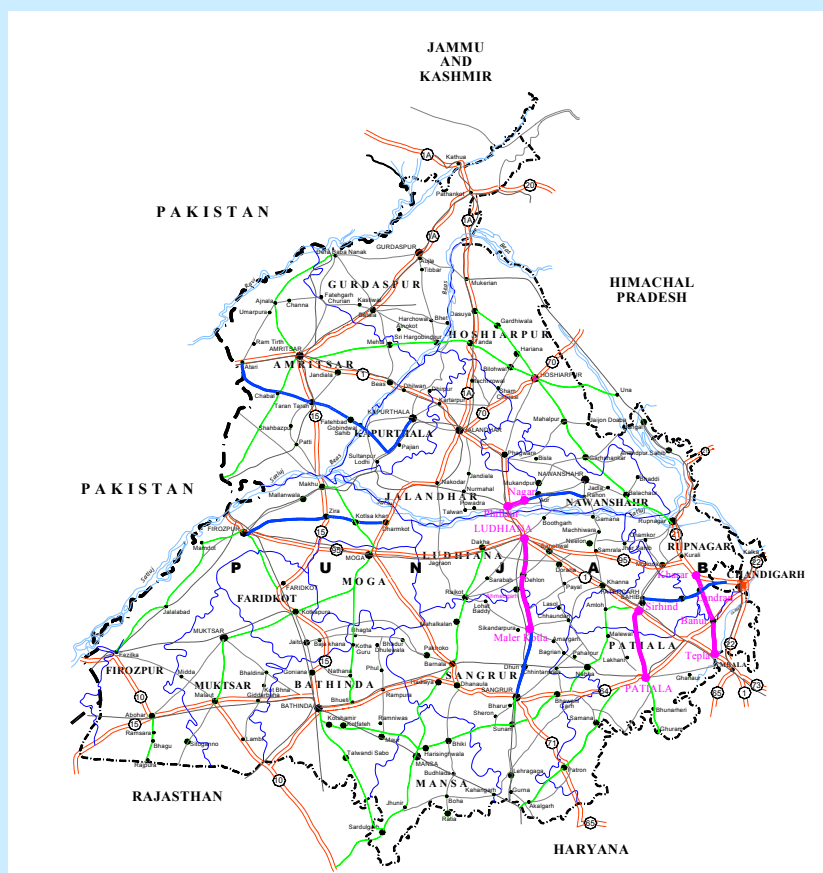


# Punjab State Road Sector Project

## Consultancy Services for Project Preparatory Studies for Package III (Phase I)

### Final Design Report



## Resettlement Action Plan

Volume VI

June 2006



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## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Government of India has requested the assistance of the World Bank for the improvement and rehabilitation of State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads in the State of Punjab. A Strategic Option Study (SOS), carried out for the Public Works Department (PWD), has prioritised road sections for improvement from the 1698 km of State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR). The major criteria used for selection in SOS are restricted carriageway width and /or pavement conditions which result in capacity constraints for the high volumes of traffic carried by the roads, and also consider the connectivity of the roads.

Road improvement works is likely to have adverse social impacts while planning new alignments and widening. Acquisition of land, eviction of squatters and encroachers are also likely to cause social disruption and economic loss for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their families. It is therefore important that disturbance and loss to PAPs due to the project are minimized through proper planning from a very early stage of the project. Keeping the aforementioned situation in view, a Base Line Socio Economic Survey was conducted to identify the affected persons due to the widening of the road, the degree of effect of the project on the people & community, explore the possibility of minimizing the adverse effects and also to come up with a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan for the affected people to ensure restoration of their livelihood. This document provides details of the Project Affected Families affected by the PSRSP and appropriate resettlement mechanism to restore their livelihood on the basis of the base line socio economic survey. It also includes various activities to be undertaken during the implementation of the project to minimize its adverse social impacts on the people and the area.

### **2. METHODOLOGY**

The study is based mainly on primary data collected through census socio-economic survey schedule (the census questionnaire and socio-economic survey questionnaire was integrated in to one) and qualitative inputs through consultations and discussions with PAPs, local villagers and other stakeholders. A detailed verification and census exercise was carried out within the proposed RoW to identify the affected structures and land. The verification included collection of details in respect of the owner or occupant of the structure, its type and usage coming within CoI on either side of the existing centerline. To collect this information a well-designed and pre-tested schedule was used in the survey. However, during the course of the survey, it was found out that a large number of absentee land lords were not available and in such cases

information were collected from their immediate neighbouring households or from their next of kin; but detailed socio-economic information could not be captured for such households.

Besides, Schedule method, a number of tools were also used for eliciting information. Some of the important tools used for the study are:

- I. Focused Group Discussion (FGD)
- II. Case Study
- III. Key Informants Interview
- IV. Participatory Rural Appraisal Method (PRA)

To complement the empirical field data, information were also collected from a number of secondary sources like Census, statistical census hand book, land records, sales statistics of land from revenue department, PWD Office etc.

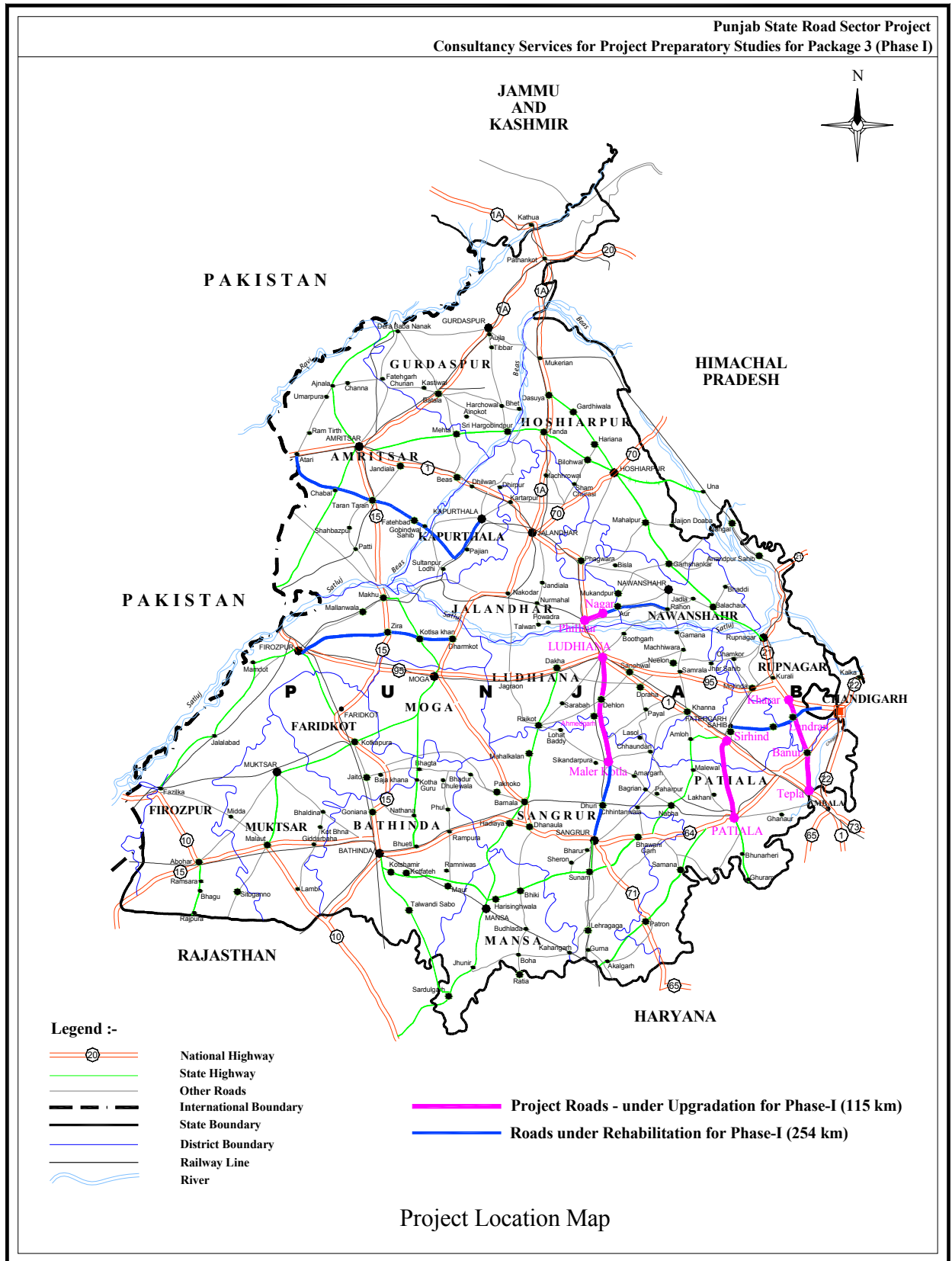
### 3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project roads are mainly in the South-East districts of Punjab State connecting major cities Patiala, Maler Kotla and Ludhiana. The project roads comprise four different sections namely; 1) Patiala-Sirhind, MDR-31, 2) Kharar-Landran-Banur-Tepla, ODR-4 & 18 ) Phillaur-Nagar, ODR-5 and 4) Ludhiana-Ahmedgarh-Maler Kotla, SH-11.

The project roads total 115 km of priority sections as listed in following table and shown on the project location map in Figure 1.1 (next page).

The 4 project roads will pass through various villages and towns in as many as 6 districts such as Patiala, Fatehgarh, Roopnagar, Sangrou, Ludhiana and Jalandhar. So far as the existing RoW is concerned, in two of the corridors such as Kharar-Banur-Tepla and Phillaur Nagar, there is sufficient RoW available whereas in Ludhiana-Malerkotla and in Patiala – Sirhind road project, the RoW varies between 11 meters to 55 meters in width respectively.

Components of P.S.R.S.Project (Name of the corridor)	Length of the Road (In kms.)	No of districts through which the road passes	Range of RoW Along the road (Meters)
Kharar –Banur- Tepla (KBT)	39	Roopnagar, Patiala	18 - 27
Ludhiana – Malerkotla (LM)	40	Jalandhar	19 - 44
Phillaur – Nagar (PN)	6	Ludhiana/Sangroor	11 – 55
Patiala-Sirhind (PS)	30	Patiala & Fatehgarh Saheb	12 - 30
<b>04</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>06</b>	



#### 4. EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE RESETTLEMENT

While preparing the engineering design, the prime consideration has been to minimize the social & economic adverse impacts, within the limitations of technical requirements and cost effectiveness and to enhance the benefits. Design changes were also followed wherever there is congestion and large population settlements. Some bypasses at some stretches have been proposed to reduce the impacts on the people.

#### 5. TYPE OF EFFECT OF THE PROJECT ON PAPS

For the proposed project, a number of adverse effects are likely to be encountered by the people. While some of the losses are direct, some others are indirect effects. However, the direct losses likely to be experienced by the people are: loss of residential structure, loss of commercial structure, loss of agricultural land, loss of fruit bearing and non fruit bearing trees and loss of common property etc. Similarly, acquisition of land and consequently widening of the existing roads also have many likely indirect adverse effects. Some of those include loss of employment opportunity, loss of livelihood because of removal of commercial structures and substantial increase of cost of land along the road side of the proposed road which is expected to be beyond the capacity of the affected persons to replenish (purchase) land out of the meager compensation they are to receive. Thus, the project (proposed up-gradation and widening of the roads) is likely to affect the livelihood of a number of people for which a well designed Resettlement Action Plan needs to be formulated with a proper implementation strategy to back it up.

#### 6. LOSS OF HOUSE STRUCTURE

A total number of 287 structures are coming under acquisition for the 4 road projects. The details of the loss of structures for different roads are given below. However, the analysis of data clearly states that out of the total structures coming under acquisition, as many as 83.97 percent are constructed on encroached land and only 16.03 percent structure stands either on private titled land or are community structures. Majority of the house structures are pucca houses whereas substantial number of the commercial structures are kutcha ones.

Components of P.S.R.S.Project (Name of the corridor)	No of House Structures To be affected		
	Total	Encroached Land	Non Encroached Land
Patiala-Sirhind	006	006	-
Kharar – Banur – Tepla	137	122	15
Ludhiana – Malkotla	122	093	29
Phillaur - Nagar	022	020	02
<b>04</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>46</b>

## 7. PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) AND THEIR PROFILE

Socio-Economic Survey results indicate that a total number of 573 PAP Households will be affected due to the road project. The data analysis table further reveals that the Project Affected Families (PAFs) enumerated to be affected in the process of road activities will be 890. Similarly, when the PAFs are further expanded, as may be seen from the analysis table, a total number of 3977 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be affected for the project. The analysis of the Socio-economic profile of the project-affected families due to structure loss suggests that a majority of them represent higher classes who are mostly literates and depend upon business for their livelihood. The incidence of affected persons from low level income levels are vulnerable to any disturbance in their livelihood and have been given special treatment under the provision of the R&R Policy as vulnerable category (BPL). The data is only restricted to the Col.

Head of Information	NAMES OF THE ROADS UNDER PSRSP				TOTAL
	KBT	LM	PN	PS	
Project Affected Persons PAPs)	1627	2143	0161	0046	3977
PAP House Holds	0232	0312	0023	0006	0573
Project Affected Families (PAFs)	0362	0476	0036	0016	0890

## 8. POLICY & LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING THE ADVERSE EFFECTS

The Government of Punjab recognizing the need to address the issues of involuntary displacement and loss of properties as well as livelihood that would result during the implementation of the project has framed its own Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy Framework. The entitlement framework for the PAFs has also been framed on the basis of R&R Policy for Punjab State Roads Project. Under the Policy, there is provision to pay R&R assistance to the displaced persons including the non title holders for loss of structures, additional assistance for those belonging to the BPL or other vulnerable category (like the ST or the SC) and provision of determining compensation for the land and property lost by the PAP through negotiation basis to ensure replacement cost to the affected. Apart from this, the policy also clearly states that all the payments (compensation and R&R assistance) will be made to the affected persons before taking over possession of such land. Transitional allowance, shifting allowance, skill up-gradation/training for the affected people, assistance for damage to standing crop, choice for resettlement to the Displaced Persons either in the resettlement colony or self relocation etc. have been kept in the policy as provisions to ensure restoration of livelihood within a reasonable period of time.

