BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
AND PREPARATION OF RAP
FOR
400/220 kV SOLAPUR SUB STATION

March - 2007

SUBMITTED BY:

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1. Executive Summary

0.1 Introduction

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID) one of the largest electrical power transmission networks in India is working towards achieving its mission of "Establishment and Operation of Regional and National Power Grids to facilitate transfer of power within and across the regions with reliability, security and economy, on sound commercial principles". As the acquisition of lands and structures for improvements in power sector such as construction of sub-stations which some times cause economic and cultural disruption to the affected people from areas where they live and work. POWERGRID in recognitition of this, for its projects has incorporated the preparation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) and its implementation and made it an integral part of the Social Assessment process described in its Environmental and Social Policy Procedures (ESPP). The present report deals with the socio-economic condition of people affected by land acquisition for the construction of 400/220 Kv Solapur Sub-station in Maharashtra State under its Western Region System Strengthening –II (WRSS-II) and plan for their Rehabilitation based on the out come of social assessment carried out by an independent agency M/s Centre for Management and Social Research (CMSR), Hyderabad.

0.2 Project Description: WRSS-II

As part of the strengthening of the Regional Grid and to support the generating capacity of addition programme of about 1,00,000 MW during the 10th and 11th plan a perspective plan has been evolved in the form of Western Region Systems Strengthening Scheme-II (WRSS-II). The proposed system strengthening scheme shall facilitate smooth delivery of about 4000 MW of power imported from other Regions mainly from eastern Region to the various load centers and absorption of this power within the region. In view of the above the various schemes of WRSS-II have been taken up in four sets. As part of the Set –B of Regional Strengthening in Southern Maharashtra the construction of a new 400/220 Kv Substation at Limbi-Chincholi in Solapur district of Maharashtra State is proposed.

0.3 Project Area

The location for the construction of the Solapur sub-station is in Limbi-chincholi Grampanchayat Village, under South Solapur Taluq which falls in the Solapur district of Maharashtra. The proposed site is situated on the Solapur - Akkalkot State Highway No. 151 and is about 22 Kms. East of Solapur. In absence of government land a private land measuring 16.11 ha was selected for acquisition for proposed sub-station. The land acquired is totally owned by the private people. This site was preferred to others as it was falling away from the eco-sensitive zone.

0.4 Status of Land Acquisition

POWERGRID strictly follows the procedures laid down under the National Law for acquisition of private properties i.e the Land Acquisition Act (LA Act, 1894, when land is acquired for sub-stations. The process of land acquisition for the proposed substation was started by Section-4 notification in April, 2006 followed by Section –6 notification on 27-04-2006. After the joint measurement and marking of the land under section 7 and 8 the Section-9 notification along with individual notices to interested persons were issued.
Inspection/spot verification by Land Acquisition Officer was completed in was issued in April/May, 2006 for fixing the rate of compensation. Final award through Section-11 by Land Acquisition Officer was issued in May, 2006.

0.5 Project Impacts and Social Assessment

As per the Government Notification, the cumulative adverse impacts associated with the land acquisition of 16.11 ha in the village of Limbi-Chincholi will result in affecting about 22 titleholders/PAPs who are the owners of the land proposed for acquisition. These 22 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) is inclusive of about 13 of them who represent two joint accounts (6 under one account and 7 under another). However from the 22 titleholders as one of them is dead (from joint account) and one of them lives with her son (from joint account) and one of them is unmarried and lives with his father the effective number of households affected is 19 households. The Table 0.1 below gives the summary of the impact on the affected persons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINo</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total land acquired</td>
<td>16.11 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total Area of the Village</td>
<td>1078.64 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Percentage of land acquired from total area</td>
<td>1.49 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total Number of Project Affected Persons/titleholders</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Affected Hutment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trees affected</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number of Households affected by sub-station</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total Number of Households in the village</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Percentage of Households affected to total village</td>
<td>4.07 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total population of the affected households</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Total Village population</td>
<td>2278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Percentage of population affected to total village</td>
<td>5.66 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Average household size for affected HH (per HH)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Total number of Families affected as per ESPP</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Average size of affected family (per PAF)</td>
<td>3.68 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total affected population is 129 and the average size of the affected households is around 6.7 persons per household. Among the affected population a majority (60%) of them are found to be adults who are 18 years and above. Social Group wise a majority (79%) represent the General castes. Of the total population above 5 years of age around 85 percent of them are literate.

Occupation wise a majority are into informal private services such as lorry/auto drivers, workers in private business establishment etc. Agriculture as an occupation is for about 29 percent of people. A considerable number of them are into Shop keeping and Government Services. The income levels suggest a majority coming under middle income category of 40,000 to 60,000 rupees per annum.

With regard to the landholding among the affected households it was observed that out of 21 PAPs 2 of them are becoming land less after the acquisition and a majority of them before and after acquisition represent marginal farmers holding up to 1 hectare.
0.6 POWERGRID’s Resettlement Principles & Social Policy Framework

POWERGRID has articulated a "Social Entitlement Framework" based on National Policy on R&R and other progressive trends in its corporate policy "Environment and Social Policy Procedures" (ESPP) applicable for the affected families and agreed Entitlement Matrix with funding agencies due to acquisition of land/assets for the substation. Since the POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework is much more comprehensive and provides better package, the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) has been developed following POWERGRID’s Entitlements.

0.7 Action Plan for Rehabilitation of PAPs

The overall objective of the Rehabilitation Action Plan is to ensure that the persons affected by proposed construction of the Solapur 400/220 kV sub-station will be provided with suitable entitlements and rehabilitation assistance to improve their living standards. The prime concern is to rehabilitate and resettle to avoid/minimize hardship to PAPs and their families through options like Land for Land as far as possible, Rehabilitation Assistance (RA) and adoption of Income Generating Scheme and training.

Compensation

As the POWERGRID's policy provides compensation at prevailing market price/replacement value, Special Land Acquisition Officer-II, Solapur for the project has finalized the land price with due consideration being given to the type of land, irrigated/unirrigated status, the sale statistics in the last five years and the tax collected from the different categories of land by the revenue authorities. Besides the compensation as per the finalized rates Solatium @ 30 percent and interest @ of 12% was paid for 33 days is also paid to all land owners. Compensation for land, trees and construction was calculated and the compensation was offered to the affected households. The total compensation offered for the different assets and land for all the affected households is Rs 8,82,505/- which includes Rs 6,72,725/- offered exclusively for the land lost. The total land acquired for the sub-station is 16.11 ha therefore the compensation offered for land is Rs 41,758 per hectare. Apart from this Rs 11463/- has also being paid towards 6 numbers of Neem trees that were coming under the acquired land.

Rehabilitation Assistance

In addition to the compensation measures for the loss of agriculture land and assets the affected families are assisted with rehabilitation assistance based on the severity of losses provided in the form of different categories under ESPP. These assistance amounts are calculated for each affected family according to their eligible category for the specified number of minimum agricultural wages under Entitlement matrix. However, in all cases where land compensation is less than RA as per ESPP it has been restricted to amount the PAPs have received as compensation.

The minimum agricultural wages in Maharashtra are fixed based upon the division of the State into agro climatic zones. As per the Draft notification no KVR 12006/646/Labour-7 issued on 30th September, 2006 by the Industry, Energy & Labor Department Government of Maharashtra the project-affected village comes under the Zone-4 for which the minimum agricultural wage is 66 per day.

Out of the 21 PAPs for 17 of them as the RA amount was exceeding the compensation it is adjusted to the compensation amount. For the rest 4 PAPs according to their category
full RA is being proposed. In case of the RA amount is adjusted to the compensation paid the amounts are distributed among the PAP and his/her eligible PAFs equally. Apart from this additional assistance calculated for 100/200/375 days is provided to 6 PAPs coming under vulnerable group like widow, women headed, SC etc. Based on the definition of a family, as provided in the ESPP the total number of PAFs identified are 35. Of these around 34 (97.14%) are eligible for assistance. The total rehabilitation assistance amount is around Rs 6,66,112 which is about 74.48 percent of the total compensation amount.

0.8 Disclosure and Public Consultations

The consultant Centre for Management and Social Research (CMSR), Hyderabad apart from carrying out the socio economic survey, many small group meetings and public meetings were organized time to time. for the affected people have also conducted group and village level meetings with various stakeholders namely village panchayat members, affected persons, development officers, and informed the affected people of area about the project and its resultant benefit along with POWERGRID’s R&R policy and other community development programme which will be launched during the implementation of the project. The POWERGRID has also undertaken information campaign on the project details, resettlement policy.

0.9 Community Developmental Work

In order to develop surrounding and community resources, District Administration/State Government has been approached by POWERGRID for developmental work in the affected village of Limbi-chincholi listed under Table 0.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no</th>
<th>Details of Proposal</th>
<th>Estimated cost (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01 No Community Hall of size 2000 Sq. ft. area comprising of one hall, stage with both side rooms and one kitchen</td>
<td>1,81,634.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Community Toilets with septic tank of 10 units each at 03 locations for women around the village</td>
<td>10,91,357.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Building for Library of size 12'x15'</td>
<td>2,07,188.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05 Nos Personal Computers to High School for children</td>
<td>1,49000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>300x3.75 Mtrs wide BT approach road connecting Community Hall proposed at item (1) to Main Roads (Solapur-Akalkot) with 01 No culvert And 350x3.75 Mtrs wide BT approach road connecting Main Road to SC&amp;ST Colony</td>
<td>13,42,471.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>180x3.00 Mtrs wide BT road in Minority colony with one side drain</td>
<td>2,22,132.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>625x3.0 Mtrs wide BT approach roads on already laid metal roads inside new village developed adjacent to old village with 02 Nos culverts and one side drain providing 110 mm Dia hume pipe crossings.</td>
<td>8,3,663.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>52,28,446.31</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
0.10 Budget

The total estimated cost of resettlement and rehabilitation for the project is about Rs 75.29 lakhs. Details of total funds requirements towards R&R measures as estimated are shown in the Table 0.3 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
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<th>Amount (Rs in lakhs)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Socio-economic survey</td>
<td>00.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land compensation</td>
<td>08.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rehabilitation Assistance</td>
<td>05.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assistance to vulnerable group</td>
<td>01.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other Community Development work</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>52.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RAP Monitoring Agency (NGO or social institute)</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Evaluation &amp; Assessment of PAFs (External Agency)</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Contingent</td>
<td>00.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>75.29</strong></td>
</tr>
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0.11 Institutional arrangements for Implementation of RAP

Implementation and monitoring are critical activities in a Rehabilitation operation. The implementation of RAP is to be carried out by POWERGRID for which an Environment and Social Management Team as per ESPP has been constituted at Solapur Sub-station with DGM (Solapur) as its in charge. Other members of the Team are Chief Manager, Manager and one Engineer. The ESMT will take up the implementation of RAP along with the project implementation. The team will maintain all data bases, will closely work with PAPs, teraget community and community based organizations.

0.12 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of RAP would be completed in approximately 18 months from the date of approval for implementation. The implementation plan of RAP having time period wise activity has been prepared in consultation with PAPs, consultant M/s Centre for Management and Social Research, Hyderabad and local administration. The implementation has been divided into 5 main activities which include the following:

- Mobilization for RAP implementation
- Implementation
- Distribution of Rehabilitation Assistance (Cash) through bank
- Implementation of other Developmental works
- Review Process

0.13 Grievance Redressal Procedures

To address problems of PAPs during implementation of RAP the POWERGRID has set up a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted through nomination from different bodies and representatives such as local administration, PAPs, Panchayat. Table 0.4 presents a GRC constituted for Solapur comprising of following members.
### Table 0.4 Grievance Redressal Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Nominee's Organization</th>
<th>Name/Designation</th>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>POWERGRID representative (Site)</td>
<td>Station in Charge, Solapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>POWERGRID representative (RHQ)</td>
<td>DGM (ESM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Representative of local Revenue authority</td>
<td>Tehsildar (South Solapur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Representative of PAPs</td>
<td>Smt. Makkammabai Kasim Jamadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Representative of Grampanchayat</td>
<td>Sri Tukaram Dhondiba Dilpake, Sarpanch, LimbiChincholi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 0.14 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring of RAP will be undertaken by the ESMT at project site under the supervision of project in charge. In addition to this, the ESMD at the corporate office and the ESMC at the regional Headquarters will continuously monitor the activities during the implementation of the RAP. However, to ensure proper monitoring of implementation of RAP an independent agency either an NGO or some institution may be engaged in consultation with the funding agency i.e World Bank. Internal monitoring will be taken up by the DGM (Solapur) and in charge of R&R Cell. Details of the periodic review meetings shall be forwarded to ESMC at Regional Head Quarters. Quarterly review meetings will be organized and representative of RHQ and Corporate ESMD will also participate to assess the implementation of RAP.

After the implementation of RAP and Evaluation and Assessment of RAP shall be undertaken by some external agency to evaluate and assess the result of RAP and other measures taken for betterment of PAPs.
1.0 Introduction

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID) is one of the largest electrical power transmission networks in India and carries out real-time supervision and monitoring of power flow on a round-the-clock basis over the entire High Voltage Lines network of the country. It is working towards achieving its mission of "Establishment and Operation of Regional and National Power Grids to facilitate transfer of power within and across the regions with reliability, security and economy, on sound commercial principles". The studies show that construction and improvements in infrastructure projects including power projects is not purely a technical issue but has wider socio-economic implications in the overall development of the economy. However, acquisition of lands from people necessitated by improvements in power sector such as construction of substations may result in the involuntary displacement of the people from areas where they live and work. Such a change may lead to economic and cultural disruption to the affected people. Thus to address these issues a Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is essential for the project affected persons to offset the trauma and to develop and implement programmers which are meaningful and workable such that the affected persons will not become worse off economically than before.

