण, मार्च 2025 ।

ग). सामाजिक-आर्थिक जानकारी और रूपरेखा

6. सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में शामिल 186 प्रभावित परिवारों में से, औसत परिवार का आकार 4.1 है और लिंग अनुपात 882 है। सामाजिक स्तरीकरण से पता चलता है कि अधिकांश परिवार (63%) सामान्य श्रेणी के हैं। 36% परिवार अन्य पिछड़ी जाति (ओबीसी) से संबंधित हैं, और 1% परिवार

अनुसूचित जाति श्रेणी से संबंधित हैं। प्रभावित परिवारों की व्यावसायिक स्थिति से पता चलता है कि 21% परिवार व्यावसायिक गतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं, 11% कृषि में लगे हुए हैं, 10% निजी नौकरी में हैं, 8% परिवार पेशेवर हैं। प्रभावित परिवारों की शैक्षिक स्थिति से पता चलता है कि 7% मिडिल तक शिक्षित हैं, 32% मैट्रिक या इंटरमीडिएट हैं, 39% स्नातक हैं और 13% स्नातक से ऊपर हैं। परियोजना से कोई भी अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) परिवार प्रभावित नहीं पाया गया।

घ). हितधारकों से परामर्श और भागीदारी

7. स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं और पुनर्वास की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं जैसे विकासात्मक समस्याओं के सार्वजनिक समझ और उपयोगी समाधानों को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, जनगणना और सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के हिस्से के रूप में आयोजित व्यक्तिगत परिवार परामर्श के अलावा, 6 स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक परामर्श आयोजित किए गए, जिनमें 67 परियोजना प्रभावित परिवारों (267 व्यक्तियों का प्रतिनिधित्व) ने भाग लिया। परियोजना में विभिन्न अन्य हितधारकों जैसे कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी विशेष रूप से एनसीआरटीसी के अधिकारियों, पीएमओ के कर्मचारियों और राजस्व अधिकारियों से भी परामर्श किया गया। पुनर्वास योजना में विस्थापित व्यक्ति और अन्य हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श शामिल है। पुनर्वास कार्यान्वयन सहायता एजेंसी (RISA) पुनर्वास योजना के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के साथ परामर्श आयोजित करेगी, जिसमें मुआवजे और आर एंड आर सहायता प्रावधानों, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र (GRM) और आय बहाली उपायों पर प्रकटीकरण शामिल होगा।

8. नियोजन में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने तथा पुनर्वास योजना दस्तावेजों के प्रकटीकरण के माध्यम से परियोजना की जानकारी प्रसारित करने के लिए विस्थापित व्यक्ति तथा अन्य हितधारकों की सक्रिय भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी समयबद्ध तरीके से, सुलभ स्थान पर तथा विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए समझने योग्य भाषा में प्रासंगिक पुनर्वास जानकारी प्रदान करेगी।

ड). कानूनी ढांचा

9. परियोजना में पुनर्वास मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए अपनाए गए कानूनी ढांचे और सिद्धांतों को भारत सरकार (जीओआई), दिल्ली सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और एडीबी के एसपीएस, 2009 (SPS 2009) के मौजूदा कानून और नीतियों द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया है। पुनर्वास योजना की तैयारी से पहले, मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय और राज्य नीतियों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण किया गया था, और परियोजना के लिए एक पात्रता मैट्रिक्स तैयार किया गया है। यह पुनर्वास योजना देश के सभी लागू कानूनी और नीतिगत ढाँचों और एडीबी नीति आवश्यकताओं की समीक्षा और विश्लेषण के आधार पर तैयार की गई है। नीतियों के बीच अंतर की पहचान की गई है और यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि पुनर्वास योजना एडीबी की एसपीएस 2009 आवश्यकताओं का पालन करती है।

10. विस्थापितों को उनके विस्थापन से पहले सभी मुआवजे और अन्य सहायता का भुगतान किया जाएगा। मुआवजे के भुगतान के बाद विस्थापितों को उनके ध्वस्त घरों और दुकानों से बचाई गई सामग्री को ले जाने की अनुमति दी जाएगी और इसके लिए उनसे कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जाएगा। बचाई गई सामग्री का मूल्य विस्थापितों को देय समग्र मुआवजे की राशि से नहीं काटा जाएगा।

च). अधिकार, सहायता और लाभ

11. परियोजना की नई सुविधाओं के लिए, सम्पूर्ण भूमि का अधिग्रहण आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम-2013 के तहत किया जाएगा। हकधारकों के लिए, एलएआरआर अधिनियम-2013 में आरएफसीटी की धारा 11 के तहत अधिग्रहण के लिए प्रारंभिक अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि को कट-ऑफ तिथि माना जाएगा। गैर-हकधारकों के लिए, कट-ऑफ तिथि जनगणना सर्वेक्षण की आरंभ तिथि होगी, जो 07 मार्च 2025 है। कोई भी गैर-हकधारक जो कट-ऑफ तिथि यानी 07 मार्च 2025 के बाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बसता है, वह मुआवजे के लिए पात्र नहीं होगा। हालांकि, उन्हें परियोजना कार्यान्वयन से पहले पर्याप्त अग्रिम सूचना दी जाएगी, परिसर खाली करने और प्रभावित संरचनाओं को हटाने का अनुरोध किया जाएगा।

12. सभी विस्थापित परिवार और व्यक्ति, खोई हुई संपत्तियों पर स्वामित्व अधिकारों की प्रकृति, प्रभावों के दायरे और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की पात्रता के आधार पर मुआवज़ा पैकेज और आरएंडआर सहायता के संयोजन के हकदार होंगे। एक पात्रता मैट्रिक्स विकसित किया गया है, जो नुकसान के प्रकारों और पात्रताओं की संगत प्रकृति और दायरे का सारांश देता है; और यह राष्ट्रीय/राज्य कानूनों और एडीबी एसपीएस, 2009 के अनुरूप है।

छ). आवास और बस्तियों का स्थानन

13. नई सुविधाओं के कारण आवासीय और व्यावसायिक संरचनाओं का स्थानन होगा। 7 आवासीय और आवासीय-सह-वाणिज्यिक संरचनाओं के मालिक 7 हकधारक परिवारों में से 5 परिवार इस हद तक अपना आश्रय खो देंगे जिसे स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता होगी। 96 हकधारकों के स्वामित्व वाली 96 वाणिज्यिक संरचनाओं में से 27 संरचनाओं को स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी हकधारकों को उनकी खोई हुई भूमि और संरचनाओं के लिए पूर्ण प्रतिस्थापन लागत पर पर्याप्त और उचित नकद मुआवजा प्रदान करेगी, जिसमें पात्र स्थानांतरण सहायता भी शामिल है। 3 प्रभावित सीपीआर में से एक संरचना को स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है जबकि 2 सीपीआर को उसी परिसर में आंशिक रूप से बहाल या पुनर्निर्माण किया जाएगा।

ज). आय बहाली और पुनर्वास

14. नई सुविधाओं में 213 परिवारों की आजीविका का नुकसान होगा। कृषि भूमि के 88 मालिक, व्यावसायिक संरचनाओं के 96 मालिक, आवासीय-सह-वाणिज्यिक संरचनाओं के 4 मालिक, व्यावसायिक गतिविधि करने वाले 4 किरायेदार और व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों के 21 कर्मचारी अपनी आजीविका खो देंगे। पात्रता मैट्रिक्स में प्रभावित परिवारों की आजीविका की बहाली के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधान हैं। विस्थापितों की आर्थिक स्थिति को बहाल करने और बढ़ाने के लिए, पुनर्वास योजना में आजीविका बहाली कार्यक्रम शामिल किए गए हैं।

झ). पुनर्वास बजट और वित्तपोषण योजना

15. नई सुविधाओं के लिए अनुमानित पुनर्वास बजट में पात्र मुआवजा, आरएंडआर सहायता और पुनर्वास योजना कार्यान्वयन के लिए समर्थन लागत शामिल है। समर्थन लागत, में कर्मचारी की आवश्यकता,

निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग, परियोजना कार्यान्वयन में RISA की भागीदारी और अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यय शामिल हैं, समग्र परियोजना लागत का हिस्सा हैं। इस अनुमान से भिन्नताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आकस्मिक प्रावधान भी किए गए हैं। प्रस्तावित परियोजना पुनर्वास योजना के लिए कुल बजट 2356.29 मिलियन रुपये है।

ज). शिकायत निवारण तंत्र (जीआरएम)

16. दो स्तरों पर शिकायत निवारण समिति (जीआरसी) गठित की गई है। (1) पीएमओ स्तर और (2) मुख्यालय स्तर। चार पीएमओ स्तर की हैं और प्रत्येक पीएमओ स्तर पर जीआरसी का गठन किया गया है। हालांकि, पीड़ित व्यक्ति के पास किसी भी समय देश की औपचारिक कानूनी प्रणाली तक पहुंचने का विकल्प होगा। शिकायतों को न्यायपालिका में ले जाने से यथासंभव बचा जाएगा और RISA, जीआरसी के स्तर पर सुलह के लिए अधिकतम प्रयास करेगा।

17. जीआरसी के प्रत्येक स्तर पर शिकायत दर्ज होने की तिथि से तीन सप्ताह के भीतर शिकायतों का निवारण किया जाएगा। शिकायतों के समाधान के लिए पीएमओ स्तर की जीआरसी तीन सप्ताह में कम से कम एक बार बैठक करेगी। जीआरसी तंत्र और कार्यप्रणाली का विवरण विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को RISA द्वारा प्रसारित किया जाएगा। जीआरएम की लागत पुनर्वास योजना बजट में शामिल है। सामाजिक निगरानी रिपोर्ट जीआरएम के माध्यम से प्राप्त शिकायतों/शिकायतों की प्रगति पर रिपोर्ट करेगी।

ट). संस्थागत व्यवस्था

18. परियोजना के लिए कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी भारत का आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय (एमओएचयूए)(MoHUA) होगा, जो राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र परिवहन निगम (एनसीआरटीसी)(NCRTC) के माध्यम से कार्य करेगा। एनसीआरटीसी ने मुख्यालय स्तर पर परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई (पीआईयू) की स्थापना की है। मुख्य अभियंता (सीई) इंफ्रा और भूमि की अध्यक्षता वाली पीआईयू को पुनर्वास योजना कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने की समग्र जिम्मेदारी है। एनसीआरटीसी ने दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद, मोदीनगर और मेरठ में परियोजना प्रबंधन कार्यालय (पीएमओ) स्थापित किए हैं। पीएमओ का नेतृत्व मुख्य परियोजना प्रबंधक (सीपीएम) करते हैं और उप परियोजना प्रबंधक उनकी सहायता करते हैं।

19. पीआईयू ने पुनर्वास योजना के क्रियान्वयन में सहायता के लिए पुनर्वास कार्यान्वयन सहायता एजेंसी (आरआईएसए)(RISA) को नियुक्त किया है। आरआईएसए सूक्ष्म योजना तैयार करके और चल रही विभिन्न सरकारी विकास योजनाओं तक पहुंच बनाने के लिए मार्गदर्शन करके डीपी को आय बहाली में सहायता करेगा।

ठ). कार्यान्वयन अनुसूची

20. पुनर्वास योजना के कार्यान्वयन में मुख्य रूप से प्रभावित भूमि, संरचनाओं और पुनर्वास और पुनर्वास गतिविधियों के लिए भुगतान किया जाने वाला मुआवज़ा शामिल है। पुनर्वास योजना के कार्यान्वयन का समय समग्र परियोजना कार्यान्वयन के अनुसार निर्धारित किया जाएगा। भूमि अधिग्रहण और पुनर्वास से संबंधित सभी गतिविधियों की योजना इस तरह बनाई जाएगी कि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि विस्थापन और सिविल कार्यों के शुरू होने से पहले मुआवज़ा दिया जाए।

ड). निगरानी और रिपोर्टिंग

21. समग्र परियोजना के पुनर्वास प्रभावों के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस परियोजना के लिए निगरानी तंत्र में पीएमओ द्वारा आंतरिक निगरानी और एक स्वतंत्र बाहरी मॉनिटर द्वारा बाहरी निगरानी दोनों शामिल होंगे। सामान्य सलाहकार और आरआईएसए की सहायता से पीएमओ पुनर्वास योजना कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए जिम्मेदार है और पुनर्वास गतिविधियों पर मासिक प्रगति रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगा। पीएमओ के परामर्श से जनरल कंसल्टेंट अर्ध-वार्षिक सामाजिक निगरानी रिपोर्ट तैयार करके पीआईयू को सौंपेगा और पीआईयू यह रिपोर्ट एडीबी को सौंपेगा। बाहरी मॉनिटर यह आकलन करेगा कि क्या पुनर्वास लक्ष्य हासिल किए गए हैं, और इससे भी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि क्या आजीविका और जीवन स्तर बहाल/उन्नत हुए हैं और सुधार के लिए उपयुक्त सिफारिशें सुझाएगा। पीआईयू अर्ध-वार्षिक पुनर्वास योजना निगरानी रिपोर्ट एडीबी को सौंपेगा। बाहरी मॉनिटर पीआईयू को अर्ध-वार्षिक रिपोर्ट सौंपेगा।

पात्रता मैट्रिक्स

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
भूमि						
1-क	निजी भूमि का नुकसान	कृषि भूमि, आवासीय भूमि या खाली प्लॉट	कानूनी हकधारी	<p>(i) यदि समान उत्पादक मूल्य की भूमि उपलब्ध हो तो कमजोर विस्थापितों को भूमि के बदले भूमि।</p> <p>(ii) एकमुश्त पुनर्वास भत्ता^क प्रति प्रभावित परिवार^ख 50,000 रुपये</p> <p>(iii) प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार निम्न में से एकमुश्त सहायता विकल्प चुनने के लिए पात्र होगा:</p> <p>(क) जहां परियोजना के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजित किए जाते हैं, वहां प्रभावित परिवार के कम से कम एक सदस्य को अपेक्षित क्षेत्र में उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास के साथ रोजगार;</p> <p>या</p> <p>(ख) प्रति प्रभावित परिवार 500,000 रुपये का एकमुश्त भुगतान।</p> <p>(iv) सभी विस्थापित परिवारों^ग को पुरस्कार</p>	<p>(i) मुआवज़ा सभी करें और शुल्कों के लिए है और इसमें किसी भी मूल्यहास को शामिल नहीं किया गया है।</p> <p>(ii) परियोजना के पूरा होने से पहले पुनः हकदारीकरण पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>(iii) परियोजना के माध्यम से बनाई गई नौकरी चुनने के विकल्प के लिए नौकरी का भुगतान जीवन निर्वाह मजदूरी पर किया जाएगा और आईए द्वारा निगरानी की जाएगी।</p> <p>(iv) प्रतिस्थापन भूमि की खरीद पर स्टाम्प ड्यूटी के खिलाफ दावा पुरस्कार की तारीख से एक वर्ष तक वैध होगा।</p>	<p>(i) जिलाधिकारी भूमि की उपलब्धता प्रमाणित करेगा और/या इस दस्तावेज़ के बाद के खंडों में उल्लिखित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य¹ निर्धारित करेगा। आईए नोटिस का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करेगा। आईए डीपी के 100% सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों की सीमा को सत्यापित करेगा और सहायता निर्धारित करेगा।</p> <p>(ii) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की नीति के तहत एसडीएम अव्यवहार्य अवशिष्ट भूखंड के अधिग्रहण पर निर्णय लेगा।</p>

¹ भूमि की प्रतिस्थापन लागत में एलएआरआर अधिनियम की धारा 26 के तहत स्थापित प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से जिलाधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित भूमि का बाजार मूल्य, गुणक (शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए 1 और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए 2), भूमि से जुड़ी परिसंपत्तियों का बाजार मूल्य, एसआईए की अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से बाजार मूल्य पर 12% प्रति वर्ष ब्याज शामिल है।

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
				<p>की तिथि से एक वर्ष के लिए 3,000^० रुपये (कुल 36,000 रुपये) का मासिक निर्वाह भत्ता मिलेगा।</p> <p>(v) प्रतिस्थापन भूमि से संबंधित शुल्क, कर, स्टॉप शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क।</p> <p>(vi) अनिवार्य अधिग्रहण के मामले में, आरएफसीटीएलएआर आर-2013 लागू होगा।</p>	प्रतिस्थापन भूमि खोने वाले या उसके पति/पत्नी के नाम पर खरीदी जाएगी।	
1-ख	निजी भूमि का नुकसान	कृषि भूमि, आवासीय भूमि या खाली प्लॉट	किरायेदार और पट्टाधारक (लिखित और पंजीकृत किरायेदारी/पट्टा दस्तावेज रखने वाले)	किराया जमा या अवधि समाप्त न हुई लीज राशि के लिए मुआवजा (ऐसी राशि भूमि मालिकों के मुआवजे से काट ली जाएगी)।	भूमि मालिक किरायेदारों और पट्टाधारकों को भूमि किराये की जमा राशि या समाप्त न हुई लीज की राशि वापस करेंगे	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी भूमि किराये की पुष्टि करेगी तथा यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि किरायेदारों और पट्टाधारकों को भूमि किराये की जमा राशि या समाप्त न हुए पट्टे के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति प्राप्त हो। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नोटिस का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करेगी।
2-क	सरकारी भूमि का नुकसान	खाली प्लॉट, कृषि भूमि, आवासीय भूमि	किरायेदार और पट्टाधारक (लिखित और पंजीकृत किरायेदारी/पट्टा दस्तावेज रखने वाले)	किराये की जमा राशि या अवधि समाप्त न हुई पट्टा राशि के लिए मुआवजा (ऐसी राशि पट्टादाता के मुआवजे से काट ली जाएगी)।		कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नोटिस का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करेगी तथा कमजोर परिवारों की पहचान करेगी।
2-ख	सरकारी भूमि का नुकसान	खाली प्लॉट, कृषि भूमि, आवासीय भूमि	गैर-शीर्षकधारक, अवैध कब्जाधारी ^० , अतिक्रमणका	<p>(i) कब्जे वाली भूमि से हटने के लिए 60 दिन की अग्रिम सूचना।</p> <p>(ii) खड़ी मौसमी फसलों</p>		कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नोटिस का प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करेगी तथा कमजोर परिवारों की

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
			रीच	की कटाई के लिए सूचना।		पहचान करेगी।
आवासीय संरचनाएं						
3-क	आवासीय संरचना का नुकसान	आवासीय संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियाँ ^छ	कानूनी हकदार	<p>(i) प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार निम्नलिखित में से एकमुश्त सहायता विकल्प चुनने के लिए पात्र होगा:</p> <p>(क) संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों (या संरचना का हिस्सा और अन्य परिसंपत्तियाँ, यदि शेष व्यवहार्य है) की प्रतिस्थापन लागत मूल्यहास के बिना; या</p> <p>(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में विस्थापित परिवार को नकद मुआवजे के बदले पीएमएवाई विनिर्देशों के अनुसार निर्मित मकान का विकल्प प्रदान किया जाएगा; या</p> <p>(ग) शहरी क्षेत्र में विस्थापित परिवार को नकद मुआवजे के बदले न्यूनतम 50 वर्ग मीटर प्लिंथ क्षेत्र का निर्मित मकान उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।</p> <p>(ii) प्रतिस्थापन संरचना से संबंधित शुल्क, कर, स्टाम्प शुल्क और अन्य शुल्क।</p> <p>(iii) स्थानांतरण के लिए कम से कम 60 दिन की अग्रिम सूचना।</p>	<p>(i) मुआवज़ा सभी करें और शुल्कों के लिए होता है, तथा इसमें किसी भी मूल्यहास को शामिल नहीं किया जाता है।</p> <p>(ii) यदि पशुशाला का स्वामित्व एक से अधिक परिवारों के पास संयुक्त रूप से हो</p>	<p>(i) जिलाधिकारी प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य² का सत्यापन करेगा। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी जिला स्वास्थ्य विभाग के 100% सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों की सीमा का सत्यापन करेगी, सहायता निर्धारित करेगी, कमजोर परिवारों का सत्यापन और पहचान करेगी।</p> <p>(ii) कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी सभी के बीच समान रूप से सहायता का वितरण सुनिश्चित करेगी।</p>

² संरचना की प्रतिस्थापन लागत मूल्यहास के बिना नवीनतम मूल अनुसूची दर (बीएसआर) है, और 100% क्षतिपूर्ति (हकधारकों के लिए)

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				<p>(iv) संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों से सामग्री को बचाने का अधिकार, प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य से कोई कटौती नहीं।</p> <p>(v) पुनर्निर्माण के लिए मवेशी शेड खोने वाले परिवारों को 25,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त वित्तीय सहायता</p> <p>(vi) सभी विस्थापित परिवारों को परिवहन लागत आदि के लिए 50,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त स्थानांतरण सहायता मिलेगी।</p>		
3-ख	आवासीय संरचना का नुकसान	आवासीय संरचना और अन्य संपत्तियां	किरायेदार और पट्टाधारक (लिखित और पंजीकृत किरायेदारी/पट्टा दस्तावेज रखने वाले)	<p>(i) शिफ्ट करने के लिए कम से कम 60 दिन पहले सूचना।</p> <p>(ii) किराएदार/लीजधारक द्वारा निर्मित संरचना के भाग/पूरे हिस्से की प्रतिस्थापन लागत, और इसे मालिक की मुआवजा राशि से काट लिया जाएगा।</p> <p>(iii) किराये की जमा राशि या समाप्त न हुए पट्टे के लिए मुआवजा।</p> <p>(iv) संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों से सामग्री (किराएदारों या लीजधारकों द्वारा निर्मित हिस्से की) को बचाने का अधिकार।</p> <p>(v) प्रति प्रभावित</p>	भूमि/संरचना के मालिक किरायेदारों और पट्टाधारकों को किराये की जमा राशि या समाप्त न हुए पट्टे की प्रतिपूर्ति करेंगे।	जिलाधिकारी प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य का सत्यापन करेगा। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी डीएचएस के 100% सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों की सीमा का सत्यापन करेगी, सहायता निर्धारित करेगी, कमजोर परिवारों का सत्यापन और पहचान करेगी।

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
				परिवार 50,000 रुपये का एकमुश्त पुनर्वास भत्ता (vi) सभी विस्थापित परिवारों को परिवहन लागत आदि के लिए 50,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त शिफ्टिंग सहायता मिलेगी।		
3-ग	आवासीय संरचना का नुकसान	आवासीय संरचना और अन्य संपत्तियां (सरकारी भूमि)	गैर-हकदारी (अवैध कब्जा करने वाले, अतिक्रमणकारी)	(i) स्थानांतरण के लिए कम से कम 60 दिन पहले सूचना देना। (ii) अनाधिकृत रूप से बसे लोगों/अतिक्रमणकारियों द्वारा निर्मित संरचना की प्रतिस्थापन लागत (iii) संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों से सामग्री को बचाने का अधिकार (iv) पुनर्वास के मामले में प्रति प्रभावित परिवार 50,000 रुपये का एकमुश्त पुनर्वास भत्ता (v) सभी विस्थापित परिवारों (स्थानांतरण के मामले में) को परिवहन लागत आदि के लिए 50,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त स्थानांतरण सहायता मिलेगी।		कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी जिला स्वास्थ्य विभाग के 100% सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों की सीमा का सत्यापन करेगी, सहायता निर्धारित करेगी, कमजोर परिवारों का सत्यापन और पहचान करेगी।
वाणिज्यिक संरचनाएं						
4-क	वाणिज्यिक संरचना का नुकसान	वाणिज्यिक संरचना और अन्य संपत्तियां	कानूनी हकदार	(i) शिफ्ट करने के लिए कम से कम 60 दिनों की अग्रिम सूचना। (ii) मूल्यहास के बिना संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों (या संरचना और अन्य	सभी करें और शुल्क के लिए मुआवजा खाता है और किसी भी मूल्यहास के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है।	जिलाधिकारी प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य निर्धारित करेगा। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी डीएचएस के 100% सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों

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				<p>परिसंपत्तियों का हिस्सा, यदि शेष व्यवहार्य है) की प्रतिस्थापन लागत।</p> <p>(iii) फीस,कर, स्टैम्प ड्यूटी और प्रतिस्थापन संरचना से संबंधित अन्य शुल्क।</p> <p>(iv) संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों से सामग्री का अधिकार प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य से कटौती नहीं होगा।</p> <p>(v) एक बार रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता। 25,000 से दुकान के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए दुकान खोने वाले परिवार।</p> <p>(vi) सभी भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवारों को परिवहन लागत आदि के लिए 50,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त शिफ्टिंग सहायता मिलेगी।</p>		<p>की सीमा को सत्यापित करेगी, सहायता निर्धारित करेगी, कमजोर घरों की पहचान करेगी और पहचान करेगी।</p>
4-ख	वाणिज्यिक संरचना का नुकसान	वाणिज्यिक संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियाँ (सरकारी भूमि)	किराएदार और पट्टाधारक (लिखित और पंजीकृत किरायेदारी/पट्टा दस्तावेज़ वाले)	<p>(i) शिफ्ट करने के लिए कम से कम 60 दिन पहले सूचना।</p> <p>(ii) किराएदार/लीजधारक द्वारा निर्मित संरचना के भाग/पूरे हिस्से की प्रतिस्थापन लागत, और इसे मालिक की मुआवज़ा राशि से काट लिया जाएगा।</p> <p>(iii) किराये की जमा राशि या समाप्त न हुए पट्टे के लिए मुआवज़ा।</p> <p>(iv) संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों से सामग्री</p>	भूमि/संरचना के मालिक किरायेदारों और पट्टाधारकों को भूमि किराये की जमा राशि या समाप्त पट्टे की राशि वापस करेंगे।	जिलाधिकारी प्रतिस्थापन मूल्य का निर्धारण करेगा। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी जिला अस्पतालों के 100% सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों की सीमा का सत्यापन करेगी, सहायता निर्धारित करेगी, कमजोर परिवारों का सत्यापन और पहचान करेगी।