Besides, the R&R Policy under which the affected persons of the road projects will be covered, the following are a number of Acts that are relevant and applicable in the context of PSRSP:

- (a) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984)

- (b) The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887
- (c) The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
- (d) The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967
- (e) The Punjab Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1973
- (f) The Punjab Religious Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1997
- (g) Environmental guidelines for rail, road and Highway project, MoEF, 1989

## 9. BASELINE INFORMATION

The data collected under verification exercise showed that the number of PAHs along the project stretches as enumerated are 533. Privately owned structures affected under the project have been primarily categorized into three types namely, Kutcha, Semi-Pucca and Pucca. The total number of structures standing on encroached land coming under acquisition in the entire stretch of the four roads comes to about 84 percent. Amongst the encroachments, pucca structures constitute the highest number (about 60 percent) followed by semi-pucca (29 percent) and kutcha (about 11 percent). A majority of the structures affected are commercial structures/shops (about 47%) followed by residential structures (25%), residential cum commercial structures (about 10%), *kiosk* and industries (about 9% each). Besides, the privately owned structures there are religious/community/government structures which have also been affected.

Although the detailed analysis has been embodied in the main report in respect of the socio-economic condition of the affected persons, it can be said in brief that the affected persons losing pucca structures by and large belong to the higher income group who are also literate, but in case of those losing kutcha house structures (either residential or commercial) mostly belong to the lower income category and those losing semi-pucca structures belong to economically poorer sections of the community who are of course better than those losing kutcha houses. Realizing this, provision of additional R&R assistance has been kept in the policy for the BPL category of affected persons to mitigate the adverse effects caused by the project.

## 10. ACTION PLAN

Land acquisition schedule has been prepared and will be carried out by the project in phased manner linking it with the construction schedule. This has been prepared by the study team in consultation with the project authorities, but the land acquisition will be the prime responsibility of the Project Authority. The Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) as per the detailed



design giving details of each plot such as Plot No., total area of affected land, area of land to be acquired, percentage of total land area affected, type of land, present use of land, etc along with revenue map (Shajra map) has been prepared by the Project Authority.

As the resettlement required by the project is linear, development of large scale/community resettlement sites will not be required. Discussions with the PAPs indicate that the displaced families, particularly those who have lost commercial structures have shown interest in staying close to their present location and therefore do not wish to be shifted to far off places.

For speedy and smooth implementation of the project, suitable institutional arrangements have been made by PSRSP to manage and implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). For carrying out the civil works, CMUs will be created in the State. Each CMU will be headed by an officer in the rank of Executive Engineer and assisted by several other technical personnel, one Assistant R&R Officer, and some additional secretarial staff. Institutional arrangement in the form of Social Development Cell at Punjab Roads & Bridges Development Board (PRBDB) Head Office will augment the capacity of the Project Authority. R&R Officer equivalent to the rank of Sub-Divisional Executive Engineer will be added to look after the Resettlement and Rehabilitation component of the project. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be constituted under the PSRSP. There will be one GRC for each CMU.

The Resettlement Action Plan has included an itemized budget and a detailed implementation schedule. One of the major highlights of this RAP is that it has also kept budgetary provision of Rehabilitation Assistance for those who were not present during the census survey.

The action plan has suggested both internal as well as external monitoring and evaluation to measure R&R performance and fulfillment of the objectives envisaged in the RAP. A very transparent grievance redressal mechanism also has been suggested in this document where the affected people can put forth their grievances at regular interval and mitigation of the grievances can be made possible.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

### 1.1.1 General

The Government of India has requested the assistance of the World Bank for the improvement and rehabilitation of State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads in the State of Punjab. A Strategic Option Study (SOS), carried out for the Public Works Department (PWD), has prioritised road sections for improvement from the 1698 km of State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR). The major criteria used for selection in SOS are restricted carriageway width and /or pavement conditions which result in capacity constraints for the high volumes of traffic carried by the roads, and also consider the connectivity of the roads.

Technical and Economic feasibility studies for the Punjab State Road Project are being undertaken separately. The Government of Punjab has pre-selected approximately 367 km of roads for Phase-I (comprising approx 252 km roads for rehabilitation and another 115 km for up-grading works). The detailed engineering study is now required as part of the preparation for the upgrading works on 115 km roads.

The upgrading works will consist mainly of (a) raising the formation level (b) widening to two lane from the existing intermediate-lane width, (c) providing paved shoulders in the case of two lane roads and (d) pavement strengthening. Certain road stretches may also require upgrading to four-lane, and provision of drains, service roads, sidewalks, and pedestrian crossings and parking where required. At a few locations, new alignment (bypasses) and/or re-alignment may also be necessary.

### 1.1.2 Present Study

This report relates to the present contract for Package 3 Phase 1 of the Punjab State Road Sector Project and the services will be undertaken in two phases:

- Part A Services (Project Preparation - 8 months), which will include the detailed design including environmental and social assessments and preparation of bid documents for roads proposed under the Project (estimated to be around 115 km)
- Part B Services (Construction Supervision - 30 months). Carry out construction supervision services for upgrading works of about 115 km of roads

The present report is a consolidated one highlighting the profile of the project area, its possible impact on the socio-economic conditions of the people, process of land acquisition, entitlement of the affected persons and a Resettlement Action Plan incorporating mitigating

measures to overcome the adverse effects of the project on the impacted people and also to ensure restoration of their livelihood.

## 1.2 PROJECT ROADS

The project roads are mainly in the South-East districts of Punjab State connecting major cities Patiala, Maler Kotla and Ludhiana. The project roads comprise four different sections namely; 1) Patiala-Sirhind, MDR-31, 2) Kharar-Landran-Banur-Tepla, ODR-4 & 18 3) Phillaur-Nagar, ODR-5 and 4) Ludhiana-Ahmedgarh-Maler Kotla, SH-11.

The project roads total 115 km of priority sections as listed in **Table 1.1** and shown on the project location map in **Figure 1.1**.

**Table 1.1: Lists of Project Roads**

Sl. No	Name of the road	Length in km		Total	Districts through which the Road Passes
		Road	Bypass		
1	Kharar –Banur- Tepla (KBT)	39	-	39	Roopnagar, Patiala
2	Ludhiana – Malerkotla (LM)	36.4	3.6	40	Jalandhar
3	Phillaur – Nagar (PN)	6	-	6	Ludhiana/Sangroor
4	Patiala-Sirhind (PS)	30	-	30	Patiala & Fatehgarh Saheb
<b>Total</b>		<b>111.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>115</b>	

The section **Patiala-Sirhind**, MDR-31 (29.48km) starts in an urban area of Patiala at Gurudwara (km1.27) and runs northward out of Patiala and ends in Sirhind on the Delhi-Chandigarh section of NH-1. This section falls within two districts, namely Patiala (km 1.27 to km 15.5) and Fategarg sahib (km 15.5 to km 29.48). The project road passes through 10 small villages and no major towns.

The section **Kharar-Landran-Banur-Tepla**, ODR 4 & ODR 18 (39.6km) starts at a junction on NH-21 at km 0 in Kharar town and runs southwards ending at Tepla, at the junction of NH-1. The section crosses NH-64, Rajpura-Chandigarh road at km 22.2 and falls within two districts Ropar (km 0 to km 22.2) and Patiala (km 22.2 to km 39.6). The project road passes through 8 small villages and no major towns.

The section **Phillaur-Nagar**, ODR 5 (6 km) starts at a junction on NH-1 at km 0 in Phillaur town and runs eastwards ending in Nagar at the Mukundpur-Apraroad junction. This road is in Jalandhar district and passes through 4 small villages and no major towns, except Nagar where the road passes through a congested narrow stretch of built-up area.

The section **Ludhiana-Maler Kotla**, SH-11 (40km) starts at km 6.0 in the southern suburbs of Ludhiana at Guru Nanak Dev Polytechnic, and runs southwards ending at the bypass just north of Maler Kotla at km 45. This section falls within two districts, namely Ludhiana (km 6.0 to km 28) and Sangrur (km 28 to km 45.0). The project road passes through 15 villages; of which Gill and Pohir are the most important and where the built-up area is narrow and congested.

Up-gradation works under the project primarily involve raising the formation level, widening to two lanes from the existing intermediate-lane width, providing of paved shoulders in case of 2-lane roads and pavement strengthening. Certain road stretches will also require upgrading to a 4-lane cross section with provision for drains, service roads, side walks and parking where required. In some cases, new alignment (by-passes) and/or realignment of roads have also been proposed under the project.

Improvements proposed under the project routes of Phillaur-Nagar and Patiala-Sirhind are almost exclusively along existing roads and improvement works will be confined to the existing Rights-of-Way. Therefore, no additional land will be required for improving of existing road. Additional acquisition of private land will be necessary exclusively in case of the other two routes namely Kharar-Banur-Tepla and Ludhiana-Malerkotla for four laning and where two bypasses are proposed viz. Gill bypass and Pohir bypass on Ludhiana-Malerkotla route. **Table 1.2** below shows average corridor of impact vis-a-vis on an average available right of way with PWD as per revenue records.

**Table 1.2: Available RoW vis-a vis Carriageway**

Sl. No	Name of the road	Carriageway	Average ROW
1	KBT	9m /7m /5.5m	28.8 m
2	LM	7m	29.5 m
3	PN	7m /5.5m	23.5 m
4	PS	14 m/10m	23 m

The 4 project roads in this package are dispersed through the State of Punjab spread over 6 districts such as Roopnagar and Patiala in KBT Road, Ludhiana and Sangroor on Ludhiana-Malerkotla Road, Patiala and Fategarh Saheb districts in Patiala – Sirhind Road and Jalandhar in Phillaur Nagar Road. Similarly, the 4 roads pass through 42 villages or towns and 9 tehsils spread over 6 districts as may be seen in **Table 1.3**.

**Table 1.3: Project Road Regions**

Sl. No	Name of the road	No. of towns/ villages through which the road passes	No. of tehsils through which the road passes	No. of districts through which the road passes
1	Kharar – Banur - Tepla	15	03	02
2	Phillaur – Nagar	02	01	01
3	Ludhiana – Malerkotla	15	02	02
4	Patiala-Sirhind	10	03	02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>06</b>

The project road Kharar-Banur-Tepla passes through 15 locations and towns in 2 districts of the state namely Roopnagar and Patiala. Similarly, Phillaur Nagar passes through 2 habitations and one tehsil. On the other hand, Ludhiana – Malerkota and Patiala – Sirhind roads pass through 2 habitations (under 2 Tehsils) and 3 habitations under 2 Tehsils respectively. It was revealed from the analysis of data that most of the locations, which fall along the road corridor, differ in size and population. Some of these locations are small hamlets while others are towns or large semi-urban villages. It was also noted that a majority of the villages were located along the roadside. A list of these villages/towns on the project road corridor is given in **Table 1.4**.

**Table 1.4: List of villages along the Project Roads**

SI No	Name of the Town/Village	Chainage		Tehsil	District
		From	To		
<b>KHARAR-BANUR-TEPLA</b>					
1	Kharar	0	2.6	Kharar	Roopnagar
2	Santemajra	2.6	5.5	Kharar	Roopnagar
3	Landran	5.5	8.25	Mohali	Roopnagar
4	Bhairavpur	8.25	9.15	Mohali	Roopnagar
5	Bhago Majra	9.15	9.85	Mohali	Roopnagar
6	Raipur Kala	9.85	12.29	Mohali	Roopnagar
7	Saneta	12.29	14.47	Mohali	Roopnagar
8	Dadi	14.47	15.45	Mohali	Roopnagar
9	Tangori	15.45	20	Mohali	Roopnagar
10	Banur	20	27	Rajpura	Patiala
11	Kheda	27	31.5	Rajpura	Patiala
12	Basma	31.5	34.6	Rajpura	Patiala
13	Tepla	34.6	36.25	Rajpura	Patiala
14	Rajgarh	36.25	39.1	Rajpura	Patiala
15	Khadi Gurna	39.1	40	Rajpura	Patiala
<b>LUDHIANA-MALERKOTLA</b>					
1	Gill	5.9	10	Ludhiana	Ludhiana
2	Sarhin	10	14	Ludhiana	Ludhiana
3	Kaind	14	15.2	Ludhiana	Ludhiana
4	Dehlon	15.2	20.5	Ludhiana	Ludhiana
5	Gopalpur	20.5	22.5	Ludhiana	Ludhiana
6	Lehra	22.5	23.7	Ludhiana	Ludhiana
7	Pohir	23.7	27	Ludhiana	Ludhiana
8	Akbarpur Chenna	27	29.5	Malerkotla	Sangroor
9	Rohira	29.5	30.5	Malerkotla	Sangroor
10	Khalewal	30.5	32.3	Malerkotla	Sangroor
11	Kup Khurd	32.3	34.5	Malerkotla	Sangroor
12	Kup Kalan	34.5	36.225	Malerkotla	Sangroor
13	Bhogiwal	36.225	39.65	Malerkotla	Sangroor
14	Ghousepura	39.65	40.975	Malerkotla	Sangroor
15	Malerkotla	40.975	45	Malerkotla	Sangroor
<b>PATIALA-SIRHIND</b>					
1	Patiala	0	8.8	Patiala	Patiala

SI No	Name of the Town/Village	Chainage		Tehsil	District
		From	To		
2	Hardaspur	8.8	10	Patiala	Patiala
3	Kashyana	10	11.5	Patiala	Patiala
4	Fagan Majra	11.5	13.5	Patiala	Patiala
5	Bhagadiyar	13.5	15	Fategarh Saheb	Fategarh Saheb
6	Gunia Majra	15	16.5	Fategarh Saheb	Fategarh Saheb
7	Jagwali	16.5	18	Fategarh Saheb	Fategarh Saheb
8	Rurkee	18	23.5	Fategarh Saheb	Fategarh Saheb
9	Kharori	23.5	26	Fategarh Saheb	Fategarh Saheb
10	Adampur	26	29	Sirihind	Fategarh Saheb
<b>PHILLAUR-NAGAR</b>					
1	Phillaur	0	4.8	Phillaur	Jalandhar
2	Nagar	4.8	7.5	Phillaur	Jalandhar

### 1.3 EXISTING ROAD CONDITIONS

Under up-gradation, the roads to be constructed or widened are either 2-lane or 4-lane type in its design. The proposed width for construction of a 2-lane road is around 22 meters and around 31 meters for a 4-lane road. The proposed width gives an outline of the land requirement for construction of the roads as well as the possible impact on the people. Visit of the study team to the site resulted in realistic assessment of the existing Right of Way (RoW) along the project corridors.