POWERGRID in recognition of this, for its projects has incorporated the preparation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) and its implementation and made it an integral part of the Social Assessment process described in its Environmental and Social Policy Procedures (ESPP). The need for the RAP had been identified by the initial assessment and the analysis of expected social impacts which require appropriate mitigate measures for all PAPs who, on the basis of an established cut-off-date, will be losing land or other assets or livelihood, as a result of project implementation. In this context POWERGRID had invited and awarded M/s Centre for Management and Social Research (CMSR), Hyderabad for undertaking a verification and socio-economic survey to obtain accurate information on the Socio-economic profile of PAPs/PAFs to prepare the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the proposed 400/220 Kv Solapur Sub-station under its Western Region System Strengthening –II (WRSS-II). The present report deals with the socio-economic condition of people who will be affected by land acquisition for the construction of 400/220 Kv sub-station at Solapur in the Solapur district of Maharashtra State.

1.1 Project Description

India's Transmission and Distribution system comprises a 400kV network as the main and bulk transmission system in each region; 132kV and 110kV network as the main and support transmission systems in each state; a 66kV, 33kV and 22kV network as sub-transmission system; a 11kV network as primary distribution
system; and a 400 volts (three phase) and 230 volts network as local distribution systems. Even though the Transmission and Distribution network expanded by about 6.3 percent per annum during the 1980s its growth has not kept pace with the capacity to supply power. Frequent power cuts, unscheduled shut downs and severe restrictions on industrial usage during summer months are a constraint on industrial development and overall economic development of the country. In this context, POWERGRID is involved in along term plan for the development of an Indian National Transmission Network to make efficient usage of generating capacity. As part of this strengthening of the national grid, POWERGRID had developed series of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) inter regional links between North, East, South and Western Regions of India’s power system.

1.1.1 Western Region System Strengthening - II

As part of the strengthening of the Regional Grid and to support the generating capacity of addition programme of about 1,00,000 MW during the 10th and 11th plan a perspective plan has been evolved in the form of Western Region Systems Strengthening Scheme-II (WRSS-II). The proposed transmission strengthening scheme shall facilitate smooth delivery of about 4000 MW of power imported from other Regions mainly from eastern Region to the various load centers and absorption of this power within the region. In addition this will also strengthen the transmission corridor both in northern part of Western Region as well as to transfer power from Seoni towards the load centers mostly located in southern part of Maharashtra. Further it will also strengthen northern part of Gujarat for absorption of import from Northern Region.

In view of the above the various schemes of WRSS-II have been taken up in four sets. The major components of the various sets of the scheme include construction of new sub-stations, extension of already existing sub-stations and laying of new transmission lines. The proposed physical activities under each set under the scheme are presented in the Table 1.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Table 1.1: Physical Components under each set of WRSS-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set-A: For absorbing import in eastern and central part of WR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transmission Lines (to be implemented by PGCIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seoni (PGCIL) – Wardha (PGCIL) 765 kV 2nd S/C line (initially to be operated at 400 kV) – 268 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wardha (PGCIL) – Parli (PGCIL) 400 kV D/C (Quad.) -- 363 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Raipur (PGCIL) – Wardha (PGCIL) 400 kV D/C line -- 363 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhadravati (PGCIL) – Parli (PGCIL) 400 kV D/C -- 380 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parli (MSEB) – Parli (PGCIL) 400 kV D/C -- 7 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-stations (to be implemented by PGCIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Seoni 400/220 kV Substation (PGCIL) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Parli 400 kV (New) Switching Station (PGCIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Parli 400/220 kV Substation (MSEB) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bhadravati 400 kV Substation (PGCIL) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wardha 400/220 kV Substation (PGCIL) Extension along with 25% fixed series compensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Table 1.1: Physical Components under each set of WRSS-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Raipur 400/220 kV Substation (PGCIL) Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Set-B: For regional Strengthening in Southern Maharashtra**

**Transmission Lines (to be implemented through IPTC route)**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Parli (PGCIL) – Pune (PGCIL) 400 kV D/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pune (PGCIL) – Aurangabad (MSEB) 400 kV D/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Parli (PGCIL) – Pandharapur/Solapur (PGCIL) 400 kV D/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pandharapur/Solapur (PGCIL) – Kolhapur (MSEB) 400 kV D/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LILO of Linikhand (MSEB) – Kalwa (MSEB) 400 kV D/C at Pune (PGCIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LILO of Solapur (MSEB) – Karad (MSEB) 400 kV S/C at Pune (PGCIL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Substations (to be implemented by PGCIL)**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pune 400/220 kV (New) Substation (PGCIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pandharapur/Solapur (New) 400/220 kV Substation (PGCIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Parli 400 kV Substation (PGCIL) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aurangabad 400/220 kV Substation (MSEB) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kolhapur 400/220 kV Substation (MSEB) Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Set C: For Regional Strengthening in Gujarat**

**Transmission Lines (to be implemented through IPTC route)**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rajgarh (PGCIL) – Karamsad (GEB) 400 kV D/C line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Limbdi (Chorania) (GEB) – Ranchodpura (Vadavi) (GEB) 400 kV D/C line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ranchodpura (Vadavi) (GEB) – Zerda (Kansari) (GEB) 400 kV D/C line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Substations (to be implemented by PGCIL)**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rajgarh 400/220 kV Substation (PGCIL) Extension along with 25% fixed series Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Karamsad 400/220 kV Substation (GEB) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Limbdi (Chorania) 400/220 kV Substation (GEB) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ranchodpura (Vadavi) 400/220 kV Substation (GEB) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zerda (Kansari) 400/220 kV Substation (GEB) Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Set D: For Regional Strengthening in Northern Madhya Pradesh**

**Transmission Lines (to be implemented by PGCIL)**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bina (PGCIL) – Gwalior (PGCIL) 765 kV 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; S/C line (initially to be operated at 400 kV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Korba (NTPC) – Birsinghpur (MPGENCO) 400 kV D/C line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Birsinghpur (MPGENCO) – Damoh (PGCIL) 400 kV D/C line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Damoh (PGCIL) – Bhopal (MPEB) 400 kV D/C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Substations (to be implemented by PGCIL)**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bhopal 400/220 kV Substation (MPEB) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Korba 400/220 kV Switchyard (NTPC) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Birsinghpur 400 kV Switchyard (MPGENCO) Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bina 400 kV Switching Station (PGCIL) Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
The proposed substation is covered under Set-B details of which are as follows:

Set-B: For regional strengthening in Southern Maharashtra

For dispersal of power beyond Parli (POWERGRID) towards southern part of Maharashtra, two separate 400kV transmission corridor beyond Parli (POWERGRID) are proposed, viz., 400kV Parli (POWERGRID) – Pune and Parli(POWERGRID) – Solapur. Pune, a major load centre in Maharashtra, is presently being fed through 220kV system, which is inadequate to meet its present as well as future requirement with reliability. Therefore, a 400kV touch point at Pune is proposed to be established by LILO of Lonikhand - Kival 400kV line. Further, interconnection of Pune with Aurangabad would complete a transmission corridor from eastern part of the region to western part.

Solapur is a major load centre in southern part of Maharashtra. Therefore, to meet the growing demand of southern Maharashtra, a 400kV touch point at Solapur is proposed. 400kV Parli (POWERGRID) – Solapur line is further proposed to be extended up to Kolhapur to meet the long-term requirement of this area. Further, Solapur substation would be located almost near the boundary of Western and Southern Regions and would, therefore, facilitate in termination of a large number of transmission lines in future, including West-South inter-regional links.

In this way, a parallel transmission corridor right from central part of the region towards southern part of Maharashtra would be developed to facilitate long-term power transfer requirement. The transmission lines under the scheme are being proposed through private participation. However, substations are covered under the scope of POWERGRID under funding of World Bank. The WRSS-II scheme is scheduled to be commissioned within 48 months from the date of the approval which has been accorded by the Government of India by 24-07-2006. The manner of funding for the WRSS-II is shown in the Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Physical Components under each set of WRSS-II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Physical Components under each set of WRSS-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gwalior 400/220 kV Substation (PGCIL) Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A map showing all the transmissions systems under the WRSS-II is placed as Exhibit -1.

1.2 Project Area- 400/200 Kv Substation at Solapur

Table 1.2: Funding Component for WRSS – II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Source of funding</th>
<th>PGCIL’s Portion (In Crores)</th>
<th>IPTC’s Portion (In Crores)</th>
<th>Total (In Crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The World Bank Loan</td>
<td>2173.16</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2173.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Domestic bonds/loans</td>
<td>333.81</td>
<td>1147.88</td>
<td>1481.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Equity (Internal Resources)</td>
<td>1074.4</td>
<td>491.95</td>
<td>1566.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3581.37</td>
<td>1639.83</td>
<td>5221.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A map showing all the transmissions systems under the WRSS-II is placed as Exhibit -1.
1.2.1 Project District-Solapur

The proposed substation shall be a new substation located at Solapur district in Maharashtra to be constructed and owned by POWERGRID. Historically Solapur is known as Textile Capital. It was also known as the Labour city in olden days. Solapur is transport hub connecting Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The national highways 9, 13 and 211 pass through Solapur city. Geographically Solapur is located between 17.10 to 18.32 degrees north latitude and 74.42 to 76.15 degrees east longitude. The district is situated on the south east fringe of Maharashtra State and lies entirely in the Bhima and Seena basins. Whole of the district is drain either by Bhima river or its tributaries.

The district covers geographical area of 14844.6 sq.kms, which is 4.82% of the total area of Maharashtra State. Out of the total area of the district 338.8 sq.kms (2.28%) is Urban area whereas remaining 14505.8 sq.kms. (97.72%) is Rural area. The administrative setup of Solapur district constitutes 11 Talukas, 11 Panchayat Samities, 1027 Gram Panchyats, 1150 Villages, 1 Municipal corporation and 9 Municipals councils.

As per census 2001, the population of the district is 38.49 lakh. Of these 68.17 percent constitute rural population and 41.83 percent urban population. Observed across the gender Males constitute 51.68 percent and female population is 48.32 percent. The sex ratio is about 935 females per 1000 males. The density is 305 persons per square kilometer (Refer Exhibit-2).

1.2.2 Project Village - Limbi-Chincholi

The location for the construction of the Solapur sub-station is in Limbi-chincholi Grampanchayat Village, under South Solapur Taluq which falls in the Solapur district of Maharashtra. The proposed site is situated on the Solapur - Akkalkot State Highway No. 151 and is about 22 Kms. East of Solapur (Refer location map).

1.2.2.1 Physiography and Socio-demographic profile of affected village

From the consultations at the village it is found that the village is predominantly inhabited by General Caste (60%) community of Lingayat and also a considerable number of Muslim population. The rest are represented by the SC (27%) and other backward castes population. The total number of Households of the village are 487 with a population of 2278. Observed across gender the population evenly distributed among males and females. The literacy rate for the village population is 74.7%. The villagers are primarily dependent on agriculture (80%) followed by wage labor (10%), and services (10%). The Table 1.3 below gives the details of Physiography and socio-demographic particulars of the affected village (Refer Exhibit-3).
Table 1.3: Physiography and Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Limbi Chincholi village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI.No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Physiography</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Area</td>
<td>1078.64 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agriculture Area</td>
<td>999.54 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Irrigated Area</td>
<td>66.50 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Non-Irrigated Area</td>
<td>933.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Persons per Household</td>
<td>4.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>2278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Male population</td>
<td>1150 (50.48%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Female population</td>
<td>1128 (49.52%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SC Population</td>
<td>1053 (17.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ST Population</td>
<td>43 (1.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Literacy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Total Literacy rate</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Male literacy Rate</td>
<td>87.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Female literacy rate</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Irrigation Sources</td>
<td>Open well, Bore well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Major crop grown</td>
<td>Jowar, Wheat, Groundnut, Sugar cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Private land acquired from the village</td>
<td>16.11 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>% of land acquired from total land</td>
<td>1.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.2.2 Infrastructure facilities in affected village

The facilities that are available in the village include Panchayat building, Government primary school, Bus shelter, Health sub-center. The village has access to a High School near by that is run by private establishment. Primary Health Center is available at Narsang which is 5 Kms away from the village. For all the other facilities such as Railway Station, College, Government Hospital, Police Station, Banks, Patwari head Quarters, Development Block office and market facility are available at Solapur, which is 22 kms from the village. The Table 1.4 below gives the details of infrastructure facilities in village.

Table 1.4: Infrastructure and other community facilities in LimbiChincholi Village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI.No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details (Type/Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Internal roads</td>
<td>Pucca roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>School facility</td>
<td>Primary School (1 to 5th class)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health facility</td>
<td>Sub-center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Drinking water facility</td>
<td>Open well: Water supplied by village taps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1.4: Infrastructure and other community facilities in LimbiChincholi Village

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sewerage and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Community toilets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Community hall facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Temples (Big and small)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anganwadi and Balwadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Village electrified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 Land Requirement

Land measuring about 17 to 18 ha. is required for setting of 400/220 kV sub-station. Accordingly in absence of government land a private land measuring 16.11 ha was selected for acquisition for proposed sub-station. The land is un-irrigated and plain in terrain. (Plate-1) The land acquired is totally owned by the private people. This site was preferred to others as it was falling away from the eco-sensitive zone as more than 60% of Solapur area has been declared as sanctuary for conservation of Great Indian Bustard an endangered bird.

1.4 Measures to Avoid or Minimize Social Impacts

It has always been the endeavor of the POWERGRID to minimize resettlement and rehabilitation by using government land wherever possible for its infrastructure development. In the absence / non-availability of government land private land may be selected but to minimize the social impact associated with land loss, POWERGRID has a well developed process of selection of site for new substation apart from reducing the extent of land requirement through improvement in design and other parameters. The site selection process is detailed below:

1.4.1 Site Selection and Analysis of Alternatives

The site for the construction of Solapur Sub-station has been selected by the POWERGRID after studying the different alternatives keeping in view its principles of avoidance and minimization of social impacts where the land acquisition has been limited to bare minimum. On the basis of data collected for the various parameters a comprehensive analysis for each alternative is carried out by a team comprising representatives of S/s Engg, T/I Engg and ESMD. Weightage was given to the various parameters is often site specific and due consideration is given to infrastructure facility such as access to roads, railheads etc, availability of corridor for incoming and outgoing lines; soil type; type of land viz Govt, revenue, private land, agricultural land; social impacts such as number of families getting affected and cost of compensation and extent of rehabilitation. The following are the different alternatives considered before finalizing the site for the proposed sub-station.