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
				(किराएदारों या लीज धारकों द्वारा निर्मित हिस्से की) को बचाने का अधिकार। सभी भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित परिवारों को परिवहन लागत आदि के लिए 50,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त शिफ्टिंग सहायता मिलेगी।		
4-ग	वाणिज्यिक संरचना का नुकसान	वाणिज्यिक संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियाँ (सरकारी भूमि)	गैर-हकधारक (अवैध कब्जाधारी, अतिक्रमणकारी)	<p>स्थानांतरण के लिए कम से कम 60 दिन पहले सूचना देना।</p> <p>अवैध कब्जा करने वालों और अतिक्रमणकारियों द्वारा निर्मित संरचना की प्रतिस्थापन लागत</p> <p>संरचना और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों से सामग्री को बचाने का अधिकार</p> <p>पुनर्वास के मामले में प्रति प्रभावित परिवार को 50,000 रुपये का एकमुश्त पुनर्वास भत्ता</p> <p>सभी विस्थापित परिवारों (स्थानांतरण के मामले में) को परिवहन लागत आदि के लिए 50,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त स्थानांतरण सहायता मिलेगी।</p>		कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी जिला स्वास्थ्य विभाग के 100% सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों की सीमा का सत्यापन करेगी, सहायता निर्धारित करेगी, कमजोर परिवारों का सत्यापन और पहचान करेगी।
आजीविका						
5	आजीविका का नुकसान	आजीविका	(i) कानूनी मालिकाना हक रखने वाला व्यक्ति	(i) चुने गए प्रभावित परिवारों के एक सदस्य (डीपी) को कौशल उन्नयन प्रशिक्षण के लिए	.	(i) कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी 100% सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
			<p>कृषि भूमि, व्यवसाय/वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठान खो देता है</p> <p>(ii) पारंपरिक भूमि अधिकार रखने वाला परिवार कृषि भूमि या आजीविका के अन्य स्रोत खो देता है</p> <p>(iii) वाणिज्यिक किरायेदार</p> <p>(iv) वाणिज्यिक पट्टाधारक</p> <p>(v) वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठान में कर्मचारी</p> <p>(vi) बटाईदार</p> <p>(vii) कृषि मजदूर (दीर्घकालिक)</p> <p>(viii) कारीगर</p> <p>(ix) वाणिज्यिक अवैध कब्जाधारी और अतिक्रमणकारी</p>	<p>न्यूनतम 25,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त वित्तीय सहायता।</p> <p>(ii) निर्माण के दौरान परियोजना के तहत रोजगार में वरीयता।</p> <p>(iii) पुनर्वास के मामले में पुरस्कार की तिथि से एक वर्ष के लिए 3,000 रुपये का मासिक निर्वाह भत्ता (कुल 36,000 रुपये)</p>		<p>की सीमा का सत्यापन करेगी, सहायता निर्धारित करेगी, कमजोर परिवारों की पहचान करेगी और उनका सत्यापन करेगी।</p> <p>कृषि मजदूर (लंबे समय से) केवल वे लोग जो भूमि मालिक के पूर्णकालिक/स्थायी रोजगार में हैं, इस सहायता के लिए पात्र होंगे। मौसमी कृषि मजदूर इस सहायता के लिए पात्र नहीं होंगे।</p>
पेड़ और फसलें						
6	पेड़ों और फसलों का	खड़े पेड़ और फसलें	(i) कानूनी हकधारक	(i) फसल, फल और इमारती लकड़ी की	(i) अधिग्रहण से पहले कटाई को	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी नोटिस का प्रावधान

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
	नुकसान		(ii) पारंपरिक भूमि अधिकार वाला परिवार (iii) कृषि किरायेदार/ पट्टाधारक (iv) बटाईदार (v) अवैध कब्जाधारी/ अतिक्रमणकारी	कटाई के लिए 60 दिन की अग्रिम सूचना। (ii) इस तरह के नुकसान की स्थिति में खड़ी फसलों के लिए बाजार मूल्य पर वार्षिक फसल चक्र के आधार पर मुआवजा (iii) लकड़ी के मूल्य के आधार पर पेड़ों के लिए बाजार मूल्य पर मुआवजा, और बारहमासी फसलों और फलों के पेड़ों के लिए वार्षिक शुद्ध उत्पाद बाजार मूल्य को शेष उत्पादक वर्षों से गुणा करके मुआवजा; इमारती लकड़ी के पेड़ों के लिए वन विभाग और अन्य पेड़ों/फसलों के लिए बागवानी विभाग के परामर्श से राजस्व विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाएगा।	यथासंभव समायोजित किया जाएगा। (ii) कार्य शेड्यूल से कटाई के मौसम को टाला जा सकेगा। (iii) मौसमी फसलों को 60 दिन का नोटिस दिया जाएगा। यदि नोटिस नहीं दिया जा सकता है, तो खड़ी फसलों के लिए बाजार मूल्य पर मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। (iv) पेड़ों/फसलों का बाजार मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए।	सुनिश्चित करेगी। जिलाधिकारी खड़ी फसलों, बारहमासी फसलों और पेड़ों का मूल्यांकन करेगा और डीपी के परामर्श से मुआवजे की दरों को अंतिम रूप देगा।
कमज़ोर लोग						
7	कमज़ोर लोगों पर प्रभाव	सभी प्रभाव	कमज़ोर लोग	(i) कमज़ोर परिवारों को 25,000 रुपये की एकमुश्त सहायता। यह मद 1-6 में दी गई अन्य सहायता के अतिरिक्त दी जाएगी। (ii) परियोजना के तहत आय बहाली प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लें। (iii) निर्माण के दौरान परियोजना के तहत रोज़गार में वरीयता। (iv) बुनियादी उपयोगिताओं और	जनगणना और परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान कमजोर लोगों की पहचान की जाएगी।	(i) कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी 100% डी.एच. सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से प्रभावों की सीमा का सत्यापन करेगी, सहायता निर्धारित करेगी, कमजोर परिवारों की पहचान करेगी और उनका सत्यापन करेगी। (ii) कार्यान्वयन

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
				सार्वजनिक सेवाओं तक पहुँच		एजेंसी विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के साथ परामर्श करके प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता का आकलन करेगी ताकि उचित आय बहाली योजनाएँ विकसित की जा सकें। (iii) कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी द्वारा स्थानीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के परामर्श से उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षकों या स्थानीय संसाधनों की पहचान की जाएगी।
उपयोगकर्ताओं का अधिकार						
8	भूमि या भवन पर उपयोगकर्ताओं के अधिकार की हानि।	पहुँच, आनंद या अन्य प्रतिबंधों की हानि	कानूनी हकधारक, मालिक, प्रथागत अधिकारों वाला परिवार।	(i) प्रभावित भूमि या भवन के लिए प्रतिस्थापन लागत पर मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। (ii) स्थायी रूप से भूमि अधिग्रहण न करने का विकल्प दिया जाना और उपयोग अधिकारों के लिए मुआवजे के रूप में भूमि मूल्य का 10% प्राप्त करने के साथ केवल उपयोगकर्ता अधिकार प्रदान करना।	(i) राशि का निर्धारण जिलाधिकारी या सक्षम प्राधिकारी के आदेश द्वारा किया जाएगा (ii) यदि लोग उपयोगकर्ता अधिकारों का विकल्प चुनते हैं, तो उस संबंध में लोगों और अपेक्षित एजेंसी के बीच एक औपचारिक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाएंगे।	(i) कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी ऐसे प्रभावों की पहचान करेगी और उन्हें मामले-दर-मामला आधार पर हल करेगी। (ii) कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी स्थायी अधिग्रहण और उपयोगकर्ता अधिकारों पर समझौते दोनों के मामले में भूमि और परिसंपत्तियों तक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करेगी।
अस्थायी हानि						

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
9	भूमि ^ज का अस्थायी नुकसान	उप-परियोजना निर्माण के लिए अस्थायी रूप से भूमि की आवश्यकता	कानूनी हकधारक पारंपरिक भूमि अधिकार वाला परिवार	(i) परियोजना के लिए अस्थायी आधार पर आवश्यक किसी भी भूमि का मुआवजा भूमिधारकों के परामर्श से दिया जाएगा। (ii) कब्जे की अवधि के लिए बाजार मूल्य पर किराया (iii) भूमि को पहले जैसी या उससे बेहतर गुणवत्ता ^अ में बहाल करना। (iv) निर्माण शिविरों का स्थान ठेकेदारों द्वारा सरकार और स्थानीय समुदाय के परामर्श से ईएमपी प्रावधानों के अनुसार तय किया जाएगा।	(i) अस्थायी कब्जे के कारण संरचनाओं, परिसंपत्तियों, फसलों और पेड़ों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का आकलन (ii) साइट का जीर्णोद्धार	जिलाधिकारी, डीपी के परामर्श से निर्माण स्थल का किराया मूल्य और अवधि निर्धारित करेगा। कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि ठेकेदार द्वारा साइट को अपने अधीन लेने से पहले मुआवज़ा दिया जाए। ठेकेदार साइट की जीर्णोद्धार के लिए जिम्मेदार होगा।
10	आजीविका में अस्थायी व्यवधान	भूमि और अन्य आजीविका स्रोतों तक पहुंच	कानूनी हकदार, गैर-हकदार लोग	(i) निर्माण गतिविधियों के बारे में 60 दिन की अग्रिम सूचना, जिसमें व्यवधान की अवधि और प्रकार शामिल है। (ii) व्यवधान की अवधि के दौरान आय/आजीविका के नुकसान के लिए प्रति माह न्यूनतम मजदूरी/औसत आय के आधार पर नकद सहायता, और ठेकेदार की कार्रवाई ईएमपी ^अ के अनुसार सुनिश्चित करना जिस से आय/पहुंच हानि न हो।	आर्थिक गतिविधि जारी रखने के लिए वैकल्पिक अस्थायी स्थलों की पहचान।	(i) जिलाधिकारी खोई हुई आय का निर्धारण करेगा। (ii) ठेकेदार आय/हानि को न्यूनतम करने के लिए कार्रवाई करेंगे।

	हानि का प्रकार	आवेदन	हकदार व्यक्ति	पात्रता	कार्यान्वयन संबंधी मुद्दे	जिम्मेदार एजेंसी
				(iii) निरंतर आर्थिक गतिविधि के लिए अस्थायी रूप से स्थानांतरित करने के लिए मोबाइल विक्रेताओं/हॉकर्स को सहायता।		
साझा संसाधन						
1 1	साझा संसाधनों पर नुकसान और अस्थायी प्रभाव	साझा संसाधन	समुदाय	प्रभावित सामुदायिक सुविधाओं का प्रतिस्थापन या पुनरुद्धार - जिसमें सार्वजनिक जल स्टैंड पोस्ट, सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता पोस्ट, मंदिर, धार्मिक स्थल, कब्रिस्तान आदि शामिल हैं।	एडीबी एसपीएस का पालन करें	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी और ठेकेदार।
अन्य						
1 2	कोई अन्य हानि जिसकी पहचान नहीं की गई हो	-	-	कार्यान्वयन चरण के दौरान अप्रत्याशित अनैच्छिक प्रभावों का दस्तावेजीकरण किया जाएगा तथा पुनर्वास ढांचे में किए गए प्रावधानों के आधार पर उनका शमन किया जाएगा।	-	कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी एडीबी की एसपीएस, 2009 के अनुरूप पात्रता को अंतिम रूप देगी।

- क). एलएआरआर अधिनियम-2013 में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार को केवल 50,000 रुपये का एकमुश्त पुनर्वास भत्ता दिया जाएगा।
- ख). 'परिवार' में एक व्यक्ति, उसका जीवनसाथी, नाबालिग बच्चे, उस पर निर्भर नाबालिग भाई और नाबालिग बहनें शामिल हैं। विधवाओं, तलाकशुदा और परिवार द्वारा परित्यक्त महिलाओं को अलग परिवार माना जाएगा। पति या पत्नी या बच्चों या आश्रितों के साथ या बिना किसी लिंग के किसी भी वयस्क को एक अलग परिवार माना जाएगा - जैसा कि LARR अधिनियम-2013 के तहत परिभाषित किया गया है।
- ग). एलएआरआर अधिनियम-2013 द्वारा परिभाषित "विस्थापित परिवार" का अर्थ है कोई भी परिवार, जिसे भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण प्रभावित क्षेत्र से पुनर्वास क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरित और बसाया जाना है। एडीबी एसपीएस-2009 के अनुसार, विस्थापित व्यक्ति वे हैं जो (i) भूमि के अनैच्छिक अधिग्रहण, या (ii) भूमि उपयोग पर अनैच्छिक प्रतिबंध या कानूनी रूप से नामित पार्कों और संरक्षित क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच के परिणामस्वरूप भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित (स्थानांतरण, आवासीय भूमि की हानि, या आश्रय की हानि) और/या आर्थिक रूप से विस्थापित (भूमि, संपत्ति, संपत्ति तक पहुंच,

आय स्रोत, या आजीविका के साधनों की हानि) हैं। इस प्रकार, इस पुनर्वास ढांचे के तहत, निर्वाह भत्ता उन सभी प्रभावित परिवारों के लिए लागू है जो अपनी भूमि खो रहे हैं, चाहे उनका भौतिक या आर्थिक विस्थापन कुछ भी हो।

- घ). एलएआरआर अधिनियम-2013 में पुरस्कार की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए तीन हजार रुपये प्रति माह के बराबर मासिक निर्वाह भत्ते का प्रावधान है।
- ङ). अनाधिकृत निवासी वे लोग हैं जिनके पास उस भूमि पर कोई मान्य अधिकार नहीं है जिस पर वे काबिज हैं।
- च). अतिक्रमणकारी वे लोग होते हैं जो ऐसी संरचना बनाते हैं जो पूरी तरह से या किसी आसन्न संपत्ति का हिस्सा होती है, जिस पर उनका कोई अधिकार नहीं होता।
- छ). अन्य परिसंपत्तियों में दीवारें, बाड़, शेड, कुएं आदि शामिल हैं, परंतु यह इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं है।
- ज). परियोजना प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का अस्थायी कब्जा, ऐसे कब्जे/कब्जे के आरंभ होने की तिथि से केवल तीन वर्ष के लिए लिया जा सकता है।
- झ). यदि भूमि उस प्रयोजन के लिए स्थायी रूप से अनुपयुक्त हो गई है जिसके लिए वह ऐसी अवधि के प्रारंभ होने से ठीक पहले उपयोग में लाई गई थी, और यदि हितबद्ध व्यक्ति ऐसी मांग करें, तो समुचित सरकार अधिनियम के अधीन भूमि का अधिग्रहण इस प्रकार करेगी मानो वह किसी सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन के लिए स्थायी रूप से आवश्यक थी।
- ञ). इसमें शामिल हैं: मिट्टी के टीलों के बीच पहुंच के लिए जगह छोड़ना, जहां आवश्यक हो वहां लोगों और वाहनों के लिए खाइयों के पार पहुंच बनाए रखने के लिए पैदल मार्ग और धातु की चादरें उपलब्ध कराना, पहुंच पर प्रभाव डालने वाले क्षेत्रों में काम पूरा करने के लिए कार्यबल में वृद्धि करना, व्यावसायिक घंटों के दौरान व्यवधान को कम करने के लिए कार्यों का समय निर्धारित करना, चरणबद्ध निर्माण कार्यक्रम और एक समय में एक खंड और एक समय में सड़क के एक तरफ काम करना।
- ट). उदाहरण के लिए, सड़क के दूसरी ओर जाने में सहायता, जहां कोई निर्माण कार्य न हो रहा हो।

स्रोत: एनसीआरटीसी

Resettlement Plan (Draft)

June 2025

India: Delhi-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System Investment Project (Tranche 4)

Addendum to Resettlement Plan – For additional/new project facilities

Prepared by the National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) for the Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 11 June 2025)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.011
\$1.00	=	₹85.59

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSR	Basic Schedule of Rates
CPR	Community Property Resources
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DIMTS	Delhi Integrated Multi Modal Transit System
DH	Displaced Household
DP	Displaced People
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
DA	Ghaziabad Development Authority
GNN	Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IDFC	Infrastructure Development Financing Corporation
MoHUA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumption and Expenditure
NCR	National Capital Region
NDB	New Development Bank
NCRTC	National Capital Region Transport Corporation
NCT	National Capital Territory
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTH	Non-Titleholder
OBC	Other Backward Class
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RISA	Resettlement Implementation Support Agency
RP	Resettlement Plan
RoW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RRTS	Regional Rapid Transit System
SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	Schedule Tribe
TH	Titleholder

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India and its agencies ends on 31 March. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY 2025 ends on 31 March 2025.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC), a Joint Venture company of Government of India and States of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (UP), is developing a rail based regional connectivity system i.e., Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) for National Capital Region (NCR). The goal is to offer a rail based Sustainable Urban Transport System, to increase the quality of life and better access to goods and services, creating employment opportunities, sustainable development, and climate change mitigation resulting in a livable city environment.

2. The proposed RRTS (Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut) corridor originating from Sarai Kale Khan in the State of Delhi and ending at Modipuram in Uttar Pradesh will be a double line standard gauge, rapid railway system, built on elevated viaducts and going underground in heavily populated areas. As per the final alignment, out of total length of 82.15 Km, 12.36 Km is in underground section and balance 69.79 Km is in elevated section. One stabling yard near Sarai Kale Khan (Jungpura) and two maintenance depots (one depot at Modipuram and another depot at Duhai) have been planned.

3. Delhi - Ghaziabad - Meerut RRTS corridor is being co-financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank (NDB). ADB signed the framework financing agreement (FFA) for the Delhi-Meerut RRTS Investment Project on 23 June 2020. ADB and the Government of India signed the loan agreement on 8 September 2020, and the agreement became effective on 6 October 2020.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. NCRTC will add new facilities to the Delhi - Ghaziabad - Meerut RRTS to enhance connectivity within the system. The new facilities will require approximately 6.59 hectares of additional private land for the development of new/additional facilities. The acquisition of an additional 6.59 hectares of private land would cause involuntary resettlement impacts. The impact will be in terms of loss of land, structures, other non-land assets such as crops, and loss of livelihoods. This RP addendum for new or additional components is prepared to meet the requirements of ADB's SPS, 2009.

5. There are 321 affected households (HHs). This includes 3 physically displaced HHs, 314 economically displaced HHs and 4 physically and economically displaced HHs. Of the total affected HHs, 296 HHs are titleholder (TH) and 25 are non-titleholder (NTH). Among the NTH, 4 are commercial tenants and 21 are employee of commercial establishment. The summary findings are presented in the following **Table E1**.

Table E1: Summary Project Impacts

Impact	Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS
Private Land Acquisition (hectare)	6.5958
Affected Households and Persons	321 (1279)
A. Physically Displaced Households	3
B. Economically Displaced Households	314 ^a
C. Both Physically and Economically Displaced Households	4

Impact	Delhi–Ghaziabad–Meerut RRTS
Significant Impact	210 (946)
A. Economically Displaced HHs due to loss of more than 10% of Income Generating Asset	205 (920)
B. Permanent Relocation due to Loss of Shelter	5 ^b (26)
Titled Households and Persons	296 (1254)
Non-titled Households	25
Non-titled affected persons	25
Vulnerable Households ^c	38
Households losing livelihood	213
Affected Structures	130
Affected Private Trees	324
Affected Community Property Resources	3

^a Out of 314 economically displaced HHs, 105 HHs are not losing livelihoods. These 105 HHs includes 78 HHs losing barren land only and 27 HHs losing other structures such as toilet, boundary wall, private temple etc.

^b 1= Residential, 4= Residential-cum-commercial

^c Vulnerable groups include households below the poverty line, the landless, women-headed households, households headed by persons with handicapped, scheduled caste households, and those without legal title to land.

Source: Census Survey, March 2025.

C. Socio-economic Information and Profile

6. Among the 186 affected households covered in the socio-economic survey, the average household size is 4.1 and the sex ratio is 882. The social stratification shows that majority HHs (63%) belong to general category. There are 36% HHs belong to other backward caste (OBC), and 1% HH belong to schedule caste category. The occupational status of DPs reveal that 21% DPs are engaged in business activities, 11% are engaged in agriculture, 10% are in private job, 8% DPs are professional. The educational status of DPs reveals that 7% are educated up to middle, 32% are matric or intermediate, 39% are graduates and 13% are above graduate. No scheduled tribe (ST) households were found to be affected by the project.

D. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

7. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, public consultations were conducted at 6 locations attended by 67 project affected households (representing 267 persons), in addition to the individual family consultations that were held as part of the census and socio-economic survey. Various other stakeholders in the project such as Implementation Agency especially the officials in NCRTC, staff in PMOs, and the revenue officials were also consulted. A plan for additional rounds of consultations with DPs and other stakeholders is included in the resettlement plan. The Resettlement Implementing Support Agency (RISA) will conduct the consultations with displaced persons during resettlement plan implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation and R&R assistance provisions, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and income restoration measures.

8. To ensure transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The implementing agency will provide relevant resettlement information, in

a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

E. Legal Framework

9. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GoI), the Government of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh and ADB's SPS, 2009. Prior to the preparation of the resettlement plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken, and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the project. This resettlement plan is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. The gaps between the policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that the resettlement plan adheres to ADB's SPS 2009 requirements.

10. All compensation and other assistance will be paid to DPs prior to their displacement. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

11. For the new facilities of the project, all the land will be acquired through RFCTLARR Act - 2013. For titleholders, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the start date of the census survey, which is 07 March 2025. Any non-titleholder who settles in the affected areas after the cut-off date i.e., 07 March 2025, will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises, and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

12. All displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and R&R assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, scope of the impacts and vulnerability of the displaced persons. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and ADB SPS, 2009.

G. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

13. Due to the new facilities there will be relocation of residential and commercial structures. Of the 7 titleholder households owning 7 residential and residential-cum-commercial structures, 5 households will be losing their shelter to the extent that relocation will be required. Of the 96 commercial structures owned by 96 titleholders, 27 structures need relocation. The implementing agency will provide adequate and appropriate cash compensation at full replacement cost to the titleholders for their lost land and structures including eligible relocation assistance. Of the 3 affected CPRs, one structure need relocation while 2 CPRs will be partially restored or rebuild within the same premises.

H. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

14. In the new facilities, 213 households will experience loss of their livelihood. 88 owners of agriculture land, 96 owners of commercial structures, 4 owners of residential-cum-commercial

structures, 4 tenants doing business activity and 21 employees of commercial establishments will lose their livelihood. The entitlement matrix has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected households. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, livelihood restoration programs are incorporated in the resettlement plan.

I. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

15. The resettlement budget estimate for the new facilities includes eligible compensation, R&R assistance, and support cost for resettlement plan implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of RISA in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to account for variations from this estimate. The total budget for the proposed project resettlement plan is Rs **2356.29** million.

J. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

16. A two tier GRM has been established with the formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at two level i.e. PMO level and Headquarter level. There is four PMOs and GRC is constituted at each PMO level. However, an aggrieved person will have the choice to access the formal legal system of the country at any time. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far as possible and the RISA will make utmost efforts for reconciliation at the level of GRC.

17. The grievances will be redressed within three weeks from the date of lodging of the complaints at each level of GRC. The PMO level GRC will meet at least once in three weeks to resolve the grievances. The details of GRC mechanism and functioning process will be disseminated to the displaced persons by the RISA. The cost of GRM is included in the resettlement plan budget. The social monitoring report will report on the progress of complaints/grievances received through GRM.

K. Institutional Arrangement

18. The executing agency for the project will be India's Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) acting through the National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC). NCRTC has established the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at headquarter level. The PIU headed by the Chief Engineer (CE) Infra & Land has the overall responsibility to supervise the resettlement plan implementation. NCRTC has set up Project Management Offices (PMOs) at Delhi, Ghaziabad, Modinagar and Meerut. The PMO is headed by Chief Project Manager (CPM) and assisted by Deputy Project Managers.

19. The PIU has engaged resettlement implementation support agency (RISA) to support it in the implementation of the resettlement plan. RISA will assist DPs in income restoration by preparing micro plan and guiding to access various ongoing government development schemes.

L. Implementation Schedule

20. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected land, structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of the resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works.

M. Monitoring and Reporting

21. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the overall project, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PMO and external monitoring by an independent external monitor. PMO with the assistance of General Consultant and RISA is responsible for monitoring of the resettlement plan implementation and will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The General Consultant in consultation with PMOs will prepare and submit semi-annual social monitoring reports to PIU and PIU will submit the report to ADB. The external monitor will assess whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. PIU will submit semi-annual resettlement plan monitoring reports to ADB. The external monitor will submit semi-annual reports to PIU.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC), a Joint Venture company of Government of India and States of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, is developing a rail based regional connectivity system i.e., Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) for National Capital Region (NCR). The objective is to provide continuous availability of affordable, reliable, safe, secure, and seamless transport system in the urban agglomeration of Delhi, Ghaziabad, and Meerut to reduce road accidents, pollution, travel time, energy consumption and anti-social incidents as well as to control urban development and land use for sustainability and regional development.

2. Efficient movement of people and goods within the NCR is a primary concern for the planned development of the NCR. The existing transport system within the region, consisting of a variety of modes like private and public road transport, and the existing rail system, is inadequate and there is urgent need to enhance the regional transport system.

3. The RRTS is based on the recommendation of 'Integrated Transport Plan for NCR' with perspective year 2032 which emphasizes the need for development of settlements outside the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, providing inter-connection between Delhi and settlements and relieving pressure on the existing transport routes converging at NCT-Delhi. A total of 8 RRTS corridors have been proposed, out of which three RRTS corridor namely the Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut, Delhi-Sonapat-Panipat and Delhi-Gurugram-Rewari-Alwar, have been taken up for implementation in the first phase.

4. The goal is to offer a rail based Sustainable Urban Transport System, Smart and Healthy Cities to increase the quality of life and better access to goods, services, creating employment opportunities and sustainable development, climate change mitigation resulting in a livable city environment i.e., health supportive environment with more allocation of road space to people rather than vehicles.

B. Project Description

5. Delhi – Ghaziabad – Meerut RRTS corridor is identified as one of the prioritized corridors to be taken up in the first phase of RRTS project. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this corridor has been prepared by Delhi Integrated Multi Modal Transit Systems (DIMTS), a joint venture of Govt. of Delhi and IDFC (a financial institution promoted by Government of India) in 2017. The Executing Agency (EA) for the project is Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) acting through National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) with its head quarter at New Delhi.

6. The proposed Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS corridor will be a double line standard gauge, rapid railway system, built on elevated viaducts and going underground in heavily populated areas. As per the final alignment, out of total length of 82.15 Km, 12.36 Km is in underground section and balance 69.79 km is in elevated section. The alignment from Sarai Kale Khan to Sahibabad, mostly in elevated section and partially in underground section, is off the main road. The alignment from Ghaziabad RRTS station to Shatabdinagar RRTS station is elevated viaduct on the median of Ghaziabad-Meerut highway (erstwhile NH-58). The alignment from Shatabdinagar to Bhramपुरi is elevated section and beyond Begumpul up to Modipuram Depot it is in elevated section on the median of road. The systems include one stabling yard near Sarai Kale Khan (Jungpura) and two maintenance depots, one at Modipuram and another at Duhai. The proposed stabling yard and the depots will be constructed at grade. The details are given below in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Details of Proposed Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS

Name of Corridor	Length in Km			Number of Depot	Total Stations			Total
	Elevated	Under Ground	Total		Elevated	Under ground	At grade	
Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS	68	14.15	82.15	2+1 (stabling yard)	18	4	3	25

Source: Detailed Project Report, NCRTC

7. Delhi - Ghaziabad - Meerut RRTS corridor is being co-financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank (NDB). ADB signed the framework financing agreement (FFA) for the Delhi-Meerut RRTS Investment Project on 23 June 2020. ADB approved the multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) on 18 August 2020. The MFF has four tranches. Each tranche finances part of the fully appraised project following its disbursement requirements. ADB and the Government of India signed the loan agreement on 8 September 2020, and the agreement became effective on 6 October 2020.