Based on the information collected through the Traffic Survey, need for connectivity, available RoW etc., and also considering the fact that the new roads may affect the population along the road adversely, the new roads have been designed into 2-lane or 4-lane road stretches depending on their feasibility and taking in to account minimizing adverse effects of the project on the people. A separate table indicating the type of lane and the range of the width of each of the four roads envisaged under PSRSP is given below.

**Table 1.5: Road width of the project road**

Sl.No	Name of the Road Section (Project Road)	2/4 lane	Width of the Road (In meters)
1	Kharar – Banur	4 – lane	19 - 44
	Banur – Tepla	2 – lane	
2	Ludhiana-Malerkotla	4 – lane	11-55
3	Patiala-Sirhind (km 0 to 8)	4 – lane Only Strengthening of existing road	18 - 27
	Patiala-Sirhind km (8 to end)	2 – lane Only Strengthening of existing road	
4	Phillaur-Nagar	2 – lane	12 - 30

The existing RoW in most of the stretches of the four roads varies between 12 to 55 m and the existing width in most of the places varies between 12 to 25 m. However, on the whole

it can be said for sure that most of the existing roads have good shoulder width and also protected embankments. Regular maintenance by the Public Works Department (PWD) has ensured good condition of the road.

#### **1.4 LAND USE ALONG THE ROAD**

The project roads pass through rich agricultural lands on either side of the road. The land is primarily used for rich paddy and wheat cultivation. There are not many plantations or cash crops along the road corridors. While majority of the locations along the road where there is a village or junction comprises of Commercial, residential, religious and other structures, other locations comprise of agricultural land without having habitations or junction.

#### **1.5 LIST OF PROJECT COMPONENTS**

A number of components are envisaged in the project under PSRSP. Some of the important Project components planned to be taken up are the following:

##### **Upgrading**

- Widening of existing carriageway from 2 to 4 lane and intermediate lane to standard 2 lane road
- Changes of the vertical and horizontal alignment
- Construction of new two lane bridges and culverts in the sections where the carriageway is to be widened from two to four lane
- Reconstruction of some pavement sections, which are considered weak and/ low lying

##### **Upgrading and Rehabilitation**

- Providing Profile corrective course
- Construction of closed concrete drains in urban areas and earthen drains in rural areas.
- Reconstruction of damaged culverts
- Junction improvements particularly at crossing with National Highways
- Overlaying of some sections where the present road condition is good.

- Providing of signage and road marking for additional safety and convenience to the road users

## 1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT (PSRSP)

The main objective of the Punjab State Road Sector Project (PSRSP) is to improve the performance of the state road transport network. All the road users, including the PAPs, will benefit from the proposed improvement through increased comfort and reduced travel time. The society will benefit economically from the saving in vehicle operating costs due to enhanced speed and better geometry. The project also will open up the areas adjacent to the project road to increased economic activity. The following are some of the benefits likely to be accrued by the road improvement activity: The Punjab Road Sector Project has been taken up with the following broad objectives:

- I. To reduce transport operating costs by improving the quality of the road
- II. To reduce journey/travel time by minimizing congestion in urban centers
- III. To minimize road accidents by increasing road widths, improving intersections and road geometry
- IV. To upgrade road to function in all weather types by improving drainage and raising road levels
- V. To provide structurally sound roads capable of achieving their design life
- VI. Increase in the local employment opportunities is a significant and likely immediate economic benefit of the project
- VII. The environment along the road will be enhanced by the inclusion of tree planting on both sides of the improved road, which can be possible only with the expansion of the road leaving space for such avenue plantation activity

## 1.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE EXERCISE (RAP)

Road improvement works include widening and realignment of the road at some locations and this involves expropriation of land from the current owners/users. The expropriation of land necessitates the eviction of squatters and encroachers from within the RoW and acquisition of land from the titleholders. Acquisition of land, eviction of squatters and encroachers may cause social disruption and economic loss for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their families. It is therefore important that disturbance and loss to PAPs due to project are minimized through proper planning. This Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan includes various processes to be undertaken during the implementation of the project to minimize its adverse social impacts. The RAP reveals some critical social concerns and



attempts to assess the extent and magnitude of impact because of the up-gradation of the project roads.

The objective of preparation of the current resettlement and rehabilitation action plan has been to create a baseline database containing the features and populace in the immediate vicinity of proposed road works to be undertaken as well as the structures likely to be affected by the road widening and up-grading process. The report while highlighting the social problems also suggests general and typical mitigation measures to remove social problems the PAPs are expected to experience, loss of livelihood, displacement and loss of access to community facilities etc. The specific objectives of the R&R plan have been as follows:

- I. Identify PAPs by type and extent of loss;
- II. Identify the possible adverse effects of the project on the people and the area; and,
- III. Suggest culturally and economically appropriate measures for mitigation of adverse effects of the project.

The present Resettlement Action Plan includes socio-economic and demographic information of affected people, structural assessment, usage of structures, cost of resettlement and rehabilitation, public consultations, type of impacts, mitigation measures and the number of PAPs affected by the project indicating the type of effect and an Entitlement Matrix indicating the entitlement of the PAPs.

## **1.8 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Social Impact Assessment of the project is an important component of project preparation. GOI and GOP regulations and World Bank policy require social impact assessment during the design stage to avoid, reduce or mitigate potential negative impacts of project action and enhance positive impacts, sustainability and development benefits. Assessment results are considered with technical and economic feasibility findings in the final selection of roads to be rehabilitated and up-graded. The assessments also contribute to engineering design and result in the preparation of social action plans governing project implementation and the resettlement and rehabilitation of those who may be displaced by road improvements.

The project's social impacts and resettlement component includes assessment of social impacts of the project and development of appropriate mitigation plans as required. These plans must comply with appropriate national and local laws and guidelines, and with World Bank policy directives. Social assessment is carried out in close co-ordination with environmental assessment team and design team and includes consultation and participation among project stakeholders, local communities and potentially affected groups. The social

impact assessment and resettlement planning component has the following elements:

- Social screening and impact assessment as part of project feasibility studies;
- Census and baseline socio-economic survey of the potentially affected population:
- Preparation of a time-bound Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- Consultations at village, district and state level; and
- Videography and still photography of all the routes

Social screening was undertaken in conjunction with project feasibility studies and the selection of roads to be included in the project. It provided important Inputs and guidance to engineering designs.

A full census has been undertaken in 30 m corridor to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the project impact area, their assets, and sources of livelihood. The reason why baseline data was collected In 30 m corridor was to get information of a wider corridor as it gives more flexibility for deciding widening options. Census data provides the basis for establishing a cut-off date for non-title holders in order to determine who may be entitled to relocation assistance or other benefits from the project.

Socio-economic survey was carried out along with the census survey for the total potentially affected population. This survey provides a baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be measured and includes comprehensive examination of people's assets, Incomes, important cultural or religious networks or sites and other sources of support such as common property resources. Analyses of survey results cover the needs and resources of different groups and individuals, including intra- household and gender analysis. The **Table 1.6** and **Table 1.7** given below provide a comparative analysis of impacts in various project routes.

**Table 1.6: Impact of the Project**

Name of the Project Stretch	Surveyed (30 m)			COI		
	PAPs	PAHs	PAFs	PAPs	PAHs	PAFs
KBT	5086	741	1130	1627	232	362
LM	5603	854	1245	2143	312	476
PN	695	127	154	161	23	36
PS	2083	316	463	46	6	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>13467</b>	<b>2038</b>	<b>2993</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>890</b>

**Table 1.7: Distribution of families by Type of Loss (Within COI)**

SI No	Type of loss	Corridors				
		KBT	PN	LM	PS	Total
1	Residential	33	9	32	0	74
2	Commercial	136	11	98	13	258
3	Res + Commercial	28	3	15	3	49
5	Agricultur/Comm Land	148	0	290	0	438
6	Others*	17	13	41	0	71
<b>Total</b>		<b>362</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>890</b>
Others* Hand pump, Tube well, cattle shed, Abandoned, Compound wall						

The analysis tables reveal that a total number of 573 House Holds are getting affected due to the 4 roads within the corridor of impact (CoI). When the Project Affected Households affected within the CoI are further disaggregated in to Project Affected Families (PAFs), it is seen that the 4 road projects are affecting 890 PAFs. Similarly, when the PAFs are expanded to number of family members, the analysis table indicates that there are 3977 in total affected due to the 4 roads under PSRPS.

In this analysis attempt has been made to classify the PAFs on the basis of the type of loss within the CoI for the 4 road projects. The analysis shown in table 1.6 states that out of 890 PAFs, 74 are losing Residential structures, 258 are losing Commercial structures and 49 are losing both Residential as well as Commercial structures. On the other hand, 438 PAFs are losing either agricultural or commercial land and not structure, while 71 PAFs are losing Hand Pump or Tube Well, Cattle Shed, Abandoned House or Compound Wall due to the widening of the roads.

The table further indicates that while the number of PAFs are the highest in Ludhiana-Malerkotla followed by Kharar – Banur – Tepla road (476 and 362 PAFs respectively), in case of Patiala-Sirhind and Phillaur-Nagar roads the number of PAFs are very less (16 and 36 respectively).

Preparation of the RAP has been undertaken within the project's social assessment component. A key prerequisite of the RAP is a policy framework for resettlement containing categories of impacts and their corresponding entitlements. The RAP provides detailed guidance on how to implement provisions in the policy framework, including institutional arrangements and budgets based on enumeration of project-affected people with entitlements under the framework. The RAP is also an important component of the project's overall Environmental Management Action Plan developed in the environmental assessment.

Detailed studies undertaken to prepare this RAP show extensive occupancy of project roadside areas, including densely settled village and urban communities containing numerous homes, businesses, and public facilities. Road widening and the other improvements proposed will impact roadside residences, businesses, religious shrines and

structures, agricultural lands, public buildings and infrastructure.

Resettlement will be required only where residential and residential/commercial buildings must either be fully demolished or taken to the extent that they are rendered uninhabitable or useless. Displaced residents of these buildings will be resettled. Similarly affected businesses and other public and religious buildings and structures will be relocated. Rehabilitation will be required where resettlement, relocation, or other project impacts result in lost livelihood or income. In these cases, it will be necessary to restore the economic status of affected persons to at least their pre-project levels.

In most cases, the project will not require either full demolishing or the taking of residential or commercial structures to the extent that either resettlement or relocation will be necessary. Generally, only a narrow frontage strip of several meters or less will be affected. Frequently this means that only a compound wall or fences, yards must be removed. In some cases, small portions of roadside dwellings and businesses will be taken. Only rarely, will it be necessary to take entire residential or commercial structures.

The additional land required by the project under reference falls under several classifications:

1. Public land owned by the State Government and administered by PWD as right-of-way (ROW) for the existing road:
2. Public land owned by the State Government and administered by other Departments such as forest or Revenue: and
3. Private land.

There is no Land Acquisition in two project routes under Phase I roads under Package 3 of the project. However the project would require additional land for four Ludhiana-Malerkotla and Kharar-Banur-Tepla where the provision of bypasses (Ludhiana-Malerkotla only), Bus Bays, Junction improvements and minor re-alignments and geometrical improvements are envisaged.

## 2. STUDY METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project Affected Persons (PAP) of the four road projects coming under the PSRSP has been prepared on the basis of information collected in respect of the people affected by the projects and also the area coming under the affected zone. In order to capture data for the present exercise, both Primary as well as Secondary sources were systematically tapped. While empirical study/survey was conducted in the affected area to identify the affected persons and list out the adverse impacts of the project, secondary sources information were collected from a number of quarters such as from Census data, Statistical hand book, office of the PWD, land records from revenue department and a host of other literature. Thus, the secondary sources information complemented the empirical data elicited through field survey from the affected people and other stakeholders. Since the Socio-Economic Survey on the basis of which the RAP has been formulated has undergone a process, it is necessary to describe the various stages of the exercise.

### 2.2 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The study depended extensively on primary data collected through census, socio-economic survey schedule and qualitative inputs through consultations and discussions with PAPs, local villagers and officials of the PWD and also FGDs in the impacted areas etc. The entire exercise was done in a consultative process with the impacted persons and other key stakeholders. The study was conducted in six phases as has been reflected in the Flow Chart:

- I. Stage – I: Identifying tools and strategy for the study
- II. Stage –II: Review of literature and understanding the context
- III. Stage –III: Preliminary field visit and pre-testing of the tools of study
- IV. Stage –IV: Field Data Collection using different kinds of research tools
- V. Stage –V: Analysis of Data and preparation of Draft RAP
- VI. Stage –VI: Finalization of RAP

Although the Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of the Project Affected Persons was done following the aforementioned 6 stages in the exercise, a number of engineering related activities were also conducted and in fact, both Social and Engineering activities has been done hand in hand throughout the study and more particularly till the 5<sup>th</sup> phase. Therefore,

taking the integrated exercise of both Social Impact Study and the engineering study/activities, 6 distinct steps were followed by the study team for preparation of the RAP and they are described in details below:

### **Step 1**

At the first stage, with the help of the Social Scientists and the field surveyor, the potential environment and R&R issues in each section of the road were recorded and at this stage the sections of roads having social impact and type of impacts were identified.