Site No. 1
The land is situated in village Chincholi, Taluq South Solapur, District Solapur on Solapur - Akkalkot State Highway No. 151 and is about 22 Kms. East of Solapur. The soil strata are expected to be predominantly black cotton and the complete land is presently privately owned. One 33 KV, one 11KV line, on O/H Telephone line and one underground BSNL/Reliance OFC passes through site and diversion of the same will be required.

For construction purpose, power may be drawn from the 33 KV or 11 KV feeders for immediate requirement. The level of site is generally at road level and land is fairly leveled having a slope of about 1-2 meters in the North/West direction. There is no constraint of line corridors from any direction. Since the site is located on Solapur - Akkalkot State Highway, no approach road is required to be constructed for accessing the substation site.

Besides, having good public transportation facilities, a town ship of Bidi Workers is coming up at about 5 Kms. Distance, which may facilitate daily community requirements. The ground water availability on this site is better compared to other site alternatives.

### Site No. 2

The land is situated in Tandulwadi & Boramani Villages of Taluq South Solapur, District Solapur. This site is having slope in North-East direction and level difference between two ends of site is of the order of 6-8 meters, for which sub-station would be required to be constructed in multilevel to optimize site leveling quantity. The soil strata is a mixed one having rocky/hard morrum/black cotton. Approach to this site is via a village road connecting to National Highway-9. To approach this site, a village road of about 500 to 600 meters length is to be developed which may also involve acquisition of some private land.

The site is close to one spinning mill and one oil mill. Besides, M/s. Kirtimala (industrialist in that area) has acquired large land for their future development and pollution to that effect is expected in the vicinity. Due to its close vicinity of National Highway, some of the builders have purchased surrounding lands for development purpose, which may pose ROW for line corridors. The ground water availability is very poor at this site and during summer, there is acute problem of water availability.

### Site No. 3

This site is situated along the State Highway-151 in Walsang Village of Taluq South Solapur, District Solapur, and 25 Kms. from Solapur. This site is having slope in East/East North direction and level difference between two ends of site may be of the order of 4-5 meters for which sub-station would be required to be constructed in multilevel to optimize site leveling quantity. The soil strata is mixed one having rocky/hard morrum/black cotton and may pose constraint of increased cost and difficulties in earthen design. This site is close to village Walsang, which is fast developing village and ROW problem are expected to be more for line corridors. The ground water availability is also very poor at this site.
With analysis of all the relevant parameters the alternative Site number 1 was considered and selected. Besides, having good public transportation facilities, a town ship of Bidi Workers is coming up at about 5 Kms. Distance, which may facilitate daily community requirements. The ground water availability on this site is better compared to other site alternatives. This site was also preferred to others as it was falling away from the eco-sensitive zone. The revenue map of the affected village showing selected land location for the construction of the sub-station is given as Map-1.

WESTERN REGION SYS STR SCH-II

1.5 Land Acquisition Status

The process of land acquisition for the proposed substation was started by Section-4 notification under the Land acquisition Act, 1984 for acquisition of private land issued in April, 2006 and the details were published in the Maharashtra Gazette on 13.04.2006 on page no. 643 and in the local newspapers Dainik Samachar on 13.04.2006 and Dainik Vishwa Samachar 13.04.2006. A copy of the gazette notification and news paper advertisements is presented in Annexure-1. Section –6 notification was issued and the details were published in Maharashtra Gazette on 27-04-2006 on page no. 784 and 785 and in local news papers Dainik Swaraj on 28-04-2006 and Dainik Kesri on 28-04-2006. A copy of the gazette notification and newspaper advertisements is presented in Annexure-2. After the joint measurement and marking of the land under section 7 and 8 the Section-9 notification along with individual notices to interested persons were issued. Inspection/spot verification by Land Acquisition Officer was completed in

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
was issued in April/May, 2006 for fixing the rate of compensation. Final award through Section-11 by Land Acquisition Officer was issued in May, 2006. A copy of the valuation for fixing rate and compensation amount particulars for all the affected person is presented in the Annexure-3. Possession was handed over to POWERGRID by the end of May 2006. A copy of the possession certificate is presented as Annexure-4.

1.6 Social Assessment

In order to assess the basic socio-economic condition of the area and the resultant impact of land acquisition for Solapur substation on the local population, a socio-economic survey study was conducted by M/s Centre for Management and Social Research (CMSR), Hyderabad. The objectives of these socio-economic investigations are two folds. The first one is to identify, assess and evaluate the broad socio-economic resource base and socio-economic profile of the immediate region, (i.e village) with an implicit purpose of assessing the absorption capacity of the immediate local region. This is mainly carried out through published census data. The second objective is to know and understand the socio-economic characteristics features if the affected households, as also their aptitude and preferences for rehabilitation. The study tools of Household Questionnaire and Focused Group Checklist used is presented in Annexure-5.

The above objective can be summarized as follows:

- To collect base line demographic and socio-economic characteristics of affected household whose lands are being acquired
- To categorize the project affected persons under different categories for various benefits and entitlements as per POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework and agreed entitlement matrix with World Bank.
- To assess the peoples reaction towards the project and ascertain their preference for resettlement and rehabilitation, and
- To suggest an appropriate rehabilitation action plan for improving/restoring the living standards of affected families.

**Figure 1.1** shows the Land Acquisition and Social Assessment process under the project.
Figure 1.1: Land Acquisition and Social Assessment Process

- Selection of Substation Site
- Application for Land acquisition to state govt. through PAF
- SEC-4 Notification
- SEC-6 Notification
- SEC-9 Notification
- SEC-11 Award
- Disbursement of Compensation
- SEC-16 possession of land
- Commencement of construction

- Socio-economic survey (in house if PAFs < 40 or 3rd party if PAF)
- Preparation for survey (Finalisation of Consultant for)
- Commencement of survey
  - 3 months
- Survey Completion
- Draft RAP/SAMP based on survey findings
- Finalisation of RAP/SAMP
- Implementation of RAP/SAMP at site
- Completion of RAP/SAMP

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
SECTION-2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPs

2.0 Introduction

Socio-economic survey and verification of the affected persons were undertaken to address any such adverse impacts that may emerge during the course of the project implementation. The socio-economic survey is carried and acts as baseline information and provides a cut-off point for eligibility to compensation or assistance for loss of assets.

As per the Government Notification, the cumulative adverse impacts associated with the land acquisition of 16.11 ha in the village of Limbi-Chincholi will result in affecting about 22 titleholders/PAPs who are the owners of the land proposed for acquisition. These 22 PAPs is inclusive of about 13 of them who represent two joint accounts (6 under one joint account and 7 under another joint account). However from the 22 titleholders as one of them is dead (from joint account) and one of them lives with her son (from joint account) and one of them is unmarried and lives with his father the effective number of households for socio-economic survey is 19 households. Out of the 19 households 11 of them reside in Limbi-Chincholi village and 8 of them reside at Solapur town. The following analysis is presented for these 19 affected households. However as per the definition of family unit considering adult married sons as separate family under Environmental and Social Policy Procedures (ESPP) of the POWERGRID the Project Affected Families (PAFs) is 35. The detailed profile of the affected families is enclosed as Appendix-I.

2.1 Extent of Impact on the village

It can be seen from the Table 2.1 that about 5.66 percent of the total population in Limbi-chincholi are affected by the land acquisition. The total number of PAFs affected is 35. On the whole 129 persons are affected out of the total population of 2278. As the affected number is relatively small, it would be possible to absorb these people in income generating activities fairly within the village itself. The percentage of the affected households in the village is about 4.07.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINo</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Number of Households in the village</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of Households affected by sub-station</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Percentage of Households affected to total village</td>
<td>4.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total Village population</td>
<td>2278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Population of the affected households</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Percentage of population affected to total village</td>
<td>5.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Average household size (per HH)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total number of Families affected</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Average size of affected family (per PAF)</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Demographic Profile of the Affected Population

Table 2.1 on the demographic features of the affected population shows that the total population affected amongst the 19 households is 129. The average size of the affected households is around 6.7 persons per household. All (100%) the affected households are listed in the voter list and also have ration cards. With regard to the sex ratio of the population, Figure 2.1 shows that of the total population around 50.39 percent are males and around 49.61 percent are females. Among the affected population a majority (59.77%) of them are found to be adults who are 18 years and above. Out of the total affected women headed households are about 4 (21.05%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.no</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No of HH</th>
<th>% to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of household affected</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total population affected</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Average household size (per HH)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>50.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>49.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Children below 18 years</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Adults 18 years and above</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>59.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Children up to 5 years</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Women headed affected households</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Social profile of the Affected Population

Table 2.2 shows that out of the 19 households religion wise 17 represent Hindus (89.47%) and 2 represent Muslims. Social group wise a majority (73.68%) represent the General castes. Most of them represent the Community of Lingayat which is also the predominant community in the village. Out of the rest 4 HH represent other backward caste group namely Kusti and one household represented by Scheduled caste. The analysis of the family type for the affected households showed that a majority (52.63%) of the households are found to live together as a joint family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Caste)</td>
<td>Gen*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>73.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.2: Social group of the affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>% to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious Group</td>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>89.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family type</td>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Including Muslim households

2.4 Age profile of the affected Population

Figure 2.2 depicts the age profile of the total affected population across various age groups. It is seen from the figure that a majority of the affected population is observed in the young age category of 16 to 30 years (35.66%), followed by people in the middle age group of 31 to 50 (24.81%). Aged population is represented by around 13.18 percent who are above 50 years.

Table 2.3 shows the age profile of the affected population across the gender. It is seen from the table that observed across gender the distribution among all the age groups is similar to both males and females. Population in the age groups of 6-15 is either school going children or those who remain at home helping the family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male No</th>
<th>Male %</th>
<th>Female No</th>
<th>Female %</th>
<th>Total No</th>
<th>Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.38</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21.88</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41.54</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29.69</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>35.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24.82</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50 years</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14.06</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5 Literacy profile of the affected population

Figure 2.3 on literacy levels shows that of the total population above 5 years of age around 85.47 percent of them are literate. The education levels however are very moderate where in out total population a majority 22.22 percent of them is High School and an equal number of them have Primary school education. The higher education level is represented by 10.26 percent who are Graduates and only 2.56 percent of them being postgraduates. Others include intermediate (11.11%) and technical (2.56%).
For an in-depth understanding of the education levels Table 2.4 gives the analysis of the education levels among the adults who are 18 years and above.

| Table 2.4 Gender wise education Level among the affected adult population |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Male Family No % | Female Family No % | Total No % |
| Illiterate | 3 | 6.25 | 13 | 30.95 | 16 | 17.78 |
| Primary School | 4 | 8.33 | 6 | 14.29 | 10 | 11.11 |
| Middle School | 7 | 14.58 | 6 | 14.29 | 13 | 14.44 |
| High School | 12 | 25.00 | 9 | 21.43 | 21 | 23.33 |
| Intermediate | 7 | 14.58 | 5 | 11.90 | 12 | 13.33 |
| Graduation | 11 | 22.92 | 1 | 2.38 | 12 | 13.33 |
| Post Graduation | 1 | 2.08 | 2 | 4.76 | 3 | 3.33 |
| Technical | 3 | 6.25 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 3.33 |
| Total | 48 | 100.00 | 42 | 100.00 | 90 | 100.00 |

2.6 House ownership and other amenities

Table 2.5 below presents the economic status of the affected families by way of indicators such as ration card, house ownership and access to other basic facility such as electricity, drinking water, cooking facility. It is seen from the table that a majority (79%) of them are having ration card issued for above poverty level family. However most of them are living in semi pucca houses (58%) and dependent on LPG (52.63%) for cooking purpose.

| Table 2.5: House ownership and others of affected households |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Item | Description | No of HH | % to total |
| Type of House | Pucca | 6 | 31.58 |
| | Semi Pucca | 11 | 57.89 |
| | Kutcha | 2 | 10.53 |
| | Total | 19 | 100.00 |
| Electricity connection | Yes | 18 | 94.74 |
| | No | 1 | 5.26 |
2.7 Occupation profile of the affected population

When observed across the total working adult population above 15 years old of the affected households around 38 persons (38.77%) are pursuing some occupation. The remaining 61 percent of the population are not pursuing any occupation. This is because young children, school-going children, aged people and women who are housewives dominate a majority of the population. The women folk in the household stay at home and manage household day-to-day chores. Figure 2.4 shows that amongst the total a majority (36.14%) are into informal private services such as lorry/auto drivers, workers in private business establishment etc. Agriculture as an occupation is for about 29 percent of people. A considerable number of them are into Shop keeping (10.53%) and Government Services both continuing and retired (15.70%). This shows that most of the population is also dependent on occupations other than agriculture for their livelihood.

Table 2.6 below gives the details of the gender wise occupation profile of the total adult affected population who are 18 years and above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agricultural Labor</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Non agriculture labor</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Govt Service</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pvt Service</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shop keepers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Old age</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5: Gender wise occupation Profile of the affected adult population
Table 4.6 below gives an in depth understanding of the income from the various sources for the affected households. It is seen from the table that the most important source of income is cultivation (41.65%) followed by Govt/private services (30.35%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage to Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>413000</td>
<td>41.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agricultural Labor</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Non-agriculture labor</td>
<td>51600</td>
<td>5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Shop keeping</td>
<td>132000</td>
<td>13.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Services Govt/Pvt</td>
<td>301000</td>
<td>30.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pensioners</td>
<td>72000</td>
<td>7.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>991600</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.9 Average Land Holding; Before and After Acquisition

With regard to the agricultural land holding, the details shown in Table 4.7 indicate a comparative picture of the land owned by the households before and after the acquisition of land for the sub-station. With regard to the landholding among the affected households it was observed that 2 of them are becoming land less (9.52%) and also a small reduction for the other households in terms of their holding. However a majority of them before and after acquisition represent marginal farmers holding up to 1 hectare. The total land owned by the affected persons was 53.08 ha and after acquisition it is 37 ha with a 30 percent reduction in the total holding.
Table 4.7: Land holding particulars of the affected persons (ha)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no</th>
<th>Land holding particulars</th>
<th>Before Acquisition</th>
<th>After Acquisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of persons</td>
<td>% to total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land less</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Upto 1 hectare</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 to 2 hectare</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&gt; 2 hectares</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>38.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Land owned before</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Land acquired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Land owned after</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acquisition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.8 Domestic material assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset name</th>
<th>No of HH</th>
<th>% to total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene Stove</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>78.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG stove</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric fan</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>57.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air cooler</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/c</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cell phone</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scooter/motor bike</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four wheeler</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Push carts)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.10 Asset ownership

From Table 4.8 on domestic asset ownership of the affected household it can be seen that a majority own LPG Stove (52.63%), Television (57.89%), electric fan (52.63%), Scooter/Motor bike (47.37%), Television (52.63%), Bicycle (47.37%). The ownership of assets such as Refrigerator and others is very low. The ownership of farm-based implements is found to be low. Most of the people for their agricultural activity are found to hire the other farm based implements such as thresher, sprayer and even irrigation pump sets.