8. The Resettlement Plan (RP) for the RRTS corridor was prepared by NCRTC in 2018-19, approved by ADB in February 2020 and disclosed in March 2020. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India policy, ADB's SPS, 2009 and AIIB's Environment and Social Framework (2012). Based on the large resettlement impacts, the Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Project is categorized as Category 'A' for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and category 'C' for Indigenous People. The RP was updated in October 2020 and in July 2023 to account for changes in land requirements and the scope of involuntary resettlement. An addendum to RP for Stabling Yard at Jangpura including connecting line from Sarai Kale Khan RRTS Station to Stabling Yard was prepared and disclosed in February 2023.

C. Purpose of This RP Addendum

9. The project necessitates approximately 6.59 hectares of additional private land for the development of new facilities. This was not envisaged during the updating of RP in July 2023 and hence not included in the updated RP. The acquisition of an additional 6.59 hectares of private land would cause involuntary resettlement impacts. The impact will be mainly in terms of loss of land, structures, other non-land assets such as crops, and loss of livelihoods. Therefore, to meet the requirements of ADB's SPS, 2009, this RP addendum is prepared. The location and particulars of proposed new/additional facilities of the project are mentioned in **Table 2**. For this RP addendum, all the new/additional facilities listed in **Table 2** is defined as the "project".

Table 2: Location and list of New/Additional Project Facilities

Sl. No.	Location	Proposed new/additional facilities
1	Near Duhai Depot	Widening of Existing Road to Duhai Depot
2	Duhai RRTS Station	Widening of Service Road at Duhai Station Third Line
3	Near Duhai Depot RRTS station	Construction of a new parking facility

¹According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project

Sl. No.	Location	Proposed new/additional facilities
4	Near Meerut South RRTS station	a) Bus Terminal and Bus Depot b) Construction of firemen stair case
5	Near Modipuram RRTS station	Construction of new Bus terminal
6	Near Modipuram Depot	Widening of Existing Road from LC 32 to LC33
7	Meerut Central south cut & cover	Widening of Existing Road
8	Near Duhai Depot RRTS station	Police station cum barrack at Duhai Depot for Uttar Pradesh Special Security Force (UPSSF)

Source: NCRTC

10. This RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India rules and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the project's resettlement framework.

11. Since, this addendum RP is an extended part of original RP for Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS corridor, the Category for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples will remain the same. The list of project affected villages under the new/additional facilities is given in **Table 3**.

Table 3: List of Project Affected Villages

Sl. No.	Name of the Component	Name of the Village/Town	Name of Pargana/Tehsil	Name of District	Name of State
1	Widening of Existing Road to Duhai Depot.	Duhai	Jalalabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
2	Widening of Service Road at Duhai Station Third Line				
3	Construction of a new parking facility near Duhai Depot RRTS station				
4	Construction of Police station cum barrack at Duhai Depot for Uttar Pradesh Special Security Force (UPSSF)				
5	Construction of Bus Terminal and Bus Depot & firemen stair case near Meerut South RRTS station	Aminagar urf Bhodbaral	Meerut	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
6	Construction of Bus Terminal near Modipuram RRTS station	Dulheda Chauhan	Daurala	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Component	Name of the Village/Town	Name of Pargana/Tehsil	Name of District	Name of State
		Mukarrabpur Palheda	Daurala	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
		Siwaya Jamaullapur	Daurala	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
7	Widening of existing road from LC 32 to LC33 near Modipuram RRTS station	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Daurala	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
8	Widening of existing road at Meerut Central south cut & cover	Meerut Khas	Sadar	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh

Source: Census Survey.

12. The new facilities come under the jurisdiction of Ghaziabad Project Management Office (PMO) and Meerut PMO in Uttar Pradesh. The location map of new facilities is attached in **Appendix 1**.

D. General Profile of the Project Area

13. **Uttar Pradesh:** Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India as well as the most populous country sub-division in the world. It was created on 1 April 1937 as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during the British rule and was renamed as Uttar Pradesh in 1950. The state is divided into 18 divisions and 75 districts with Lucknow being the capital.

14. The state is bordered by Rajasthan to the west, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi to the north-west, Uttarakhand and Nepal to the north, Bihar to the east, Madhya Pradesh to the south, and its boundary touches the states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to the south-east. It has an area 240,928 sq. kilometers, equal to 7.33% of the total area of India, and is the fourth-largest Indian state by area.

15. As per details from Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh has population of 199,812,341 of which male and female are 104,480,510 and 95,331,831 respectively. The population density of Uttar Pradesh is 829 per sq km, which is higher than national average 382 per sq km. Sex Ratio in Uttar Pradesh is 912 i.e., for each 1000 male, there are 912 females, which is below the national average of 940 as per census 2011. Literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh has seen an upward trend and is 67.68% as per 2011 population census. Out of the above, male literacy stands at 77.28% while female literacy is at 57.18%.

16. The new/additional facilities of the project come under two districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Ghaziabad and Meerut. Brief profiles of the districts are narrated below.

17. **Ghaziabad:** Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh (UP) has its boundary adjacent to Delhi and acts as the gateway of UP. Ghaziabad district was carved out of Meerut district on 14 November 1976. Ghaziabad became Municipal Corporation on 31 August 1994. The town of Ghaziabad is the administrative headquarters of the district. Ghaziabad District was once part of Meerut District, but split off forming the district with an area of 2550 sq. km. The district was once again split with the formation of Gautam Buddha Nagar District reducing its area to 1933.3 sq. km.

In Sept 2011, 2 tehsils of the district were once again split off to form Hapur District. The revised area of Ghaziabad district is 1273 sq. km and revised population is 3,323,241.

18. According to the census 2011, Ghaziabad district had population of 4,661,452 with 2,481,803 males and 2,179,649 females. The population was revised to 3,323,241 after the split of Hapur district. The district has a population density of 3,967 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 41.66%. Ghaziabad has a sex ratio of 878 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 85%.

19. **Meerut.** Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh is 65 km away from the national capital of India and falls under the National Capital Territory. The district is bounded on the north by Muzaffarnagar district, on the South by Ghaziabad, Bulandsahar & Gautambudh Nagar districts, on the East by Bijnore & Jyotiba Phule Nagar districts and on the West by Baghpat district. The whole district is a vast level plain. Ganga & Hindon Rivers draw the Eastern & Western boundaries of the district. The district has an area of 2590 sq.km and is divided into 3 tehsils viz. Sardhana, Mawana and Meerut.

20. According to census 2011, Meerut district has a population of 3,443,689. The district has a population density of 1,346 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 14.89%. Meerut has a sex ratio of 886 females for every 1000 males, lower than the state average of 908; while the child sex ratio is 852, lower than the state average of 899. The district has a literacy rate of 72.84%, higher than the state average of 69.72%.

E. Project Impacts and Benefits

21. The proposed new/additional facilities of the project are aimed at enhancing multi-modal connectivity and to ease the traffic congestion in the existing roads. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- (i) The proposed bus depot near the RRTS stations will benefit commuters to easily use the nearby RRTS station for further travelling.
- (ii) The proposed road widening to Duhai depot will provide enough space for big vehicles to reach the depot.
- (iii) The proposed road widening at the backside of Modipuram depot will provide better connectivity for the nearby villagers.
- (iv) The proposed road widening at Meerut central cut and cover will address the problem of traffic congestion in the existing road.
- (v) The construction of bus depot and bus terminal outside the main city of Meerut will decongest the heavy traffic.
- (vi) The proposed new parking facility near Duhai Depot RRTS station will provide multi-modal integration in the future.
- (vii) The better road connectivity will contribute to the infrastructure development there by bringing further development in the area.

F. Scope of Resettlement Plan

22. This RP has been prepared based on land acquisition plans and final design for the proposed new facilities, project census survey, socio-economic survey of sample affected households, and consultation with various stakeholders. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India rules and regulations, ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2019) and the resettlement framework of the project. The RP covers the following:

- (i) Type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- (ii) Impacts on vulnerable groups such as poor, women-headed household and other disadvantaged sections of society
- (iii) Public consultation and people's participation in the project;
- (iv) Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- (v) R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- (vi) Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism, monitoring & reporting.

G. Methodology for Resettlement Plan

23. The land for the new/additional facilities of the project is being acquired through the RFCTLARR Act. For preparation of this RP, the latest land acquisition data from the competent land acquisition authority (CALA) and census survey of affected households was used for estimation of magnitude of loss of land and non-land assets. The details of methodology adopted for the RP addendum is discussed in the following section.

1. Land acquisition data under RFCTLARR Act

24. The status of land acquisition for the proposed components (new/additional facilities) through the RFCTLARR Act are in various stages. For certain components the Joint Measurement Survey has been completed and in certain other components Section 11 RFCTLARR Act has been published. The latest data of land acquisition available from CALA was used to identify the land owners, and determine the magnitude of loss.

2. Census and Socio-economic Survey

25. The layout of new/additional facilities of the project was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. The affected villages, land parcels and households were identified as per the latest land acquisition data available from CALA (ADMLA office). The land acquisition and resettlement impact assessed through census survey includes loss of private land, loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods.

26. A census of all affected households was carried out to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost due to the project which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected from a representative sample of affected households.

27. A structured census questionnaire (**Appendix 2**) was used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs.

28. The census survey includes the following:

- (i) Census of affected households
- (ii) Inventory of loss of the 100% land and structures
- (iii) Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- (iv) Identification of trees and crops
- (v) Collection of information on household characteristics, including social, economic

- and demographic profile
- (vi) Identification of non-titleholders
- (vii) Assessment of potential economic and livelihood impact

3. Public Consultation

29. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of displaced persons (DPs) and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, and individual interviews. The vulnerable sections of DPs such as women were also included in this consultation process.

H. Structure of the RP

30. In line with the requirements of the ADB's SPS 2009, this RP addendum has been organized into sections which cover (i) project description; (ii) impact assessment and (iii) project management and mitigation measures. A summary of key findings of the RP is also presented in the Executive Summary. The RP has following Chapters:

Chapter I	-	Project Description
Chapter II	-	Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
Chapter III	-	Socio-economic Information and Profile
Chapter IV	-	Stakeholder Consultation and Participation
Chapter V	-	Legal Framework
Chapter VI	-	Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits
Chapter VII	-	Relocation of Housing and Settlements
Chapter VIII	-	Income Restoration and Rehabilitation
Chapter IX	-	Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan
Chapter X	-	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
Chapter XI	-	Institutional Arrangement
Chapter XII	-	Implementation Schedule
Chapter XIII	-	Monitoring and Reporting

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition Requirement

31. The construction of proposed new/additional facilities near depots (Duhai depot, Modipuram depot) and near RRTS stations (Duhai station, Duhai depot station, Meerut South station, Meerut Central station, Modipuram station) will require acquisition of private land. The land for these new/additional facilities of the project is being acquired through the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

32. As per the land acquisition plan prepared for the project, 6.59 hectares of land will be acquired for creation of new/additional facilities. The land to be acquired is 100% private land. The land acquisition requirement for various new/additional facilities is presented in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Land Acquisition Requirements for New/Additional Facilities

Sl. No.	Details of new/additional facilities	Land requirement in hectare
1	Widening of Existing Road to Duhai Depot	1.0324
2	Widening of Service Road at Duhai Station Third Line	0.0654
3	New parking facility near Duhai Depot RRTS station	1.2050
4	a) Bus Terminal and Bus Depot near Meerut South RRTS station b) Construction of firemen stair case	2.7982 0.0150
5	New Bus terminal near Modipuram RRTS station	1.0522
6	Widening of Existing Road from LC 32 to LC 33 near Modipuram Depot	0.1276
7	Widening of existing road at Meerut Central south cut & cover	0.300
Total		6.5958

Source: NCRTC.

B. Resettlement Impacts

33. Based on the above requirement, the project impact assessed through the project census survey includes loss of land, loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. Other than this, non-land assets known as Community Property Resources (CPR) including religious, and community owned and government structures are also assessed to be affected by the proposed project.

34. A census survey was carried out to identify the households who would be displaced by the project and to prepare an inventory of their assets that would be lost due to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The census survey in corridor of proposed facilities was carried out in between 07 March and 15 March, 2025. It was found that a total of 321 households will be displaced by this project. The details are provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Number of Displaced Households

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Household	%	TH	NTH
Physically Displaced Households					
1	Owners of Residential Structure	3	100%	3	0
Total		3	100%	3	0
Economically Displaced Households					
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	88	28%	88	0
2	No use/Barren Land	78	25%	78	0
3	Owners of Commercial Structures	96	31%	96	0
4	Commercial Tenants	4	1%	0	4
5	Employees in Commercial Structures	21	7%	0	21

6	Other Structures (private dharamsala, toilet, boundary wall, private temple etc.)	27	9%	27	0
Total		314	100%	289	25
Physically and Economically Displaced Households					
1	Owners of Residential-cum-commercial Structures	4	100%	4	0
Total		4	100%	4	0
Grand Total		321	100%	296	25

TH = Titleholder, NTH = non-titleholder.

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

35. For titleholders, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the RFCTLARR Act – 2013 is treated as the cut-off date. The start date of census survey is the cut-off date for non-titleholders eligible for compensation and assistance under the project. The findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

C. Impact Minimization

36. The widening requirement of existing facilities (roads and service road) was based on the minimum requirements for project operations and keeping impacts minimized. For the additional facilities (Bus terminal, depot and parking facility) several factors were considered by the engineering team of NCRTC for finalizing the design. Apart from the technical and operational feasibility, other factors such as social impacts, and integration with the existing system were considered.

D. Loss of Private Land in the Project

37. The land acquisition for the project will affect 296 titleholder households (as shown in table 5) and the area of land acquisition will be 6.5958 hectares. The land use data shows that 4.3741 hectares of land being used by 88 households for agriculture, 0.0165 hectare of land being used by 3 households for residential purpose, 0.3367 hectare of land being used by 100 households for commercial purpose, 1.3113 hectare of barren land owned by 78 households and 0.5573 hectares of land owned by 27 households for not any specific purpose. The data on loss of private land by land use as shown in the **Table 6**.

Table 6: Loss of Private Land

Sl. No.	Use of land	Displaced HHs	Area (in hectare)	%
1	Agriculture	88	4.3741	66.32
2	Residential	3	0.0165	0.25
3	Commercial*	100	0.3367	5.10
4	No use/Barren Land	78	1.3113	19.88
5	Other use	27	0.5573	8.45
Total		296	6.5958	100.0

This data refers to the current land use of affected HHs during the census survey. However, compensation to the affected HHs for the land will be paid as per the revenue record land classification data of revenue department.

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

E. Loss of Private Structures in the Project

38. Due to the proposed project work, 130 structures, owned by 130 displaced households will be affected. All the 130 affected structures are owned by titleholders. The details of loss of private structures are presented in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Loss of Private Structures in the Project

Sl. No.	Ownership Status	Number of Structure	DHs	No. of PAPs	PAPs %
1	Titleholder	130	130*	439	100.00
2	Leaseholder	0	0	0	0%
3	Encroacher	0	0	0	0%
4	Squatter	0	0	0	0%
Total		130	130	439	100

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

During the census survey, structures were enumerated under the occupation of the plot owners. The joint measurement survey to be conducted under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 may establish other owners, which may add to the total number of affected households.

F. Type of Private Structure in the Project

39. As per census survey, 130 TH households are losing 130 structures. Of these, 3 households are losing 3 residential structures, 96 households are losing 96 commercial structures, 4 households are losing 4 residential-cum-commercial structures and 27 households are losing 27 other types of structures such as private dharamsala, toilet, boundary wall etc. The details of structures and number of displaced households are given in **Table 8**. The list of DHs is attached in **Appendix-3** and **4**.

Table 8: Type of Private Structure Affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs	DHs %	TH DPs	NTH DPs
1	Residential Structure	3	3	2%	11	0
2	Commercial Structure	96	96	74%	339	0
3	Residential-cum-commercial Structure	4	4	3%	22	0
4	Other Private Structure	27	27	21%	98	0
Total		130	130	100%	439	0

TH = Titleholder, NTH = Non-titleholder.

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

G. Use of Private Structures affected by the Project

40. The usage of various affected structures is provided in the **Table 9**. The physical and economic displacement under the project will result due to loss of these structures.

Table 9: Use of Private Structure Affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structures	%	HHs	%
1	Residential Structure	3	2%	3	2%
2	Residential cum Commercial	4	3%	4	3%
3	Other Private Structures such as toilet, boundary wall etc.	27	21%	27	21%
4	Business	81	62%	81	62%
5	Hotel	1	1%	1	1%
6	Dhaba	1	1%	1	1%
7	Shop	12	9%	12	9%
8	Car service station	1	1%	1	1%
Total		130	100%	130	100%

Source: Census Survey, Feb-March 2025

H. Type of Construction of Affected Structures

41. The affected structures are of various types of construction such as semi-permanent and permanent nature. Out of 114 main structures, 2 (2%) structures are of semi-permanent nature and 112 (98%) structures are of permanent nature. All the affected 16 boundary wall structures are of permanent type. The details of the type of construction of the affected structures are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Type of Construction of Affected Structure

Main Structure			
Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. of Structure	%
1	Temporary	0	0%
2	Semi-Permanent	2	2%
3	Permanent	112	98%
Total		114	100%
Boundary Wall			
Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. of Structure	%
1	Temporary	0	0%
2	Semi-Permanent	0	0%
3	Permanent	16	100%
Total		16	100%

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

I. Magnitude of Impact

42. The involuntary resettlement category of the ADB-financed project is determined on the basis of significant impacts. The significant impacts are those households which are losing shelter resulting in relocation or losing more than 10% of their productive assets (income generating) or both. The results are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Magnitude of Impact

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Impact (HH)		Total HHs
		Significant	Non-significant	
1	Economically displaced HHs due to loss of more than 10% of income generating assets (land)	205	111	316
2	Permanent relocation due to loss of shelter	5	0	5
3	Total Titleholders (1+2)	210	111	321

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

1. Loss of Livelihoods

43. The livelihood loss includes loss of land based and non-land-based livelihood. The loss of land-based livelihood is mainly due to loss of agriculture land. The loss of non-land-based livelihood includes loss of commercial structures, loss of income of employees of commercial establishment and commercial tenants.

44. As per the census survey, out of total 213 HHs losing livelihoods, 88 TH HHs are owners of agricultural land, 96 TH are owners of commercial structures, 4 TH are owners of residential cum commercial structures, 4 tenants are doing business activity and 21 are employees of commercial establishments. The details of loss of livelihoods in the project are presented in the **Table 12**.

Table 12: Loss of Livelihoods

Sl. No.	Category of Losses	Households	%	TH HHs	NTH HHs
1	Agricultural Land	88	41%	88	0
2	Loss of Commercial Structure	96	45%	96	0
3	Loss of Residential-cum-commercial structure	4	2%	4	0
4	Commercial Tenants	4	2%	0	4
5	Employees in Structures	21	10%	0	21
Total		213	100%	188	25

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

2. Loss of Community Property Resources

45. In terms of Community Property Resources (CPR), 3 structures were identified to be affected. Out of the 3 structures, one is a community structure (Gate of access road to colony), one is a religious structure and one is a government structure. The types of affected CPRs are presented in the **Table 13**, and the list of CPRs affected in the project is presented in **Appendix 5**. CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust or society as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure at a new location in consultation with the affected community.

46. Based on the census survey, it is found that none of the affected CPR will result in livelihood loss for any person. Among 3 structures, one is a Mazar (religious structure) that will be fully affected and require relocation. The remaining 2 CPRs will be partially affected that will be compensated or restored/reconstructed by the project.

Table 13: Type of Affected CPRs

Sl. No.	CPR	No. of Structure	Need Relocation	Partially Restored or Rebuild Within Same Premises
1	Community Structure			
a	Gate of access road to colony	1	0	1
2	Religious Structure			
a	Mazar/ mausoleum	1	1	0
3	Government Structure			
a	Government Office	1	0	1
Total		3	1	2

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. General Socio-economic Information and Profile

47. Of the 321 project affected households, the socio-economic survey was conducted among 186 affected households. The socio-economic information presented in this chapter are the analysis of the findings of the socio-economic survey.

B. Number of DPs

48. There are total 764 DPs which are affected by the project, which includes 406 (53.14%) male and 358 (46.86%) female. The average household size is 4.1. The sex ratio among the DPs is 882. The details of DPs affected in the project are presented in the **Table 14**.

Table 14: Number of DPs by Gender

Sl. No.	DPs by gender	No. of DPs	%
1	Male	406	53.14
2	Female	358	46.86
Total		764	100.0

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

C. Social Categories of the DPs

49. The social stratification of the affected households in the project area indicates that majority HHs (63%) belong to general category. There are 36% HHs belong to other backward caste (OBC), and 1% HH belong to schedule caste category. There is no affected HH from scheduled tribe. The details of social category is presented in the **Table 15**.

Table 15: Social Categories of Affected Households

Sl. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste	1	1.0
2	Scheduled Tribe	0	0.0

Sl. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Households	%
3	Other Backward Caste	68	36.0
4	General category	117	63.0
Total		186	100.0

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

D. Religious Categories of the DPs

50. Majority of displaced HHs (89.8%) belong to Hindu religion. About 5.9% belong to Sikh religion, 2.7% are Jain, and 1.6% are Muslim. The religious categories of displaced HHs are given below in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Religious Categories of Affected Households

Sl. No.	Religious Categories	No. of Households	%
1	Hindu	167	89.8
2	Muslim	3	1.6
3	Jain	5	2.7
4	Sikh	11	5.9
Total		186	100.0

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

E. Vulnerable Households displaced in the Project

51. According to project census survey there are 38 displaced HHs enumerated as vulnerable households. In this project vulnerable group includes 1 SC household, 11 women headed households, 1 household headed by physically handicapped and 25 non-titleholder households not falling under any other category of vulnerability. The vulnerable household details are presented in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Vulnerable Households

Sl. No.	Category of vulnerability	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste Households	1	2.6
2	Women Headed Households	11	28.9
3	PH Headed Households	1	2.6
4	Below Poverty Line Cardholders*	0	0
5	Non-titleholder not falling under any above categories	25	65.8
Total		38	100.0

* In Uttar Pradesh the income criteria for BPL family identification is Rs. 19884 per family per annum in rural areas and Rs. 25546 per family per annum in urban areas. (Source-Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Government of India)

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

F. Annual Income Level of the Displaced Households

52. The survey findings on the annual household income show that 30 households are earning below Rs.1 lakh; 23 households are earning between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh; and 122 displaced

households are earning more than Rs. 2 lakh per year. This indicate that majority of the households have income more than Rs. 2 lakh per year. The annual income level of households in the project area is summarized in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Annual Income Level of DHs

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	No. of Households	%
1	Below 100,000	30	16.1
2	Above 100,000 and Below 200,000	23	12.4
3	Above 200,000	122	65.6
4	DK/CS	11	5.9
Total		186	100.0

DK/CS-Did not know/ Can not say

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

G. Educational Status of DPs

53. The educational status of DPs reveals that there are 2% DPs who are illiterate. Among the DPs, 7% are up to middle, 32% are matric and intermediate, 39% are graduates and 13% are above graduate. This data excludes children under 6 years. The gender segregated details of educational status of DPs are presented in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Educational Status of Affected Households

Sl. No.	Educational status of DPs	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Illiterate	2	1.0	11	3.0	13	2.0
2	Literate	10	3.0	17	5.0	27	4.0
3	Up to middle	20	5.0	28	9.0	48	7.0
4	Below metric	10	3.0	12	4.0	22	3.0
5	Matric & Intermediate	131	35.0	92	28.0	223	32.0
6	Graduate	151	41.0	121	37.0	272	39.0
7	Above graduate	47	13.0	45	14.0	92	13.0
Total		371	100.0	326	100.0	697*	100.0

* Information on educational status of 48 person is not available due to no response from respondent

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

H. Occupational Status of DPs

54. The occupational pattern of DPs excluding children under 6 years, reveals that 21% DPs are engaged in business activities, 10% DPs are in private job, 8% DPs are professional. Among other categories, 11% are engaged in agriculture and 1% are retired from government service. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in **Table 20**.

Table 20: Occupational Status of DPs

Sl. No.	Occupational status of DPs	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Private Job / Service	58	15.0	14	4.0	72	10.0
2	Business	115	30.0	33	10.0	148	21.0
3	Agriculture	29	8.0	48	14.0	77	11.0
4	Study	86	23.0	64	19.0	150	21.0
5	Housewife	0	0.0	154	46.0	154	21.0
6	Labour	26	7.0	13	4.0	39	5.0
7	Unemployed	4	1.0	2	1.0	6	1.0
8	Professional	50	13.0	4	1.0	54	8.0
9	Pensioner (retired from government service)	8	2.0	1	0.0	9	1.0
10	Old/ inactive	3	1.0	5	1.0	8	1.0
Total		379	100.0	338	100.0	717*	100.0

* Information on occupational status of 26 person is not available due to no response from respondent,
Source: Census Survey, March 2025

I. Project Impact on Indigenous People

55. In this project there is no affected person from scheduled tribe or indigenous people category. However, there is provision in the entitlement matrix of resettlement plan for affected people from scheduled tribe.

J. Project Impact on Women

56. The project will bring several benefits to women and girls. Direct benefits include a decrease in travel time and availability of reliable and convenient transport service. Indirect benefits include improved access to products and services such as health, education, as well as other government services. However, construction of project facilities may also lead to potential negative impacts such as the spread of STIs (sexually transmitted infections), trafficking, and road safety issues. Potential negative impacts will be addressed through organizing awareness raising sessions on HIV/AIDS. The contractors will carry out HIV/AIDS awareness programs among worker camps and nearby community as mandated in their contract.

57. As per the findings of public consultation, the perceived benefit from the project facilities on women includes:

- (i) The proposed bus depot near the RRTS stations will be safe for women commuters to easily use the nearby RRTS station for further travelling.
- (ii) The proposed road widening at the backside of Modipuram depot will provide better connectivity for the women from nearby villagers.
- (iii) The proposed road widening at Meerut central cut and cover will address the problem of traffic congestion faced by women commuters.
- (iv) The proposed new parking facility near Duhai Depot RRTS station will provide parking facility for women users.

58. During the public consultation, the women members mentioned the following negative impacts:

- (i) Loss of assets due to the construction of new/additional facilities
- (ii) Preference to men over women in wage labor during the construction
- (iii) Discrimination in wage payment
- (iv) Traffic congestion for women commuters during the construction of existing road widening at Meerut Central south cut & cover

59. There are 11 Women Headed Households (WHH) affected in the project. All the 11 WHHs are titleholder. Of these 11 WHHs, 7 are losing land, WHHs are losing structures. So far as the significance of impact on WHH is concerned, 5 WHHs have significant impact. The negative impacts of the project on WHH will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be provided on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance, priority will be given to WHHs. Additionally, WHHs are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance has been made in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement plan. Provision for equal wage, health and safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the implementing agency.