### **Step 2**

In the second stage, the right of way status of the road was ascertained. This was done through collection of land records from revenue department. The right of way information was important in knowing the land available for widening, and land acquisition requirements. Collection of the right of way information continued simultaneously with the census and the socio-economic surveys. The census survey covered 100 % of the potentially affected population within the specified corridor. Following the designs, those within the corridor of impact were considered eligible for support under the project. The existing centreline provided the benchmark line to survey on either side. The baseline data was collected in the corridor (within the specified width) to get information of a wider corridor as it gives more flexibility for deciding widening options. Census data provided the basis for establishing a cut-off date for non-title holders in order to determine who may be entitled to relocation assistance or other benefits from the project.

The census registered the owners' name, address, and legal document if any towards the claim of the property. All household members and individuals within the potential COI; their assets and incomes and sufficient demographic and social information were used to determine whether they are to be categorised as vulnerable groups with special entitlements under the project. Private land owners, tenants and squatters and encroaches within the ROW were covered in the census. Social Census team was preceded by a team of Civil Engineers responsible for measuring the potentially affected structure perpendicular and along the road to record the size and shape of the structure. Each structure was measured and location was recorded.

The socio-economic survey, which was also carried out on census basis, provided the baseline against which mitigation measures and support have been measured in the RAP. The analysis also covered the needs and resources of different groups and individuals, including inter and intra-household analysis and gender analysis.

### **Step 3**

This step involved in deciding sections, which need realignments and bypasses. This was executed by measuring the distance of structures from the existing centreline. If the width

available fails minimum requirement, then the option of a bypass/alignment vis-à-vis demolition of structures is considered.

The proximity of location of settlements along the roads was taken as the main deciding factor in addressing the degree of impact. This process was facilitated by local level consultations where the needs and opinion of the local people were taken into consideration, to find out the opinion of the local community about widening the road through the village, and its impacts.

#### **Step 4**

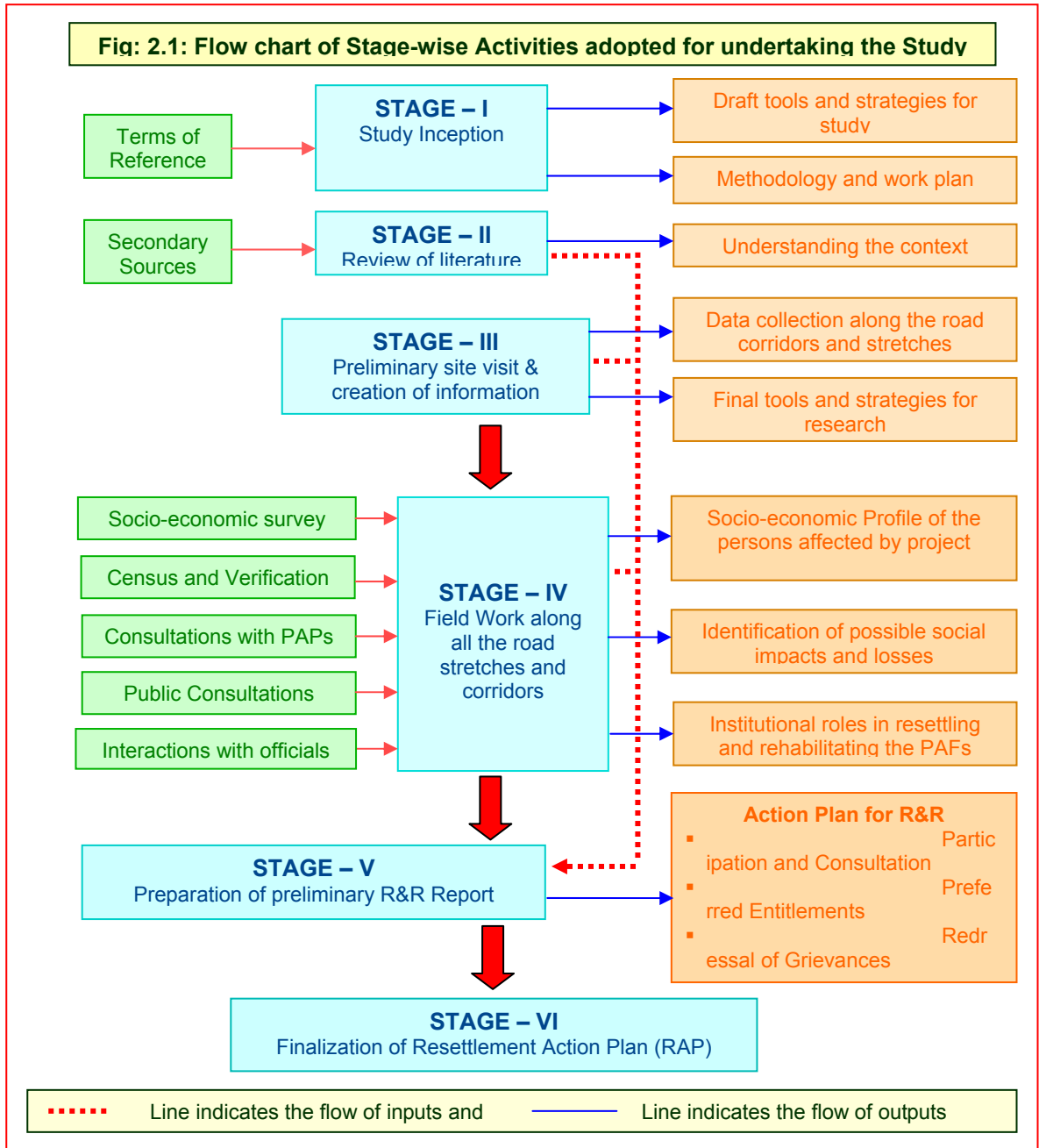
In the fourth stage, the inputs of field information were integrated with the engineering designs. Once it was concluded that there is no space for expansion of the road or any expansion will affect a large number of households, then an alternative alignment / bypass has been identified around the village. This was done by the Social Scientist with topographic surveyor in-charge. This exercise included analysis of various alternatives.

#### **Step 5**

After the integration of the social and environmental inputs, in the fifth stage, the final engineering drawings were completed. Once this was done the actual number of PAF's were identified, especially in the built up area, where there is reduced COI. For finding legal owners, encroachers and squatters, revenue records were used for verification of legal ROW and the boundaries of properties likely to be within the COI. With the completion of final drawings, only those within the actual COI were considered eligible for entitlement under the project and list of PAFs was generated.

#### **Step 6**

In the last stage of R&R process documentation of social assessment process and implementation of the RAP including verification exercise, preparation of micro plans, disbursement of entitlements, relocation and resettlement, income restoration (training and implementation) and monitoring and evaluation have been incorporated in the plan which will be followed during the implementation stage.



### 2.3 TOOLS USED FOR THE EMPIRICAL STUDY

In the study, a number of tools were used to collect empirical data using highest level of professional skills. However, the following tools were used:

- I. Schedule Method (Census Survey, Socio-Economic Survey and Village Schedule)
- II. Interview Method (Key Informants and Key Stakeholders Interview)
- III. Focused Group Discussion (FGD)
- IV. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)



## V. Case Study

Although the above indicated tools were mainly used for collecting empirical data in this study, yet it is necessary to discuss how the Census Exercise & verification of social data and the Socio Economic Survey was conducted to elicit realistic information about the project affected people and the area.

### a. Verification & Census Exercise

The verification exercise was undertaken within the available RoW, which ranges from 11 meters to 55 meters in width and the collected database was used to identify PAPs coming within the proposed CoI. Prior to initiation of physical verification of the structures, detailed discussions were held with concerned officials to elicit information on ownership of land and RoW. The verification included collecting details of the owner/occupant of the structure, its type and use and dimensions coming within the CoI. A well designed and pre-tested “socio-economic census schedule” was used in the survey for collection of primary data on the PAPs. A copy of the Schedule is presented as **Annexure-1.1 & 1.2**.

### b. Socio-economic Survey

The socio-economic survey included all PAPs coming within CoI. Based on the information available on the project designs, reassessment of the road alignment was made to minimize displacement wherever possible. The same format used for the census and verification included socio-economic details that were to be collected on the project affected families. The data collected through the household survey include quantitative information like demographic, occupation, income and asset ownership details of PAPs, and likely impacts due to the project. It also included qualitative information like perceptions of the PAPs on the positive and negative impacts of the project as well as their views on involuntary resettlement in the project.

## 2.4 CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY

Public consultations were conducted for minimizing adverse social impacts. The purpose of these consultations was to obtain the views and suggestions of the potentially affected persons on the road design and its potential impacts on the affected people. The affected persons were consulted as “focus groups” such as a group of affected residents, a group of affected agricultural families and a group of affected shop owners or traders. There are also interest groups that have very often come up with good alternative suggestions on the road alignment that have helped in re-designing them to reduce any adverse impacts on the people.

Public consultations mainly acted as a forum to inform people about the project and also to elicit their opinion on the social provisions detailed in the project. Information dissemination on resettlement and rehabilitation provisions of the project, proposed road widths and alignments, role of the community, grievance redress etc., were given due

importance. Issues pertaining to land acquisition, compensation, assistances to vulnerable groups, commercial, residential titleholders and tenants were also discussed with the community. Special care was taken during the study to hold focused group discussions exclusively with women group to elicit the adverse effects they are anticipating due to the project and their suggestions in this regard for mitigating the foreseeable adverse effects.

Consultation was done at both individual and group level. Again consultations were carried out at Local level (village), District level and also at State Level.

### **2.3.1 Local Level Consultation**

For local level consultations, villages were selected from the following categories:

- Villages inhabited by population below poverty line and poor infrastructure facilities
- Villages inhabited by scheduled caste population
- Villages inhabited by population above poverty line and with adequate infrastructure facilities

Women Community Organizers led by a Qualitative Data Expert consulted with the potentially affected population in various groups such as women, male, residential and commercial. Care was taken to ensure that each group is not larger than 15 persons. Before initiating the Group Discussion, social and resource maps were prepared by the villagers. This also helped in building rapport with the villagers which helped in finalizing issues like proposed location of bypasses, bus stops, relocation of religious structures, etc. List of villages where local level consultations were held is provided in chapter 6 (Public Information Campaign).

### **2.3.2 District Level Consultation**

The objective of district level consultations was to create awareness about the project among the people, district administration, and officials of line departments and NGOs working in the district and particularly along the project road. In each of the 6 districts through which the 4 project road passes were taken as the unit for district level consultation. At district level, one group consultation was conducted wherein all stakeholders, key functionaries of the government associated with the project, people's representative representing the affected area, key officials of government from different line departments associated with development activities/income generating activities participated and key anticipated adverse effects of the project on the people and area were identified and possible interventions to mitigate the adverse effects were discussed. Besides, individual consultation level was limited to some key persons who were responsible in decision-making including the people's representative.

### **2.3.3 State Level Consultation**

Only one group level consultation was conducted under the Chairmanship of the Works Secretary wherein the Chief Engineer PWD, NHAI Officials and other key functionaries and stakeholders associated with the decision making process participated and they consulted on various social and R&R issues and strategy for implementation of the RAP with a view to minimize the adverse effects and to restore the livelihood of those who are losing life support system.

## **2.5 COLLECTION OF DATA FROM SECONDARY SOURCES:**

Through out the study, various types of secondary data were used along with the primary data. The main sources from which secondary sources data has been collected to complement the primary data in the present exercise are:

- Directorate of Census Operations (Punjab Office)
- Revenue Department (Land Records)
- Office of the Chief Engineer PWD
- Bureau of Statistics
- Review of Literature from Libraries and Research Institutions

## **2.6 BYPASS ALIGNMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF AFFECTED PERSONS**

Unlike a new road development project, the present project is limited to strengthening of existing roads. This limits the scope of examining the alternatives in terms of different alignments. In the present exercise, an attempt was made to consider the alternatives, which relates to modification in geometric design, horizontal alignment to minimize land acquisition, structural demolition and felling of trees. Design changes were also followed wherever there is congestion and large-scale population settlements. As a consequence of efforts for change of alignment and even design changes, the magnitude of effect reduced and minimum level of displacement of encroachers and squatters will be required in the project. However, the bypass alignment at a number of places has effectively minimized the magnitude of adverse effects on human population and has reduced number of affected persons substantially.

### 3 POVERTY ASSESSMENT ALONG THE PROPOSED PROJECT ROADS

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Road infrastructure is critical to economic development of the area and its population. Besides providing improved transport services, it reduces travel time and transport costs. Improved roads help the population to have better access to health, education and other social services. It opens new economic and employment opportunities through linkages to new markets, production centers and other areas of economic opportunities. Thus, there is a strong link between transport and poverty reduction in the area. While extensive consultations on resettlement, environment and project design were carried out at the time of project preparation adequate attention has not been paid so far with regard to the expectations of the affected communities and local population to the changes in the transport outcomes.

Poverty eradication has been one of the major objectives of planned development in India. In spite of that, over one third of India's population (26%) still remains below poverty line of which nearly 37% lives in rural areas. The main determinants of poverty are:

- (a) Lack of Income and buying power attributable to lack of productive employment and considerable underemployment and not to lack of employment *per se*
- (b) A continuous increase in price of food, especially food grains, which amount to 70 to 80 per cent of the consumption basket and
- (c) Inadequacy of social infrastructure, affecting the quality of life of the people and their employability

The decline in poverty ratio during the last two decades has been uneven among the states. The pace of poverty reduction was relatively rapid in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab and West Bengal. The decline in poverty ratio, however, was not enough to reduce the number of poor in eight major states. These states are: Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh

The estimates reveal that Punjab state has been able to tackle the problem of poverty with much greater efficiency as compared to the rest of the country. During the year 1973-74, more than 28 percent of population of Punjab state was living below the poverty line which came down to 6.16 percent in 1999-2000. At the national level, over half of the population (54.93 percent) was living below the poverty line in 1973-74 which was reduced to 26.10 percent during the year 1999-2000. Punjab is thus, well on the way to tackle the problem of the poverty.

### 3.2 PROCESS OF ROAD SELECTION: POVERTY AS CRITERIA

Care was taken during screening exercise to select roads, which are passing through moderately developed districts, yet with minimum negative social impact. The table given below shows the poverty indicators of the project influenced districts.