2.11 Livestock ownership

The livestock ownership among the affected households are presented in the Table 4.9 below. It is seen from the table that of the total 19 households only 26% (5HH) of them have Buffalo, followed by 15.79 percent of them who have Cows and Bullocks. Only one household is having poultry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock name</th>
<th>No of HH</th>
<th>% to total</th>
<th>Total no owned</th>
<th>Average per HH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26.32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullocks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hens</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.11 Indebtedness of the affected households

Another important indicator for the economic status is the indebtedness of the affected family. Table 4.10 shows that out of the 19 households around 8 (42%) are found to have outstanding debts. Most of these people have taken the Crop loans from local Banks and Co-operative societies. Out of the total amount taken by these households about 85 percent of it is still to be repaid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.10 Indebtedness of Affected household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have outstanding loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not have outstanding loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amounts taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts Repaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts Balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.12 Health profile of affected households

Table 4.11 presents the health status of the affected households. It is seen from the table that around 4 (21.5%) have experienced some health problem in their households. The health problems include Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Blood Pressure and Chikungunya.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.11 Health problems in affected households (last 3 months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of Problems (TB-1, BP-1, Leprosy-1, Chikungunya-1)

2.13 Summary of the Socio-Economic Survey Findings

The major findings from the socio-economic survey are summarized below. These factors are given due consideration in the preparation of the rehabilitation action plan.

- The cumulative adverse impacts associated with the acquisition of 16.11 ha proposed for Solapur sub-station will result in affecting about 19 households who are the owners of the land proposed for acquisition.

- The total affected population is 129 and the average size of the affected households is around 6.7 persons per household. Among the affected population a majority (60%) of them are found to be adults who are 18 years and above.

- Religion wise 17 HH represent Hindu community and 2 of them are Muslims. Social Group wise a majority (79%) represent the General castes and rest are other backward castes.
• Of the total population above 5 years of age around 85 percent of them are literate. The education levels are moderate for a majority 22.22 percent of them is High School and an equal number of them have Primary school education.

• Occupation wise a majority (36.14%) are into informal private services such as lorry/auto drivers, workers in private business establishment etc. Agriculture as an occupation is for about 29 percent of people. A considerable number of them are into Shop keeping (10.53%) and Government Services both continuing and retired (15.70%). This shows that most of the population is also dependent on occupations other than agriculture for their livelihood.

• The income levels of the affected households showed that majority (32%) (6 HH) are coming under middle income category of 40,000 to 60,000 rupees per annum followed by 26 percent of them who are lower middle income households earning between 25,000 to 40,000 rupees per annum.

• All of them have own houses mostly semi pucca houses (58%) and are dependent on LPG (52.63%) for cooking purpose.

• With regard to the landholding among the affected households it was observed that 2 of them are becoming land less (9.52%) after the acquisition and a majority of them before and after acquisition represent marginal farmers holding up to 1 hectare.

• Domestic asset ownership is seen with a majority own LPG Stove (52.63%), Television (57.89%), electric fan (52.63%), Scooter/Motor bike (47.37%), Telephone (52.63%), Bicycle (47.37%).

• Out of the 19 households around 8 (42%) are found to have outstanding debts. Most of these people have taken the Crop loans from local Banks and Co-operative societies.
SECTION-3: LEGAL REQUIREMENT AND REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY/ENTITLEMENTS

3.0 Introduction

Transmission projects generally do not require large area because land below tower/line is not acquired as per law however; land may be acquired for substations where the land requirement is minimal. Even for this requirement of land for the construction of sub-stations POWERGRID as a policy imperative tries to locate the sub station on a government/waste land as far as possible and in the absence of such land private land is selected. This section presents the legal requirements for the land acquisition process and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy and entitlements for affected families.

3.1 Legal Process of Land Acquisition

POWERGRID strictly follows the procedures laid down under the National Law for acquisition of private properties i.e the Land Acquisition Act (LA Act, 1894, when land is acquired for substations. Acquisition under this law is a comprehensive process and involves issuance of various notification informing affected persons as well as general public regarding impending acquisition of private land/assets etc. for public purpose. The LA Act specifies that in all cases of land acquisition, no award of land can be made by the government authorities unless all compensation has been paid. POWERGRID follows an activity schedule for land acquisition. The whole process can be divided in three different phases for better understanding. The process is presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS FOR SUB STATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAGE-I:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION-4(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Publication of a preliminary notification by the Government that land in a particular locality is needed or may be needed for a public purpose or for a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS FOR SUB STATION

SECTION-5
- Filing of objections to the Acquisition by persons interested and enquiry by collector

STAGE-II:

SECTION-6 (1)
- Declaration of intended acquisition by Government

SECTION-7 & 8
- Collector to take order from the government for land acquisition and land to be marked out, measured and planned.

STAGE-III:

SECTION-9
- Public Notice and individual notices to persons interested to file their claims for compensation.

SECTION-11
- Enquiry into claims & Award by the Collector

SECTION-16
- Taking possession of the land by the Collector

SECTION-17: POSSESSION BEFORE AWARD IN CASE OF EMERGENCY
- Under S.17 the Government has been given special powers to acquire land without making the award. This power can be used only in cases of urgency. If the Government thinks that it is a case of urgency, it may direct the collector to take possession of the and even though he has not given his award. The collector can acquire the land fifteen days after the publication of the notice under Sec-9(1), but not before.

3.2 Policy of Entitlement

In the absence of unified National Policy on R&R till Feb, 2004 many States and Organizations have developed their own R&R policies for the benefit of affected people. However, Ministry of Rural Development, GOI, notified the National Policy in February 2004. It is applicable to all developmental projects where 500 or more families enmass in plain areas or 250 or more families enmass in hilly areas, are displaced due to a project activity. It essentially addresses the rehabilitation of PAFs and provides a broad canvas for an effective consultation between PAFs and the project authorities. It has also listed R&R measures and entitlements for different category of PAFs.

The National Policy on R&R is not attracted by the transmission projects, as these do not involve displacement of such a large numbers of families. However, POWERGRID has adopted entitlement benefits listed in the National R&R Policy.
in its "Social Entitlement Framework" that is being implemented wherever land acquisition for substations is undertaken.

POWERGRID emphasizes that physical displacement is not an issue with transmission projects because land below tower/line is not acquired and only a small piece of land is required for substations. However, all affected persons/families shall be provided compensation and rehabilitation assistance along with other measures as per POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework which is based on these directives/manuals and National R&R Policy to restore income/livelihood of all affected persons.

POWERGRID has articulated a "Social Entitlement Framework" based on National Policy on R&R and other progressive trends in its corporate policy – ESPP applicable for the affected families and agreed Entitlement Matrix with funding agencies due to acquisition of land/assets for the substation. Since the POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework is much more comprehensive and provides better package, the present RAP has been developed following POWERGRID's Entitlements.

3.3 POWERGRID's Social Entitlement Framework

POWERGRID's prime concern is to rehabilitate and resettle people affected by its operations. Its endeavor is always to avoid/minimize hardship to PAPs and their families through options like Land for Land as far as possible, Rehabilitation Assistance (RA) and adoption of Income Generating Scheme and training instead of cash because it has been experienced that extending cash compensation does not fully achieve the objective of rehabilitation. POWERGRID while implementing the social entitlement framework gives special attention to this fact and exhaust all options before arriving at cash compensation. Basic categories of issues/impacts under the entitlement framework of the POWERGRID are:

- Loss of Land
- Loss of Structure
- Loss of source of livelihood/Wage/Occupation
- Loss of access to Common Property Resources (CPR) and facilities
- Loss of standing crops and trees
- Losses during transition of displaced persons/establishments and
- Losses to Host Communities

3.3.1 Loss of Land

This impact primarily affects families' access to space for housing (homestead) and, agricultural land.

a) **Loss of homestead land** may impact owners with valid titles, or customary and usufruct rights. The entitlement options offered to owner will include compensation finalized by revenue authorities on prevailing market rate. In addition to that, all PAFs of this category shall be provided with equivalent area of land subject to maximum 150 sq. m. in rural areas and 75 sq. m. in

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Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
urban areas free of cost. The charges towards registration of such land shall also be borne by POWERGRID.

b) **Loss of agricultural land** is the most prevalent impact and may affect wide range of people ranging from big farmers to marginal farmers. It can be classified into following two categories:

**Persons with valid titles or customary or usufruct rights:** The beneficiary will be the title holder who will be entitled to choose between an alternative land of equivalent productive potential subject to availability preferably within same village/panchayat but not exceeding 1 hectare of irrigated or 2 hectare of un-irrigated land. Registration charges for transfer of this land in the name of affected family shall also be borne by POWERGRID and cash compensation for the extent of land against which replacement land is not provided. Alternate land for allotment to PAFs shall be taken from the State Government or from voluntary sellers at existing land prices to avoid further impact. Since availability of sufficient land in the same area may be a limiting factor therefore the land for land option will be open only to agriculture based PAFs, rendered totally landless by project activities. If the alternate land is wasteland/degraded land, all eligible PAFs shall be provided one-time-assistance of Rs. 10,000/- per ha towards development of land. In case PAFs opt for cash compensation for loss of land or not eligible for land for land option, they will be provided cash compensation at replacement cost which will include compensation as fixed by competent authorities under LA act including solatium and applicable interest plus following rehabilitation assistance based on the severity of losses:

- 750 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing entire land thus rendered landless. Since these families are losing entire land, which may adversely affect their livelihood if no other source, is available. Keeping this in view, these PAFs shall be encouraged to opt for Income Generating Scheme (IGS) of equivalent amount based on aptitude/skills of PAFS for maintaining a regular income.
- 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a marginal farmer (< 1 ha. of irrigated land).
- 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families loosing part land and consequently becoming a small farmer (> 1 ha. of irrigated land).
- 100-200 days of minimum agricultural wages for big farmers or families loosing part /negligible amount of land but left with sufficient land to sustain its family.

**Tenants/sharecroppers/leaseholders or encroachers:** In Indian conditions it has been observed that such persons who do not have title or ownership right on agricultural land do take up cultivation as tenants or sharecropper and even on vacant government land to sustain their families. Acquisition of such land causes only temporarily impact on their livelihood because they can shift to some other such land in the area. However, to compensate the temporarily loss they will be entitled to reimbursement of un-expired lease amount and assistance of 200 days of minimum agricultural wages. Individual will be the beneficiary in this case. Titleholder/owner of such land shall not be eligible for rehabilitation assistance in case of leaseholder, sharecropper and tenants. However, encroachers will get
these benefits if they are cultivating the acquired land continuously for last three years from date of section-4 notification, which shall be established through Govt. records (Voter list, Ration card etc.) or on the basis of socio-economic survey.

The above-mentioned value (amount) of rehabilitation assistance shall not exceed the amount of compensation fixed by competent authorities.

Availability of Land for allotment to PAPs: Availability of land for persons opting for “land for land” shall be decided as follows:

a) POWERGRID will take up the matter with concerned State Government for release of Government land for allotment to the eligible PAPs.
b) If Government land is not available, POWERGRID will purchase private land on a willing buyer and seller basis keeping in mind that the purchase of land does not promote any indirect displacement. The land will be purchased from voluntary sellers at existing rates finalized through negotiations.

For purchase of private land a “Land Purchase Committee” shall be constituted by RHQ comprising of representatives of POWERGRID, Local Authorities PAFs, Gram Panchayat or any well-reputed person as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAFs.

3.3.2 Loss of Structure

This category of impact includes Individuals/families/households losing their houses or shops and other institutional structures.

(a) Loss of houses will impact families with valid title, customary or usufruct rights. The beneficiary unit is the individual having ownership right who will be entitled for cash compensation as finalized by revenue authorities and Rs. 25,000/- as one time assistance (based on prevailing Government of India norms for weaker section housing) for construction of house plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material.

In the case of tenants and leaseholders the beneficiary unit will be the individual who will be entitled to a lump sum payment equivalent to 6 month rent based on production of proof or Rs. 5,000/- which ever is higher as disturbance allowance to re-establish residence.

In the case of squatters the beneficiary unit will be the Household/ family who will be entitled to cost of structure and one time payment ranging between Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 25000/- depending on type structure and family size because family size has direct bearing on extent of impact plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material. However, to become eligible for above benefits squatters have to establish that he/she is living there continuously for last 3 years prior to section 4 notifications.
Loss of shop/Dhaba or institutional structures will affect units with valid titles, customary or usufruct rights. The beneficiary will be the individual/owner who will be entitled to cash compensation for structure and Rs. 10,000/- for construction of working shed/shop and rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 1-year income towards disturbance plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material.

In case of tenants and leaseholders, the beneficiary will be the individual who will be entitled to a transitional allowance equivalent to 1-year income plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material.