IV. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Stakeholders in the Project

60. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. The stakeholders in the project are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are project displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries, Implementing Agency especially the officials in NCRTC and PMO. The secondary stakeholders include the revenue officials, village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, and business communities in the area.

B. Public Consultation in the Project

61. Public consultations were held at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two-way process beneficial in projecting planning and implementation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

C. Methods of Public Consultation

62. Consultations and discussions were held with the affected families and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted while interacting with them during the project census survey and during implementation stage. Consultation meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views and opinions) are detailed below in **Table 21**.

Table 21: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced Persons	Through focus group discussions in affected villages
Village Head/representative of DPs	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Local communities	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages

Women	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Vulnerable groups (SC, BPL)	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Implementing Agency officials	Individual interviews, discussion
Line Departments/Agencies	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

D. Scope of Consultation and Issues

63. All the survey and consultation meetings were organized with prior information to the displaced persons and participants. During the consultation process, efforts were made to:

- (i) Ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to proposed new/additional facilities of the project;
- (ii) Understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- (iii) Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the area to enable effective planning and implementation;
- (iv) Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- (v) Examine DPs' opinion on problems and prospects of transport related issues;
- (vi) Identify people's expectations from project facilities;
- (vii) Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions (FGD)

64. During the resettlement survey, FGDs were conducted in affected localities along the project alignment with prior intimation. The participants in these FGDs are not limited to the place of meeting or DPs only but it also included other interested parties from the affected villages.

65. Public consultations were conducted at 6 locations attended by 67 project affected households (representing 267 persons), in addition to the individual family consultations that were held as part of the census and socio-economic survey. Some of the major issues that were discussed, and feedback received from the participants during the consultations and measures to address the same are summarized in **Table 22**. The findings of consultation are presented in **Appendix 6**. The list of participants and consultation photographs are presented in **Appendix 7 and Appendix 8**. A summary of DP's concerns and preferences toward relocation and resettlement were discussed in Chapter VII: Relocation of Housing and Settlements.

Table 22: Summary Findings of Consultations

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion of Affected Population	Measures to be Taken
Positive impact of the additional facilities	The proposed bus depot near the RRTS stations will be good for commuters to easily use the nearby station for further travelling. The proposed road widening will address the problem of traffic congestion in the existing road.	The new/additional facilities will have several positive impacts. This includes multi-modal integration, new parking facility, and widening of existing roads for better transportation.
Negative	Loss of productive land and non-land assets such as shops, commercial and residential structures.	All loss of land and structures will be compensated as per the

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion of Affected Population	Measures to be Taken
Impacts from the additional facilities	<p>In a few places employees of business establishments will be affected.</p> <p>There will be loss of business of partially affected shops during the construction time.</p>	<p>entitlement matrix and provisions of LARA.</p> <p>Temporary loss of affected structures during the construction period will be compensated adequately.</p>
Regular information about the implementation timeline	<p>There is no regular information from NCRTC on timeline of acquisition process of land and commencement of activities for road widening. APs need advance information to avoid new investment on agriculture activities.</p> <p>Shop owners are dissatisfied on the long delay in the acquisition process at Meerut Central south cut & cover.</p>	<p>NCRTC will appoint designated staff to disseminate information to affected people including the timeline of land acquisition and reply queries of the affected people..</p> <p>For road widening in Meerut proactive follow up will be made with the ADMLA to expedite the award process.</p>
Rate of compensation and assistance	Compensation for affected land and structure at market rate following the provisions of LARR Act, 2013. The R&R compensation as per the provisions of LAAR Act, 2013. The shop owners affected by road widening at Meerut Central south cut & cover demanded land compensation at commercial rate.	All the affected land is being acquired under the LARR Act-2013. Hence the land compensation and R&R compensation will be provided as per the provisions of LARR Act, 2013.
Income restoration for loss of livelihood	APs losing land-based livelihood interested to learn new techniques and information to increase the agricultural productivity through training program.	RISA will prepare and implement livelihood restoration action plan for livelihood restoration of APs
Willingness for future participation & consultation	Consultation is helpful to get updated information. APs want advance information before consultation. APs are willing to participate in future consultations and interested to share their views & opinions.	Public consultation will continue throughout the project cycle. RISA will inform the APs in advance for the consultation and assist people in the participation.
Awareness about project GRM	APs are not aware about any project GRM. They verbally communicate their issues to the CPM officials, GC and RISA during the consultation.	During the consultation, the GC and RISA will inform the APs about project GRM, contact details of GRC and how to lodge grievances.
Issues to be addressed during the implementation of project component	During the construction of bus depot near Meet South, access road to balance agricultural land parcel for continuing the agricultural activities. The existing irrigation channel for irrigation of balance agricultural land should be intact.	NCRTC will ask the contractor to ensure access road and irrigation channel to the balance agricultural land parcel.

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion of Affected Population	Measures to be Taken
	<p>AHs at Duhai depot road widening need clarity whether construction of shops is allowed by GDA to rebuild the partial affected structure.</p> <p>For road widening at the backside of Modipuram depot the utility shifting (transmission line) should not disturb the nearby standing crops.</p> <p>The partial demolition of shops and building at Meerut Central south cut & cover should be done carefully so that it will not have any adverse impact to the rest of the property</p>	<p>The concerned CPM officials will follow up with GDA to provide the required information.</p> <p>The utility shifting will be done during the non-crop season to avoid damage to standing crops.</p> <p>Necessary safety steps will be followed during the demolition of shops and buildings by the concerned department.</p>

Source: NCRTC.

Plan for additional public consultation

66. Additional public consultations will be conducted with the affected households by NCRTC before the loan approval, i.e. in the month of June and July 2025. Before the public consultations, information will be provided in the form of a project brochure containing the RP summary and entitlement matrix in local language. The consultation plan is attached below.

Table 23: Consultation plan

Sl. No.	Location	Proposed new/additional facilities	Number of public consultation & HHs	Information disclosure
1	Near Duhai Depot	Widening of Existing Road to Duhai Depot	1(15)	Project brochure containing the RP summary and entitlement matrix in local language
2	Duhai RRTS Station	Widening of Service Road at Duhai Station Third Line	1 (3)	
3	Near Duhai Depot RRTS station	Construction of a new parking facility	1 (10)	
4	Near Meerut South RRTS station	a) Bus Terminal and Bus Depot b) Construction of firemen stair case	1 (10)	
5	Near Modipuram RRTS station	Construction of new Bus terminal	1 (10)	
6	Near Modipuram Depot	Widening of Existing Road from LC 32 to LC33	1 (10)	
7	Meerut Central south cut & cover	Widening of Existing Road	1 (10)	
	Total		7 (68)	

F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

67. Other stakeholders in the project such as Implementation Agency especially the officials in NCRTC, staff in PMOs, the concerned district administration and the revenue officials were also consulted on various issues. The details of these consultations are summarized in **Table 24**.

Table 24: Details of Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Issue Discussed
1	Surender Pal Mahi, Chief Engineer (CE) Infra & Land	Proposed new/additional facilities, purpose and benefits of proposed new/additional facilities of the project, impact of proposed new/additional facilities etc.
2	Mr. Subodh Singh, AGM (Land Acquisition), NCRTC	Status of land acquisition under RFCTLARR, 2023, census survey of affected households, land acquisition and R&R issues in the new/additional facilities
3	Shambhu Nath Singh, DGM/Environment, NCRTC	Lay out plan of proposed new/additional facilities, social and environmental assessment data of new/additional facilities, land acquisition and R&R issues in the new/additional facilities
4	Ajit Kumar Panda, Sr. DGM/ Safety, Health & Environment, NCRTC	Safety, Health & Environment feature for proposed new/additional facilities
5	Goutam Singh, Assistant Manager Social Development, NCRTC	Data and information on land acquisition plan, coordination and progress of census survey and socio-economic survey of affected households, public consultation of affected people
6	Pawan Kumar, Deputy CPM, Meerut PMO, NCRTC	Information and data on land acquisition plan of proposed new/additional facilities in Meerut section, current land acquisition status, public consultation of affected people
7	Vishal Bhagwati Rastogi, Dy. CE/Civil, Ghaziabad PMO, NCRTC	Information and data on land acquisition plan of proposed new/additional facilities in Ghaziabad section, current land acquisition status, public consultation of affected people
8	Gaurav Malhotra, Dy. CE/Civil, Ghaziabad PMO, NCRTC	Data on land acquisition plan of proposed new/additional facilities in Ghaziabad section, current land acquisition status, public consultation of affected people

Source: NCRTC.

G. Plan for Further Consultation in the Project

68. The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing the involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of further stages of project preparation and implementation. The Resettlement Implementation Support Agency (RISA), already engaged for Delhi-Ghaziabad- Meerut RRTS project by NCRTC, will be entrusted with the task of conducting the consultations during RP implementation in the new/additional project facilities. This will involve disclosure on compensation and R&R assistance options, entitlement provisions and income restoration measures suggested for the project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the resettlement plan:

- (i) Together with the RISA, the PMO will conduct information dissemination in the project area and solicit the help of the local community and encourage the participation of the APs in RP implementation.

- (ii) During the implementation of RP, RISA will organize public meetings, and will appraise the affected communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding construction schedule.
- (iii) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.²
- (iv) To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation, they will be specifically involved in consultation.

69. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by PMO/RISA for the project as per the format below in **Table 25**.

Table 25: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Timing	Agencies
Disclosure of resettlement plan	Translate RP addendum in Hindi and disclose at PMOs and Panchayat	May 2025	PIU /PMO/RISA
Distribution of R&R information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to DPs	June 2025	PIU /PMO/RISA
Internet disclosure of the RP addendum	Disclose RP addendum on ADB and/or implementing agency website	June 2025	ADB/PIU
Disclosure of updated RP addendum	Translate updated RP addendum in Hindi and disclose at relevant PMOs and Panchayat	On completion of updating of RP addendum	PMO/RISA
Internet disclosure of the RP addendum	Disclose updated RP addendum on ADB and/or implementing agency website		ADB/PIU

Source: NCRTC.

H. Information Disclosure

70. To keep transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The implementing agency will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- (i) The RP addendum endorsed by the implementing agency;
- (ii) An updated RP addendum, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if required; and
- (iii) The resettlement monitoring reports
- (iv) The external monitoring reports as required

The implementing agency (NCRTC) will translate the RP addendum in Hindi and disclose it at PMO and panchayat office. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on entitlement of compensation and R&R assistance, and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in Hindi language and distributed to DPs by the RISA. For DPs who are illiterate, appropriate and implementable methods will be undertaken to notify and inform such DPs. RISA will

² Vulnerable groups include: especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without legal title to land.

disseminate relevant information through public consultations and other channels and will pay specific attention to ensure those DPs who are illiterate receive information on a timely basis.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

71. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the state government of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, and the Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the resettlement plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken. The section below provides details of various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability for the project. This RP addendum is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country, state and ADB policy requirements.

B. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013

72. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR Act - 2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

73. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

74. Section 26 of the Act defines the method by which the market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II outlines the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

75. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015: With an intention to overcome the procedural difficulties in land acquisition for important national projects, President of India has issued an amendment ordinance on 30th May 2015. Three main features of the ordinance among others are as following:

- (i) The Chapter II and III of the RFCT in LARR Act - 2013 regarding *determination of social impact assessment and public purpose and special provision to safeguard food security* shall not apply to the project such as (a) vital to national security or defense of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defense or defense production; (b) rural infrastructure including electrification; (c) affordable housing and housing for the poor people; (d) industrial corridors ; and (e) infrastructure and social infrastructure projects including projects under public

- private partnership where the ownership of land continues to vest with the Government.
- (ii) The five-year period set by the principal Act in Section 24 under sub-section (2), for lapse of 1894 Act shall exclude the cases where acquisition process is held up on account of any stay or injunction issued by any court or the period specified in the award of a Tribunal for taking possession.
 - (iii) The five-year period set by the principal Act for any land acquired and unused now will be a period specified for the setting up of any project or five years, whichever is later.

76. The state of Uttar Pradesh by its notification no. 668/1-13-2015-5 Ka (25) 2013 dated May 12, 2015, has formulated state level rules to enact the RFCT in LARR Act and its provisions in the state.

C. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978)

77. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Act, the Central Government, after consultation with the concerned State Government, have declared (vide S.O. 2625(E), dated 16th October 2009) extension of provisions of this Act to National Capital Region (NCT of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh).

78. For construction of Metro Railway and any other work connected therewith, the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1972 empowers metro rail administration to acquire-

- (i) any land, building, street, road, or passage, or
- (ii) any right of user, or any right in the nature of easement, therein, for construction or work.

79. **Power to acquire land:** The central government, on receipt of an application from metro rail administration, may declare its intention to acquire the land, building, street, road or passage for a public purpose by notification in the Official Gazette.

80. **Publication of notification for acquisition:** After the issue of notification the metro railway administration or any officer or other employee of the metro railway has legal right –(a) to enter upon and survey and take level of the land, building, street, road or passage (b) to dig or bore into the sub-soil, (c) to set out the intended work (d) to mark level/boundaries (e) to do all other works found necessary for preliminary examination of metro rail construction.

81. **Hearing of objection:** A person interested in land, building, road, street or passage may file an objection within 21 days of publication of notification under sub-section 3 of section 7.

82. The Competent Authority (a judicial officer in the rank of a subordinate judge) appointed by the Central Government will have right to publish a public notice-inviting claim from all persons interested in the land, building, street, road or passages, or the right of user or the right in the nature of easement therein to be acquired. The Competent Authority or the Appellate Authority will determine the compensation amount taking into consideration (a) the market value of the land, building, street, road or passage on the date of notification under section 7, (b) the damage, if any sustained by the person interested, (c) person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business.

D. Policy for Direct Purchase of Private land by DDA through Negotiation

83. Keeping in view to start or complete the ongoing infrastructure project of public importance and to avoid the lengthy process of land acquisition through RFCTLARR Act 2013, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has approved a policy for direct purchase of private land through negotiation in November 2014. The concerned Superintending Engineer (in charge of the Project) will identify the land requirement and develop a proposal with the rate of land fixed by the independent valuers. The proposal will be submitted to the first level committee for review and forward it to the second level committee for its recommendation. The second level committee shall finalize and give its recommendation with respect to the rates to be offered to the owners of the land for direct purchase of land to the Standing Committee headed by the Vice Chairman.

84. The standing committee shall have the powers either to accept the negotiated rates or reject the case. The policy empowers the DDA for direct purchase of private land only in matters of public purpose.

E. Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) Direct Land Purchase Policy 2015

85. The Government of UP has issued a Government Order no. N0. 2/2015/215EK-13-2015-20(48)/2011, dated March 19, 2015 to allow land purchase directly from the landowners through private negotiation (Appendix 9). According to the Government Order, the land rates and the total land cost will be determined by a valuation committee, composed of representatives from the DM, Stamps and Registration Department and UPPWD. The land rates will be based on the LARR Act 2013, with a multiplying factor of 2 for land purchased in rural areas. The evaluation methodology is laid out in the Government Order No 797/1-13-2014-5Ka (25)/2013 T.C. dated October 22, 2014. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has already given permission to NCRTC to purchase land under this policy for Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Corridor. However, the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and subsequent supplements by GoUP shall prevail in case direct purchase fails.

86. The land acquisition under this Project will be carried out as per the policy and procedure laid down under Direct Purchase Policies of project states. In case negotiated settlement under state policies fails the land will be acquired following the process and provision of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

F. NCRTC's Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land/Property required for RRTS Projects in Delhi

87. NCRTC's Policy for Direct Purchase of Private Land/Property required for RRTS Projects in Delhi: NCRTC has formulated a policy for direct purchase of private land/property required for RRTS projects in Delhi in 2020. This policy entails NCRTC to directly negotiate and purchase any affected land in Delhi from willing sellers.

G. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

88. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable⁴ groups.

89. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss

of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of: (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

90. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to national minimum standard of living.

H. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

91. The new Act 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) with that of The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984), recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. The squatters, encroachers and those present in RoW and other government land are excluded from the purview of this Act.

92. RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 came into effect on January 1, 2014. This Act both complements the revision of the NRRP (2007) and significantly decreases the gaps between the LA Act 1894 and ADB's SPS, 2009. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal Act by requesting that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and solatium being 100% of the amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

93. Therefore, the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has established near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB's SPS, 2009. Adoption of the below principles for the project has ensured that both are covered in their application to this project. A comparison of ADB and Gol policy and measures to fill the gaps is presented in **Table 26**.

Table 26: Comparison of ADB and Gol Policy

N o.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	Screening of project in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards Enabling identification of the Potential Resettlement impacts and associated risks.
2	Consultation	Carry out	Whenever a Social Impact	No gap between

N o.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism	consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	SPS and RFCTLARR. However, public consultations with the affected HHs will be held by the implementing agency to inform their entitlements and resettlement options.
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and other Livelihood assistances and income restoration measures will be included.
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for DPs.
5	Right of users	Provide legal and affordable access to land and resources in rural areas and	No specific measures are found.	The Metro Railways Act, 1978 acquire the right of users under sub-

N o.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing in urban area.		section (2) of Section 13 by compensating their loss at 10% of amount determined under sub-section (1) for that land, building, street, road or passage.
6.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women-headed families, to at least national minimum standards	FCTLARR only provide special provisions scheduled tribe.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project
7.	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	RFCTLARR only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project. The EM provisions which is in compliance with the SPS requirement will fully apply for all modes of land procurement i.e. direct purchase and compulsory acquisition.
8.	Compensation For non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets	Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.
9.	Requirement of resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons'	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i>	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Resettlement plan

N o.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	will be prepared for project with impact.
1 0.	Public disclosure	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the resettlement framework includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to resettlement plan implementation.
1 1.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	16. (l) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (/) of section I by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected,	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the executing agency and/or implementing agency.

N o.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired'	
1 2.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
1 3.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project, Monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

I. R&R Policy Framework for the Project

94. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning

through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.

- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.
- (vii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (viii) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

- (ix) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xi) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

J. Valuation of Assets

95. The valuation of affected land and structures will be governed by the following process:

96. Land surveys for determining the payment of compensation would be conducted on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land will be updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled displaced persons. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The economically unviable residual land remaining after the land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of RFCT in LARR Act, 2013. The owner of such land/property if desires so, will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is economically unviable. However, the Collector will decide on the viability and acquisition of such land under section 94 (1-4) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and his decision will be termed as final.

97. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will be calculated as per the provision made in the RFCT in LARR Act -2013, which takes into account market value, additional solatium, transitional value etc. and therefore, equivalent to the replacement cost defined in the SPS 2009.³

1. Valuation of Land:

98. The District Magistrate shall determine the market value of the land with assessment of (a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or (c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon, whichever is higher.

99. Where the market value as per above section (1) cannot be determined for the reason that: (a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or (b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell

³ According to ADB's SPS, a full replacement cost will be calculated based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or(c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; the appropriate authority, the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the Price calculated in the manner specified in the above section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas.

100. The market value calculated as per above shall be multiplied by a factor of (a) 1 (one) to 2 (two) in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the State Government; and (b) one in urban areas.

2. Valuation of Building and Structure:

101. The cost of buildings will be estimated based on updated Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation, and subject to 100% solatium (for titleholders). The engineer from building department will also assess the viability of the remaining part of the structure during verification and valuation in consultation with the affected households. During valuation of structure/building following parameters should be taken into account:

- (i) Cost of materials
- (ii) Type of shops
- (iii) Distance to be traveled
- (iv) Sources (local or foreign) and the cost of various materials
- (v) Who will build the structures (owner or contractor) and whether they will use the hired labor or their own labor;
- (vi) Obtaining cost estimates by meeting at least three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor
- (vii) Identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.
- (viii) Calculation of the labor cost even if the structure is constructed by the household only without hiring any labour.

102. Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops at the owner's own cost, and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case any structures is not removed by the DPs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

3. Valuation of Trees

103. Compensation for trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Magistrate, for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, shall use the services of experienced persons/agencies in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

104. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 60 days prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

105. For temporary impact on land and common resources, any land required by the project on

temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with landowners and will be restored to previous or better quality. Implementation issues can be found in the Entitlement Matrix.

K. Procedure for Land Acquisition under the Project

106. The land acquisition for the new/additional facilities of the project will be done as per the Policy of GoUP and RFCT in LARR Act – 2013. The process for land acquisition will be as follows:

- (i) Submission of requisition for land acquisition along with other required document to concerned District Authority.
- (ii) Notification by Government for commencement of consultation and SIA.
- (iii) Completion of SIA study culminating in SIA report.
- (iv) Conduct public hearing for SIA
- (v) Constitution of SIA Group to appraise SIA study report.
- (vi) Submission of appraisal of SIA report and recommendations by expert group.
- (vii) Preliminary notification for acquisition of land under section 11 of the Act.
- (viii) Updation of land records by LA Authority
- (ix) Hearing of objection under section 15 of the Act.
- (x) Preparation of R&R Scheme and disclosure
- (xi) Declaration that land is required for public purpose under section 19.
- (xii) Hearing of objection under section 23 of the Act.
- (xiii) Declaration of final award by collector.
- (xiv) Payment of full amount of compensation
- (xv) Payment of monetary part of R&R.
- (xvi) Taking possession of land acquired.
- (xvii) Infrastructural component of R&R package to be provided.
- (xviii) Displacement of affected families.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

107. The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. The addendum to RP describes provision for all type of DPs and formulated the entitlement matrix.

B. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

108. For titleholders, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the start date of the census survey which is 07 March 2025. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures /materials will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

C. Project Entitlement

109. In accordance with the legal framework outlined in the previous chapter, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and R&R assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation (if required), and
- (v) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

110. **Loss of land** will be compensated at replacement cost plus refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc) incurred for purchase of replacement land within the time frame mentioned in the entitlement matrix. DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land at replacement value. If the residual plot(s) becomes not viable then three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) the DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the implementing agency, the implementing agency will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. The viability of such plot would be certified by concerned subdivisional magistrate (SDM) and concerned building department of the PWD. (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. The replacement of land option will be considered by the District

Collector/SDM while acquiring land wherever feasible alternate land is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the implementing agency. Each titleholder family losing land will be entitled for following assistances.

- (i) One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
- (ii) One time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the displaced family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) one-time payment of Rs. 500,000.

111. **Loss of Structures** will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to the non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- (i) Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- (ii) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (iii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000
- (iv) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction
- (v) One time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.

112. **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are both titleholders and non-titleholders in this project losing primary source of income. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- (i) One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for skill upgradation training to DPs opting for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- (ii) Preference in employment under the project during construction.
- (iii) Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award in case of relocation.

113. **Loss of trees and crops** will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the DHs losing trees will be compensated for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.

114. **Additional assistance to vulnerable households** (Vulnerable households includes BPL, SC, WHH, Non-titleholder, and disabled) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below. The following provision in addition to the compensation for lost assets will ensure that the vulnerable people affected under the Project will be able to improve their standard of living or attain at least national minimal level.

- (i) One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other entitlements.
- (ii) Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction according to their acquired skills.
- (iv) Access to basic utilities and public services.

115. **Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources** will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, or society as appropriate) or will be reconstructed and restored in consultation with the affected community.

116. **Temporary Impacts** on land due to site for contractor, access to structures affected due to space required for the project construction etc. will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential and any other loss including:

- i) Any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.
- ii) Rent/lease at market value for the period of occupation
- iii) Compensation for assets at replacement cost
- iv) Restoration of land to previous or better quality
- v) Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.
- vi) 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.
- vii) Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.
- viii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

117. **Any unanticipated impacts** due to the project will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this RP addendum.

D. Entitlement Matrix

118. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and ADB SPS, 2009 (**refer to Table 26**). Appropriate compensation and R&R assistance will be fully paid prior to any physical or economic displacement. For the new/additional facilities of the project, the land will be acquired through RFCTLARR Act -2013 and the provisions of proposed entitlement matrix will apply. Additionally, the provisions of entitlement matrix will also apply for non-titleholders affected under the project.