**Table 3.1: Poverty Indicators: Performances of the districts**

Description	Unit	Period	Rupnagar	Patiala	Ludhiana	Sangrur	Jalandhar	Fategarh Sahib
<b>Infrastructure</b>								
Villages Electrified	nos.	1999-00	880	1073	913	697	958	455
Pump sets energized	nos.	1999-00	18003	62498	76733	87652	65562	22384
Road length (PWD Roads)	km	1999-00	2291	3482	4085	3923	2907	1297
Road density	per sq.km	1999-00	1.11	0.96	1.08	0.78	1.10	1.10
Motor vehicles	'000 nos.	1999-00	76.47	242.61	608.78	116.34	439.23	24.95
Vehicle density	per sq.km	1999-00	37	67	162	23	167	21
<b>Industry</b>								
Working factories	nos.	2000-01	502	607	4363	851	1695	417
Factory workers	nos.	2000-01	35218	30049	152430	30104	44298	16943
SSI units	nos.	1999-00	8754	12579	42232	16955	27790	3866
<b>Banking</b>								
Bank branches	nos.	2000-05	145	223	390	170	342	53
Deposit (per capita)	Rs.	2000-05	31860.72	26906.11	37878.80	11663.99	73276.61	16950.38
Credit (per capita)	Rs.	2000-05	10169.27	18759.48	31623.92	7679.34	17109.08	11932.18
Credit / Deposit ratio	percent	2000-05	31.92	69.72	83.49	65.84	23.35	70.39
<b>Social Sector</b>								
Primary schools	nos.	1999-00	939	1114	1224	998	1112	473
Primary students enrolled	'000 nos.	1999-00	139	230	320	239	251	71
Primary school teachers	nos.	1999-00	3036	4047	5502	3972	4390	1450
Primary students per teacher	nos.	1999-00	46	57	58	60	57	49
Secondary schools	nos.	1999-00	168	228	376	261	309	77
Secondary students enrolled	'000 nos.	1999-00	35	60	90	53	76	18
Primary health centre beds	nos.	1999-00						
Hospitals	nos.	1999-00	8	11	27	17	22	4
Hospital beds	nos.	1999-00						
Dispensaries	nos.	1999-00	82	106	147	117	114	31
Dispensary beds	nos.	1999-00						
Community health centers	nos.	1999-00						
Community health center beds	nos.	1999-00						
<b>Agriculture</b>								
Operation holdings	ha./holding	1990-91	2.3	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.3	
Gross cropped area	'000 ha	2002-03	207.0	585.0	604.0	863.0	411.0	190.0
Gross irrigated area	% of GCA	2002-03	78.8	96.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Area under wheat	'000 ha	2002-03	86	265	254.0	394.0	167.0	85.0
Area under rice	'000 ha	2002-03	44	237	236.0	352.0	133.0	80.0
Area under cotton	'000 ha	2002-03		0.5	0.8	23.7		
Area under rapeseed & mustered	'000 ha	2002-03	2.1	2.6	2.2	3.0	1.8	0.7
Fertilizer consumption	Kg./ha	2002-03	172.4	228.0	231.7	129.0	227.2	213.6

Description	Unit	Period	Rupnagar	Patiala	Ludhiana	Sangrur	Jalandhar	Fategarh Sahib
Kharif fertilizer consumption	Kg./ha	2002-03	16.5	56.5	63.5	25.6	46.0	16.0
Rabi fertilizer consumption	Kg./ha	2002-03	19.2	76.8	76.5	85.8	47.4	24.6
Wheat production	'000 tonnes	2002-03	305.0	1184.0	1142.0	1805.0	715.0	379.0
Rice Production	'000 tonnes	2002-03	141.0	818.0	1020.0	1429.0	495.0	312.0
Cotton production	'000 tonnes	2002-03		1.0	1.0	39.0		
Rapeseed & mustered production	'000 tonnes	2002-03	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.1	1.0
Wheat yield	Kg. per ha.	2002-03	3546.5	4467.9	4496.1	4581.2	4281.4	4458.8
Rice yield	Kg. per ha.	2002-03	3200	3450.0	4320.0	4060.0	3720.0	3900.0
Cotton yield	Kg. per ha.	2002-03		340	210	280.0		
Rapeseed & mustered yield	Kg. per ha.	2002-03	520	1000.0	1180.0	1100.0	1170.0	1430.0
Forest Area	'000 ha.	2002-03	51.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	4.0	1.0

#### a. Development categorization of project districts

In order to identify the level of development of districts through which project roads passes, a multi-criteria approach was adopted to develop a composite score (Relative Development Index) of each district with respect to average of districts. The contribution of each district under eight socio-economic parameters was reviewed in the light of the total/average of districts.

The indicators selected for the analysis covered the following aspects:

- Urban population
- Population density
- Literacy rate
- Work participation rate
- Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
- Number of motorized vehicles for 1000 population
- Bank credit per person
- Deposits per person

For each of the above indicators, a performance ratio was calculated for each district by dividing the district value of that indicator with the total value of districts under PIA. A district-wise composite score was then worked out with applying the weights to each indicator based on its relative importance in the socio-economic context. The results are shown in the following table.

**Table 3.2: Development categorization of project districts**

Description and its weight	Rupnagar	Patiala	Ludhiana	Sangrur	Jalandhar	Fategarh Sahib
Urban population - 0.15	0.012	0.022	0.058	0.020	0.032	0.005
Population density - 0.05	0.008	0.007	0.012	0.006	0.011	0.007
Literacy rate - 0.15	0.027	0.024	0.026	0.021	0.027	0.025
Work participation rate - 0.2	0.034	0.032	0.033	0.036	0.030	0.034
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area - 0.1	0.014	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017
Number of motorized vehicles for 1000 population - 0.1	0.009	0.018	0.028	0.008	0.031	0.006
Bank credit per person - 0.05	0.005	0.010	0.016	0.004	0.009	0.006
Deposits per person - 0.2	0.032	0.027	0.038	0.012	0.074	0.017
Composite score	0.142	0.158	0.229	0.123	0.231	0.118
RDI	2	2	3	2	3	2

All the six districts were classified into three ranges, developed, moderately developed and least developed districts based on their composite scores and relative development index. The results in various categories are presented in the following table.

**Table 3.3: Classification of districts coming under project**

Composite score	RDI	Category	Districts	No. of Districts
0.0 to 0.1	1	Least developed	-	-
0.1 to 0.2	2	Moderately developed	Rupnagar, Patiala, Sangrur, and Fategarh Sahib	4
0.2 to 0.3	3	Developed	Ludhiana and Jalandhar	2

From the above table 3.3 it can be seen that four districts out of six are moderately developed.

### 3.3 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Infrastructure services, including power, road and transport, telecommunication, water and sanitation and waste-disposal are central to the activities of households and to economic production. The adequacy of infrastructure is a critical determinant of a country's capacity in accelerating its growth that is consistent with poverty reduction. Infrastructure development and poverty are inversely related and good infrastructure raises productivity and lowers production costs and thereby poverty. Major infrastructure failures quickly and radically reduce community's quality of life, productivity and causes poverty. Conversely, improved infrastructure services enhance welfare and foster economic growth. As countries develop, infrastructure must adapt to support changing patterns of demand.

## Poverty Alleviation by the Punjab Government

Poverty alleviation is one of the important objectives of plan programmes. It is a multi dimensional problem, which needs innovative and coordination at macro, sectorial and micro level. A large number of programs and schemes are in operation both in national and state level which aims to strengthen and improve the quality and standard of living of weaker and deprived sections of the society. Different Government Departments / Corporations of Punjab Government are constantly making efforts to eradicate poverty and to generate sources for raising further income and employment in the state.

The planning commission, Government of India at regular interval estimates the number of people living below poverty line in each state as well as country as whole. These estimates reveal that Punjab state has been able to tackle the problem of poverty with much greater efficiency as compared to the rest of the country.

During the year 1973-74, more than 28percent of population of Punjab state was living below the poverty line which came down to 6.16 percent in 1999-2000. At the national level, over the half of the population (54.93 percent) was living below the poverty line in 1973-74, which was reduced to 26.10 percent during the year 1999-2000. Punjab is thus, well on the way to tackle the problem of the poverty.

**Table 3.4: Percentage of Population below Poverty line in Punjab v/s India**

Year	Punjab	India
1973-74	28.08	54.93
1977-78	19.36	51.81
1983	16.29	44.76
1987-88	12.70	39.34
1993-94	11.77	35.97
1999-00	6.16	26.10

According to Planning commission GOI, during the year 1999-2000, there were 10.20 lakh families in rural areas and 4.29 lakh families in urban areas living below the poverty line in Punjab. To tackle the problem of poverty, different schemes for rural as well as urban areas in operation in the state are as below.

- a. Swarnajayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- b. Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- c. National Food for work Programme (NFWP)
- d. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)
- e. Urban Self employment program (USEP)
- f. Urban wage employment program (UWEP)
- g. Development of women and child in urban areas (DWCUA)



### 3.3.1 The Causal Relationship

The poor are inherently more vulnerable to inadequate infrastructure settings and number of specific infrastructure problem affects the poor disproportionately. Access to at least minimal infrastructure services is one of the essential elements to attain welfare. To a great extent the poor can be identified as those who are not able to consume a basic quantity of clean water and who are subject to unsanitary surroundings, with extremely limited mobility or communication beyond their immediate settlement. As a result, they have more health problems and fewer employment opportunities (World Development Report, 1994). Different infrastructure sectors have different effect on improving the quality of life and reducing poverty. The thematic links between access and poverty reduction could be depicted as follows:

#### a. The links between Infrastructure and poverty

- Access to clean water and sanitation - Reduces mortality and morbidity and increases income-earning activities
- Access to transport and irrigation - Increases non-farm employment opportunities and reduces regional food price variations
- Construction and maintenance of roads and water works – Generates direct employment and famine prevention
- Access to power - High productivity and income

#### b. Important considerations

The cardinal virtues to be built in infrastructure building projects are:

- Participation of poor in infrastructure building projects
- Thrust on resources poor areas where increasing number of poor live
- Exclusive measures to ensure access of poor to infrastructure projects
- Strong Institutional arrangements and
- Emphasis on participation of NGOs

### 3.3.2 Infrastructure and Poverty Incidence in India

The burgeoning population growth, limited resources and pursuance of new economic policies of Government of India have been placing a heavy demand on all kinds of infrastructure services. The infrastructure base, which was built earlier, has proved inadequate. Power generation, railway and road network, ports, telecommunication, industrial research and development are all found to be inadequate. Over the years the development experience has thrown up several weak spots in the development process.

Once such weak spot is responsible for the increasing regional disparities both interstate and intro-state. These disparities will be further accentuated in the current development strategy driven by market forces and deregulation of private sector. One of the consequences of such development process is concentration and accentuation of poverty. The infrastructure bottleneck has been aggravating poverty and posing serious impediments in acceleration of economic growth. The country has, therefore, to invest substantially in these infrastructure facilities in order to attain equitable and sustainable development.

Eradication of poverty is a great challenge for a country like India given its limited resources and poor infrastructure capabilities. In a drive for development, post independent India has been striving hard to eliminate famine, poverty and illiteracy. State intervention, with strategy for poverty eradication and welfare oriented public expenditure has enabled the country in overcoming the challenge. The poverty line dropped from around 54% in 1983 to 36% in 1989 to 1990 In rural areas and from 45% to 38% in urban areas. Over the period 1991 to 1997, urban poverty declined but rural poverty has remained broadly unchanged.

The plan and programmes, however, have not enabled the country where it is expected to be. The result is far behind the projected and expected target in reducing poverty and increasing living standard. Available estimates indicate that India has the highest poverty rate, in comparison to other countries. Approximately 300 million of Indian people or 1 in 3 live below poverty line. The absolute number of poor has risen over recent decades. Preliminary World Bank evidence suggests that the number of poor has increased from 300 million in 1988-89 to 340 million in 1997.

### **3.4 PUNJAB STATE ROADS PROJECT: THE SCOPE OF POVERTY REDUCTION**

PSRSP as a major road development project has an intrinsic scope for poverty reduction. The project is not only meant to serve the road users in a better way or to provide for income restoration to the affected vulnerable social groups, but also has a scope for wider poverty reduction in the region. PSRSP is expected to serve the society of the region as a whole in much larger way. In order to assess the probable positive impacts of improved road network, study was carried out in the villages along the project routes.

#### **3.4.1 Objectives of the study**

The main objective is to consult with the road side communities including the local users of the road transport on the possible outcomes of improved transport as realized by them. The other objectives includes,

- To assess the impact of the project on reducing poverty through employment and economic opportunities, access to welfare services to reduce the vulnerability of the

excluded groups and enhance their-participation in the project.

- For the selected communities, to identify current roles of transport in community life and potential improvements which could be assisted by the project. Poor, vulnerable and other under-presented and under-privileged sections among them were specifically targeted.

### 3.4.2 Scope of the work

The scope of work included:

#### a. Employment opportunities

- Current employment pattern and extent of employment to the local population during the construction phase
- Expected changes in the labour market in terms of new opportunities and wage rates

#### b. Economic changes

- Current sources of income and average household income and expenditure
- Current land use pattern and the land market/prices
- Cropping pattern
- Access to farm Inputs and raw materials for other economic activities
- Access to credit
- Existing organized and unorganized markets
- Linkages to local and regional markets - prices for the produce

#### c. Access to social/welfare services

- Literacy level, availability of schools, average distance covered for attending schools, number of children (particularly girls) going to Schools, drop out rates, and availability of teachers especially in government schools.
- Access to health facilities, average distance covered for availing health services, accessibility of other health services such as Anganwadi and health programmes, and disease pattern.
- Availability of transport services, availability of bus stops, cost of transport, travel time, impact on the usage of non-motorized transport, occurrence of road accidents and difficulties faced, If any
- Access to government's development programs and other services

**d. Housing condition**

- Housing conditions
- Electrification of individual houses
- Tap connection In houses

**e. Common Infrastructure/resources**

Availability of infrastructure - drinking water, streetlights, village wood lot, grazing land. etc.