In case of squatters, the beneficiary will be the individual who will be entitled to a transitional allowance equivalent to 1-year income plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material. However, squatters will get these benefits if they are running the acquired shop/establishment for last three years from date of section-4 notification, which shall be established through Govt. records (voter list, Ration card etc.) or on the basis of socio-economic survey.

Cattle shed: It has been noticed in past that some people have erected a temporarily shed for keeping cattle in their fields which some times is not considered by authorities for any compensation if it is not properly build. Therefore to off set the loss owner of cattle shed shall be entitled to one time payment of Rs. 3000/- in addition to compensation fixed by revenue authorities.

3.3.3 Loss of Livelihood/Wage/Occupation

This impact affects individual access to wage/occupation. However, in case of agricultural labour they can shift to other land since land acquired for substation is quite small in comparison to total available land in the area. But if socio-economic survey finding recognizes certain people who have lost its livelihood due to acquisition of land for substation these individuals will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 625 days of minimum agricultural wages preferably in shape of a Income Generating Scheme of equivalent amount depending upon the aptitude/skills posses by them or alternatively they may be offered units of equivalent amount in joint name of his/her spouse under Monthly Income Scheme for regular income. Apart from this short and need-based training on development of entrepreneurship skills required for successful implementation of selected IGS shall also be organized for such PAFs by POWERGRID.

Vulnerable group like women headed/SC/ST families etc. under above mentioned categories would be considered for additional need based benefits.

3.3.4 Loss of Access to Common Property Resources (CPR) and Facilities

In this category of impacts, the beneficiary is typically the community, and the losses include loss of rural common property resources or urban civic
communities. POWERGRID shall try all possible measures to avoid such CPRs for setting up of substation and if it becomes completely unavoidable than it will take following measures to negate its impact:

- a) In the case of rural common property resources, the beneficiary units will be the community entitled to replacement/augmentation of common property resources/amenities or provisions of functional equivalence.
- b) In the case of urban civic amenities, the beneficiary units will be the community entitled to access to equivalent amenities or services.

### 3.3.5 Loss of Standing Crops and Trees

This category of impacts includes standing crops or trees for those with valid title and tenants or lessees

In all cases, the family cultivating the land will be the entitlement beneficiary. In all cases again, the beneficiary family will be entitled to cash compensation at market rate for crops. For fruit bearing trees payment equivalent to 8 years’ income and for other trees, compensation as fixed by concerned authorities to the owner of land. In case of tenant/leaseholder/sharecroppers payment for crop may be made to the landowner only if there is a "no objection" certificate from the actual cultivator.

### 3.3.6 Losses during transition of displaced persons/establishments

Losses in this category include those during shifting/transport. In all categories, the family or respective individual of commercial or institutional unit will be the beneficiary and will be entitled to provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material/cattle from existing place to alternate place.

### 3.3.7 Losses to Host Communities

In this category of impact, the host community, particularly in the resettled area, its access to amenities and services has reduced. The beneficiary host community will be entitled to augmentation of resources to sustain pressure of project affected persons moving from affected site.

**Other rehabilitation measures**

- **Income Generation:** When alternate land is not available as per above procedures or in cases where a PAF is not entitled to ‘land for land’ i.e. eligible only for cash compensation as determined by Revenue Authorities, the PAP may exercise one of the following options for his rehabilitation. A variety of income generation enterprise will be offered on the basis of:
  - a) Consultation with PAPs and local government
  - b) The socio-economic survey establishing the need for such schemes
The following Table 3.1 shows list of some of the income generating schemes as an illustrative examples of schemes where affected people earn their living through taking up some activity as per their capacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3.1 List of Income Generating Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allied Agriculture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vegetable farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fruit orchards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Social forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livestock rearing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dairying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Poultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Piggery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Goat rearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sericulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Processing of cereals and pulses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dal processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Papad making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bakery products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chrbhuja, chana, dalis manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ghana processing of edible seeds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bullock hgani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improved power ghani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Portable power ghani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Village match industry</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Agarbatti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Handloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Manufacture of laundry soap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Shops**: Shops also are one of the viable rehabilitation options. A limited number of shops in Substation area if available will be earmarked for allotment to PAFs after appropriate consultation regarding the PAFs capability and aptitude. Any assistance needed by PAFs in formulation of schemes for procuring loans from banks and stabilizing the same will be rendered by POWERGRID if so desired.

- **Award of Petty Contracts**: All possible efforts shall be made by project authorities to award petty contracts like cleaning, horticulture, etc. on a preferential basis to eligible PAFs.

- **Jobs**: The following options are provided under this category of rehabilitation.
  
  a) **Jobs with POWERGRID**: POWERGRID projects do not envisage significant job opportunities to the local residents. However, if there is any requirement of job then PAPs shall be entitled for preference, subject to their meeting of job requirement and specification.
b) Jobs with Contractors: Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAPs on a preferential basis where feasible.

- Training: If the head of the family who is eligible for RA as per entitlement framework wants to nominate its dependant for vocational training course in lieu of rehabilitation assistance offered to them, POWERGRID may arrange for imparting suitable training. Such training will be imparted through the existing and available training institutions in the vicinity of affected villagers like Polytechnic, ITIs of the State and Central Government. The project authority may meet the cost of training of the persons who are nominated by the head of the eligible PAFs in writing selected from amongst the land oustee families. Apart from above POWERGRID will organize need based short training for development of required skill and entrepreneurship development for the selected IGS in the affected village through state government/institutions.

- Community Development works: In addition to above measures, POWERGRID based on the outcome of the social assessment will also undertake need based developmental work like construction of road, drinking water facility, community centre etc. for overall upliftment of surrounding, village and community. These works shall be carried out in association with local authorities.

POWERGRID will ensure that competent authorities approve all plans; that public consultation takes place at necessary stages; and, that grievance redressal is a priority. Table 3.2 presents the entitlement framework

3.3.8 Key Definitions

Definitions of some of the key words used in the Social Entitlement Framework of the POWERGRID are as follows.

a) Household: A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen.

b) PAPs: People who lose land, livelihood, homesteads, structures and access to resources as a result of project activities.

c) Family: In relation to a affected person, means, such person and his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or sisters, father and mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood. All adult married sons in respect of title holder shall be considered as separate family for consideration/eligibility for rehabilitation assistance (Need based assistance to widow daughter separated from her family and living with parents and unmarried sons over the age of 40 may also be considered as special case) having share in the acquired property. However this will not apply to the category of big farmers who are left with sufficient land holding.

d) Nomination by PAP: The head of the family, if so desired, shall be asked to nominate in writing from among the family members whom he/she will like to get the rehabilitation assistance from the company. The nomination made by the head of the family generally will not be allowed to change.
except in special circumstances. But in no case, he/she will be allowed to change the nomination more than once.

e) **Holding**: means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both.

f) **Marginal farmer**: means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated holding up to 1/2 hectare.

g) **Small farmers**: means a cultivator with an irrigated land holding of 1 ha. or un-irrigated land holding of 2 ha.

h) **Big farmers**: means a cultivator with an irrigated land holding of more than 5 ha.

i) **Agricultural family**: means a family whose primary mode of livelihood is agriculture and includes family of owners as well as sub-tenants of agricultural land, agricultural labourers.

j) **Agricultural labourer**: means a person, normally resident of the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration under Section-IV who does not hold any land in the affected zone but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.

k) **Displaced family**: means any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his complete holding including land and house or other property in the affected village for the purpose of the project is displaced from such land/property.

l) **Existing Land Price**: Due to regional and state specific variations on productivity of land, land prices vary in different states and even in the same location, depending upon various parameters. The land purchase committee shall finalize the existing land price based on negotiations keeping in mind revenue records and other land market information.

m) **Customary or Usufruct Rights**: Several communities in India, including tribals, have traditionally enjoyed the benefit of using, without impairing, items like land, trees etc., which they do not own. These customary and usufruct rights vary across the country and are well documented by State Governments. However, its determination is in built in Land Acquisition Process, In case, they are not covered under the records for want of updation of records or even due to ignorance, POWERGRID through its process of Land Acquisition Assessment and Social Assessment may be able to recognize these lapses so that interest of all these person are taken care off through Gram Panchyat / local authorities during assessment and subsequent compensation. POWERGRID will adopt norms of the respective State Governments as per the provisions of LA Process.

n) **Encroacher**: Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying/using.

o) **Squatter**: A person who settles on public land without title or a person who takes unauthorized possession of unoccupied premises or person who gets right of pasturage from government on easy terms.

p) **Non Government Organizations**: means any organization outside the Government machinery duly registered under Society Registration Act and devoted to performing socio-economic voluntary activities.
q) **Land Purchase Committee (LPC)** shall be formed by nomination in the following steps:
   - POWERGRID representative from site to be nominated by the Regional head.
   - Representative of Local Authorities to be decided by District Administration.
   - Representative of PAPs to be identified and selected by themselves.
   - Representative of Gram Panchayat or any other person of repute as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAPs.

r) **Grievance/Redressal Mechanism:** A committee will be set up comprising of POWERGRID, representatives of local authorities, PAPs, Gram Panchayat or any well reputed person as mutually agreed with the local authorities and PAPs. This committee will address the grievances of the PAPs. A senior official will represent POWERGRID from Region/Corporate Centre. The well-reputed person will not be same as the one in the LPC.
The POWERGRID'S Social Entitlement Framework is presented below Table 3.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT</th>
<th>BENEFICIARY</th>
<th>ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Loss of land</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Homestead land</td>
<td>Titleholders</td>
<td>(i) Cash compensation as fixed by authorities + equivalent area of land for alternate home not exceeding 150 Sq.m. in rural areas and 75 Sq.m. in urban areas free of cost preferably in same village/panchayat/area + Registration Charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Tenants, sharecroppers, leaseholder, encroachers Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) With valid title, or customary or usufruct rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Agricultural land</td>
<td>Titleholders</td>
<td>(i) Alternative land of equivalent production potential but not more than 1ha. of irrigated land or 2 ha. of un-irrigated land subject to: • Agriculture based PAPs (rendered landless) • Availability (State Govt./Voluntary sellers at existing rate) within same panchayat/block • Registration Charges + cash compensation for the extent of land against which replacement land is not provided or Cash compensation at replacement cost(^2) (Compensation as fixed by authorities under LA act + Rehabilitation Assistance(^3) as follows: a) 750 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing entire land/rendered landless. OR option for opting IGS of equivalent amount for regular income; b) 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and becoming marginal farmer; c) 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and after loss of land may be categorized as small farmers. d) Minimum agricultural wages ranging between 100-200 days (depending upon the impact) for families (big farmers) losing part/negligible land and left with sufficient land to sustain them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) With valid title, or customary or usufruct rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Tenant, leaseholder Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Loss of structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. House</td>
<td>Titleholders</td>
<td>(i) Cash compensation + Rs. 25,000/- assistance (based on prevailing GOI norms for weaker section housing) for construction of house + transition benefits as per category-6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Tenant, leaseholder Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE OF ISSUE/IMPACT</td>
<td>BENEFICIARY</td>
<td>ENTITLEMENT OPTIONS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Squatters</td>
<td>Household / Family</td>
<td>(iii) Cash compensation for structure+ lumpsum payment ranging between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 25000/- (depending on type of structure and family size) as one time payment towards disturbance + transition benefits as per category-6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Shop/ Institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) With valid title, or customary or usufruct rights</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>(i) Cash compensation + Rs. 10000/- for construction of working shed/shop + rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 1 year income + transition benefits as per category-6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Tenants, leaseholder</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>(ii) Transition allowance equivalent to 1 year income + transition benefits as per category-6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Squatters</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>(iii) Cash compensation for structure+ transition allowance equivalent to 1 year income + transition benefits as per category-6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Cattle shed</td>
<td>Owner/ Family</td>
<td>(iv) Cash compensation as fixed by authorities + Rs. 3000/- for re-construction of cattle shed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Loss of livelihood/ Wage / Occupation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/ commercial</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Rehabilitation Assistance equivalent to 625 days of minimum agricultural wages preferably in shape of Income Generating Scheme (IGS) or in shape of Units in joint name of spouse under Monthly Income Scheme for sustainable/regular income + provision for need based short training on development of entrepreneurship skills/facilities on selected IGS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Loss of access to Common Property Resources (CPR) and facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Rural common property resources</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>a. Replacement/augmentation of CPRs /amenities or provisions of functional equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Urban Civic amenities</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>b. Replacement/access to equivalent amenities/services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Loss of standing crops/trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. With valid title</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>For either category, only the cultivator will get compensation at market rate for crops and 8 years income for fruit bearing trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Tenant/lessee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Losses during transition of displaced persons/ establishments/ Shifting/Transport</td>
<td>Family/unit</td>
<td>Provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material/cattle from existing place to alternate place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Losses to Host Communities/Amenities/ Services</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Augmentation of resources of host community to sustain pressure of PAPs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
(1) The proposed entitlement framework will be applicable only in the case of land acquisition for substation.
(2) Replacement cost will include compensation as fixed by competent authorities under LA act including solatium and interest + Rehabilitation Assistance
(3) Rehabilitation assistance amount shall not exceed the value of compensation.

Note: Vulnerable group like women headed/Sc/Physically handicap/Disabled families under categories 1-3 shall be considered for additional need based benefits

Based on above policy guidelines following steps have been taken for preparation of meaningful Rehabilitation Action Plan.

3.4 Public Consultation

Any development activity can be implemented successfully only by active involvement of the beneficiaries from an early stage of project preparation. In the projects where there are adverse impacts and loss of assets, the involvement of affected persons assumes more significance. In order to inform public about the project and the land acquisition, many small group meetings and public meetings were organized time to time. The Centre for Management and Social Research (CMSR), Hyderabad apart from carrying out the socio economic survey for the affected people have also conducted group meetings and informed the affected people of area (Plate-2- 4) about the project and its resultant benefit along with POWERGRID’s R&R policy and other community development programme which will be launched during the implementation of the project.

3.4.1 Consultation on Finding of Socio-Economic Survey and Rehabilitation Measures

As part of the Socio-economic survey a village level public consultation meeting was organized on 19th December, 2006 at Grampanchayat office, Limbi-Chincholi. The affected families, representatives of the Gram Panchyat, POWERGRID officials, concerned revenue staff and the representatives of the study team, attended the meeting (Plate-5). The issues raised and discussed as part of this meeting include the following.