119. All compensation and other R&R assistance⁴ will be paid to all displaced households/persons prior to their displacement. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The cost of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

⁴ While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

Table 27: Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Land						
1 - a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders	<p>(i) Land for land to vulnerable DPs if land of equal productive value is available.</p> <p>(ii) One time Resettlement allowance^a of Rs. 50,000 per affected family^b</p> <p>(iii) Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) One- time payment of Rs. 500,000 per affected family.</p> <p>(iv) All displaced families^c will receive monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000^d for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award.</p> <p>(v) Fees, taxes, stamp duty and other charges</p>	<p>(i) Compensation on accounts for all taxes and fees and does not account for any depreciation on.</p> <p>(ii) Re-titling to be completed prior to project completion</p> <p>(iii) For option of choosing job created through project job will be paid at living wage and monitored by IA.</p> <p>(iv) Claim against stamp duty reimbursement on purchase of replacement land will be valid till one yr from the date of award. The replacement land shall be purchased in the name of Land loser or his/her spouse.</p>	<p>The DM will certify availability of land and/or determine replacement value⁵ as per the procedures outlined in the subsequent sections of this document. IA will ensure provision of notice. IA will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DPs and determine assistance. Under GoUP Policy the SDM will determine on the acquisition of unviable residual plot.</p>

⁵ The replacement cost of land includes market value of land determined by the DM through the established procedure under Section 26 of the LARR Act, multiplier (1 for urban and 2 for rural area), market value of assets attached to the land, 12% interest per annum on market value from date of publication of notification of SIA.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				related to replacement Land. (vi) In case of compulsory acquisition, RFCTLARR-2013 will apply.		
1 - b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and leaseholders (having written and registered tenancy/lease documents)	Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of land owners).	Land owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease	Implementing agency will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease. implementing agency will ensure provision of notice.
2 - a	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Tenant and Leaseholders (having written and registered tenancy/ lease documents)	Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of the lessor.		Implementing agency will ensure provision of notice and identify vulnerable households.
2 - b	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land,	Non-titleholders Squatters, ^e Encroachers ^f	(i) 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. (ii) Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops.		Implementing agency will ensure provision of notice and will identify vulnerable households.
Residential Structures						
3 - a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets ^g	Legal titleholders	(i) Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one	(i) Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not	(i) DM will verify replacement value. ⁶

⁶ The replacement cost of the structure is latest Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) without depreciation, and 100% solatium (for titleholders)

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>time assistance option from:</p> <p>(a) Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) without depreciation; or</p> <p>(b) In Rural area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house as per PMAY specifications in lieu of cash compensation; or</p> <p>(c) In Urban area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area in lieu of cash compensation.</p> <p>(ii) Fees, taxes, stamp duty and other charges related to replacement structure.</p> <p>(iii) At least 60 days advance notice to shift.</p> <p>(iv) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no</p>	<p>account for any depreciation.</p> <p>(ii) In case cattle shed is owned jointly by more than one family</p>	<p>implementing agency will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households</p> <p>(ii) The implementing agency will ensure distribution of assistance equally among all</p>

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>deductions from replacement value.</p> <p>(v) One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction</p> <p>(vi) All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p>		
3 - b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders (having written and registered tenancy/lease documents)	<p>At least 60 days advance notice to shift.</p> <p>Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner.</p> <p>Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets.</p> <p>One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family</p> <p>All displaced families will</p>	Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease.	DM will verify replacement value. implementing agency will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs, determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.		
3 - c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets (Government Land)	Non-titleholders (Squatters, Encroachers)	At least 60 days advance notice to shift. Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter/encroachers Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family in case of relocation All displaced families (in case of relocation) will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.		Implementing agency will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
Commercial Structures						
4 - a	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders	At least 60 days advance notice to shift. Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) without depreciation. Fees, taxes, stamp duty and other	Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees and does not account for any depreciation.	DM will determine replacement value. implementing agency will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs, determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>charges related to replacement structure.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.</p> <p>One time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing shop for reconstruction of shop.</p> <p>All physically displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p>		households.
4 - b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets (Government Land)	Tenants and leaseholders (having written and registered tenancy/lease documents)	<p>At least 60 days advance notice to shift.</p> <p>Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner.</p> <p>Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets.</p>	Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease.	DM will determine replacement value. implementing agency will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs, determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				All physically displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.		
4 - c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets (Government Land)	Non-titleholders (Squatters, Encroacher)	At least 60 days advance notice to shift. Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatters and encroachers Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family in case of relocation All displaced families (in case of relocation) will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.		Implementing agency will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs. determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
Livelihood						
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	(i) Legal titleholder losing agricultural land, business/ commercial establishment (ii) Family with traditional land right losing agricultural land or other source of livelihood	One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for skill up-gradation training to DPs opted for (one member of the affected family) Preference in employment under the project during	.	Implementing agency will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			(iii) Commercial tenant (v) Commercial leaseholder (vi) Employee in commercial establishment (vii) Sharecroppers (viii) Agricultural laborer (long term) (ix) Artisans (x) Commercial Squatters and encroachers	construction. Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award in case of relocation.		For Agricultural laborer (long timer) Only those who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Trees and Crops						
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder Family with traditional land right Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder Sharecroppers Squatter /Encroacher	Advance notice of 60 days to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined by Revenue Department in consultation with the Forest	Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible Work schedules will avoid harvest season. Seasonal crops will be given 60 days notice. If notice cannot be given, compensation for standing crops will be compensated at market value. Market value of trees/crops has to be determined.	Implementing agency will ensure provision of notice. DM will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with DPs.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.		
Vulnerable						
7	Impacts on vulnerable DPs	All impacts	Vulnerable DPs	One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance provided in items 1- 6. Receive in income restoration training program under the project. Preference in employment under the project during construction. Access to basic utilities and public services	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and implementation of project.	Implementing agency will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households The implementing agency will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by implementing agency in consultation with local training institutes.
Right of Users						
8	Loss of right of users on	Loss of access, enjoyment	Legal title holders, owner, family with	Compensate affected land or building at	The amount will be determined by an order of the	The implementing agency will

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
	land or building.	or other restrictions	customary rights.	replacement cost. Option to be given to DP's for choosing not to acquire land permanently and provide only user rights with availing 10% of the land value as the compensation for the usage rights.	DM or competent authority In case of DP opting for user rights, a formal agreement to that effect will be signed between DP and requiring agency.	identify such impacts and resolve them on case-to-case basis. The implementing agency shall ensure access to the land and assets in case of both permanent acquisition and agreement on user rights.
Temporary Loss						
9	Temporary loss of land ^h	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders. Rent at market value for the period of occupation Restoration of land to previous or better quality. ⁱ Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community as per EMP provisions.	Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets, crops and trees due to temporary occupation. Site restoration.	DM will determine rental value and duration of construction site in consultation with DPs. implementing agency will ensure compensation is paid prior to site being taken-over by contractor. Contractor will be responsible for site restoration.
10	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Access to land and other livelihood sources	Legal titleholders, non-titled DPs	60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Cash assistance	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	DM will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/ access loss.

	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Entitlements	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP. ^j Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. ^k		
Common Resources						
1 1	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, graveyards, etc.	Follow ADB SPS	Implementing agency and Contractor.
Other						
1 2	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the resettlement framework.	-	Implementing agency will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009

^a The LARR Act–2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 only.

^b 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender

with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act–2013.

^c "Displaced family" as defined by the LARR Act–2013, means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area. According to ADB SPS-2009, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Thus, under this resettlement framework, the subsistence allowance is applicable for all affected families losing land irrespective of their nature of physical or economic displacement.

^d The LARR Act–2013 provides for monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one Year from the date of award.

^e Squatters are those who have no recognizable rights on the land that they are occupying.

^f Encroachers are those who build a structure which is in whole or is part of an adjacent property to which he/she has no title.

^g Other assets include, but is not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc.

^h Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

ⁱ If the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under the Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

^j 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.

^k For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

Source: NCRTC

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Basic Provision for Relocation

120. The implementing agency will provide adequate and appropriate cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures including eligible relocation assistance. The implementing agency will compensate the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.

B. Need for Relocation

121. The proposed project will affect residential and commercial structures as a result of which both physical and economic displacement will arise and therefore need for relocation is envisaged in the project. Efforts are made through various provisions in this resettlement plan to mitigate negative social impacts on displaced persons and communities by supporting relocation of affected households and by restoration of income to national minimum standard.

122. In the project, 3 residential structures owned by 3 households, 96 commercial structures owned by 96 households and 4 residential-cum-commercial structures owned by 4 households are affected. Of the 7 households owning 7 residential and residential-cum-commercial structures, 5 households will be losing their shelter and therefore require relocation. Of the 96 households owning 96 commercial structures, 27 households need relocation. The figure on relocation of households is presented in **Table 28**.

Table 28: Loss of Private Structures and Relocation

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs required relocation	DHs not required relocation	DHs
1	Residential Structure	3	1	2	3

2	Commercial Structure	96	27	69	96
	Residential-cum-commercial Structure	4	4	0	4
Total		103	32	71	103

Source: Census Survey, Feb-March 2025

123. For relocation of these households the implementing agency will provide adequate and appropriate cash compensation at full replacement cost to the titleholders for their lost land and structures including eligible relocation assistance.

C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DHs

124. DHs who need relocation were consulted during the census survey regarding their choice on relocation and compensation option. Of the 32 households that need relocation, 100% opted for self-relocation. The choice was supported by compensation option where all of them opted for cash compensation against loss of their structure. The details are given in **Table 29**.

Table 29: DHs Choice on Relocation and Compensation

Sl. No.	Relocation Option	No. of HHs	%	Compensation Option	No. of HHs	%
1	Self-Relocation	32	100.00	Structure for Structure loss	0	0,00
2	Project Assisted Relocation	0	0,00	Cash for Structure loss	32	100.00
Total		32	100.00		32	100

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

D. Relocation Strategy

125. As discussed above, all the DPs preferred for self-relocation and cash compensation during the consultation. While discussing about relocation options people were very much in favour of resettlement within the village to avoid disruption of community life.

126. As per provisions made in the entitlement matrix, the structures affected in the project will be eligible for the following:

- (i) Compensation for structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation,
- (ii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household
- (iii) Shifting assistance to all structures at Rs. 50,000 per structure,
- (iv) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value
- (v) Rs. 500,000 if the structure is owned by the titleholder

127. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the project:

- (i) The implementing agency with the help of RISA shall make another round of consultations with DPs and will try to accommodate them in suitable government rehabilitation schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY Rural and Urban) in convergence with other schemes like Swach Bharat Schemes to ensure

- toilet, Saubhagya Yojana for electricity connection, Ujjwala Yojana for LPG gas connection, access to drinking water and Jan Dhan banking facilities, etc.
- (ii) At least 60 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
 - (iii) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
 - (iv) The RISA engaged for resettlement plan implementation will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and R&R assistance.
 - (v) The RISA will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
 - (vi) In close consultation with the DPs, the RISA will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
 - (vii) RISA will assist implementing agency in economic relocation of households losing commercial structures and will ensure that after relocation the livelihood of economically displaced households has been restored to the pre-project level.
 - (viii) In case of self-relocation, the RISA will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other people in the villages.

E. Relocation Strategy for CPR

128. In total 3 CPRs will be affected under the project as provided in **Table 13** of this resettlement plan. Of the 3 affected CPRs, one structure (Mazar) need relocation while 2 CPRs will be partially restored or rebuild within the same premises The CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust or society as appropriate) or reconstruction of the structure in consultation with the affected community.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

129. The project impacts show that due to loss of agricultural land and commercial structures, 213 households will experience loss of their livelihood. As per the census survey, 88 owners of agriculture land, 96 owners of commercial structures, 4 owners of residential-cum-commercial structures, 4 tenants doing business activity and 21 employees of commercial establishments will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The details of the impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in **Table 30**.

Table 30: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Category of Losses	Households	%	TH HHs	NTH HHs
1	Agricultural Land	88	41%	88	0
2	Loss of Commercial Structure	96	45%	96	0
3	Loss of Residential-cum-commercial structure	4	2%	4	0
4	Commercial Tenants	4	2%	0	4
5	Employees in Structures	21	10%	0	21
Total		213	100%	188	25

Source: Census Survey, March 2025

130. The above table shows that 45% of households losing livelihood under the project are owners of commercial structure. Income losses due to loss of commercial structures and other livelihood loss will be compensated by providing subsistence allowance, livelihood allowance and skill up-gradation/ training to the eligible DPs.

B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood

131. The DHs losing their livelihoods includes titleholders losing agricultural land and structures, and non-titleholders comprising of commercial tenants and employees in affected commercial establishments. In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the implementing agency will adequately compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources. The implementing agency will also explore for providing additional assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to national minimum standard. The RISA will prepare the micro plan with specific income restoration activities for each eligible DPs to enable them to initiate and restore their income in line with the construction schedule.

132. In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures which are required to be relocated, affected owners of structures are entitled to:

- i) the costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere;
- ii) the subsistence allowance for loss during the transition period; and
- iii) the costs of transferring the plant, machinery, or other equipment.

133. Business owners with legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to land where they carry out commercial activities are entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost. Non-titleholder households losing business structure and

livelihood will be compensated for the structure loss and receive other financial assistance during transition. The implementing agency will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until:

- i) compensation at full replacement will be paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed;
- ii) other entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix have been provided to displaced persons; and
- iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

C. Income Restoration Measures

134. The entitlement proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected persons. For vulnerable affected persons, the focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least regain national minimum standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the resettlement plan. To begin with, providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep most of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

135. Among specific livelihood restoration measures, the implementing agency will carry out skill building training of all eligible economically displaced persons. The RISA engaged for implementation of resettlement plan will identify the eligible and most suitable candidate from the family by carrying out training need assessment and preparing micro plan for livelihood restoration of DPs. The RISA will impart training to the selected/eligible DPs for income restoration and skill up-gradation as per the micro plan.. The vulnerable DPs will be given preference in availing employment opportunities in project construction work. The women headed households also will be taken care of on a case-to-case basis and the RISA will help them in forming Self-help Groups (SHGs), establish linkages to available credit facilities, and linking them with ongoing govt. schemes. Budget for training in terms of assistance is provided to DPs losing livelihoods and the RISA in consultation with implementing agency will either organize training programs by employing appropriate resource persons or link the DPs to various ongoing training schemes. Fund for skill up-gradation training is provided in the R&R budget keeping in view the average expenditure for ongoing training programs in the project area.

D. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs

136. In addition to project-sponsored measures, the RISA will play a proactive role to mobilize DPs to get benefits from various government schemes and ensure their accessibility particularly to the vulnerable groups. In India, panchayat government systems at the village, block and district levels are responsible for planning and implementation of all anti- poverty programs funded by the central and state governments. The RISA will work with the panchayat governments to make available to the DPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction such as supporting farmers to National Farmer Policy, animal husbandry and dairy development, development of inland fisheries and agriculture, providing kishan credit card, agriculture insurance schemes etc.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

137. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, R&R assistance, and support cost for resettlement plan implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of RISA in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities, and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R budget estimate are outlined below:

- i) Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement cost
- ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- iii) Subsistence allowance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- iv) Compensation for trees
- v) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ employment and livelihood
- vi) Assistance for shifting of the structures
- vii) Financial assistance for skill up-gradation training for loss of livelihood
- viii) Special assistance to vulnerable groups
- ix) Cost for implementation of resettlement plan.

B. Compensation

138. **Private Agricultural Land:** For cost estimate, the unit rate for agricultural land has been taken based on the recent award for land acquisition made under RFCT in LARR Act, 2013. However, the actual rate of compensation for land will be determined as prescribed under RFCT in LARR Act, 2013. For cost estimates of land compensation multiplying factor is taken as 1 for urban areas while it is taken as 2 in case of rural areas.

139. **Residential/ Commercial and other structures:** For cost estimate, average rates of various types of structures are estimated based on latest BSR and market assessment. The average rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 15,048/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 8,778/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 5,016/m². However, the professional valuer, taking into account the latest BSR without depreciation, will calculate the actual compensation.

140. **Compensation for tree:** For cost estimate of compensation for affected private trees enumerated during the census survey, the rate was taken from revenue department. The revenue department publishes its rates for fruit bearing and non-fruit bearing trees, which as per latest publication is Rs. 14000 for timber trees of age 10-20 years, Rs. 4000 for trees other than timber of 10-20 years of age and a maximum of 7,500 for fruit bearing trees of age 10-20 years. However, the revenue department will calculate the actual cost of trees during field verification.

C. R&R Assistance

141. All titleholder DHs losing land and non-titleholder DHs losing structures will be eligible for one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

142. Titleholder DHs losing land will be eligible for one-time assistance of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) per affected family.

143. Titleholder DHs losing structure, non-titleholder DHs losing structures (squatters only) and tenants will be eligible for one-time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) towards transport costs.

144. DHs losing cattle shed will be eligible for Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) as assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed.

145. All DHs losing livelihood will be eligible for monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of the award i.e. Rs. 36,000/- (Rupees Thirty-Six Thousand Only) per affected family in case of relocation.

146. Skill up-gradation training to DPs (one member of the affected family) opting for income restoration. Based on the prevailing training expenditure Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) per family for skill up-gradation training.

147. Additional one-time assistance of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) per affected vulnerable family.

D. Compensation for Community and Government Property

148. Religious and Community Structure: The unit cost for religious and community structure is calculated as per market value in consultation with community. The average rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 22,572/m².

E. Resettlement Plan Implementation and Support Cost

149. The cost for hiring the RISA has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 6,00,000/- (Rupees Six Lakhs Only). The cost of RISA engagement is based on the requirement of the RFCT in LARR Act- 2013, which suggests that the service of RISA will be required for a three-year period. Costs will be updated during implementation if required. A 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. For grievance redress process and carrying out consultation during project implementation a lump sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only) is provided. The other cost of resettlement plan implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For the hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert a lump sum Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only) has been provided under the budget.

F. Resettlement Plan Budget

150. The total resettlement plan budget is estimated as Rs **2356.29** million. Detailed indicative costs are given in **Table 31**.

Table 31: Resettlement Plan Budget

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
A	Compensation for Land	in Ha.		in Rupees
1	Compensation for Private Land in Rural Area	3.7546	Varied	21,51,93,094.35
			Multiplied by factor 2	43,03,86,188.70
2	Compensation for Private Land in Urban Area	2.8412	Varied	52,24,29,154.31
			Multiplied by factor 1	52,24,29,154.31
	Total	6.5958	Total Land Cost	95,28,15,343.00
			100% solatium	1,90,56,30,686.01
	Subtotal A			1,90,56,30,686.01
B	Compensation for Structure	in Sq. mtr.	Rupees	
1	Compensation for Permanent Structure	3507.17	15048	5,27,75,894.16
2	Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	0	8778	-
3	Compensation for Temporary Structure	0	5016	-
4	Compensation for CPR	139.9	22572	31,57,822.80
	Subtotal B			5,59,33,716.96
C	Compensation for Trees	Number	Rupees	
1	Fruit Bearing Tree	0	7500	-
2	Non-Timber Tree	191	4000	7,64,000.00
3	Timber Tree	58	14000	8,12,000.00
	Subtotal C			15,76,000.00
D	Assistance	Number		
1	One-time assistance to titleholder	296	500000	14,80,00,000.00
2	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	321	50000	1,60,50,000.00
3	Shifting assistance to DPs losing	103	50000	51,50,000.00

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
	structure & Tenants			
4	One-time allowance for skill upgradation to DPs losing Livelihood	213	25000	53,25,000.00
5	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	52	36000	18,72,000.00
6	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	38	25000	9,50,000.00
7	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	0	25000	-
	Subtotal D			17,73,47,000.00
E	Resettlement Plan Implementation Support Cost	Number		
1	Hiring of RISA for resettlement plan Implementation	1	6,00,00	6,00,000.00
2	Grievance Redressal & Consultation Cost	Lump sum	5,00,000	5,00,000.00
3	Hiring External Monitoring Agency/Expert	1	5,00,	5,00,000.00
	Subtotal E			16,00,000.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E)				2,14,20,87,402.97
Contingency (10%)				21,42,08,740.30
GRAND TOTAL				2,35,62,96,143.26

Source: NCRTC.

G. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

151. The cost related to resettlement will be borne by the implementing agency. The implementing agency will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the implementing agency will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the resettlement plan to DPs based on the micro plan prepared by RISA. The RISA will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redress Mechanism

152. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental issues.

153. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the country's judicial or administrative remedies, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. The complainant may access the formal legal system of the country at any time. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant.

B. Constitution and Function of the GRC

154. A two tier GRM has been established with the formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at two level i.e. PMO level and Headquarter level. There is four PMOs and GRC is constituted at each PMO level. The PMO level GRC is comprised of:

- i) Chief Project Manager (CPM) of the PMO
- ii) District Land Acquisition Officer
- iii) PMO Level Environmental/Social Officer
- iv) A representative from local NGOs or a local person of repute and standing in the society or an elected representative.
- v) A representative from Affected Persons
- vi) Social/Environment Expert of General Consultant
- vii) Expert from RISA

155. The Headquarter (PIU) level GRC is comprised of:

- i) Designated Officer, NCRTC
- ii) HQ Level Environmental/Social Officer, NCRTC
- iii) Social/Environment Expert of General Consultant
- iv) Expert from RISA

156. Some of the specific functions of the GRC is as following:

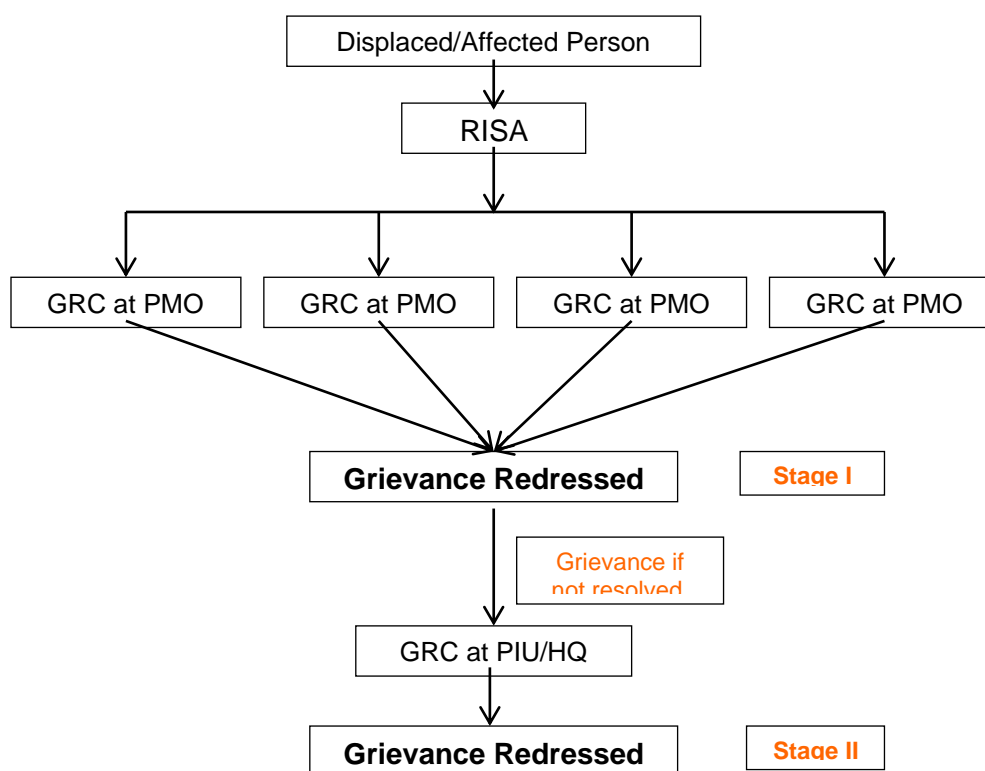
- i) To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of land/property acquisition like value of assets;
- ii) To record the grievances of the DPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that needs to be resolved by the GRC and solve them within a month;
- iii) To inform PMO of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- iv) To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of GRC.

157. The response time prescribed for the GRCs is three weeks at each level. Since, the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction work starts in the affected portion of the project, the GRC will meet at least once in three weeks to resolve the grievances. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review

grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation, payment of compensation and other assistance. The details of GRC mechanism and functioning process will be disseminated to the displaced persons by the RISA. RISA would assist the affected persons in registering the grievances specifically vulnerable DPs.

158. Information regarding how to access the GRM (e.g. by email, phone, mail address) will be disclosed at site-level through brochures and display boards, including that complainants shall be protected from retribution, intimidation, coercion, and assured of confidentiality, where requested.

Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



159. The decision of the GRCs will be documented and communicated to the aggravated persons in a transparent manner. However, the displaced person is free to access the country's legal system at any time and stage although Project GRM is the preferred route. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during entire resettlement plan implementation phase of the project. The cost of GRM is included in the resettlement plan budget. The social monitoring report will report on the progress of complaints/grievances received through GRM. The GRC records will be made available to the external monitor for its review.

160. People who are or may be in the future, adversely affected by the project, may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied,

should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.⁷

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Requirement

161. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project. For successful implementation of the RP, the proposed institutional arrangement with their role and responsibility has been outlined in this section. The primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process, are the following:

- i) National Capital Regional Transport Corporation (NCRTC), Government of India
- ii) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- iii) Project Management Office (PMO)
- iv) Resettlement Implementation Support Agency (RISA)
- v) Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition)
- vi) General Consultant

B. Executing Agency

162. The executing agency for the project is India's Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) acting through the National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC). NCRTC is a wholly owned Joint Venture Company of Government of India and State Governments of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) and is headed by a Managing Director of the rank of Additional Secretary.

163. **Project Implementation Unit at HQ level:** The overall project will be managed by NCRTC headquarter headed by the Group General Manager (Project) who will have the overall responsibility to supervise the RP implementation work with the help of expert from General Consultant. The PIU headed by the Chief Engineer (CE) Infra & Land has the overall responsibility to supervise the Resettlement Plan implementation. The CE/Infra & Land is assisted by a Deputy General Manager Environmental (DGM/Environment) at HQ level. An Assistant Manager Social Development assist the PIU for RP implementation. The AGM (Land Acquisition) at the PIU supervise and monitor the land acquisition and resettlement implementation.

164. **Project Management Office Level:** The Chief Project Managers appointed for the Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Project will head the PMOs. In each PMO, an Environment & Safety (E&S) Officer at the rank of Deputy Project Manager has been designated to manage the land acquisition and resettlement implementation activities under the guidance of AGM (Land Acquisition).

C. Resettlement Management

165. The implementing agency will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and ensure that adequate finances for costs related to land acquisition and resettlement for the project is allocated. The General Consultant will support implementing agency to ensure timely and effective implementation of resettlement plan. A qualified and experienced Resettlement Implementation Support Agency (RISA) has been engaged by the implementing agency to assist in the implementation of the RP. The RISA would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between

⁷ For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

the PMO and the displaced community. implementing agency shall ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the RISA for effective implementation of R&R activities.

166. Some of the specific functions of the PMO with regards to resettlement management will include:

- (i) Overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring of R&R activities in the project under the jurisdiction of respective PMO;
- (ii) Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- (iii) Liaison lined agencies support for land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plan;
- (iv) Coordination with Line Departments, PIU, RISA and General Consultant;
- (v) Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- (vi) Participate in regular meetings in GRC; and
- (vii) Organize monthly meetings with RISA to review the progress on R&R

D. Resettlement Implementation Support Agency (RISA)

167. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in R&R matters along with community related skills will be required by the PMO to build a good rapport with the affected community and facilitate satisfactory R&R of the DPs. To facilitate the above, an experienced and well-qualified RISA has been engaged to assist the PMO in the implementation of the RP. The RISA would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PMO and the affected community. RISA will assist DPs in income restoration by preparing micro plan and guiding to access various ongoing government development schemes.

168. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table 32**.