**3.5 METHODOLOGY**

Punjab State Roads Project would be covering over 115km of roads for upgradation. This study report has focused on the impacted people in different stretches (four roads) covering all the villages along side the roads from where people have been affected in different degrees. Besides, the villages covered under the study to identify the perceived adverse effects of the projects by the community, all those PAFs present in the village at the time of study have been covered in-depth and those who were not present during the study & could not be covered for detailed socio-economic information, their extent of loss have been recorded verifying the same from their next door neighbor or from their kin members. Such information besides assessing the benefits to the local population from the improved transport facilities will help to gauge the perceptions of the people with regard to road improvement and its impact on their living conditions.

Survey Included mapping of the village and focus group discussions. Apart from this, secondary data was also collected from various sources.

**3.6 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION****3.6.1 Current status**

The analysis table given below basing on the secondary sources reveals that out of a total number of 353 House Holds of Project Affected Persons covered for the base line socio-economic survey, only about 5.38 percent are found to be below the Poverty line. This indicates that in terms of economy, the Project Affected Households are in a better condition and by and large do not fall under the vulnerable category.

**Table 3.5: Number of HH BPL-Not from Affected Families but from secondary survey**

Sl. No.	Names of the Project Road	No of HHs Covered Under Socio-Economic Survey	No. and % of HHs in BPL Category
1	Kharar – Landran- Tepla	154	09 (5.84%)
2	Phillaur – Nagar	07	02 (28.57%)
3	Ludhiana – Malerkotla	189	08 (4.23%)
4	Patiala-Sirhind	03	00 (0.00)
<b>Total</b>		<b>353</b>	<b>19 (5.38%)</b>

N.B: Number indicated in parenthesis is number of HHs covered and present during the survey and those who were absent at the time of survey.

### 3.6.2 Economic Changes

#### a) *Current Employment Pattern / Opportunities*

The work participation rate (WPR) in the State (37.60%) is almost at par with the National average of 39.3%. The total number of workers (main and marginal), as per 2001 Census is 9.13 million. Employment pattern in the state witnessed a structural change as employment in the agriculture sector declined from 53% in 1991 to 39% in 2001. The wage differential between the casual non-farm sector and the agriculture sector is negligible in Punjab, making it difficult to ascertain whether the agricultural labor is being pulled into more productive non-farm employment opportunities or is being pushed out of agriculture in the context of stagnation in output and increased pressure on farm land, or a combination of the two.

The generation of new employment opportunities has always remained on the top agenda of the State Govt. to increase the employment opportunities; different self-employment schemes are being run by the various departments/corporations. The unemployed youth is being guided about all such schemes so as to enable them to secure gainful employment by setting up their own ventures. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.421.21 crores has been earmarked for providing employment to 127232 persons during 2005-06 through self-employment/wage employment and indirect employment.

Employment in the organized sector (Public and Private) has increased during the last decade, but a decreasing trend has been noticed during the recent years except in the year 2004. Out of the total organized employment, 519976 (67.26 percent) employees are in public sector and rest of the 253140 (32.74 percent) employees are in private sector as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2005.

The magnitude of unemployment in Punjab continues to be a cause of serious concern. The number of job seekers (both educated and uneducated) on the live registers of employment exchange at the end of March 2004 was 4.83 lakhs, which declined to 4.67 lakhs in March 2005 and it remained constant at 4.67 lakhs in sept,

2005. The total number of educated unemployed persons in March 2004 was 3.58 lakhs, which increased to 3.84 lakhs during March 2005; however it decreased to 3.60 lakhs in Sept 2005. Out of the total educated job seekers (78.52 percent) belong to non-technical category and the remaining (21.48 percent) have professional qualification as on Sept 2005. The number of remaining categories unemployed persons was 1.25 lakhs in March 2004 decreased to 1.08 lakh at the end of September 2005.

The Department of Employment, Punjab has set up an Internet based overseas employment cell, which registers willing and eligible candidates desirous of seeking employment abroad. As many as 302 candidates have been selected by overseas employers through this process up to September 2005. The resumes of registered candidates are placed on the department's website, which is open to employers all over the world.

The Govt. is seriously concerned with the plight of educated unemployed persons. To tackle this problem, it has started many self-employment programmes for such persons. In this direction the Govt. has disbursed loan amounting to Rs, 5097.31 lakhs to 9226 persons through financial institutions as against the target of 9200 persons under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY). The State Govt. is also organizing Rozgar Mela's to provide information and employment counseling to rural unemployed youth.

During the year 2003-04, two new schemes were launched by the department namely SELF-HELP GROUPS and DOMESTIC AND BUSINESS HELP LINE. The first scheme is meant mainly for the rural population to help such persons who possess some education, skill or experience in forming a group to start any kind of useful activities towards earning a livelihood. In the other scheme, groups of unemployed persons who are registered with a particular employment exchange and possess some kind of skill or technical know-how are formed to receive calls or demand for doing service from employment officer. These schemes are particularly good for those who do not want to move away from their hometowns and also have little capacity to invest. In this way both the schemes are operative in Punjab with the underlying idea of helping unemployed persons to help them in earning a dignified living in the difficult time of shrinking public sector and competitive private sector jobs.

The State Govt. is also providing unemployment allowance to educated unemployed persons who are not adjusted in any gainful employment. During the year 2004-05 an amount of Rs. 64.53 lakhs was distributed to 5454 such unemployed persons. An amount of Rs. 43.67 lakhs has been distributed to 3967 unemployed persons from April 2005 to Nov 2005.

Besides the above, to identify the sub-sector and activities in all sectors of economy where there is considerable scope for creating additional jobs and livelihood avenues, Govt. is conducting a study, "Livelihood Strategies Across sectors in Punjab". This study is sponsored by UNDP/Planning Commission, Govt. of India. The main objective of the study is to estimate the number and prepare the profile of unemployed persons especially women and the youth. The study will prepare an effective and feasible strategy to create suitable employment and Livelihood activities in private services, manufacturing and farm and non-farm sectors of the state with special emphasis on the issues pertaining to women livelihood and youth employment.

At present 49 employment exchanges are functioning in the State, 18 as district employment exchanges, 25 town employment exchanges, one for physically handicapped persons, 4 divisional level employment offices, one overseas employment cell.

**b) *Average Household Income, Expenditure and Sources of Income***

The average annual household Income varies from Rs 51,571 to 1.63 Lakh for the project routes whereas the average annual household expenditure ranges between Rs 35,142 to 93,947 for the project routes. Though like any rural area, agriculture remains the major source of Income for most of the inhabitants, trade and business was found to be major source of Income for those settled along the road and in urban areas. Contribution of labour activities (both agriculture and non-agriculture) was not so significant as is allied agriculture activities such as dairy and poultry. Many children also work as helping hand in roadside eateries, shops and agricultural.

It is perceived that with better connectivity and increased sources of income, average household income of people living along and close to the highways will go up.

**c) *Current land use pattern and the land market/prices***

Irrigated cultivated land was found all along the project corridors except at settlement stretches. The average market value of Irrigated land and house sites has been considered for RAP budget are as below

**Table 3.6: Land Market Prices**

Project Stretch	Place	Market Rate Rs. Per Acre
Kharar-Banur-Tepla	Places where land acquisition is involved	75,00,000
Ludhina-Malerkotla	Gill Bypass	70,00,000
	Pohir Bypass	25,00,000
	Other places where land acquisition is involved	40,00,000

Discussion with the villagers revealed that farm inputs are generally bought from block. Some times fertilizers, seeds, etc are also available in big villages. Most of the villages do not have organized market for sale of agriculture produce. Generally villagers transport the produce to block or some time middleman comes to the village and produce are sold on commission basis. For the purchase of farm inputs, credits are available either through private moneylender or rural co-operative banks. Villagers prefer Co-operative banks because of low interest rates.

It is expected that, with the upgradation of highways, land price along the highways will move upward and this certainly will bring in change in the land use. Agriculture land along the highways will be converted into commercial blocks.

**d) *Over view of the Economy in Punjab***

The overall economy of Punjab has exhibited growth during 2003-04 over the year 2002-03. The overall growth rate of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant (1993-94) prices has increased to 5.30 percent in 2003-04 as compared to 1.38 percent in 2002-03. The acceleration in the growth of the economy in the year 2003-04 can be attributed to a sizeable increase in production of main agricultural crops.

The GSDP from Primary sector which comprises of agriculture and allied sectors viz. livestock, forestry and fishing has increased from Rs.16,166 crores in 2002-03 to Rs.17333 crores during 2003-04 showing a growth rate of 7.22 percent at constant prices which had a negative growth rate of (-)3.5 percent in 2002-03. The agriculture (proper) has recorded an increased growth rate of 9.09 percent during 2003-04 as compared to (-) 7.48 in 2002-03.

The GSDP from the secondary sector which covers the manufacturing, construction and power sector has increased from Rs.10329 crores in 2002-03 to Rs.10814 crores in 2003-04 showing a growth rate of 4.70 percent at constant (1993-94) prices, which is almost the same as was in the last year.

The GSDP in tertiary sector which includes trade, transport, banking and insurance real estate; public administration and other services sector has increased to Rs. 16716 crores in 2003-2004 as compared to Rs. 16111 crores during 2002-03 at constant (1993-94) prices. Tertiary sector has a growth rate of 3.75 percent during 2003-2004 as against a growth rate of 4.51 percent during 2002-03.

The Per Capita Income at constant (1993-94) prices has been estimated at Rs. 15800 during 2003-04 as against Rs. 15264 during 2002-03 registering an increase of 3.51 percent. The per capita income at current prices has been estimated at Rs. 27851 in 2003-04 as against Rs.26032 in 2002-03 showing an increase of 6.99 percent.



The structural composition of the State's economy has witnessed progressive changes since the base year 1993-94. The share of agriculture (proper) sector in GSDP has declined from 33.06 percent in 1993-94 to 25.28 percent in 2003-04. The share of primary sector, which includes agriculture and livestock, has come down from 46.13 percent in 1993-94 to 38.64 percent in 2003-04. The share of secondary sector has increased from 21.77 percent in 1993-94 to 24.10 percent in 2003-04 which is mainly due to increase in contribution from construction and unregistered manufacturing sectors. The share of tertiary sector, which comprises of services along with trade, transport, banking and insurance and public administration has increased from 32.10 percent in 1993-94 to 37.26 percent in 2003-04. This growth is mainly due to increase in contribution from transport, storage and communication sector and banking & insurance sector. It is evident from above analysis that structurally Punjab's economy is following a good trend under which the share of traditional & saturated agricultural sector in GSDP is declining & share of secondary and tertiary sector is increasing. To overcome the problem of saturation of agriculture sector crop diversification program through contract farming has been initiated.

The estimates of capital formation provide an indicator of the magnitude and growth of productive potential of the economy, as these are important in the context of planning and economic development. In Punjab, the Gross State Domestic Capital Formation (G.S.D.C.F.) at current prices was Rs. 13134 crores during the year 2002-03. The estimates of G.S.D.C.F. in Punjab for public and private sectors at current prices are Rs. 4627 crores and Rs. 8507 crores respectively during 2002-03. The major capital was formed by manufacturing sector to the tune of Rs. 4736 crores. The percentage share of manufacturing sector was 36.06 percent during 2002-03 in the total G.S.D.C.F. The G.S.D.C.F. was Rs. 14805 crores during the year 2001-02.

The total production of food grains has increased from 234.89 lakh metric tons in 2002-03 to 247.24 lakh metric tons in 2003-04 showing an increase of 5.28 percent. This increase is mainly in production of crops of rice and wheat. The production of rice has increased by 8.74 percent in 2003-04 over the previous year and the production of wheat has increased by 2.22 percent in 2003-04 over the previous year. The target of food grain production has been fixed at 243.74 lakh metric tons during 2004-05. The production of pulses has increased to 0.35 lakh metric tons in 2003-04 from 0.31 lakh metric tons in 2003-03 and expected to increase to 0.69 lakh metric tons during 2004-05. The production of cotton has increased from 9.55 lakh bales in 2002-03 to 13.06 lakh bales in 2003-04 showing an increase of 36.75 percent.

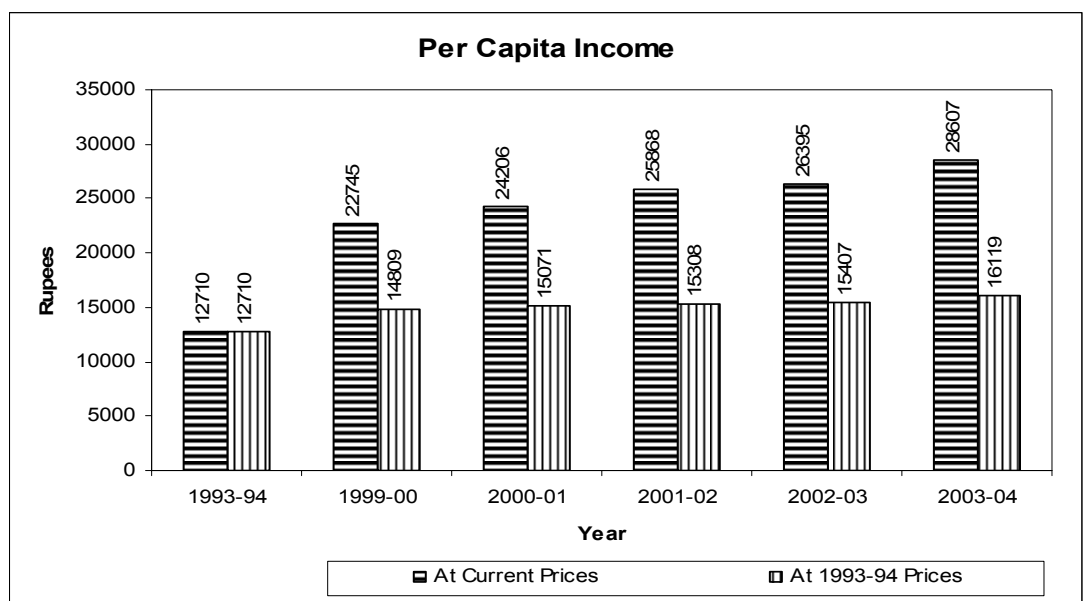
Large and medium industrial units increased from 633 in 2002-03 to 645 in 2003-04 with a fixed investment of Rs. 17665 crores. The number of small-scale units

almost remained the same i.e. 2.03 lakh in 2002-03 and in 2003-04 with the fixed investment of Rs. 5184 crores. The Punjab State Agro Industries Corporation has been made the nodal agency for developing the agro-based industries in the state. The Punjab information & Communication technology corporation Ltd. (Punjab Infotech) is working for boosting the information technology and electronic industry in the State. During the year 2003-04 this corporation has facilitated the software production for export amounting to Rs. 180 crores with the investment of Rs. 280 crores by the I.T. companies at Mohali.