The meeting started with a brief introduction about the project by the Chief Manager, Solapur where all the technical details of the project, the time schedule of completion and others were explained. As part of this the Chief Manager also cleared some of the apprehensions of the village people about some more land acquisition and others. The participants were also told about the site selection process and the alternatives considered in this regard.

After the brief introduction the senior consultant from the study team explained in detail the rational of conducting the socio-economic survey and the POWERGRID social safeguard policy. The participants were very enthusiastic to here the policy provisions for affected families as well as provisions for the village development activity.

A discussion on the preliminary findings of the socio-economic survey was done where in it was noted that a majority of the affected households are small and
marginal farmers primarily involved in agricultural and small time private services. The participants opined that the affected families should be provided with employment opportunities for the land loss. They were angst any business activity as they do not feel a market in their village.

The various rehabilitation options such as income generation through any group activity was discussed but most of them opined that they have to be individual centric and not group. The some of the suggested income generation programmes include dairy, petty shops etc. The various government programmes and the support of the lending agencies for these programmes also discussed. On the issue of compensation a majority of them opined that the land price considered was very less.

On the question of their willingness to participate in the construction activity interestingly a majority of them did not wish the village labor to work at the Sub-Station. They requested the project authorities not to take the labor from their village as it will badly damage their agricultural activity with non-availability of labor in crucial times.

A detailed discussion on the availability and access to various infrastructure facilities such as roads, drains, education, health, drinking water was undertaken to assess the areas that need immediate attention. At the end the discussion on this issue the areas that need immediate attention were prioritized and those are presented as part of the community development works section in the following paragraphs.

Most of the villagers are supportive towards the construction of the sub-station as they are hoping that the village will be developed with the advent of the sub-station and they are also expecting hike in the land prices and better electricity services for their agricultural and irrigation activities.

The meeting ended on note that POWERGRID will organize some more public consultation for the project where information regarding the overall project plan, design and construction standards, potential impacts and mitigation measures planned, resettlement and rehabilitation measures and assistances will be discussed.

On the whole opinion of peoples about the project is very encouraging and positive because it is the one of the major developmental project of Government of India coming up in the area. The willingness shown by most of the PAPs in parting their land for this developmental project shows that the opinion of the people about the project is quite positive and they sincerely feel that project will definitely improve the prevailing condition in and around the affected village.
4.0 Introduction

The overall objective of the Rehabilitation Action Plan is to ensure that the persons affected by proposed construction of the Solapur 400/220 kV sub-station will be provided with suitable entitlements and rehabilitation assistance to improve their living standards. This RAP is based on the various procedures and principles laid down by the POWERGRID in its Environmental and Social Policy Procedures document. The RAP outlines the detailed Rehabilitation assistance to the affected families as per the criteria, the implementation schedule and the cost and budget for the RAP. Apart from this it also presents the public response towards proposed project obtained through various mode of consultation for impact analysis and to work out a meaningful, effective, workable and mutually beneficial package of compensation measures for the affected families.

4.1 Impact of the Project: Assessment of People's Response

The construction of Solapur 400/220 kv sub-station will result in loss of 16.11 ha of agriculture land. It is observed that the land acquired is un-irrigated agriculture land. The verification exercise and socio-economic survey details show that, all the 22 titleholders/persons affected are private landowners with valid titles. All them as per the project definition provided in the ESPP can be categorized as titleholders with valid title who are losing their agriculture land. It is only one of them who is loosing her Semi Pucca house in the acquired land and comes under loss of structure as well. The details are presented in the below Table 4.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total land acquired</td>
<td>16.11 ha</td>
<td>Land acquired is un-irrigated agriculture land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total Number of Project Affected Persons/titleholders</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>One of them is dead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total number of Significant Affected persons</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Two of them have become land less and rest of them has lost more than 50 percent of their land. Most of these people have been provided with Rain in the shape of IGS for developing alternate income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total number of non-Significant affected persons</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>All of them have lost less than 15 percent of their total holdings. Most of the eligible families are provide with RA as cash for augmenting of existing resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total number of Affected</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>According to the entitlement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.1 Land acquisition and impact on affected persons for Solapur sub-station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families as per ESPP</td>
<td></td>
<td>framework all of them are been provided with suitable rehabilitation assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Affected Hutment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>One small hutment is affected. Apart from value of the structure as compensation one time housing assistance is given as part of the RA. + She has been provided all possible assistance by POWERGRID in relocation of her house/belonging and has also been provided basic amenities like water connection and electricity by POWERGRID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Trees affected</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>All of them are Neem trees owned by 4 affected persons. All of them are valued and compensation paid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As mentioned above the acquisition of land will have certain adverse impacts on the local economy and the affected families initially. However the land acquired being un-irrigated and the dependency of affected population on the agriculture is quite less impact will be marginal. In addition this will be offset by the construction and other activities and social benefits accruing out of the project will outweigh the social cost associated with the local economy. The project will create much more employment opportunities than what it is likely to affect. At the aggregate level, there may be considerable net social gains. The project authorities have the social responsibility of seeing the affected families not become worse-off due to loss of land through adequate compensation and assistance.

4.2 Compensation

As the POWERGRID's policy provides compensation at prevailing market price/replacement value, Special Land Acquisition Officer-II, Solapur for the project is approached by POWERGRID with a request to take all possible steps for calculation of land cost at market price. It is to be noted that for the present project almost all the PAPs have opted for compensation at market price/replacement cost for losing their agricultural land. In order to assess the market price many meetings/discussion were held in the presence of SLO/Tehsildar/Dy Tehsildar, South Solapur for finalization of the land market price. The entire exercise of calculation of land price was done by the concerned revenue officials and the consultation with affected people. It was noted that due consideration was given to the type of land, irrigated/un-irrigated status, the sale statistics in the last five years and others. Based on the tax collected from the different categories of land by the revenue authorities and all other relevant
The factors. The affected land and respective rates classified into three categories are presented in the following Table 4.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. no</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Land tax per hectare range</th>
<th>Rate of valuation per hectare applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture-1</td>
<td>Rs 0.01 to 1.25</td>
<td>Rs 37000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Agriculture-2</td>
<td>Rs 1.26 to 2.50</td>
<td>Rs 48500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agriculture-3</td>
<td>Rs 2.51 to 3.75</td>
<td>Rs 62370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the compensation as per the above mentioned rates Solatium @ 30 percent and interest @ of 12% was paid for 33 days is also paid to all land owners. Compensation for land, trees and construction was calculated and the compensation was offered to the affected households.

The total compensation offered for the different assets and land for all the affected households is Rs 8,82,505/- which includes Rs 6,72,725/- offered exclusively for the land lost. The total land acquired for the sub-station is 16.11 ha therefore the compensation offered for land is Rs 41,758 per hectare. POWERGRID has deposited above money with the revenue department and for all land owners through an interim award issued by the end of May, 2006 about 80% of the compensation amount is being released and disbursed from July, 2006 onwards. Balance 20 percent along with compensation towards trees and structure etc shall be paid after final award is approved by competent authority. A copy of the valuation for fixing rate and compensation amount particulars for all the affected person is presented in the Annexure-3. Apart from this 6 numbers Neem trees which are coming under the acquired land is also fixed as per detailed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of PAP</th>
<th>Survey No.</th>
<th>Type of tree</th>
<th>No. of trees</th>
<th>Compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Smt. Makamma Bai</td>
<td>51 A / 2 p</td>
<td>Neem</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>3398.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kasim Jamadhar</td>
<td>51 A / 3 p</td>
<td>Neem</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>3625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Smt. Mahanand Revansidh Tumne</td>
<td>91 / 1 p</td>
<td>Neem</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>580.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Shri Virupakshappa Anveerappa Tumne</td>
<td>91/2/1</td>
<td>Neem</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>91/2/2</td>
<td>Neem</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Shri Bhisma Neengappa Reddy</td>
<td>92/A-2</td>
<td>Neem</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11463.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Rehabilitation Assistance

4.3.1 Rehabilitation Assistance Criteria

In addition to the compensation measures for the loss of agriculture land the affected families are assisted with rehabilitation assistance based on the severity of losses. Based on the severity of losses the ESPP details the following categories for rehabilitation assistance.
a) 750 days of minimum agricultural wages will be paid to families losing entire land thus rendered landless or option for Income Generating Scheme (IGS) of equivalent amount for regular income;
b) 500 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and consequently becoming a marginal farmer;
c) 375 days of minimum agricultural wages for families losing part land and consequently becoming a small farmer;
d) 100-200 days of minimum agricultural wages for big farmers or families losing part/negligible amount of land but left with sufficient land to sustain its family.

Based on the definition of the family the ESPP also provides for other measures like need based assistance to widow daughter separated from her family and unmarried sons above the age of 40 in the form of short and need-based training in specific vocations that the PAPs may choose, coverage under Income Generation Schemes (IGS) etc. the head of the family will become the beneficiary in this case.

The acquisition of the land resulted in the loss of one temporary structure (Hutment) of one of the affected household in addition to the compensation measures the individual having ownership right is entitled to Rs 25,000/- as one time assistance (based on prevailing Government of India norms for weaker section housing) for construction of house plus transition benefits like provision of transport or equivalent cash for shifting of material.

In addition to the ESPP criteria while exploring the possible options for Rehabilitation Assistance (RA) for the affected persons the other characteristic features that came out of the survey and considered in finalizing the RA include the following:

- The dependency on agriculture which is very less
- The nature of the land and degree of land lost and the remaining land holdings
- Their living standards in terms of other occupations such as service
- Their engagement in other income generating sources such as dairy, business etc
- Their vulnerability status such as the widows, women headed affected households etc
- Their literacy levels and skills and expertise in managing entrepreneurial activities

The above stated factors were taken into account and the underlying principle was the utilization of the locally available resources and the skill-development of the people involved.

**4.3.2 Categorization of PAFs for Rehabilitation Assistance**

During the verification exercise and the socio-economic survey the current field situation was assessed and a total of 22 persons/titleholders were identified. Amongst these 22 households as one of them Dhulva Ningappa Reddy w/o Late
Nigappa Reddy, Survey No 92/A/2, who is part of the joint account held by 7 affected persons (Father, Mother and Sons) is dead for the purposes of RA in this case the land acquired and the compensation given is distributed among the other 6 joint account holders who are her sons. Therefore the effective titleholders considered are 21.

Table 4.3 presents the categorization of PAFs according to their entitlement category, which is based on land holding after acquisition of the affected land. Based on the definition of a family, as provided in the ESPP the total number of PAFs identified are 35. Of these around 34 (97.14%) are eligible for assistance as per the ESPP. Around 6 of the affected persons qualify for need based assistance under vulnerable group such Women HH, SC etc. However none of them qualify under dependents for need based assistance on the affected person/titleholder. One affected person who lost her house qualifies for assistance under housing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Entitlement Category name</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land holding category</td>
<td>Land less</td>
<td>Marginal Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Titleholders/affected persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total no of PAFs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No of PAFs eligible for Assistance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No of persons eligible under dependents on affected persons/titleholders</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No of Vulnerable* affected persons/title holders</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>No of persons/titleholders eligible for housing assistance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Vulnerable group include women headed/SC/ST physically handicapped/disabled families

4.3.3 Minimum agricultural wage

As mentioned under the rehabilitation measures for the land-affected persons the rehabilitation assistance for the loss of land across different categories is given as per the minimum agricultural wages. The minimum agricultural wages in Maharashtra are fixed based upon the division of the State into agro climatic zones. As per the Draft notification no KVR 12006/646/Labour-7 issued on 30th September, 2006 by the Industry, Energy & Labor Department Government of Maharashtra the project-affected village comes under the Zone-4 for which the minimum agricultural wage is 66 per day. A copy of the said notification is placed as Annexure-6.

4.3.4 Economic Rehabilitation Measure

As established by the socio-economic survey a total of 19 households comprising 35 families are getting affected due to acquisition of land. As per the ESPP based on the above given categorization of the affected families across different groups,
and the minimum wages applicable for each category rehabilitation plan is proposed. Based on the above mentioned wage rate the amount entitled by the project affected families under different categories under the ESPP is presented in the Table 4.4 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Category of entitlement</th>
<th>Land holding category after acquisition</th>
<th>No of days of minimum agricultural wage for each affected family</th>
<th>Entitled amount for each affected family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Land less</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>750x66=49500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Marginal farmer</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500x66=33000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Small farmer</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>375x66=24750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Big farmer</td>
<td>100*</td>
<td>100x66=6600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vulnerable AP/family</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>100/200/375#</td>
<td>100x66=6600 200x66=13200 375x66=24750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Given the negligible amount of the land lost by the affected people under this category only 100 days is considered
# Given the nature of loss and the compensation received 100/200/375 days is considered

From the above Table 4.4 it can be seen that in case of PAP looses the entire land based on the minimum wage rate he is been provided with Rs 49,500 as RA. Similarly for PAP who becomes marginal farmer Rs 33,000 is provided. In addition to the RA an additional assistance for vulnerable PAPs is provided based upon the extent of loss and impact on livelihood. However, in all cases where land compensation is less than RA as per ESPP it has been restricted to amount the PAPs have received as compensation.

As per the ESPP based on the above given categorization of the affected families across different groups, and the minimum wages applicable for each category rehabilitation plan is proposed. Out of the 21 PAPs for 17 of them as the RA amount was exceeding the compensation it is adjusted to the compensation amount. For the rest 4 PAPs according to their category full RA is being proposed. In case of the RA amount is adjusted to the compensation paid the amounts are distributed among the PAP and his/her eligible PAFs equally. Apart from this additional assistance calculated for 100/200/375 days is provided to 6 PAPs coming under vulnerable group like widow, women headed, SC etc. For the lone PAP who lost her house is been provided with one time housing assistance of Rs 25,000. For a detailed rehabilitation plan refer Appendix-II. The total rehabilitation assistance amount is around Rs 6, 66,112 which is about 74.48 percent of the total compensation amount.