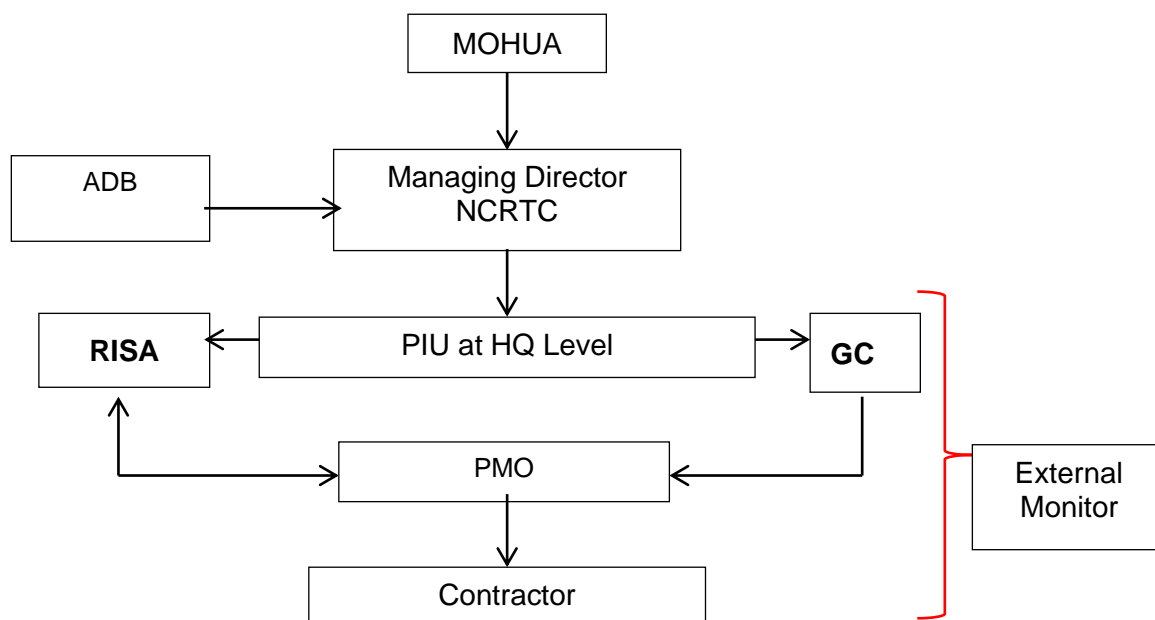
Table 32: Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

Key Agency	Responsibility
Government of India through the National Capital Region Transport Corporation (implementing agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Make final decision on project components to be included under the project (ii) Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PMOs (iii) Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed social safeguards measures (iv) Ensure that the project comply with the provisions of ADB and Govt's policies and regulations (v) Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB
Project Management Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from General Consultant and RISA. (ii) Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee for grievance redress with assistance from General Consultant and RISA (iii) Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. (iv) Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with RISA (v) Facilitate the socioeconomic survey and census (vi) Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation (vii) Oversee land acquisition and coordinate with Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition) (viii) Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress (ix) Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports
RISA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Assist PMO in entire resettlement plan implementation work

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Carry out public consultation (iii) Participate in GRC (iv) Facilitate IA in implementing livelihood and income restoration program (v) Help implementing agency in conducting internal monitoring
--	--

Key Agency	Responsibility
General Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide technical support and advise for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC (ii) Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary (iii) Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists and submission to NCRTC for further submission to ADB. (iv) Act as Internal Monitor for the project
Independent External Monitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide technical support and advise to the implementing agency in the implementation of the resettlement plan specifically for addressing complaints and grievances (ii) Monitor and assist the RISA by providing Technical Support and advice during implementation of resettlement plan. (iii) Preparation of external monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists and submission to NCRTC for further submission to ADB (iv) Act as External Monitor for project with significant impact.
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Consult community and PMO regarding location of construction camps (ii) Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use and restore land to equal or better condition upon completion (iii) Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance (iv) Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Review resettlement framework and due diligence/resettlement plan and endorse or modify the project classification (ii) Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the ADB website as required (iii) Monitor implementation through review missions (iv) Provide assistance to the implementing agency if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance (v) Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB safeguard policy

Figure 2: Institutional Setup for Resettlement Plan Implementation



E. Capacity Building on Resettlement Plan in the implementing agency

169. The NCRTC has already established a PIU headed by a GGM and supported by AGM (Land Acquisition) dealing with the land acquisition and resettlement. These officers have been working closely with the consultant team for the preparation of RP. The designated officials from NCRTC have also actively participated during the preparation of LA Plan and census survey.

170. To allow an effective execution of all resettlement plan related tasks some strengthening of the capacity currently available at implementing agency and/or PMO may be needed for RP implementation. As soon as the project will become effective NCRTC will carry out a capacity need assessment and if needed additional experts shall be engaged. All concerned staff at PMO, PIU and government staff involved in land acquisition and resettlement activities will undergo an orientation and training in ADB resettlement policy and management. The ADB will assist the PIU to organize a training workshop and provide training to the PMO staff. Broadly, the training will cover various topics such as (i) Principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms; Grievance redress; and (iv) Monitoring of resettlement operations. These will be covered through a formal workshop by the consultant under the ongoing technical assistance program. The specific components under the training will cover the following:

- (i) Understanding of the ADB Policy Guidelines and requirements and differences between country policy and ADB SPS, 2009
- (ii) Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted for the Project
- (iii) Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step
- (iv) Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism
- (v) Understanding of the economic rehabilitation measures

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

171. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected land, structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. The implementing agency and PMOs will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) an income and livelihood restoration program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works in a section will commence only after all compensation and relocation has been completed and rehabilitation measures are in place. However, the section that does not require land acquisition and R & R can be taken up for construction.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

172. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases- Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

C. Project Preparation Phase

173. The major activities to be performed in this period include preparation and submission of RP addendum for ADB approval. The information dissemination and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

D. Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase

174. After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes award of compensation and R&R assistance by ADMLA; disbursement of all eligible compensation and R&R assistance by ADMLA; relocation of DPs; implementation of livelihood restoration program; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and starting civil work.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Period

175. As mentioned earlier, the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMO and General Consultant and will commence when implementation of resettlement plan starts and will continue till the completion of the project. Keeping in view the significant involuntary resettlement impacts, an external monitor has been hired for the project.

F. R&R Implementation Schedule

176. An implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 32**. However, the

sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The implementation schedule can also be structured package wise. The entire work can be divided into various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

Table 33: R&R Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	Activity	2025				2026			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Project Preparation									
1	Conduct census survey								
2	Preparation of /resettlement plan								
3	ADB approval of resettlement plan								
4	Procurement of civil works								
Land Acquisition									
5	Payment of Compensation								
6	Relocate houses, shops, businesses								
7	Clear the ROW								
Livelihood Restoration									
8	Livelihood Restoration								
9	Restoration of Community Property Resources								
Construction									
10	Issue notice for start of civil works								
11	Civil works								
Ongoing Activities									
12	Grievance Redressing								
13	Consultations with DPs								
14	Internal Monitoring								
15	External Monitoring								

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

177. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement management in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions which they require. Monitoring is a crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfilment of the project objectives.

B. Monitoring in the Project

178. Resettlement plan implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the implementing Agency. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the project and being categorized as 'A' for IR safeguards, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PMO and external monitoring by an external monitor.

C. Monitoring by PMO

179. One of the main roles of PMO will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities of the RP. Monitoring will be a regular activity for PMO and designated officer at this level will see the timely implementation of R&R activities. Monitoring will be carried out by the PMO with the assistance of GC and RISA and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of resettlement plan Implementation. PMO will collect information from the project site and assimilate it in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or any implementation problems as identified. The monitoring by PMO will include:

- i) administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, DH database maintenance, and progress reports;
- ii) socio-economic monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing DP socio-economic conditions, relocation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community consultations, dates for consultations etc.
- iii) impact monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socio-economic conditions of the displaced persons. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PMO for review and approval from ADB.

D. External Monitoring

180. The external monitoring of RP will be undertaken by an independent External Monitor/Consultant not involved in the day-to-day supervision of the project. The main objective of this monitoring is to supervise overall monitoring of the project and submit a bi-annual report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will be mobilized within three months of loan approval and the monitoring will be carried out intermittently during the RP implementation. The external monitor will assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. The external monitor will undertake a post-resettlement evaluation of the effectiveness of resettlement plan implementation with comparison to baseline information.

181. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- (i) Review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PMO;
- (ii) Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons and conduct (if necessary) baseline survey;
- (iii) Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- (iv) Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the displaced persons;
- (v) Consultation with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- (vi) Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

E. Monitoring Indicators

182. The crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. These indicators and benchmarks are of three kinds, which are:

- (i) Process indicators including project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- (ii) Output indicators indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc and
- (iii) Impact indicators related to the longer-term effect of the project on people's lives.

183. Some of the indicative monitoring indicators are as following:

1. Delivery of Entitlements

- (i) Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
- (ii) Disbursements against timelines.
- (iii) Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included.
- (iv) Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule.
- (v) Provision of replacement land plots.
- (vi) Construction of relevant community infrastructure.
- (vii) Restoration of social infrastructure and services.
- (viii) Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted.

2. Consultation and Grievances

- (i) Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.
- (ii) Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons.
- (iii) Use of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons.
- (iv) Information on the resolution of the grievances.
- (v) Information on the implementation of the resettlement plan implementation phase.

3. Communications and Participation

- (i) Number of general meetings (for both men and women).
- (ii) Percentage of women out of total participants.
- (iii) Number of meetings exclusively with women.
- (iv) Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups.
- (v) Level of participation in meetings (of women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- (vi) Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate.
- (vii) Information disclosure.
- (viii) Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.
- (ix)

4. Budget and Time Frame

- (i) Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work.
- (ii) Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule.
- (iii) Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.
- (iv) Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan.
- (v) Social preparation phase as per schedule.
- (vi) Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.

5. Livelihood and Income Restoration

- (i) Number of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- (ii) Number of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- (iii) Types of training and number of participants in each.
- (iv) Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- (v) Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- (vi) Number of new employment activities.
- (vii) Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs.
- (viii) Extent of participation in vocational training programs.
- (ix) Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs.
- (x) Percentage of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- (xi) Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups)

6. Benefit Monitoring

- (i) Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation.
- (ii) Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation.
- (iii) Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation.
- (iv) Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards.
- (v) Changes occurred for vulnerable groups.
- (vi) Displaced persons benefiting from the project.

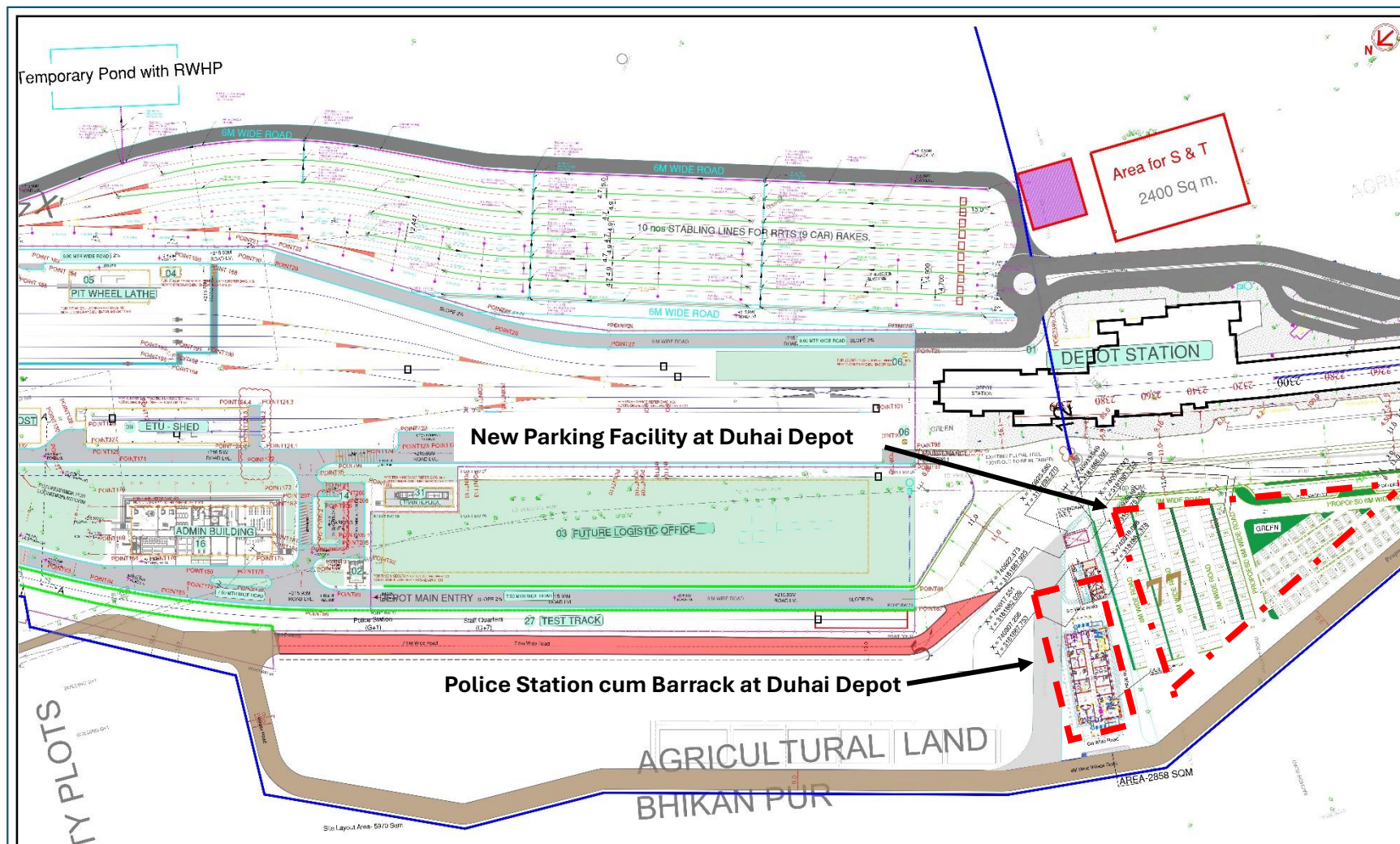
F. Reporting Requirements

184. The PMO, responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The GC in consultation with PMO will prepare and submit semi-annual social monitoring reports to ADB through PIU.

185. The external monitor, responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit semi-annual review reports to PIU to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

186. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the implementing agency. The resettlement monitoring reports will also be disclosed on ADB Website.

Location Map of New/Additional Facility

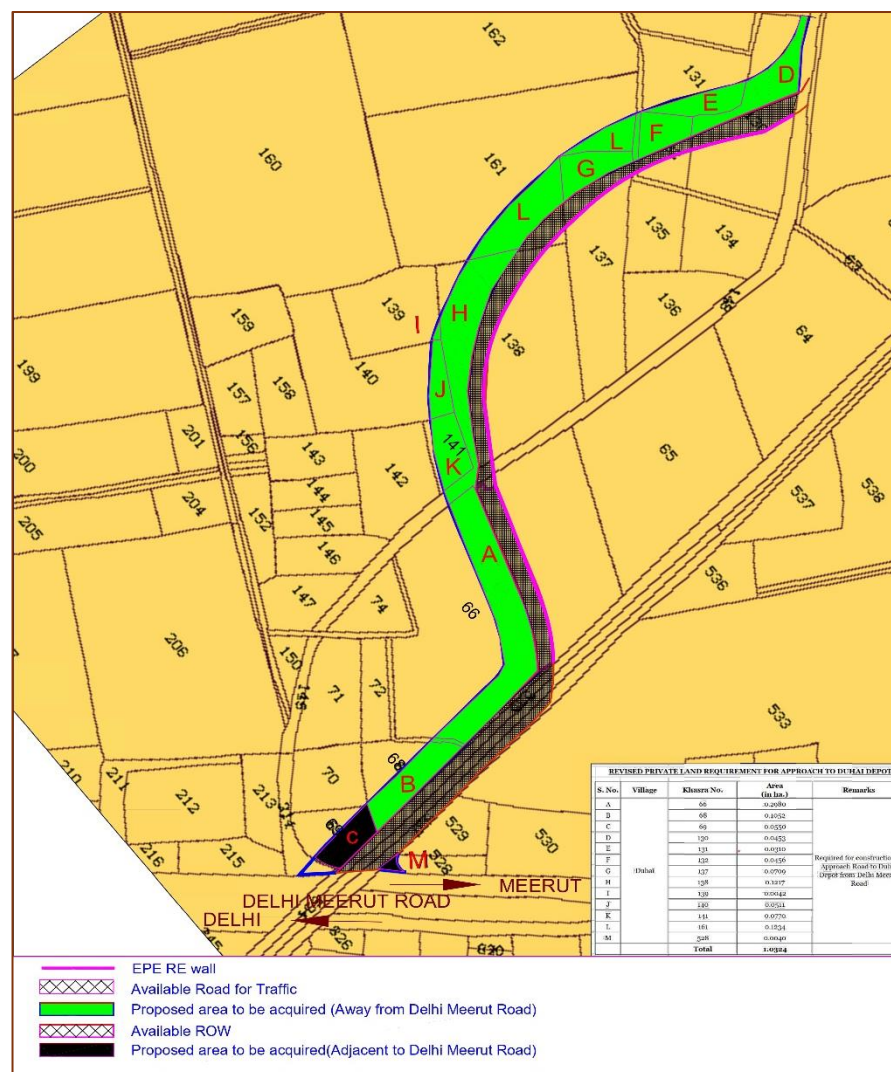


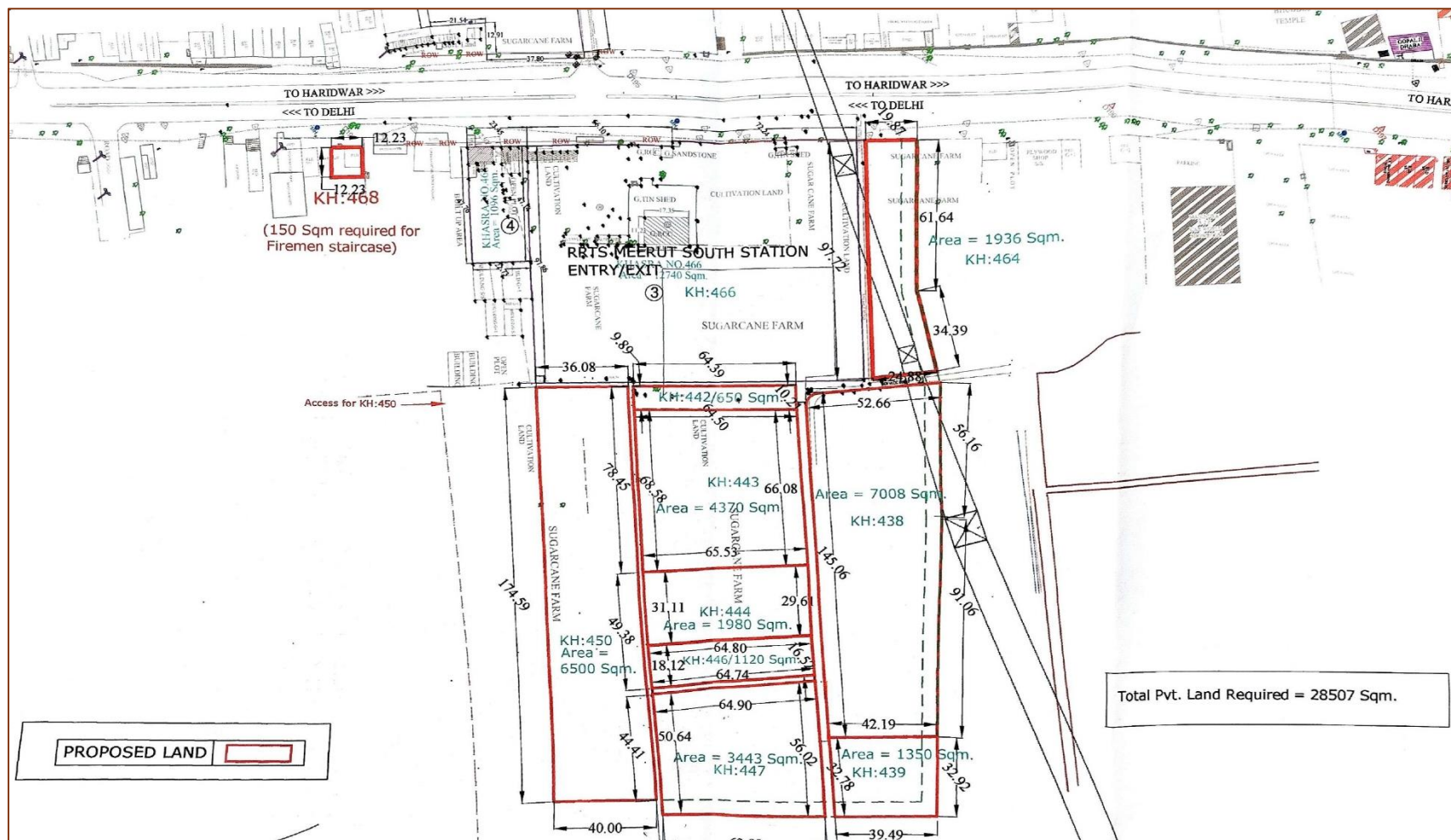
Location Map of New/Additional Facility



Location Map of New/Additional Facility

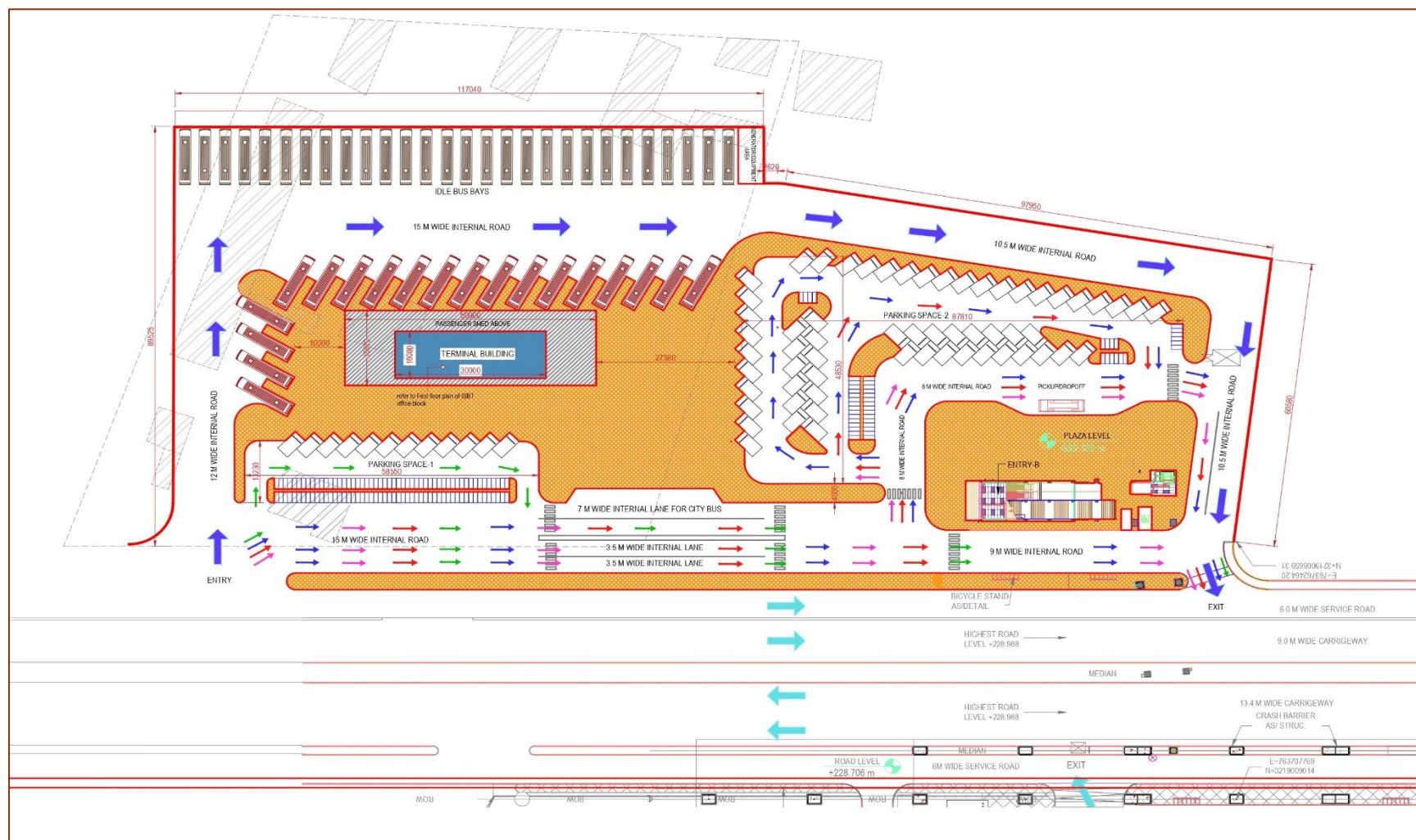
Widening of Existing Road to Duhai Depot





Location Map of New/Additional Facility

Bus Terminal Near Modipuram RRTS Station



Census Survey Questionnaire

- A. Questionnaire No: B. Name of the Village:
- C. Name of Block/Ward: D. District: E. State:
- F. Plot No. G. Km/Chainage.
1. Ownership of the Land

1. Private	2. Government Community	3. Religious	4. <input type="text"/>
		5. Others	
 2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated	2. Non-Irrigated	3. Barren	4. Forest	5. Other..... <input type="text"/>
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 3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation	2. Orchard	3. Residential	4. Commercial	<input type="text"/>
5. Forestation	6. No Use/ Barren	7. Other (Specify).....		
 4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre):
 5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre):
 6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)

1. Irrigated:	2. Non-irrigated:
3. Other:	4. Total:
 7. Status of Ownership

1. Titleholder	2. Customary Right	3. License from Local Authority	<input type="text"/>
4. Encroacher	5. Squatter	6. Other (specify):	
 8. Type of Private Ownership

1. Individual/Single	2. Joint/Shareholders	3. Other (specify):	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------	----------------------
 9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s):
 10. Father's Name:
 11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate:	2. Revenue Rate:
-----------------------	------------------------
 12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer	1. Yes	2. No	<input type="text"/>
Name (i).....	(ii)		
B. Tenant/Lessee	1. Yes	2. No	<input type="text"/>
Name (i).....	(ii)		
C. Sharecropper	1. Yes	2. No	<input type="text"/>
Name (i).....	(ii)		
 13. Any structure in the Affected Land

1. Yes.....	2. No.....	<input type="text"/>
-------------	------------	----------------------
 14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.).....
 15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.).....
 16. Area of the affected structure (in Square Meter)

Census Survey Questionnaire

- a) Length b) Width c) Height
17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Lengthb) Height
18. Area of the total structure (in Square Meter)
a) Length b) Width c) Height
19. Scale of Impact on structure
a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%
20. Type of Construction of the Structure ☐
 1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof) ☐
 2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor) ☐
 3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building) ☐
21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall (use code from Question: 20) ☐
22. Age of the Structure (in years):
23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):
24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)
- A. Residential Category
 1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify).....
- B. Commercial Category
 4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
 9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth
 12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex
 15. Industry 16. Pvt. Office 17. Other (specify).....
- C. Mixed Category
 18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
- D. Community Type
 19. Community Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials
 23 Other (specify).....
- E. Religious Structure
 24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
 29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify).....
- F. Government Structure
 31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
 35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify).....
- G. Other Structure
 37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed
 40. Other (specify).....
25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household:
26. Status of the Structure ☐
 1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter

Census Survey Questionnaire

27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
- A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes 2. No ☐
- Name (i)(ii)
(iii) (iv)
- B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i) (ii)
(iii)(iv)
- C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No ☐
- Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)
28. Number of trees within the affected area
1. Fruit Bearing.....2. Non-fruit Bearing.....3. Total.....
29. Social Category of AP ☐
1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General
5. Others (specify).....
30. Religious Category ☐
1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist
5. Jain 6. Other (specify)..... ☐
31. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....
32. Number of family members with following criteria
1. Unmarried Son > 21 years.....2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 18 years.....
3. Divorcee/Widow..... 4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person
5. Minor Orphan.....
33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
- A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No ☐
- B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No ☐
- C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes 2. No ☐
34. Annual income of the family Rs.....
35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No ☐
36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option ☐
1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation
37. Compensation Option for Land loser ☐
1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss
- Compensation Options for Structure loser ☐
1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss

Census Survey Questionnaire

38. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
3. Vocational Training
4. Others (specify)

--	--	--	--

39. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age in year s	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad. 8. Below 6 years	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labor 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 6 years
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						

Census Survey Questionnaire

Appendix-2

14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

(Signature of the Supervisor) Date:

(Signature of the investigator)