Energy is the basic requirement for the economic development of State. The installed plant capacity generation was 4450 MW in the year 2004-05 as against 4460 MW in 2003-04. The total energy availability is expected to 33648 million KWH during 2004-05 as compared to 32005 million KWH during 2003-04.

In Punjab, the wholesale price index of agricultural commodities (base 1979-80 to 1981-82=100) recorded an increase of 5.08 percent during 2003-04 as compared to an increase of 1.8 percent in 2002-03. The wholesale price index of primary articles prepared by the Government of India (base 1993-94=100) though not comparable with the State Index, increased by 4.3 percent in 2003-04 as against an increase of 3.3 percent during the previous year.

The magnitude of employment continues to be a cause of series concern in the State. The total number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges in the state is 4.82 lakh as on 30.9.2004. However the number of job seekers with the employment exchanges as on 31.3.2003 was 4.96 lakhs. The Government is implementing various self employment schemes through its department and corporations. Yet a lot needs to done to tackle this problem.



The overall budgetary position had improved marginally on revenue account. The revenue deficit on revenue account was Rs.3753.94 crores during 2002-03 decreased to Rs.3539.38 crores during 2003-04 and further decreased to Rs.3442.46 crores during 2004-05. But the volume of this deficit still very high. The receipt from the State's taxes increased from Rs. 5714.23 crores in 2002-03 to Rs.6556.09 crores in 2003-04 and are likely to increase to Rs.7110.50 crores in 2004-05. The government has embarked upon a number of corrective measures to reduce the fiscal deficit.

### 3.6.3 Access to Social / Welfare Services

#### a. *Literacy Status*

Educational attainments vary widely from district to district in the State. Punjab has registered a literacy rate of 69.95 percent (Census 2001). It has an all India rank of 10 on the literacy scale among Indian states.

There has also been a substantial increase in the number of schools set up both at the primary and middle levels. The increase over the years (1966-2000) has been approximately 52 percent at the level of primary schooling facilities. Similarly, at middle school level, there has been an increase of 34 percent. At the level of primary schooling, the percentage increase in the number of teachers was approximately 49 percent. For middle schools, the increase was a mere 0.99 percent. This reveals the emphasis the government has placed on primary education. Out of a total population of 24,289,296 in the state (Census 2001), 14,853,810 are literate. The provisional results show an overall literacy rate of 69.95 percent, which is slightly higher than the national average of 65.38 percent. However, in spite of a relatively high rate of literacy, there are 63.8 lakh illiterates in the state.

Punjab's achievements have been impressive in provision of schools. From just 6,820 primary schools in 1966-67, the number has gone up to 12,996, servicing nearly every habitation in the state. The greatest expansion of schooling facilities took place in the 1970s in Punjab, when the number of schools rose by two-thirds, covering the entire state. There has also been a substantial increase in the number of teachers. The number of primary school teachers rose from nearly 23,000 in 1966-67 to nearly 47,000 in 2000. Again it was the 1970s which saw a massive increase in the number of school teachers.

Today Punjab's educational infrastructure is third best in India. According to latest statistics, 96 percent of habitations were covered by a primary school within a distance of one kilometre. The coverage of middle schools is, however, not as good, only 84 percent habitations have a middle school within three kilometers. In this, Punjab ranks sixth among all major states of India.

**Table 3.7: District wise Teacher-Pupil ratio**

District	I to V	VI to VIII	IX and X	X and XII
Rupnagar	39	23	19	22
Patiala	38	25	17	26
Ludhiana	42	27	20	28
Sangrur	52	28	19	28
Jalandhar	45	31	32	34
Fategarh Sahib	40	27	20	20

The number of teachers attending to a class of students is crucial to education. The norm in India, also adopted by Punjab, is 40 students per teacher for primary classes.

In improving literacy levels, the large backlog of adults (described as those above the age of 15 years) who have not had the benefit of education in their early years, must also be considered. Punjab has been running literacy programmes for these unlettered adults, primarily through the Total Literacy Scheme, which includes total literacy campaigns, post-literacy campaigns and continuing education for neo-literate adults. Impact on primary education may not be so visible after the upgradation of highways, but people will definitely benefit in terms of higher education, as these roads will be connecting the nearby towns with better education facilities.

**b. Health Facility**

The government has put in place an elaborate and extensive network of health facilities. Rural health facilities are based on nationally accepted norms based on the recommendations of the Bhore Committee Report, and modified from time to time. Health facilities are based on a four-tier system with Sub-Health Centers (SHCs) at the base providing basic health services. Above every six SHCs there is a Primary Health Center (PHC) that should cover a population of 20,000–40,000 people. Over the PHCs come the Community Health Centers, usually covering a population of a lakh or so. At the district or city level are the Civil Hospitals or the District Hospitals. Crowning this system are the larger hospitals, the medical colleges and specialty hospitals. The reach of health institutions is very good in Punjab. The average population covered by any medical institution is around 10,000–11,000, and the population served per bed just under one bed per 1000 population. In terms of access, the average radius served per institution is 2.68 km. There has been a four-fold increase in the number of Primary Health Centers servicing rural Punjab since 1980, covering the entire state. Considering the number of outdoor and indoor patients coming to government facilities, we get an average of 5,188 outdoor patients per medical institution in a year, or an average of 17 patients per day (assuming 300 working days in a year); and an average of 18 patients per installed bed per year in government facilities. Though the average comes to 17 patients per day in a medical institution, the district, city or civil hospitals and the large specialty

hospitals must be taking in many more than just 17 patients a day. Looking at this picture, it shows that the number of patients actually using a rural primary care institutions must be even lower than 17. There is, on an average, one doctor per 1,500 people and one midwife per 1,000 persons.

**Table 3.8: Medical institutions in the study districts**

District	Hospitals	P.H.C s	Dispensaries	Hospitals/CHC,CHC,CHC/PHC
Rupnagar	10	23	80	3
Patiala	12	35	108	10
Ludhiana	28	31	149	9
Sangrur	17	41	118	9
Jalandhar	21	27	134	6
Fategarh Sahib	5	14	32	2

Most of the better-equipped health facilities are located in towns. With the upgradation of roads, which will connect the villages and semi-urban areas with towns and at places with district headquarters, people's access to better health facility will certainly increase.

**c. Access to Transport Facility**

Roads have been the preferred mode of transport for both freight and passengers in Punjab. Punjab is endowed with a wide network of metal led roads connecting important towns and remote villages. These roads serve the basic purpose of mobility and connectivity. The total road length in the state, maintained by different agencies, is 61,078 km in year 2003-04. This gives a density of 121 km per sq. km, which is higher than the national average of 100 km. The road network under PWD (2003-04) is 51321 km. This includes 1729 km of National Highways, and 49,592 km of Provincial Highways comprising 1485 km of State Highways, 1808 km of Major District Roads and 4081 km of Other District Roads. The rest are Link Roads. There are 11 National Highways that pass through Punjab. While their development is the responsibility of the Central Government, their maintenance is done by the PWD. National Highways connect the state to different parts of the country, and carry long distance inter-state traffic. NH-1 cuts across Punjab from Ambala to Amritsar and up to the international border with Pakistan at Wagah, linking the state with Haryana and Delhi. Connectivity with neighboring states is provided through NH-1A (J&K), NH-21, NH-20 and NH-70 (Himachal Pradesh), NH-95, NH-64, NH-22, NH-71 and NH-10 (Haryana) and NH-15 (Rajasthan). State highways and major district roads comprise the secondary system and are major carriers of traffic within the state and contribute significantly to the agricultural and industrial development of the state. All the roads maintained by PWD, viz. National Highways and Provincial Highways, are blacktopped. It is evident that 90% of state highways and 94% of MDRs are less than two-lane wide, making traffic movement a safety hazard. There is no expressway system in the state which can provide high speed

and safe movement of traffic without obstruction from slow moving vehicles. However, the state is served by 180 km of 4-lane National Highways and 10 km of State Highways. Four-laning of some more stretches of NHs are in progress or envisaged shortly.

Transport facility may improve with the upgradation of highway as many private operators will join for shorter / long distances.

**d. Occurrence of Accidents**

Accidents seem to be quite common on project roads, primarily involving heavy vehicles. Accidents involving non-motorized vehicles or pedestrians were also reported by villagers and police, which generally occur during night, or while crossing the road. Discussion with police personnel revealed that most of the accidents go un-recorded especially if only damage occurs to the vehicle as parties involved go for out of court mutual settlement. Mostly first Information report is lodged only if accident is fatal. Improved highways will not only bring in more number of vehicles, even the speed of the vehicles will increase and that may result in more number of accidents.

However design has taken care of that aspect and safety aspects and traffic-calming measures have been provided.

**e. Access to government's development programs and other services**

Government's poverty alleviation programmes have been implemented in all the villages surveyed. Some of common programmes are Swarnajayanti Grama Swaozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampurna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for work Programme (NFWP), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) etc have been implemented and beneficiaries were available at the time of discussion and the government's programmes are accessible for villagers as per the norms.

### **3.6.4 Housing Condition**

Nearly 90% of the houses in surveyed villages were found to be permanent or semi permanent i.e., brick walls with permanent / temporary roofs. Majority of the households was found to be electrified (at least one electric point), though legal status of electrification could not be confirmed. All households were found to have tap connection.

### 3.6.5 Common Infrastructure / Resources

Among the other common Infrastructures, drinking water facilities, streetlights, sanitation low cost toilets and drainage were found in every village surveyed, but village wood lots and grazing land were not found in many of the surveyed villages. Some villages have land administered by Gram Panchayat, and forest department has taken up roadside social forestry, which may serve as village wood lot.

## 3.7 PROBABLE IMPACTS OF IMPROVED ROAD NETWORK

The proposed road project is expected to bring in economic and social changes, which in turn will bring rural prosperity. The possible positive impacts are listed below.

- (a) ***Increased Employment Opportunities:*** The Immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage labourers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials. It Is expected that during the construction phase, number of employment opportunities will be available viz., labour force (policy clearly indicates that preference be given to local population in selection of labourers), helping hands, gardeners in contractors' office, drivers, etc. Similarly with colony of construction workers and contractor coming up petty business like tea and food stalls, barbershop, beetle shop, grocery, milk vending, etc will be In demand.
- (b) ***Increased Market Opportunities:*** It Is further expected that wage rates in the area would improve; as a result purchasing power will also Increase. Improved road networks provide for improved linkages between the village communities and urban centers, which provides wider marketing facilities. People will have wider options In buying and selling their commodities. Small and petty village traders may top the bigger markets. transport the produces fast and get more profit margins Instead of depending solely on local markets and the middleman. Speedy and efficient transportation will help in saving time and reduces the wastage, particularly in case of agricultural produces, vegetables and milk etc and also save enough time for other works back home.
- (c) ***Increased Mobility of Human Resources:*** Road networks not only links the village communities to better markets, but also opens up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant work sites and towns and engage in construction, factories, business as well as domestic works. People get regular works with higher wages without migrating permanently or seasonally if the transportation is efficient.

- (d) ***Increased Local Economics and Credit Opportunities:*** Improved road networks encourage urban entrepreneurs to Invest In far and remote areas in commercial forming and industrial activities. Villagers may lease out their lands and houses for higher prices make new business partner and this develops their entrepreneurship skills. With more money flowing to the villages, there will be more work opportunities. People get opportunities to open up tea stall, hotels, garage and rest house and so on which in turn generates additional employment in terms of helping hands. With the Improved networking and cash management, the villagers can tap new institutional credit institute and financial services.
- (e) ***Increased Institutional Networks:*** Improved roads also help people building strong institutional network with outside agencies. They can put forward their grievances and meet them quickly from the government and non-government sectors. Frequency of interaction will Increase among people and out side agencies thereby paying more attention to their problems in the village. The villages will be under constant vigil by the higher government officials, politicians, development agents that helps in regular and efficient maintenance of village school, health centers, electricity, irrigation, drinking waters, veterinary and other development schemes. Essential and emergency services can be availed fast like schools, health centers, public distribution system etc.
- (f) ***Increased Awareness Level:*** Increased frequency of interaction with outsiders will increase the awareness level of the people in the village with regard to their health and nutrition, Irving style, value of education and proper utilization of available resources. With the increasing emphasis on participatory development and democratization, people become more aware of their duties and responsibilities and will develop more bargaining power.
- (g) ***Increased Scope for Better Management of Public Schemes:*** Interaction with the government, non-government and other development agents, help people gain new knowledge on improved farming, land development, development and maintenance of natural resources through the formation of various economic and social development committees. Recently implemented development schemes like forest management committees, watershed committees, health and education committees, farmers association etc can work better, with the easy, efficient transportation that connects progressively the people and the development agents.