4.3.5 Rehabilitation Assistance through Cash

Out of the 21 PAPs for 16 of them who are marginally impacted having left over land and also gainfully engaged in other occupations such as services, business the RA is given as cash assistance for augmenting their existing business and agricultural activities. Here also cash assistance is distributed among the PAP and eligible PAFs of respective affected persons. It needs to be noted that given the small amounts of money most of them preferred cash assistance to improve upon the existing resource base/activity and the scope for taking up of any IGS was limited.
4.3.6 Rehabilitation Assistance through other secured financial Instruments

The remaining 5 PAPs who are highly impacted and also represent the vulnerable group keeping in mind their age and other factors the RA has been offered in shape of Bank Fixed Deposit or UTI Monthly Income Plan. It may be noticed that the instruments suggested is both economically and financially viable. The skills requirements are negligible and would ensure the sustainable rehabilitation.

4.3.7 Relocation of the Displaced Family

The relocation of the displaced family namely Makkamma Bai Khasim Jamadar who happens to be the adversely affected person is being undertaken with the help of POWERGRID officials. The affected person has shifted to her vacant left out land where a temporary shed is being constructed with the help of concerned POWERGRID officials. The relocated structure is being provided with power supply and drinking water supply on temporary basis from the POWERGRID sources. In consultation with her, she was offered a newly constructed house in the Up coming Colony near Solapur for the Beedi workers. But she refused to leave the present place as her family members live in the village near by.

4.3.8 Training

Further to make this plan more successful a short vocational training may also be organised in the villages with the help of area’s lead Bank/organisation for the rural people interested in such projects. This will cover entrepreneurial skills, financial and economic analysis, marketing, subsidies, information sources etc. Such programs will improve the skills in the operations and maintenance of the projects on commercial lines. These inputs will be extremely useful for the success of the rehabilitation schemes proposed for implementation under RAP. The financial assistance will be channelised through bank.

4.4 Labour Co-operative/Petty contracts

Wherever possible POWERGRID would try and provide for employment to the local villagers, as manual labour and if any skilled persons from the village are available POWERGRID would employ them for on temporary basis after assessing their skills. As mentioned as part of the consultation findings the people of the affected village are eagerly looking forward to this project with considerable investment. Some of the identified positive impacts include from these investment include the following:

- An increase in the secondary investments on infrastructure;
- Creating new infrastructure facilities resulting in attracting further investments in the locality;
- A demand for the locally available resources;
- Secondary employment in the services sector;
- Demand for the services from the informal sector such a weeping and cleaning, gardening, washing clothes, vegetable vending etc and
• Economic transformation with sectoral shifts and lesser dependency on agriculture for livelihood.

Some of above listed positive impact shall be there for general public as well as for PAPs like there will be a lot of requirement of unskilled workers for the construction work initially at the premises of POWERGRID. Contractors engaged by POWERGRID are bound by the general condition of contract (General Condition No.13) which stipulate local labours has to be given preference for unskilled and semiskilled job and will be informed about the same by the project authorities and would be asked to hire unskilled labour from the eligible PAPs. It is to emphasize that most of the manpower required in unskilled category and in some cases even in the skilled category shall be hired from local villages only. By the time of completion of the project or even in between other business opportunities like horticulture, sweeping, maintenance contracts etc. shall be there and will be allotted to PAPs on preferential basis.

4.5 Community Developmental Work to be under-taken by POWERGRID

In order to develop surrounding and community resources, District Administration/State Government has been approached by POWERGRID for developmental work in the affected village of Limbi-chincholi listed under Table 4.5. The above listed works have been finalized based upon the consultations by the consultant through village meetings and district administration. However, minor alteration may take place during the actual implementation on the people demand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Details of Proposal</th>
<th>Estimated cost (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01 No Community Hall of size 2000 Sq.Ft area comprising of one hall, stage with both side rooms and one kitchen</td>
<td>1,81,634.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Community Toilets with septic tank of 10 units each at 03 locations for women around the village</td>
<td>10,91,357.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Building for Library of size 12'x15'</td>
<td>2,07,188.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>05 Nos Personal Computers to High School for children</td>
<td>1,49000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>300x3.75 Mtrs wide BT approach road connecting Community Hall proposed at item (1) to Main Roads (Solapur-Akkalkot) with 01 No culvert And 350x3.75 Mtrs wide BT approach road connecting Main Road to SC&amp;ST Colony</td>
<td>13,42,471.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>180x3.00 Mtrs wide BT road in Minority colony with one side drain</td>
<td>2,22,132.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>625x3.0 Mtrs wide BT approach roads on already laid metal roads inside new village developed adjacent to old village with 02 Nos culverts and one side drain providing 110 mm Dia hume pipe crossings.</td>
<td>8,3,663.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>52,28,446.31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
The above listed works have been finalized based upon the consultations by the consultant through village meetings and district administration. However, minor alteration may take place during the actual implementation on the people demand. Most of the above work shall be got done by district authorities on deposit basis and some may be taken up by POWERGRID directly. On the issue of maintenance of the created amenity the representatives of the Grampanchayat assured that they would take the full responsibility of the maintenance of the amenities created.

4.6 Budget

The total estimated cost of resettlement and rehabilitation for the project is about Rs 75.29 lakhs. Details of total funds requirements towards R&R measures as estimated are shown in the Table 4.6 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Socio-economic survey</td>
<td>00.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Land compensation</td>
<td>08.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rehabilitation Assistance</td>
<td>05.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assistance to vulnerable group</td>
<td>01.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other Community Development work</td>
<td>52.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>RAP Monitoring Agency (NGO or social institute)</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Evaluation &amp; Assessment of PAFs (External Agency)</td>
<td>02.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Contingent</td>
<td>00.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 75.29 lakhs

Out of this expenditure of approximately Rs 11.5 lakhs have already been made towards socio-economic survey, compensation of land. The balance amount shall be utilized during implementation of RAP.
SECTION-5: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF RAP

5.0 Introduction

Implementation and monitoring are critical activities in a Rehabilitation operation. In recognition of this, POWERGRID sets out procedures and lays down guidelines for quality in implementing projects and provides a well laid down organizational structure for the effective implementation of the ESPP.

5.1 Environment and Social Management Team (ESMT)

The implementation of RAP is to be carried out by POWERGRID for which an Environment and Social Management Team as per ESPP has been constituted at Solapur Sub-station with DGM (Solapur) as its in charge. Other members of the Team are Chief Manager, Manager and one Engineer. The ESMT will take up the implementation of RAP along with the project implementation. The key functions of the ESMT as per policy are as follows:

- Conduct surveys on environmental and social aspects to finalize the route for the power transmission projects
- Conduct surveys for the sites to being considered for land acquisition
- Interact with the Forest Departments to make the forest proposal and follow it up for MoEF clearance
- Interact with the Revenue Authorities for Land Acquisition and follow it up with Authorized Agencies of EAMP and SAMP/RAP
- Implementation of EAMP and SAMP/RAP
- Monitoring of EAMP and SAMP/RAP and producing periodic reports on the same.

As the number of the PAPs is less POWERGRID with its in house capacity can implement the RAP. However, if required reputed NGOs working in the affected area may be recruited for the implementation of the RAP. A list of the NGOs working in Solapur and specifically in South Solapur is given as Annexure-7.

5.2 Implementation Schedule

As the intensity of the Rehabilitation activity is relatively, less the proposed activities related to the implementation of RAP would be completed in approximately 18 months from the date of approval for implementation. A Bar Chart for implementation of RAP having time period wise activity has been prepared in consultation with PAPs, consultant M/s Centre for Management and Social Research, Hyderabad and local administration. The implementation has been divided into 5 main activities which include the following:

- Mobilization for RAP Implementation
- Implementation
- Distribution of Rehabilitation Assistance (Cash) through bank
The above mentioned 5 main activities have been further divided into many sub-activities for in-depth understandings refer Bar Chart 5.1. The implementation of RAP will start with an orientation and training camp for PAPs at a common place to inform about the details of schemes as well as the documentation requirement for disbursement of rehabilitation assistance. Subsequent activities will follow as per the schedule given in Bar Chart. Implementation of the RAP by POWERGRID shall be carried out with the active participation of PAPs, and local administration. Public consultation would continue at every stage of implementation to assess the effectiveness of implementation like details of inputs and services provided to the PAPs etc.

5.3 Monitoring of RAP

POWERGRID has a well-developed organizational support structure for effective monitoring of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) The Monitoring of RAP will be undertaken by the ESMT in place at project site under the supervision of project in charge. In order to streamline the process it has been decided that one executive (Social officer or Engineer) of this team shall be made responsible for all the activities related to implementation/monitoring of proposed RAP. In addition to this, the ESMD at the corporate office and the ESMC at the regional Headquarters will continuously monitor the activities during the implementation of the RAP. However, to ensure proper monitoring of implementation of RAP an independent agency either an NGO or some institution may be engaged in consultation with the funding agency i.e World Bank. Organizational support structure for Monitoring of RAP is presented in Flowchart-5.2.

Internal monitoring will be taken up by the DGM (Solapur) and in charge of R&R Cell. Details of the periodic review meetings shall be forwarded to ESMC at Regional Head Quarters. Quarterly review meetings will be organized and representative of RHQ and Corporate ESMD will also participate to assess the implementation of RAP. In addition to this PAPs will have access to project authorities through POWERGRID project office located project area. A Public Information Centre shall also established in substation (project) premises for dissemination of information to all stakeholders and other interested persons. An annual review shall be done by the higher management at Corporate Office to assess and gaze that RAP is being implemented in letter and spirit.

5.4 Evaluation of RAP Implementation

After the implementation of RAP and Evaluation and Assessment of RAP shall be undertaken by some external agency to evaluate and assess the result of RAP and other measures taken for betterment of PAPs.

5.5 Grievance Redressal Procedures
To address problems of PAPs during implementation of RAP the POWERGRID has set up a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted through nomination from different bodies and representatives such as local administration, PAPs, Panchayat. Table 5.1 presents a GRC constituted for Solapur comprising of following members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Nominee’s Organization</th>
<th>Name/Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>POWERGRID representative (Site)</td>
<td>Station in Charge, Solapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>POWERGRID representative (RHQ)</td>
<td>DGM (ESM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Representative of local Revenue authority</td>
<td>Tehsildar (South Solapur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Representative of PAPs</td>
<td>Smt. Makkammabai Kasim Jamadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Representative of Grampanchayat</td>
<td>Sri Tukaram Dhondiba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dilpake, Sarpanch, LimbiChincholi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People of village in general and PAFs in particular has been informed/apprised that in case of any grievance regarding RAP can approach Chairman and Convenor of GRC or POWERGRID and the meeting of GRC shall be convened within 15 days of receiving the grievance for its solution/discussion. In case they are not satisfied with the decision of GRC they can approach the DC or Court for solution.
FLOW CHART 5.2: ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT STRUCTURE FOR MONITORING OF RAP