Supplementary Sheet for Occupiers

1. Census Questionnaire/Survey No:.....
2. Name of the Owner:.....
3. Name of the Occupier:.....
4. Father's Name of Occupier:.....
5. Status of Occupier
 - A. Agricultural Laborer B. Agricultural Tenant/Lessee C. Sharecropper
 - D. Tenant in structure E. Employee/ wage earner in Residential/Commercial Structure
6. Social Category of AP
 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify).....
7. Religious Category
 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist
 5. Jain 6. Other (specify).....
8. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....
9. Vulnerability Status of the Household:

A. Is it a woman headed household?	1. Yes 2. No	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person?	1. Yes 2. No	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL)	1. Yes 2. No	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
10. Annual income of the family Rs.....
11. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify)			<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

12. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

S. N.	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		In Years	Male Female	Married Unmarried Widow Widower Others	Illiterate Literate Up to middle Below metric Metric Graduate Above Grad. Below 6 year	Service Business Agriculture Study Housewife Labour Unemployed Professional Below 6 years 10. Old/ inactive 11.Others
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
1	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	66	Nawab Singh	Khadak Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0426	Significant	
2	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	66	Jayrati	Jaypal	No Use/Barren	0.0426	Significant	
3	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	66	Mahesh Kumar	Beli Ram	No Use/Barren	0.0426	Significant	
4	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	66	Subhash	Sonath	No Use/Barren	0.0426	Significant	
5	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	66	Brijesh	Sonath	No Use/Barren	0.0426	Significant	
6	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	66	Hariom	Sonath	No Use/Barren	0.0426	Significant	
7	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	66	Suresh Duttak	Jashwant	No Use/Barren	0.0426	Significant	
8	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	68	Raghunanadan	Durlachand	No Use/Barren	0.0050	Significant	
9	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	68	Sushil Singh	Balraj	No Use/Barren	0.0501	Significant	
10	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	68	Satish Singh	Balraj	Other Use	0.0501	Significant	
11	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	69	Jashwant	Rameshwar	Other Use	0.0069	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
12	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	69	Mahender	Rameshwar	Other Use	0.0069	Significant	
13	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	69	Mahesh Kumar	Beliram	Other Use	0.0069	Significant	
14	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	69	Hari Singh	Jabla Singh	Other Use	0.0069	Significant	
15	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	69	Subhashchand	Shivnath	Other Use	0.0069	Significant	
16	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	69	Brijesh	Shivnath	Other Use	0.0069	Significant	
17	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	69	Suresh	Shivnath	Other Use	0.0069	Significant	
18	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	69	Hari Om	Shivnath	Other Use	0.0069	Significant	
19	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	130	Sanjay	Bijendra	Agriculture	0.0091	Significant	
20	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	130	Lokesh	Bijendra	Agriculture	0.0091	Significant	
21	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	130	Dependra	Bijendra	Agriculture	0.0091	Significant	
22	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	130	Shimla	w/o Bijendra	Agriculture	0.0091	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
23	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	130	Satendra	Ramnath	Agriculture	0.0091	Significant	
24	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Anita	Dharmendra	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
25	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Prabhat Kumar	Dharmendra	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
26	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Priyanshu	Dharmendra	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
27	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Siddhartha	Dharmendra	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
28	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Deepak	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
29	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Rajkumar	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
30	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Shekhar	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
31	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Munni Devi	w/o Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
32	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	131	Harish Chand	Mamraj	Agriculture	0.0034	Significant	
33	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	132	Ratan Lal	Tejpal	Agriculture	0.0228	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
34	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	132	Romesh chand	Tejpal	Agriculture	0.0228	Significant	
35	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	137	Poonam Tyagi	w/o Sunil Kumar	Agriculture	0.0142	Significant	
36	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	137	Santosh	w/o Tejashwi Kumar	Agriculture	0.0142	Significant	
37	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	137	Sanjay Tyagi	Yogendra Tyagi	Agriculture	0.0142	Significant	
38	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	137	Jagpal Singh	Harchand	Agriculture	0.0142	Significant	
39	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	137	Bipin Tyagi	Balbeer	Agriculture	0.0142	Significant	
40	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Kishor	Atar Singh	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
41	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Subhash	Atar Singh	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
42	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Umesh	Atar Singh	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
43	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Jogendra	Atar Singh	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
44	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Sarala Devi	W/o Subhash	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
45	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Lokesh	w/o Raj Kishore	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
46	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Manoj	w/o Umesh	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
47	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Satyaveer Singh	Sita Ram	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
48	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Sukhveer Singh	Sita Ram	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
49	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Srijan Siksha Sanskriti Prasara	Sachiv Sanjeev Kumar	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
50	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138	Vandana Tyagi	w/o Amit Tyagi	Agriculture	0.0076	Significant	
51	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138 & 161	Naresh Chand	Mitra Sen	Agriculture	0.0323	Significant	
52	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138 & 161	Dhanesh Chand	Mitra Sen	Agriculture	0.0323	Significant	
53	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138 & 161	Suresh Chand	Mitra Sen	Agriculture	0.0323	Significant	
54	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138 & 161	Satish Chand	Mitra Sen	Agriculture	0.0323	Significant	
55	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	138 & 161	Bali urf Baleshwar	Mitra Sen	Agriculture	0.0323	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
56	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	139	Rajkumar	Raghuveer	Other Use	0.0006	Non-significant	
57	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	139	Rajpal	Moolchand	Other Use	0.0006	Non-significant	
58	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	139	Rampal	Moolchand	Other Use	0.0006	Non-significant	
59	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	139	Rajveer	Moolchand	Other Use	0.0006	Non-significant	
60	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	139	Jaiveer	Moolchand	Other Use	0.0006	Non-significant	
61	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	139	Devendra	Moolchand	Other Use	0.0006	Non-significant	
62	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	139140.141	Sankalp Education Society	Inderjit & Amar Singh	Other Use	0.1287	Non-significant	Educational Institution
63	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	528	Braham Kaur	w/o Ranveer Singh	Other Use	0.0005	Significant	
64	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	528	Surender Singh	Ranveer Singh	Other Use	0.0005	Significant	
65	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	528	Rajendra Kumar	Ranveer Singh	Other Use	0.0005	Significant	
66	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	528	Ved pal	Ranveer	Commercial	0.0005	Significant	House & Shop

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
67	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	528	Unknown	Ranveer Singh	Other Use	0.0005	Significant	
68	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	528	Kuldeep Singh	Ranveer Singh	Commercial	0.0005	Non-significant	Shop
69	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	528	Rajendra Kumar	Ranveer Singh	Commercial	0.0005	Non-significant	Shop
70	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot	528	Ved pal Singh	Ranveer Singh	Commercial	0.0005	Significant	Shop
71	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77 & 78	Bikram Singh	Samay Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
72	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77 & 78	Seeshpal Singh	Samay Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
73	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77	Madanpal	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
74	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77	Kiranpal	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
75	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77	Rishi pal	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
76	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77	Krishan Pal	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
77	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77	Satendra Pal	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
78	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77	Pradeep Kumar	Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
79	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	77	Mukhtiyari	w/o Charan Singh	Agriculture	0.0541	Significant	
80	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	78	Bikram Singh	Samay Singh	Agriculture	0.0709	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
81	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	78	Seeshpal Singh	Samay Singh	Agriculture	0.0709	Significant	
82	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	84	Mahendra	Khajan Singh	Agriculture	0.1921	Significant	
83	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	84	Bijender	Khajan Singh	Agriculture	0.1921	Significant	
84	Duhai	Parking at Duhai Depot Station	84	Gajendra	Khajan Singh	Agriculture	0.1921	Significant	
85	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	328	Anjali Kaushik	D/o Umesh Kumar Sharma	No Use/Barren	0.0011	Non-significant	
86	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	328	Davdutt	Umesh Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0011	Non-significant	
87	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	328	Brijesh Chand	Davdutt	No Use/Barren	0.0011	Non-significant	
88	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	328	Yash Sharma	Umesh Kumar Sharma	No Use/Barren	0.0011	Non-significant	
89	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	328	Lata Sharma	w/o Umesh Kumar Sharma	No Use/Barren	0.0011	Non-significant	
90	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	327	International Society of Humanism, Salwaan School Fariq Sadan, New Rajender Nagar, New Delhi	Rishi Prakash Gupta, Munna Lal Secretary	Other Use	0.0284	Non-significant	
91	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502, 316	Inderpal singh	Khem Chand	Commercial	0.0153	Non-significant	Car service station
92	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502	Sagar Yadav	Chatar Singh Yadav	No Use/Barren	0.0023	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
93	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502	Varun Yadav	Chattar Singh Yadav	No Use/Barren	0.0023	Significant	
94	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502	Katar Singh	Suguba Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0023	Significant	
95	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502	Naveen Kumar Jain	Shya Singh Rai Jain	No Use/Barren	0.0023	Significant	
96	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502	Mohan Jain H.U.F	Veer Singh Jain	No Use/Barren	0.0023	Significant	
97	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502	Dharamveer Singh Chikara	Rampat singh Chikara	No Use/Barren	0.0023	Significant	
98	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502	Raj Bala	D/o Dharamveer Singh Chikara	No Use/Barren	0.0023	Significant	
99	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	217	Ompal Singh	Nahar Singh	Other Use	0.0001	Non-significant	
100	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	438	Shripal Singh	Pratap Singh	Agriculture	0.7501	Significant	
101	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Anil Pratap	Hukum Singh	Agriculture	0.0169	Non-significant	
102	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Sushil Pratap	Hukum Singh	Agriculture	0.0169	Non-significant	
103	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Rajpal	Khajan	Agriculture	0.0169	Non-significant	
104	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Mohit Vikal	Rajpal	Agriculture	0.0169	Non-significant	
105	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Anuj Vikal	Rameshchand	Agriculture	0.0113	Non-significant	
106	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Janesh Kumar	Begraj Singh	Agriculture	0.0113	Non-significant	
107	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Praveen Kumar	Begraj Singh	Agriculture	0.0113	Non-significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
108	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Savita	Rameshchand	Agriculture	0.0113	Non-significant	
109	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Shitanshu Vikal	Rameshchand	Agriculture	0.0113	Non-significant	
110	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	439	Himanshu Vikal	Rameshchand	Agriculture	0.0113	Non-significant	
111	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	442	Naveen Kumar	Ramswarup	Agriculture	0.0163	Significant	
112	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	442	Sunil Pratap	Ramswarup	Agriculture	0.0163	Significant	
113	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	442	Subhashchand	Ramswarup	Agriculture	0.0163	Significant	
114	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	442	Hitesh Kumar	Rajveer Singh	Agriculture	0.0163	Significant	
115	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	443	Udayveer Singh	Khemchand	Other Use	0.2185	Significant	Other Structure (Borewell)
116	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	443	Manoj Kumar	Fateh Singh	Agriculture	0.2185	Significant	
117	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	444, 446	Ramkaran	Kanwar Singh	Agriculture	0.3100	Significant	
118	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	447	Narendra Kumar	Dayaram	Agriculture	0.0664	Significant	
119	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	447	Birendra Kumar	Dayaram	Agriculture	0.0664	Significant	
120	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	447	Birwati	Dayaram	Agriculture	0.0664	Significant	
121	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	447	Mahendra Singh	Dayaram	Agriculture	0.0664	Significant	
122	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	450	Praveen Kadiyan	Tejveer Singh	Agriculture	0.1300	Non-significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
123	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	450	Omwati	Lt. Dharm Singh	Agriculture	0.1300	Non-significant	
124	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	450	Sandesh Kumar	Lt. Dharm Singh	Agriculture	0.1300	Non-significant	
125	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	450	Sandeep Verma	Dharm Singh	Agriculture	0.1300	Non-significant	
126	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	450	M/s Lord Ganpati Floriculture By Partner Gautam Kumar S/o Sukhbir Singh	M/s Lord Ganpati Floriculture By Partner Gautam Kumar S/o Sukhbir Singh	Agriculture	0.1300	Non-significant	
127	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	464 Min	Jayveer	Prem Singh	Other Use	0.0618	Non-significant	Other Structure (Borewell)
128	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	464 Min	Pramod	Prem Singh	Agriculture	0.0618	Non-significant	
129	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Meerut South Bus Depot	464 Min	Mahendri	Prem Singh	Agriculture	0.0618	Non-significant	
130	Aminagar urf Bhoodbaral	Fireman Stair Case	468	Rafeek Ahmad	Hamid	Commercial	0.0150	Non-significant	Shop
131	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1513	Ajay Kumar	Dayal Sharan	No Use/Barren	0.0290	Significant	
132	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1513, 1514	Rahul Kumar	Ram Sharan	No Use/Barren	0.0145	Significant	
133	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1513, 1514	Private temple rooms etc	--	No Use/Barren	0.0145	Significant	Other Structure (Pvt Temple)
134	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1513	Harishchand	Bibal	No Use/Barren	0.0114	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
135	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1513, 817	Sanjiv Kumar Gupta	Lt. Loknath	Agriculture	0.0518	Significant	
136	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1513, 817	Rajiv Kumar Gupta	Lt. Loknath	Agriculture	0.0154	Significant	
137	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1513, 1514, 817	Meenu Gupta	Shashi Bhushan	Agriculture	0.0185	Significant	
138	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514, 1515	Sanjay Kumar Gupta	Surendra Gopal	No Use/Barren	0.0351	Significant	
139	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514, 1515	Narendra Singh	Vishambhar Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0120	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
140	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514, 1515	Vaibhav Kumar Sharma	Surendra Sharma	No Use/Barren	0.0351	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
141	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514, 1515	Krishna Devi	Vishambhar Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0351	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
142	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514, 1515	Tahar Singh	Chaman Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0351	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
143	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514, 1515	Brijesh Singh	Kharak Singh	Commercial	0.0351	Significant	RO water plant
144	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514, 1515	Dhaba	--	Commercial	0.0351	Significant	Dhaba
145	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514	Rasta	--	No Use/Barren	0.0134	Significant	
146	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514	Vidhu Rekha	Naveen Kumar	No Use/Barren	0.0134	Significant	Other Structure

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
									(Boundary wall)
147	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514, 1515	Unknown	--	No Use/Barren	0.0351	Significant	
148	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514	Sheelchand Jain	Nand Kishor Jain	No Use/Barren	0.0134	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
149	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514	Nisha Anand	Girish Anand	Commercial	0.0134	Significant	OYO Hotel
150	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514	Anju Rani	Rajpal Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0134	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
151	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514	Archana Jain	Sheelchand Jain	No Use/Barren	0.0134	Significant	
152	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514	Ajeet Kumar Jain	Sunil Kumar Jain	No Use/Barren	0.0134	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
153	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1514	Rameshchand Jain	Nand Kishor Jain	No Use/Barren	0.0134	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
154	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1515	Vijay Bedi	K.S. Bedi	No Use/Barren	0.0546	Significant	
155	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1515	Amrita Bedi	Vijay Bedi	No Use/Barren	0.0546	Significant	
156	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1515	Manju Gupta	Prakashchand Jain	No Use/Barren	0.0218	Significant	
157	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1515	Madhu	Madan Gopal	No Use/Barren	0.0705	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
158	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1515	Shashi Devi	Surendrapal	No Use/Barren	0.0705	Significant	
159	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot	1515	Sanjay Agarwal	Dayal Sharan	No Use/Barren	0.0218	Significant	
160	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	817, 818, 819	Dharamshala etc	--	No Use/Barren	0.0118	Significant	Other Structure (Dharamshala)
161	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	817	Open Plot (Land Owner Unknown)	--	No Use/Barren	0.0040	Non-significant	
162	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	817	Sangeeta	Lt. Arvind Kumar	No Use/Barren	0.0040	Non-significant	
163	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	817	Open Plot (Land Owner Unknown)	--	No Use/Barren	0.0040	Non-significant	
164	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	818	Vikrant Kumar	Ompal Singh	Residential	0.0032	Significant	House
165	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	818	Sarita	Amrish	No Use/Barren	0.0077	Significant	
166	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	818	Open Plot (Land Owner Unknown)	--	No Use/Barren	0.0077	Significant	
167	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	818, 819	Rajiv Kumar	Satpal Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0194	Non-significant	
168	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	818 & 819	Pushpa Devi	Tejveer Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0077	Significant	
169	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	818 & 819	Upma	Govind Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0077	Significant	
170	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	818 & 819	Open Plot (Land Owner Unknown)	--	No Use/Barren	0.0155	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
171	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	818 & 819	Rasta	--	No Use/Barren	0.0194	Significant	
172	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	819	Poonam	Manjeet Kumar	No Use/Barren	0.0116	Significant	Other Structure (Foundation)
173	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	819	Jogender	Vishnu	No Use/Barren	0.0116	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
174	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	819	Monu Kumar	Vishnu	No Use/Barren	0.0116	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
175	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	819, 822	Nidhi	Vikas Tomar	No Use/Barren	0.0217	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
176	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	819, 822	Nanakchand	Lt. Shankru Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0217	Significant	
177	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	819	Open Plot (Land Owner Unknown)	--	No Use/Barren	0.0116	Significant	
178	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	822	Neeraj Kumar	Lt. Ishwar Singh Yadav	No Use/Barren	0.0101	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
179	Dulheda Chauhan	Modipuram Bus Depot	822	Neera Devi	Sanjay Kumar	No Use/Barren	0.0101	Significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
180	Mukarrabpur Palheda	Modipuram Bus Depot	89/1	Sandeep Kumar Singh	Kunwar Rajpal Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0040	Significant	
181	Mukarrabpur Palheda	Modipuram Bus Depot	89/1	Piyush Kumar Singh	Kunwar Rajpal Singh	No Use/Barren	0.0040	Significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
182	Mukarrabpur Palheda	Modipuram Bus Depot	89/1	Poonam Singh	Vipin Kumar Chouhan	No Use/Barren	0.0040	Significant	
183	Mukarrabpur Palheda	Modipuram Bus Depot	89/1	Vipin Kumar Chouhan	Rajeshwar Shastri	No Use/Barren	0.0040	Significant	
184	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Road widening near Modipuram depot between LC-32 to 33	171, 172, 173, 191	Omchandrapal Singh	Nanakchand	Agriculture	0.0194	Non-significant	
185	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Road widening near Modipuram depot between LC-32 to 33	171, 172, 173, 191, 192	Kusum	Arvind Kumar	Agriculture	0.0214	Non-significant	
186	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Road widening near Modipuram depot between LC-32 to 33	171, 172, 173, 191, 192	Rishabh	Arvind Kumar	Agriculture	0.0214	Non-significant	
187	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Road widening near Modipuram depot between LC-32 to 33	171, 172, 173, 191, 192	Pradeep Kumar	Omsheeshpal	Agriculture	0.0214	Non-significant	
188	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Road widening near Modipuram depot between LC-32 to 33	171, 172, 173, 191, 192	Sandeep Kumar	Om Vedpal Singh	Agriculture	0.0214	Non-significant	
189	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Road widening near Modipuram depot between LC-32 to 33	168, 171, 172, 173, 191, 192	Vinay Kumar	Om Vedpal Singh	Agriculture	0.0227	Non-significant	
190	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Manish Kr. Sharda	Harish Chand Sharda	Commercial	0.0011	Non-significant	Shop
191	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central,	1918	Nidhish Sharda	Harish Chand Sharda	Commercial	0.0011	Non-significant	Shop

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
		South Cut & Cover							
192	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Mamta Sharda	Sunish Sharda	Commercial	0.0011	Non-significant	Shop
193	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Reema Sharda	Manish Sharda	Commercial	0.0011	Non-significant	Shop
194	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Rakhee Sharda	Nidhish Sharda	Commercial	0.0011	Non-significant	Shop
195	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Vinay Chhabra	Mulakhraj Chhabra	Commercial	0.0009	Non-significant	Shop
196	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Sangeeta Chhabra	Sandeep Chhabra	Commercial	0.0009	Non-significant	Shop
197	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Nanak Singh	Kishan Singh	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking
198	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Gurdeep Singh	Hardev Singh	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking
199	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Kiranpreet Kaur	Jasvinder Singh	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking

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Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
200	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Harmeet Kaur	Narender Singh	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking
201	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Harvinder Singh	Nanak Singh	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking
202	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Harmeet Singh	Sd. Prem Singh	Commercial	0.0012	Non-significant	Parking
203	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Manpreet Singh	Harmeet Singh	Commercial	0.0012	Non-significant	Parking
204	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Harminder Kaur	Sd. Harmeet Singh	Commercial	0.0012	Non-significant	Parking
205	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Gurleen Kaur Sarna	Prabhjeet Singh Sarna	Commercial	0.0012	Non-significant	Parking
206	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Jai Rani	Roop Chand	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking
207	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Meenakshi Bhateja	Harikishan Bhateja	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking
208	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central,	1918	Karan Bhateja	Harikishan Bhateja	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
		South Cut & Cover							
209	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Tarun Bhateja	Roop Chand	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Parking
210	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1919	Madan Gopal Khanna	Bhagwan Dass khanna	Commercial	0.0034	Significant	Abandoned office
211	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1919	Greesh Kr. Agarwal	Prakash Narain Agarwal	Commercial	0.0133	Significant	Marriage Hall
212	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1919	Sushila Sharma	Late. Sanjay Sharma	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Shop
213	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1919	Jyoti	Pramod	Commercial	0.0004	Significant	Shop
214	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1919	Shiv Shakti Builder & Developer	--	No Use/ Barren	0.0064	Non-significant	
215	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1922	Aradhya Heights	--	No Use/ Barren	0.0073	Non-significant	Other Structure (Boundary wall)
216	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1924	Vijay Kr. Ghai	Roshan Lal Ghai	Commercial	0.0037	Non-significant	Office

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Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
217	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1924	Prabha Ghai	Late. Kewal Krishan Ghai	Commercial	0.0016	Non-significant	Office
218	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1924, 1925	Gagan Ghai	Late. Kewal Krishan Ghai	Commercial	0.0077	Non-significant	Office
219	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1924	Gaurav Ghai	Late. Kewal Krishan Ghai	Commercial	0.0016	Non-significant	Office
220	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1924	Shakuntalam Creation Pvt Ltd	--	Commercial	0.0060	Non-significant	Showroom
221	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1956	Open Area in front of bank (IDFC, Bandhan Bank & Kotak)	--	Commercial	0.0044	Non-significant	Boundary wall
222	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Sunish Bhardwaj	S.C. Sharma	Commercial	0.0012	Significant	Shop
223	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Munish Bhardwaj	Suresh Chand Sharma	Commercial	0.0012	Significant	Shop
224	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Ashish Bhardwaj	Suresh Chand Sharma	Commercial	0.0012	Significant	Shop
225	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central,	1672	Jitender Kumar	Narottam Das	Other Use	0.0018	Significant	

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Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
		South Cut & Cover							
226	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Amit Sachdeva	Naresh Chand Sachdeva	Commercial	0.0018	Significant	Shop
227	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Sanjay Goel & Sangeeta Goel	Radhe Lal Goel	Commercial	0.0035	Significant	Shop
228	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Rajeev Jain	Late. Hukam Chand Jain	Commercial	0.0037	Significant	Shop
229	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Pradeep Arora	Bhagwaan Singh	Commercial	0.0007	Significant	Shop
230	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Gaurav Manchanda	Jagan Nath Manchanda	Commercial	0.0007	Significant	Shop
231	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Sheela Manchanda	Jagan Nath Manchanda	Commercial	0.0007	Significant	Shop
232	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Sachin Manchanda	Jagan Nath Manchanda	Commercial	0.0007	Significant	Shop
233	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Usha Rani	Brij Bhushan Singhal	Commercial	0.0018	Significant	Shop

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Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
234	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Sanjay Khattar	Late. Kishan Chand Khattar	Commercial	0.0017	Significant	Shop
235	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Pankaj Khattar	Late. Kishan Chand Khattar	Commercial	0.0017	Significant	Shop
236	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Neeraj Mittal	Hari Bhushan Mittal	Other Use	0.0008	Significant	
237	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Kapil Mittal	Hari Bhushan Mittal	Commercial	0.0008	Significant	Shop
238	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Savita Sharma	Raj Kumar	Commercial	0.0015	Significant	Shop
239	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Raj kumar Gulati	I R Gulati	Commercial	0.0014	Non-significant	Shop
240	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Suresh Kumar	Raghuver Dyal	Commercial	0.0007	Significant	Shop
241	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Shakuntla Devi	Nand Kishor	Commercial	0.0007	Significant	Shop
242	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central,	1672	Vimla Rani Kansal & Divya Kansal	Late. Sh. Gopal Kansal	Commercial	0.0014	Significant	Shop

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Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
		South Cut & Cover							
243	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Rohit Kansal	--	Commercial	0.0028	Significant	Shop
244	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Sudhir Khurana	Sh. Bihari Lal Khurana	Commercial	0.0014	Significant	Shop
245	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Pushpa Sharma & Vikas Pandit	Anand Prakash	Commercial	0.0014	Significant	Shop
246	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Atul Kr. Gupta	Ashok Kr. Gupta	Commercial	0.0015	Significant	Shop
247	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Manoj Kr. Gupta	Ram Avtar Gupta	Commercial	0.0007	Non-significant	Office
248	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Vinay Kr. Gupta	Ram Avtar Gupta	Commercial	0.0013	Significant	Office
249	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Rajesh Kr. Agarwal	Ram Ji Lal Mittal	Commercial	0.0013	Non-significant	Shop
250	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Sachin Kr. Agarwal	Rajesh Kr. Agarwal	Commercial	0.0013	Non-significant	Shop

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Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
251	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1918	Sunish Kr. Sharda	Harish Chand Sharda	Commercial	0.0011	Non-significant	Shop
252	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1962	Kapil Meheshwari	Jagdish lal Meshehwari	Residential	0.0066	Non-significant	House
253	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1962	Jagdish Singh	Dabar Singh	Residential	0.0066	Non-significant	House
254	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1962	Ashwani Goel	Ragunath Prasad	Commercial	0.0039	Significant	Furniture showroom
255	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1962, 1963	Rama Arora	Late Shri. Kishan Lal Arora	Commercial	0.0026	Significant	Shop
256	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1963	Arti Arora	Bharat Arora	Commercial	0.0009	Significant	Shop
257	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1962	Bharat Arora	Late Shri. Kishan Lal Arora	Commercial	0.0017	Significant	Shop
258	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1962, 1963	Anuj Kumar	Madan Lal	Commercial	0.0013	Significant	Showroom
259	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central,	1962, 1963	Satish Kumar Gupta	Madan Lal Gupta	Commercial	0.0013	Significant	Showroom

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
		South Cut & Cover							
260	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1962, 1963	Anil Kumar Gupta	Madan Lal Gupta	Commercial	0.0013	Significant	Showroom
261	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1963	Gita Garg	Arun Kumar	Commercial	0.0015	Significant	Shop
262	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1963	Harbansh Singh	Narayan Singh	Commercial	0.0016	Significant	Dhaba
263	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1963	Manju & Ajay Kumar	Jagnath	Commercial	0.0007	Significant	Tea shop
264	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1963	Usha Rani	W/o Late Kharati Lal	Commercial	0.0010	Significant	Shop
265	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1963	Anil Kr Garg	S/o Jaiparkesh	Commercial	0.0009	Significant	Shop
266	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1963	Devraj Sakhuja	S/o late. Khrati Lal	Commercial	0.0072	Significant	House
267	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1963	Rakesh Sakhuja	S/o late. Khrati Lal	No Use/ Barren	0.0073	Non-significant	Other Structure (Toilet)

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
268	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1965	Maina Devi & Rajendra Kumar Singhal	--	Commercial	0.0019	Significant	Shop
269	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1965	Puneet Kumar Agarwal	Late Shri. Arun Kumar Agarwal	Commercial	0.0099	Significant	Furniture shop
270	Meerut	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1965	Sunit Kumar Agarwal	Arun Kumar Agarwal	Commercial	0.0099	Significant	Shop
271	Meerut	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1965	Hemant Kumar Aggarwal	Arun Kumar Agarwal	Commercial	0.0099	Significant	Shop
272	Meerut	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1965	Basant Agarwal	Arun Kumar Agarwal	Commercial	0.0099	Significant	Furniture shop
273	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1966	Raj Rani	W/o. Late Jagnath	Other Use	0.0066	Non-significant	
274	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1966	Mazhar Khan	S/o Mohd Matin Khan	Commercial	0.0006	Significant	Glass shop
275	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1966	Nadim Khan	S/o Mohd Matin Khan	Commercial	0.0006	Significant	Glass shop
276	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central,	1966	Ashok Kumar Chadda & Amita Chadda	--	Commercial	0.0027	Significant	Hotel

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
		South Cut & Cover							
277	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1966	Vinod Kumar Chadda	Sohan Lal Chadda	Commercial	0.0025	Significant	Shop
278	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1966	M/s Nishyam Land Base Pvt. Ltd.	--	No Use/Barren	0.0108	Non-significant	Other Structure (Boundary Wall)
279	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1966	Uma Lok Charitable Trust & Dainik Jagran	--	No Use/Barren	0.0098	Non-significant	Other Structure
280	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1968	Ruchika Bansal	Sanjeev Bansal	No Use/Barren	0.0026	Non-significant	Other Structure
281	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1968	Dipali Bansal	Chhavinder Bansal	No Use/Barren	0.0026	Non-significant	Other Structure
282	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1968	Anshul Gupta	Sureshchand Gupta	No Use/Barren	0.0026	Non-significant	Other Structure
283	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1968	Mundari Lal Bansal	Ramji Das	No Use/Barren	0.0026	Non-significant	Other Structure
284	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1678	M/s The Mayashtra Brokers Association	--	No Use/Barren	0.0014	Non-significant	

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
				Ltd. & Manoj Kumar					
285	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1678	Harsh Jain	Shri Mandar Das	Commercial	0.0034	Significant	Shop
286	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1678	Naresh Chander Maheshwari	Puran Chand Maheshwari	Commercial	0.0034	Significant	Shop
287	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1678	Mukesh Kumar Singhal	Suresh Chand	No Use/ Barren	0.0034	Significant	
288	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1678	Pawan Kumar Gupta	Neresh Kumar Gupta	Commercial	0.0037	Non-significant	Shop
289	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1678	Suman Prakesh Gupta	Naresh Kumar Gupta	Commercial	0.0037	Non-significant	Shop
290	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1678	Bupender Pal Singh Chawala	Surjit Singh	Commercial	0.0080	Significant	Office & shop
291	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1676	Pankaj Goud	Suresh Chand Goud	Commercial	0.0060	Significant	Shop
292	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1676	Ujjawal Gaur	Pankaj Goud	Commercial	0.0060	Significant	Shop

List of Title Displaced Person

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Father/Husband Name	Use of Land	Affected Area (Ha)	Significant/Non-significant	Use of the Structure
293	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1676	Dhruva Sagar Gaur	Pankaj Goud	Commercial	0.0060	Significant	Shop
294	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1059, 1060	Meena Goel	Anil Kumar Goel	Commercial	0.0028	Non-significant	Marriage Hall
295	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1059, 1060	Ashok Goel	Jagdish Prasad Goel	Commercial	0.0029	Non-significant	Marriage Hall
296	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1059, 1060	Vinay Goel	Jagdish Prasad Goel	Commercial	0.0032	Non-significant	Private school

List of Non-Title Displaced Person

Sl. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of NTH	Father/Husband Name	Status of Ownership	Affected Area (Sq.mt)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
1	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station	315/1502, 316	Raju Singh	Girdhari Lal Singh	Tenant	20	Permanent	Car service station
2	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station		Guddu	Prakashi	Employee		Permanent	Car service station
3	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station		Krishna	Prakashi	Employee		Permanent	Car service station
4	Duhai	Service Road at Duhai Station		Anil	Nain Singh	Employee		Permanent	Car service station
5	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1672	Vikas Kumar	Not available	Tenant	13.735	Permanent	Shop (Ekta Enterprises)
6	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1678	Manoj Kumar	Shankarlal	Tenant	24.465	Permanent	Shop
7	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1676	Poonam Gaud	w/o Pankaj Gaud	Tenant	24.975	Permanent	Shop
8	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot		Ratiram	Pyare lal	Employee		Permanent	Shop
9	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot		Ganesh Bhat	Krishna	Employee		Permanent	Shop

List of Non-Title Displaced Person

Sl. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of NTH	Father/Husband Name	Status of Ownership	Affected Area (Sq.mt)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
10	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot		Nizamudin	Shakruddin	Employee		Permanent	Shop
11	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot		Md. Yamin	Md. Umer	Employee		Permanent	Shop
12	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot		Premchand	Bagraj Singh	Employee		Permanent	Shop
13	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot		Rajat Joshi	Late. Shri Mata Prasad	Employee		Permanent	Shop
14	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot		Inder Jeet Choudhary	Late. Shri Ashok Choudhary	Employee		Permanent	Shop
15	Duhai	Road widening towards Duhai Depot		Md.Soni	Md. Umer	Employee		Permanent	Shop
16	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Sanjay	Ram Singh	Employee		Permanent	OYO Hotel
17	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Arvind	Mukhiya	Employee		Permanent	OYO Hotel
18	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Ankit	Rakesh	Employee		Permanent	OYO Hotel
19	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Siddhant Sharma	Om Dutt Sharma	Employee		Permanent	RO Plant
20	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Chetan Rastogi	Subhashchand Rastogi	Employee		Permanent	Dhaba

List of Non-Title Displaced Person

Sl. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of NTH	Father/Husband Name	Status of Ownership	Affected Area (Sq.mt)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
21	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Bhoj Bahadur	Jang Bahadur	Employee		Permanent	Dhaba
22	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Sanjay Gupta	Ram Kumar Gupta	Employee		Permanent	Dhaba
23	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Raju Gupta	Ram Kumar Gupta	Employee		Permanent	Dhaba
24	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Sunil Kumar	Laxman Singh	Employee		Permanent	Dhaba
25	Siwaya Jamaullapur	Modipuram Bus Depot		Bablu	Ramlal	Employee		Permanent	Dhaba

List of Community Property Resources (CPR)

Sr. No	Name of Village/Town	Name of Component	Plot No	Name of Owner	Affected Area of Plot (Sq.mt)	Use of Structure
1	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1919	Mazar	12.64	Mazar
2	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1924	Krishna Vatika Society	14.4	Gate of Access Road to Colony
3	Meerut Khas	Road widening at Meerut Central, South Cut & Cover	1682	Office of Controller of communication accounts	112.86	Other Govt. structure

Findings of Public Consultations

Consultation 1: Bus Depot near Meerut South Station

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Awareness about the project component	We all are aware about the construction of proposed new bus depot from NCRTC official, RISA staff and field official of revenue department.
Positive impact of the DM RRTS project	RRTS is good for the development of this area. This gives a long-term solution for transportation in the NCR. The proposed bus depot near the station will be good for commuters to use the nearby station.
Negative impact of the DM RRTS project	There will be loss of land. Buying the land nearby is challenging as the market rate of the land is very high. Also, there will be loss of income from agriculture. NCRTC could have done this planning for bus depot during the RRTS station construction.
Awareness about rate of compensation Preferred mode of disbursement of compensation	Land acquisition through LARA is good as it provides additional assistance. We are aware about the compensation provisions under LARA. We need the land compensation in the prevalent market rate. We need the disbursement of compensation through direct account transfer.
Income restoration for loss of livelihood	We are interested to learn new techniques, and new information to increase the agricultural productivity. A training program on this at a nearby place will be helpful.
Do you get regular information about the implementation timeline? Any issue faced?	We do not get exact information from the implementing agency on timeline of acquisition of our land. NCRTC should give us advance information for taking possession of the land. We will not do any fresh investment on the land for agriculture. The IA should avoid taking the possession during the harvesting season.
Willingness for future participation & consultation	Consultation is always helpful for us as we get updated information. We want consultations in future so that we can get timely information on land acquisition and construction activities.
Any issue anticipated during the implementation of project component?	There should be access road to our balance agricultural land parcel so that we should not face any problem during the construction of bus depot. The existing irrigation channel for irrigation of our balance agricultural land should be intact. The utility shifting (transmission line tower) should not disturb the nearby standing crops. In case of any damage, they must provide the crop damage compensation.
Awareness about GRM under the project	We are not aware about any project GRM. We verbally communicate our issues to the CPM officials, GC and RISA during the consultation.
Suggestion for further improvement of project implementation	In the new bus depot, preference should be given to us for allotment of shops.

Findings of Public Consultations

Consultation 2: Widening of the Duhai Station Service Road

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Awareness about the project component	We are aware about the widening of existing service road from Pocket A to Pocket C from Ghaziabad CPM official, and RISA staff.
Positive impact of the DM RRTS project	RRTS gives good connectivity to this area. This ensures reliable transportation option to nearby cities of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The proposed road widening will address the issue of traffic congestion in the service road.
Negative impact of the DM RRTS project	There will be loss of land and structure due to the proposed road widening. The implementing agency could have planned and done it before the construction and operation of the Duhai RRTS station.
Awareness about rate of compensation Preferred mode of disbursement of compensation	Land acquisition through LARA is good but it takes a long time. We are aware about the compensation provisions under LARA. The disbursement of compensation and assistance should be given in one time.
Income restoration for loss of livelihood	One affected motorbike service station has 3 employee who will be affected due to closure of the service station. The affected employee should receive compensation for loss of income.
Do you get regular information about the implementation timeline? Any issue faced?	We do not have detailed information on date of commencement of activities for road widening. NCRTC should give us advance information before the demolition of affected structure (service station).
Willingness for future participation & consultation	Consultation is always helpful for us as we get detailed information. We want consultations in future so that we can get timely information on construction activities.
Any issue anticipated during the implementation of project component?	The concerned authority should try to avoid the motorbike service station for road widening. Alternate access should be given to the affected shops during the construction activities.
Awareness about GRM under the project	We are not aware about any project GRM. We mention the issues to the CPM officials, and RISA during the consultation.
Suggestion for further improvement of project implementation	There should be adequate measures for control of dust pollution during the construction activities, The road widening should be completed in time.

Findings of Public Consultations

Consultation 3: Duhai Depot Road Widening

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Awareness about the project component	We all are aware about the proposed road widening to Duhai depot for one year. We came to know about the land acquisition for the road widening from local newspaper, CPM official, and RISA staff.
Positive impact of the DM RRTS project	Due to RRTS there is lot of infrastructure development of this area. Also, rapid rail gives a good option for transportation within the NCR. The proposed road widening to Duhai depot will be good for big vehicles.
Negative impact of the DM RRTS project	Due to road widening, there will be loss of land and structure of affected people along the existing road. Also, for people having agriculture land there will be loss of income from agriculture. The employee of a few restaurants will also be affected. NCRTC could have done this widening during the construction of depot and station as the land rate was less at that time.
Awareness about rate of compensation Preferred mode of disbursement of compensation	Land acquisition through LARA is good as there is no capital gain tax implication on us. We are aware about the compensation provisions under LARA. But we have no detailed information about the magnitude of loss in the affected land and structure yet. We need the disbursement of compensation in time.
Income restoration for loss of livelihood	Some of the shops will be affected and this will impact their income. During the construction period, the partially affected shops will get less business. There should be adequate compensation to mitigate this.
Do you get regular information about the implementation timeline? Any issue faced?	We do not have the exact information on the timeline of acquisition and commencement of construction. NCRTC should give us advance information on these from time to time.
Willingness for future participation & consultation	Consultation is always useful as we get updated information about the proposed work. We want consultations in future also. This will help getting more information on land acquisition and construction activities.
Any issue anticipated during the implementation of project component?	We do not have clarity whether construction for shops is allowed by GDA in this area or not. If there is no permission to rebuild the shop by GDA, we will not invest in rebuilding the partial affected structure. Relocation of our shop to other areas will be very challenging due high rent and will significantly affect our income.
Awareness about GRM under the project	We are not aware about any project GRM. We highlight our issues to the CPM officials, and RISA during the consultation.
Suggestion for further improvement of project implementation	During the construction period, there should be proper planning so that access to the existing shop is not affected. The road widening activity should be completed in quick time.

Findings of Public Consultations

Consultation 4: Bus Depot near Modipuram Station & Road Widening at Modipuram depot

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Awareness about the project component	We came to know about the construction of proposed new bus depot some months ago from the local newspaper, field official of revenue department (Patwari), NCRTC official, and RISA.
Positive impact of the DM RRTS project	RRTS is good for the overall development of this area. Once the line will operational, that will provide easy and quick transportation to the people of this area to other cities of NCR. The proposed bus depot near the station will be good for commuters to use the RRTS station for further travelling. The proposed road widening at the backside of Modipuram depot will solve the traffic problem.
Negative impact of the DM RRTS project	There will be loss of land and structure due to the bus depot construction. This area is a developed area and buying the land nearby will be impossible for us as the market rate of the land is very high. NCRTC have lot of land for the Modipuram depot. They should use some of this land for construction of bus depot. If that is not feasible, they should explore some nearby government land available (University land) for the bus depot for minimisation of R&R impact.
Awareness about rate of compensation Preferred mode of disbursement of compensation	Land acquisition through LARA is good as it provides R&R assistance in addition to compensation. We are aware about the compensation provisions under LARA. We need the land compensation in the current market rate.
Income restoration for loss of livelihood	A few shops will be affected due to construction of bus depot and this will impact their income. During the construction period, the partially affected shops will earn less income. There should be proper compensation for this income loss.
Do you get regular information about the implementation timeline? Any issue faced?	We do not have detailed information from the office on the timeline of acquisition of our land for bus depot. NCRTC should give us advance information about taking possession of our agricultural land for road widening. They should avoid taking the possession during the harvesting season.
Willingness for future participation & consultation	We participated in consultations a few months back. Consultation is useful for us as we get updated information. At the same time there should be some solution to the issues raised by us during the consultation.
Any issue anticipated during the implementation of project component?	After the closure of one of the railway gates there is frequent traffic problem as the vehicle need to pass the narrow road. The road widening should be commenced at the earliest to solve the traffic problem. The utility shifting (transmission line) should not disturb the nearby standing crops. In case of any damage, they must provide the crop damage compensation.

Findings of Public Consultations

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Awareness about GRM under the project	We are aware about the project GRM. We verbally express the issues to the CPM officials, GC and RISA during the consultation.
Suggestion for further improvement of project implementation	The road widening at the backside of the depot should have been planned and done before the closure of the railway gate for construction work of depot.

Consultation 5: Duhai Depot Road Widening (24th March 25)

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Awareness about the project component	We came to know about the proposed road widening to Duhai depot six months back. We got the information of road widening from Ghaziabad CPM official, RISA staff and other local people.
Positive impact of the DM RRTS project	There is lot of development in Duhai due to RRTS. Also, transportation by rapid rail saves a lot of time for commuters. The proposed road widening to Duhai depot will bring further development in the area.
Negative impact of the DM RRTS project	Due to road widening, there will be loss of land and structure of affected people along the existing road. We bought the land many years before and the land record has not been updated yet. Before 2004 revenue dept. was not doing the mutation for buying a part of the land. In case of acquisition of our land we should get the proper compensation.
Awareness about rate of compensation Preferred mode of disbursement of compensation	Land acquisition through LARA is good but it takes a long time to get the compensation. We need the land compensation in the current market rate. We prefer the disbursement of compensation through direct account transfer.
Income restoration for loss of livelihood	Our children are educated and they will be interested to learn new skills to get employment in the depot. Some of them will be interested to receive skill training to start small business.
Do you get regular information about the implementation timeline? Any issue faced?	We do not have detailed information on the timeline of acquisition of our land. We need advance information before taking possession of the land.
Willingness for future participation & consultation	This Consultation was helpful for us as we get updated information. We want to participate in consultations in future so that we can get more information on land acquisition and construction activities.
Any issue anticipated during the implementation of project component?	For some of us, the land ownership document has not been updated in the revenue record. We should not face any problem for receipt of compensation for loss of their land.

Findings of Public Consultations

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Awareness about GRM under the project	We are not aware about any project GRM. We highlight our issues to the CPM officials, and RISA during the consultation.
Suggestion for further improvement of project implementation	In the Duhai depot, we should get preference for employment such as security guard.

Consultation 6: Road Widening at Meerut Central Cut and Cover (24th March 25)

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Awareness about the project component	We are aware about the proposed road widening since more than year. We came to know about the road widening from CPM official, revenue official (patwari) and RISA staff. Some of us knew about it during the SIA.
Positive impact of the DM RRTS project	There are lot of development in the city due to RRTS. After the rapid rail is operational here, it will provide good and reliable transportation option to other cities of the NCR. The proposed road widening will be good to decongest the traffic along both side of the corridor.
Negative impact of the DM RRTS project	Some of the shops are already affected due to ongoing construction work here. Due to the road widening, there will be loss of land, structure, and business establishment. The employee of some business establishment will also be affected. NCRTC could have done this road widening before the construction of RRTS viaduct and station.
Awareness about rate of compensation Preferred mode of disbursement of compensation	Land acquisition through LARA is good as there is no capital gain tax implication on us. We are aware about the compensation provisions under LARA. But we have no clarity on whether compensation will be given as per the commercial rate or residential rate. The land is designated for mix use. Hence for affected commercial shops, the compensation should be at commercial rate.
Income restoration for loss of livelihood	Due to road widening, a few shops will be totally affected and this will significantly impact their income. During the construction period, the partially affected shops will get less business. There should be adequate compensation to mitigate this temporary impact.
Do you get regular information about the implementation timeline? Any issue faced?	We do not have a clear picture on the timeline of acquisition and commencement of construction. The joint measurement survey was completed a long ago. Still the final award had not come. Shop owners are dissatisfied on this long delay in the acquisition process as they can not decide their business plan. The shop owners have formed an association and requested the relevant authorities to expedite the award process.

Findings of Public Consultations

Issues Discussed	People's Views and Perception
Willingness for future participation & consultation	Consultation is always useful as we get updated information about the progress of acquisition process. We want consultations in future where we can share our views and opinions.
Any issue anticipated during the implementation of project component?	The partial demolition of shops and building should be done carefully so that it will not have any adverse impact to the rest of the property. NCRTC should take the acquisition process and commencement of road widening work on top priority and complete the widening work as early as possible.
Awareness about GRM under the project	We are not aware about any project GRM. However, during the consultation we communicate our grievance to the NCRTC official, GC and RISA.
Suggestion for further improvement of project implementation	Those shops which will be totally affected due to road widening should be given preference in allotment of shops within the RRTS station complex.

List of Participants

Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Project

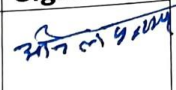
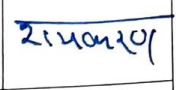
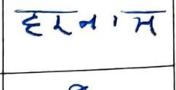
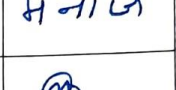

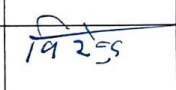
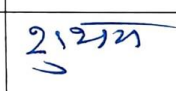



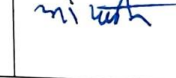

List of participants in Consultation with Signatures

Location of Meeting/ consultation: Aminagar waf Bhoad Braf (Bus Depot Meerut South)

Date/Time: 22/03/2025 10:30AM

Consultation conducted by:

ADB (Environmental + Social Consult)

S.No.	Name of participant	Age/Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1.	Anil partap	60/M.	Service	Aminagar- waf Bhoad Braf	
2.	Ram karan.	75/M	Farmer	11.	
3.	Harnam Singh	70/M	Farmer	11.	
4.	Manoj	42/M	Farmer	11.	
5.	Mahinder Singh.	61/M	Retired Govt. Servant	11.	
6.	Harinder Kumar.	46/M	Farmer	11.	
7.	Virender Kumar	42/M	Service Art.	11.	
8.	Shubham	34/M.	Farmer	11	
9.	Ansh.	22/M	Student	11	
10.	Mohit vikal.	37/M.	Business	11.	
11.	Shr Paul	56/M.	Farmer	11.	
12.	Omveer.	54/M.	Retired	11	

List of Participants

Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Project

List of participants in Consultation with Signatures

Location of Meeting/ consultation: Duhai Station. (Service Road.)

Date/Time: 22/03/2025 1:15 Pm

Consultation conducted by: ADB consultants (E+S Team)

S.No.	Name of participant	Age/Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1	Ajay ver singh.	47/M	Business	Duhai	[Signature]
2	Yash Sharma	25/M	Service	Duhai	[Signature]
3	Kapil Choudhary	47/M	Business	Duhai	[Signature]
4.	Shubham Tyagi	29/M	Service	Duhai	[Signature]
5.	Gourav Kumar	36/M	Business	Duhai	[Signature]
	Gaurav Malhotra				

Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Project

List of participants in Consultation with Signatures

Location of Meeting/ consultation: Duhai (Road Widening)

Date/Time: 22/03/2025 2:05 Pm

Consultation conducted by: ADB Consultants (Environment and Social Team)

S.No.	Name of participant	Age/Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1	Mahesh chand Sharma	69/M	Shopkeeper	Duhai	[Signature]
2	Shubham	45/M	Service	Duhai (nearby)	[Signature]
3	Ankur Tyagi	34/M	Business	Duhai	[Signature]
4	Parmannand Sharma	64/M	Business	Duhai	[Signature]
5.	Umesh chand Sharma	65/M	Shopkeeper	Duhai	[Signature]
6.	Surinder Singh	73/M	Retired	Duhai	[Signature]
7.	VIVEK VEERWAN (ph- 9560392000)	40/M	Service	Duhai	[Signature]

List of Participants

Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Project

List of participants in Consultation with Signatures

Location of Meeting/ consultation: Siwaya Jamaulla pur, Dulhera chouhan & Mukarrabbur Palheda.

Date/Time: 24.03.2025/10:30 Consultation conducted by: ADB consultant.
(Env & Social Team)






S.No.	Name of participant	Age/Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1	Brijesh Singh	45/M	Business	Dulhera Chouhan	
2	Sonce (Temple)	39/M	Pujari	Dulhera chouhan	
3	Sudesh Kumar	48/M	Business	11	
4	Rishabh	24/M	Service	Siwaya	
5	Sandeep Kumar	48/M	Farmer	Siwaya	
6	Pardeep Kumar	50/M	Service	Siwaya	
7	Nanak Chand	65/M	Retired	Dulhera chouhan	
8	Kartik Panwar	25/M	Student	Gangra naga	
9	Surinder Pal	40/M	Service	Khadoli	
10	Pulkit Bansal	40/M	Service	Kankarba	
11	Vishal Sirohi	25/M	Service	11	
12	Rajiv	75 y3	Ag	Dulhera	
13	Shashi Bisham	63/M	Business	Dulhera	
14	VIKAS	33/M	Service	Dulhera	

List of Participants

Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut MRTS Project

List of participants in Consultation with Signatures

Location of Meeting/ consultation: Meerut central (Road widening)
cut & coverDate/Time: 24/03/2025 3:10pm Consultation conducted by: ADB consultants
(Env & Social Team)

S.No.	Name of participant	Age/Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1	Suman Prakesh Gupta	54/M	Business	meerut central	
2	Sudanshee goel	39/M	Business	"	
3	Ashok chadda	63/M	Business	"	
4	Anuj kumta	50/M	Business	"	
5	Ashwani goel	35/M	Business	"	

List of Participants

Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut ARIS Project

List of participants in Consultation with Signatures

Location of Meeting/ consultation: Duhai (Road widening)

Date/Time: 24/03/2025

Consultation conducted by: ADB consultants
(Env & Social Team)

S.No.	Name of participant	Age/Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1	Ishwar chandel	34/M.	Pvt. Service.	Duhai	
2.	Parmod Kumar.	40/M.	Labour.	Duhai	
3.	Deepu	3/M.	Labour	Duhai	
4.	Mahesh	54/M.	Pvt Service	Duhai	
5.	Chaman Lal	65/M.	unemployed	Duhai	
6	Sandeep Veerbhem	45/M.	Farmer	Duhai	
7.	Mukesh chandel.	53/M.	Farmer	Duhai	
8.	Lalita karnyap	30/F	House maker.	Duhai.	Lalita
9.	Pooja	32/F	House maker	Duhai	
10.	Kavita	33/F	House maker	Duhai	Kavita
11.	Bimla	63/F	House maker	Duhai.	Bimla.
12.	Shanda Devi	75/F	House maker-old	Duhai.	Shanda Devi.
13.	Ramu Devi	63/F	House maker	Duhai.	Ramu devi
14.	Santosh	66/F	House maker	Duhai.	Santosh.

List of Participants

Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut RRTS Project

List of participants in Consultation with Signatures

Location of Meeting/ consultation: Duhai (Road widening)

Date/Time: 28/03/2025 5:20pm. Consultation conducted by: ADB consultants (Env & Social Experts)

S.No.	Name of participant	Age/Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
15	Jagpal Singh	72/M.	Retired.	Duhai	[Signature]
16	Darvinder Kumar	58/M	Labour	Duhai	[Signature]
17	Atar Singh	68/M	Labour	Duhai	[Signature]
18	Suminder Singh	73/M	Retired	Duhai	[Signature]
19	Rishi pal	61/M.	Retired	Duhai	[Signature]
20	Rohtas Chand.	65/M.	Labour	Duhai	[Signature]
21	Mukesh Sharma	39/M.	Business	Duhai	[Signature]
22	Dharmvir Sharma	65/M.	Labour	Duhai	[Signature]
23	Satveer	70/M	Labour	Duhai	[Signature]
24	Rajesh Kumar	67/F	House holder	Duhai	[Signature]

Photograph of Consultations with Affected People

Date:22 March 2025

Meerut South Bus Depot



Road Widening to Duhai Depot



Duhai Station Service Road Widening

Photograph of Consultations with Affected People



Date:24 March 2025

Modipuram Bus Depot



Photograph of Consultations with Affected People

Road Widening at Meerut Central Cut and Cover



Road Widening to Duhai Depot