- CMD/Dir.
- Corporate ESMD, Gurgaon
- Regional Head (ED), WRSS-II, Nagpur
- Independent Monitor N.G.O/Social Institute
- GM (Const), Nagpur
- Regional ESM, Nagpur
- DGM-S/S, Solapur
- Distt Admn./DC, Solapur
- CM S/S, Solapur
- PAPs/Public
- Mgr-S/S, Solapur
- GRC
- S.O/E,neer R&R, Solapur
### BAR CHART 5.1: SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN FOR SOLAPUR SUBSTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Period in Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilization for RAP Implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Providing detailed information about the provisions of RAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Finalisation of bank for channeling Reh. Assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Availability of Funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Mobilisation of different source for supply of inputs required for RA like UTI, Post Office*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Finalisation of different source in consultation with PAFs, Bank, &amp; Dist. Admn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Disbursement of Funds for Reh. Assist. Required documentation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of Reh. Assistance (Cash) through bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of other development/works</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Monthly Review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Quarterly Review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Annual Review</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
### Socio-economic profile of Project Affected Families in Limbi-Chincholi village under Solapur Sub-station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAP/Titleholder No</th>
<th>PAF No</th>
<th>Name of the PAF</th>
<th>Relationship to HH/Titleholder</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>Social Group</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Main Occupation</th>
<th>Details of Land holding (ha)</th>
<th>Other Asset ownership</th>
<th>Gross Annual Income</th>
<th>Indebtedness/Outstanding loans</th>
<th>Any Health problem with family members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parmeshwar</td>
<td>Titleholder</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>Total Land: 4.91</td>
<td>Land Acquired for Sub Station: 0.11</td>
<td>Balance Land: 4.8</td>
<td>Status of land: -</td>
<td>House Type/Area: IG - Nil U1 - 4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dharmanna</td>
<td>Narole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parmeshwar</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Siddeshwar</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parmeshwar</td>
<td>D-in-law</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Siddeshwar</td>
<td>G-Daughter</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>UM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mahadev</td>
<td>Titleholder</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>Total Land: 5.71</td>
<td>Land Acquired for Sub Station: 0.11</td>
<td>Balance Land: 5.6</td>
<td>Status of land: -</td>
<td>House Type/Area: IG - Nil U1 - 5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dharmanna</td>
<td>Narole</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Narole</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAP/Titleholder No</th>
<th>PAF No</th>
<th>Name of the PAF</th>
<th>Relationship to HH/Titleholder</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Main Occupation</th>
<th>Details of Land holding (ha)</th>
<th>Other Asset ownership</th>
<th>Gross Annual Income</th>
<th>Indebtedness/Outstanding loans</th>
<th>Any Health problem with family members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Narole</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>Balance land: 0.91, Status of land: 0.78, House Type/Area: 4 Ig - 0.00, UI - 4.00</td>
<td>Livestock: F-1, TV-1, LPG-1, TC-1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>G-Son</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Land: 4.11</td>
<td>Status of land: 4, House Type/Area: 4 Ig - 0.00, UI - 4.00</td>
<td>Livestock: F-1, TV-1, LPG-1, TC-1</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Suryakanth Narole</td>
<td>D-in-law</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>Balance land: 0.91, Status of land: 0.8</td>
<td>Livestock: F-1, TV-1, LPG-1, TC-1</td>
<td>50000 (HH Income)</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td>D Pvt. Service</td>
<td>Total Land: 4.11</td>
<td>Status of land: 4, House Type/Area: 4 Ig - 0.00, UI - 4.00</td>
<td>Livestock: F-1, TV-1, LPG-1, TC-1</td>
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<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Patil</td>
<td>D-in-law</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HS Housewife</td>
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<td>Status of land: 0.8, House Type/Area: P-1 Ig - 0.00, UI - 0.80</td>
<td>Livestock: F-1, TV-1, LPG-1, TC-1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Retired service</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MS Retired</td>
<td>Total Land: 4.11</td>
<td>Status of land: 4, House Type/Area: 4 Ig - 0.00, UI - 4.00</td>
<td>Livestock: F-1, TV-1, LPG-1, TC-1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the PAF</th>
<th>Relationship to HI/titleholder</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>Social Group No.</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Main Occupation</th>
<th>Details of Land holding (ha)</th>
<th>Other Asset ownership</th>
<th>Gross Annual Income</th>
<th>Indebtedness/Outstanding loans</th>
<th>Any Health problem with family members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Vaibhavi Anil Patil</td>
<td>G-Daughter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Land: 0.91</td>
<td>Land Acquired for Sub Station: 0.11</td>
<td>Balance land: 0.8</td>
<td>Status of land: IG - 0.00 UI - 0.80</td>
<td>SP-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mallinath Hanum Shetty</td>
<td>Titleholder</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Gen M MS</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>IG - 0.00 UI - 0.80</td>
<td>SP-1</td>
<td>F-1 TV-1 LPG-1 TC-1</td>
<td>48000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Prashanth Mallinath Hanum Shetty</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>UM IN</td>
<td>Skilled Unemployed</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>IG - 0.00 UI - 0.80</td>
<td>SP-1</td>
<td>F-1 TV-1 LPG-1 TC-1</td>
<td>48000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Makkkamani Bai Khadir Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>Titleholder</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Gen W</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>6.08</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>IG - 0.00 UI - 0.14</td>
<td>K-1</td>
<td>Push Carts-2 Hens-5</td>
<td>80000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAP/Titileholder No</td>
<td>PAF No</td>
<td>Name of the PAF</td>
<td>Relationship to HH/titleholde r</td>
<td>AGE</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Marita l Status</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Main Occupation</td>
<td>Total Land</td>
<td>Land Acquire d for Sub Station</td>
<td>Balance land</td>
<td>Status of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grand son</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saifan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>grand son</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaaboub</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>son</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Pvt. Service</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatima</td>
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Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
| PAP/TITLEHOLDER NO | PAF NO | NAME OF THE PAF | RELATIONSHIP TO HH/TITLEHOLDER | AGE | GENDER | MARITAL STATUS | EDUCATION | MAIN OCCUPATION | TOTAL LAND (ACRES) | LAND ACQUIRED FOR SUB STATION (ACRES) | BALANCE LAND (ACRES) | STATUS OF LAND | HOUSE TYPE/AREA | DOMESTIC ASSETS | IRRIGATION ASSETS | LIVESTOCK | ANNUAL INCOME | INDEBTEDNESS/OUTSTANDING LOANS | ANY HEALTH PROBLEM WITH FAMILY MEMBERS |
|-------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----|--------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 24                |       | Ramesh Bhimsha Reddy | Son                           | 39  | Gen    | M              | HS        | Shopkeeping    | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Sharada Ramesh Reddy  | D-in-law                       | 30  | M      | IN             |           | Housewife      | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Rohit Ramesh Reddy    | G-Son                          | 9   | UM     | PS             | Student   | 0              | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Bhimsha Ramesh Reddy  | G-Son                          | 4   | UM     | PS             | Student   | 0              | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
| 25                |       | Umakanth Bhimsha Reddy | Son                           | 37  | M      | D              |           | Shopkeeping    | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Tejesri Umakanth Reddy | D-in-law                       | 28  | M      | IN             |           | Housewife      | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Sanka Umakanth Reddy  | G-Daughter                     | 8   | UM     | PS             | Student   | 0              | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Bhoomika Umakanth Reddy| G-Daughter                     | 5   | UM     |                |           |                | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
| 26                |       | Bramanand Bhimsha Reddy | Son                           | 32  | M      | HS             | Pvt. Service | 0              | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Jyothi Bramanand Reddy | D-in-law                       | 25  | M      | HS             | Housewife | 0              | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Aishwarya Bramanand Reddy | G-Daughter                   | 2   | UM     |                |           |                | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
|                   |       | Gangabai Bhimsha Reddy | Mother                         | 65  | W      | I              | Old Age   | 0              | 0.80              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |
| 14                | 27    | Hanumanth Ningappa Reddy | Titleholder                   | 45  | Gen    | M              | HS        | Cultivation    | 0.87              | 0.60                                      | 0.27                | UI - 0.07          | SP-2000 Sq.Ft. | B-1             | 20000          | None                          | T.B.                           |

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<td>D</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Dharma Rao Ningappa Reddy</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HS</td>
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<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.27</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Wife</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
| PAP/TI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Titleholder No</th>
<th>PAF No</th>
<th>Name of the PAF</th>
<th>Relationship to HH/Titleholder</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Main Occupation</th>
<th>Details of Land holding (ha)</th>
<th>Other Asset ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sheetal Sandeep Reddy</td>
<td>D-in-law</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>Total Land</td>
<td>Land Acquired for Sub Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rucha Sandeep Reddy</td>
<td>G-Daughter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17 32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bhaganna Ningappa Reddy</td>
<td>Titleholder</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mahadevi Bhaganna Reddy</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arjun Bhaganna Reddy</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 32</td>
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<td>Rohini Bhaganna Reddy</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td>HS</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td>PS</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 33</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parmeshwar Ningappa Reddy</td>
<td>Titleholder</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>Govt Services</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 33</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yashoda Parmeshwar Reddy</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 34</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dattatreya Laxman Kore</td>
<td>Titleholder</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Govt Services</td>
<td>4.24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Surekha Dattatreya Kore</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>HS</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAP/TI titleholder No</th>
<th>PAF No</th>
<th>Name of the PAF</th>
<th>Relationship to HH/titleholder</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>Social Group</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Main Occupation</th>
<th>Details of Land holding (ha)</th>
<th>Other Asset ownership</th>
<th>Gross Annual Income</th>
<th>Indebtedness/Outstanding loans</th>
<th>Any Health problem with family members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>PG</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manisha Sachin Kore</td>
<td>D-in-law</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarang Dattatreya Kore</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sudersha Dattatreya Kore</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Student</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagar Dattatreya Kore</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>UM</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laxman Siddappa Kore</td>
<td>Father</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Old Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indira Laxman Kore</td>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Codes:
- Other/General Caste-OC Backward Caste-BC Scheduled Caste-SC, Scheduled Tribes-ST, Other Back Ward Caste-OBC
- Married-M Unmarried-UM Divorced-D Separated-S Widow/ Widower-W
- Illiterate-I Primary School-PS Middle School-MS High School-HS Intermediate-IN Graduate-G Post Graduate-PG Technical-T, Professional -P
- Irrigated Land-IR Un-irrigated Land-UI
- Pucca-P Semi-Pucca-SP Kutcha-K Factory-F Shop-SH Cattle Shed-CS Homestead Land -HL

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAP/Titelholder No</th>
<th>PAF No</th>
<th>Name of the PAF</th>
<th>Relationship to HH/titelholder</th>
<th>AGE</th>
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<th>Education</th>
<th>Main Occupation</th>
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<th>Any Health problem with family members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Tube Well-TW Open Well-OW Pump House-PH Bore well-BW

** - Cows-C Bullocks-B Buffaloes-BF, O-Oxen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAH No</th>
<th>PAF No</th>
<th>Affected land Survey no</th>
<th>Name of Titleholder (PAF)/ PAF</th>
<th>Name of the Father/Husband</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relat. with PAP</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Main Occ.</th>
<th>Annual Household Income (Rs)</th>
<th>Total land (ha)</th>
<th>Acquired Land (ha)</th>
<th>Remaining Land (ha)</th>
<th>% of land loss</th>
<th>Entitlement Cat.</th>
<th>Eligible for payment under vulnerable (Rs)</th>
<th>Compensation paid (Rs)</th>
<th>R.A (Rs)</th>
<th>Additional Payment due to vulnerable (Rs)</th>
<th>Total (RA + Payment under vulnerable) (Rs)</th>
<th>Mode of assistance</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51/A/1</td>
<td>Parmeshwar Dharman Narole</td>
<td>Dharman Narole</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Self M</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Agri.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>4.91</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2751</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Limited to CA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Siddeshwar Dharman Narole</td>
<td>Dharman Narole</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Son M</td>
<td>Agri.</td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Limited to CA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Dharman Narole</td>
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<td>Self M</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Agri.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>5501</td>
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<td>Cash</td>
<td>Limited to CA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Guntuling Narole</td>
<td>Mahadev Dharman Narole</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Son M</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No RA (Big farmer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>51/A/1</td>
<td>Parvathi Dharman Narole</td>
<td>Dharman Narole</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Self Wid</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>12.09</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes (Widow)</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>13200</td>
<td>18701</td>
<td>FD</td>
<td>Stays with her son in the village</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>51/A/1</td>
<td>Annapurna Suryakanth Narole</td>
<td>Late Suryakanth Dharman Narole</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Self Wid</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Agri.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Yes (w)</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>13200</td>
<td>18701</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Owns livestock and wants to improve it</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAH No</th>
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<th>Acquired Land (ha)</th>
<th>% of Land Loss</th>
<th>Entitlement Cat.</th>
<th>Eligible for payment under vulnerable</th>
<th>Compensation Paid (Rs)</th>
<th>R.A (Rs)</th>
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<th>Mode of assistance</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>51/A/1</td>
<td>Lalita Ganapathi rao Patil</td>
<td>Ganapathi rao Patil</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>50,000 (HH income)</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>12.09</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1837 Cash</td>
<td>Limited to CA and RA is distributed among the PAP and sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Anil Ganpath rao Patil</td>
<td>Ganapathi rao Patil</td>
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<td>Son</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>12.09</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>1837</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1837 Cash</td>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Ashok Ganpath rao Patil</td>
<td>Ganapathi rao Patil</td>
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<td>Son</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>12.09</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>1837 Cash</td>
<td>Cash</td>
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<tr>
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<td>51/A/1</td>
<td>Pushpavathi Mallinath Hanuma Shetty</td>
<td>Mallinath Hanuma Shetty</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>48,000 (HH income)</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>12.09</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>5501</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>5501 Cash</td>
<td>Limited to CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51/A/2 and 51/A/3</td>
<td>Makkamma Bai Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>Wid ow</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Agri+Pvt service</td>
<td>80,000 (including Sons income)</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>6.08</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>97.75</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes (Widow and WHH)</td>
<td>386834</td>
<td>33000</td>
<td>24750 (375 days of MAW)+25000 for shifting of house</td>
<td>82750 FD/UTI monthly income plan</td>
<td>Assistance is planned so that she can have fixed monthly income as she is living independently although her sons are all gainfully employed.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Alfaridin Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>33000 (including Sons income)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes (Widow)</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>24750 (375 days of MAW)</td>
<td>28567 FD/UTI monthly income plan</td>
<td>She lives away from village at Solapur</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Mahboob Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>33000 (including Sons income)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes (Widow)</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>24750 (375 days of MAW)</td>
<td>28567 FD/UTI monthly income plan</td>
<td>She lives away from village at Solapur</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Abbas Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>33000 (including Sons income)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes (Widow)</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>24750 (375 days of MAW)</td>
<td>28567 FD/UTI monthly income plan</td>
<td>She lives away from village at Solapur</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Daulji Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Son</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>33000 (including Sons income)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes (Widow)</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>3817</td>
<td>24750 (375 days of MAW)</td>
<td>28567 FD/UTI monthly income plan</td>
<td>She lives away from village at Solapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>51/B</td>
<td>Imambool Mardmahboob Sheik</td>
<td>Khasim Sab Jamadar</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Self</td>
<td>Wid ow</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Casual labor</td>
<td>12000 (HH income)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.88</td>
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<td>PAH no</td>
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<td>Caste</td>
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<td>Total land (ha)</td>
<td>Acquired Land (ha)</td>
<td>Remaining Land (ha)</td>
<td>% of land loss</td>
<td>Entitlement Cat.</td>
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<td>R.A (Rs)</td>
<td>Additional Payment due to vulnerable (Rs)</td>
<td>Total (RA+Payment due to vulnerable) (Rs)</td>
<td>Mode of assistance</td>
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<td>9735</td>
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<td>He is an electrical diploma holder</td>
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Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur
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<th>PAF no</th>
<th>Affected land Survey no</th>
<th>Name of Tittileholder(PAP)/PAF.</th>
<th>Name of the Father/Husband</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relat. with PAP</th>
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<th>Caste</th>
<th>Main Occ.</th>
<th>Annual Household Income (Rs)</th>
<th>Total land (ha)</th>
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<th>Remaining Land (ha)</th>
<th>% of land loss</th>
<th>Entitlement Cat.</th>
<th>Eligible for payment under vulnerable</th>
<th>Compensation paid (Rs)</th>
<th>R.A (Rs)</th>
<th>Additional Payment due to vulnerable (Rs)</th>
<th>Total (RA Payment under vulnerab le) (Rs)</th>
<th>Mode of assistance</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>Wants invest in existing Kirana shop</td>
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<td>Agri</td>
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<th>Mode of assistance</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>92/2</td>
<td>Dattatreya Laxman Kore</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Self M</td>
<td>Govt service + Agri.</td>
<td>300000</td>
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<td>4368</td>
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<td>Not considered as loss is very minimal and Gainfully employed with Govt service 2185 Cash Limited to CA and prefer Cash assistance</td>
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Total 882505 533862 132250 666112

Rehabilitation Action Plan for 400/220 Kv Sub-station at Solapur