## 4 RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 BACKGROUND

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policy prepared by Feasibility Study Consultants under Package 1 of PSRSP for Punjab Roads & Bridges Development Board (PRBDB), Government of Punjab in accordance with its Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy Framework is primarily based on the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Projected Affected Families 2003 (NPR&R) and the World Bank guidelines on involuntary resettlement. The action plan has been prepared based on the broad outlines laid down in the policy. The main objectives of the R&R policy are as follows:

- (a) To minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives
- (b) To plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (PAFs), including special needs of vulnerable sections
- (c) To assist affected persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring those
- (d) To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Implementing Authority (Requiring Body) and PAFs through mutual cooperation and regular interaction
- (e) To ensure that the affected persons are meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation stages of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make this policy more participatory in nature and broad based in its scope

The RAP delivers a comprehensive package of compensation and assistance to entitled persons, families groups suffering losses as a result of the project. It provides mitigation for:

- Loss of assets, Including land and house or workplace
- Loss of livelihood or income opportunities
- Collective Impact on groups such as loss of community infrastructure, common property resources, and others

All losses will be compensated and assistance will be provided at replacement value, irrespective of their legal standing in the project area. Special assistance will be extended to the vulnerable to enhance their earning opportunities.

## 4.2 ENTITLEMENT CATEGORIES

Three primary categories have been identified for entitlement of compensation and assistance under R&R package of Government of Punjab, viz.

- Project Affected Families
- Project Affected individual Adults (PAAs)
- Project Affected Groups (PAGs)

### 4.2.1 Project Affected Families

The Families getting affected due to the project are entitled for compensation for the loss of land, structure and other such immovable assets including crops. They will have the right to salvage building materials and counseling on alternative site. The compensation will be given to the head of the household. The PAF is eligible for the following entitlement:

- Consultation, counseling regarding alternatives and assistance in identifying new sites and opportunities. PAHs apart from counseling on various entitlement packages will also receive help in identifying suitable relocation site, identification of alternative economic rehabilitation schemes and training for skill up-gradation.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost, allowances for fees or other charges.
- Advance notice to harvest non-perennial crops or compensation for lost standing crops. In case due to shortage of time, advance notice could not be served compensation will be paid.
- Compensation for perennial crops and trees
- Replacement or compensation for structures or other non-land assets
- Right to salvage materials from existing demolished structures
- PAFs belonging to the vulnerable groups are eligible for existing government-housing schemes for the weaker section of the society. The vulnerable groups may be defined as Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, women headed households, and below poverty line families (annual Income below Rs 24,000).
- Shifting Assistance to move their belongings to the new relocation site
- Option of moving to resettlement sites or clusters; incorporating needs for shelter and livelihood

#### 4.2.2 Project Affected Persons

All majors in a household i.e. (above the age of 18 years) are eligible for assistance for loss of livelihoods. Thus, there may be more than one person eligible in each household. The project will provide rehabilitation and assistance for loss of livelihood for any individual impacted by the project. Additional support mechanisms will be made available to re-establish or enhance their livelihood through existing government poverty alleviation programmes.

The entitlement package includes:

- Rehabilitation and Assistance for lost or diminished livelihood. All PAPs eligible under this package will be provided help to improve or at least regain the former income level. Special attention will be paid to the vulnerable groups
- Additional support mechanisms will be provided for vulnerable families in re-establishing or enhancing their livelihood. Vulnerable group will receive counseling on alternatives, guidance on appropriate training programmes and advice on marketing new products
- Employment opportunities connected with the project to the extent possible. It is expected that number of job opportunities will be created by the project. In such opportunities preference will be given to the PAPs. These job opportunities will be over and above the assistance provided to restore their lost income level. These opportunities are not necessarily limited to the vulnerable group, but to every PAP. The majority of the Jobs created will be of unskilled and semi-skilled nature therefore can always be given to the PAPs

#### 4.2.3 Project Affected Group (PAGs)

The project-affected groups are entitled for the following compensation/assistance:

- Restoration and improvement of common property resource
- Provision of women's needs, particularly related to the location of sources of water and fuel wood and social forestry programmes may be considered
- Provision of safe space and access for business purposes. Local transport and public use
- Safety measures for pedestrians, particularly children and other non-motorized transport.
- Landscaping of community of common areas in urban environment
- Provision of roadside rest areas

- Provision of medical aid in case of accident on the highway

### 4.3 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PRINCIPLES

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy is based on the principle that the affected persons are not worse-off on account of the project than they were before. This approach to frame the R&R Policy ensures greater acceptability of the project to the people and is expected to facilitate its effective implementation.

#### 4.3.1 General Principles

The following are some of the key features of the R&R Policy formulated by the Government of Punjab for the affected people of Road Projects:

- (a) Affected persons/families will be categorized as (I) Titleholders; and (II) Non-titleholders
- (b) The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support
- (c) The negative impact on persons affected by the project would be avoided or minimized
- (d) Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted for improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improve their standard of living
- (e) All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation is ensured in planning and implementation of the project
- (f) The affected persons will receive compensation for lost assets at replacement cost and the compensation will be available prior to the taking over of assets
- (g) Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the entitlement matrix. Provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance
- (h) Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes
- (i) All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works

- (j) Any change in the status of title-holding/tenancy after the cut-off dates shall not be considered

#### 4.3.2 Entitlements

The Policy envisages the following category of affected persons under its fold for the purpose of receiving R&R assistance:

1. The cut-off date for entitlement is the date (i) on which notification is issued U/s 4 of LA Act modified in 1984 or (ii) the date on which census and socio-economic surveys of PAPs begin.
2. Eligibility of different categories of PAFs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix.
3. If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAPs will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the affected persons will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with the provisions envisaged in this policy.
4. A PAP who could not be enumerated during census and socio-economic surveys but has reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut-off date shall be included in the list of PAPs after proper verification by the grievance redress committee.
5. Titleholders would be eligible for compensation as well as assistance.
6. Non-Titleholders will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them. However, they will receive compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as structures, wells etc. in addition to their assistance.
7. PAFs belonging to vulnerable groups will be entitled for additional assistance;
8. Affected persons will be permitted to take away the dismantled materials free of cost.

## 4.4 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

### 4.4.1 Entitlement Categories

The R&R Policy for the Project Affected Persons of Punjab Government devised for the Road Projects has identified clearly stated entitlement of compensation and assistance for different categories of affected people, the details of which are given below in **Table 4.1**.

**Table 4.1: Entitlement Categories**

CODE	CATEGORY OF PAP	Type of Impact/ Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement as per Project
1 A	Title holder	LOSS OF LAND (AGRICULTURE, NON – AGRICULTURE, HOMESTEAD , ETC)	TITLEHOLDER / OWNER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be paid at “replacement cost”</li> <li>• Negotiated amount in case of land acquired through negotiation.</li> <li>• Rate decided by the appropriate authority in case land is acquired through the L.A. Act, 1894, plus assistance</li> <li>• Affected Persons shall have the option of surrendering the residual plot to the project authority at replacement cost.</li> <li>• Transitional allowance<sup>1</sup> for 3 months @ average wage rate (AWR) of Punjab will be given to the Affected Persons</li> <li>• Affected Persons shall be eligible for training.</li> <li>• Severance allowance of 25% of award value shall be paid to Affected Persons</li> <li>• Registration and stamp duty charges equivalent to the area acquired for the project will be reimbursed to the PAPs.</li> <li>• Entitled persons belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for economic rehabilitation grant @ (ERG) equivalent to 9 months for re-establishing their livelihood @ average wage rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</li> </ul>
1B	Titleholder	LOSS OF STRUCTURE (RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, RESIDENTIAL CUM COMMERCIAL, ETC)	TITLEHOLDER / OWNER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation will be paid at replacement cost (calculated as per the latest CSR of Punjab without any depreciation).</li> <li>• Affected Persons whose structures are partially affected shall be eligible for assistance for repairing/strengthening cost of remaining structure. The repairing cost for the partially affected portion will be 25% of the replacement value of affected area as estimated per latest CSR of PWD.</li> <li>• In case of kutchha structure, Affected Person will be eligible for actual amount of the structure subject to a minimum of Rs. 6000/-.</li> <li>• Self-relocating displaced persons shall be eligible for additional support for the construction of structure @ 25 % of the replacement value or Rs. 30000/- whichever is more.</li> <li>• In case of assisted resettlement, alternative house or shops will be offered as defined in para 15(b,c and d).</li> <li>• Transitional allowance for 3 months @ average wage rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month) will be given to Affected Persons</li> <li>• Affected Persons will be eligible for shifting allowance @ Rs. 1000/- for kutchha and Rs. 2500/- for pucca structures respectively.</li> <li>• Entitled persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable group will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @ AWR of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</li> <li>• Affected Persons shall be eligible for training.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Transitional Allowance is the assistance paid to Entitled Persons based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be taken for adjusting to the new situation and additional cost involved during the transition period. .g.

CODE	CATEGORY OF PAP	Type of Impact/ Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement as per Project
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected Persons shall be eligible to salvage structural materials from their demolished structures.</li> </ul>
2 A	Non-Titleholder	LOSS OF STRUCTURE AND LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD ETC	FAMILY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Month's notice for removal of structure shall be given.</li> <li>Month's notice for harvesting crops shall be given.</li> <li>Entitled persons shall be compensated for loss of structures. The compensation shall be calculated as per the latest CSR of Punjab without depreciation. For all other assets, EP shall be compensated as per prevalent market rates.</li> <li>Entitled persons will be eligible for transitional allowance for 3 months @ average wage rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</li> <li>Shifting allowance @ Rs. 1000/- per family to displaced persons.</li> <li>Entitled persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @AWRr of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</li> <li>Affected Persons who are losing livelihood will be eligible for training (one person per project affected family).</li> <li>Compensation on account of damage to standing crop in case stipulated time period of notice is not given.</li> <li>Affected Persons shall be eligible to salvage structural materials from their demolished structures.</li> <li>Self-relocating displaced persons shall be eligible for additional support for the construction of structure @ 25 % of the replacement value or Rs. 30000/- whichever is more.</li> <li>In case of assisted resettlement, alternative house or shops will be offered as defined in para 15(b, c and d).</li> </ul>
3 A	Tenant	DISLOCATION, LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD ETC	FAMILY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 months notice for harvesting crops shall be given.</li> <li>Two months notice for vacating the property shall be given.</li> <li>Transitional allowance for 3 months @ average wage rate (AWR) of Punjab will be given to Affected Persons</li> <li>Tenants will be eligible for shifting allowance of Rs. 1000.</li> <li>Tenant is eligible to salvage structural material from the structures constructed by him/her.</li> <li>Entitled persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @ AWR of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</li> <li>Tenants losing source of livelihood shall be eligible for training (one person per family).</li> <li>One person from sharecropper/contract cultivator/wage earner family shall be eligible for training.</li> <li>Contract cultivator/farmer shall be eligible for entire assistance amount against crop loss.</li> <li>Assistance for crop loss shall be paid in the ratio of 1/3:2/3 between the landowner and tenant in case of sharecropping.</li> <li>Perennial crops/fruit, trees, wells etc. shall be compensated in case adequate notice is not given.</li> </ul>
4 A	Community	LOSS OF RELIGIOUS PLACES, HAND PUMP, PONDS ETC	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common resources such as religious structures, cremation grounds, graveyards, hand pumps, passenger shelters at bus stops, village gates and other such assets to be replaced or reconstructed or rehabilitated at project cost in consultation with local community and village Panchayats.</li> <li>Enhancement of village ponds, wells, footpaths, religious structures/places, cremation place, graveyard to be covered at project cost in consultation with Panchayatraj institutions (PRIs) and local people.</li> </ul>
4 B	Unforeseen Impact			ANY UNFORESEEN IMPACTS WILL BE DOCUMENTED AND MITIGATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY.

#### 4.4.2 Entitlement Framework

For the purpose of better appreciation, a clearly spelt out Entitlement Framework for the Affected Persons have been prepared and placed below, which clearly states, who are eligible and ineligible for what kind of R&R assistance:

**Table 4.2: Broad Entitlement Frame Work for Resettlement and Rehabilitation**

		V		NV		Inside Right of Way			
						Squatters		Encroachers	
						V	NV	V	NV
A. Corridor of Impact: Loss of land and other assets Support given to families and households									
1	Consultation, counselling regarding alternatives, and assistance in identifying new sites and opportunities.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
3	Advance notice to harvest non-perennial crops, or compensation for lost standing crops.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Compensation/R&R assistance for perennial crops and trees, calculated as annual produce value for three years	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Compensation or R&R assistance for structures or other non-land assets	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6	Right to salvage material from demolished Structures	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	Shifting assistance, transitional allowance, rent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8	Option of moving to resettlement sites (in a group of minimum 25 families) incorporating needs for civic amenities	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
B. Corridor of Impact: Lost or diminished livelihood Support given to adult individuals									
VIII	Rehabilitation and assistance for lost or diminished livelihood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IX	Additional support mechanisms for vulnerable groups in re-establishing or enhancing livelihood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
X	Employment opportunities in connection with project to the extent possible and training	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
XI	Any other impacts not yet identified, whether loss of assets or livelihood	Unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.							
C. Indirect, group oriented impacts in the vicinity of the road corridor									
Group oriented support will be given to mitigate negative impacts on the community, and to enhance development opportunities. Addressing traffic safety needs of pedestrians will target particular support at more vulnerable groups.									
Provision for awareness, prevention and treatment of AIDS/HIV/STD.									

- The entitlements will exclude the affected non-vulnerable encroachers but include vulnerable encroachers.



## 4.5 LAND ACQUISITION AND ITS PROCESS

### 4.5.1 Land Acquisition Details

Estimate reveals that Private land to the tune of 30.47 hectares only will be required for acquisition. Further analysis indicates that only for two of the four roads such as Kharar-Tepla and Ludhiana – Malerkotla roads, private land is coming under acquisition and for the remaining two roads expansion of the road can be taken up within the existing land. The analysis table given below shows that while 4.91 hectares of land is coming under acquisition for the Kharar-Tepla road, 25.56 hectares of private land is required for acquisition of Ludhiana-Malerkotla road. When the data is further disaggregated, it is seen that there are five purposes for which land is getting acquired for the roads and they are:

- I. Junction Improvement
- II. Bypasses
- III. Realignments
- IV. Widening
- V. Development at site (Bays).

**Table 4.3: Summary of Land to be acquired**

Purpose of Acquisition	Extent of land to be acquired in ha		
	Kharar-Tepla	Ludhiana-Malerkotla	Total
1. Junction Improvement	0.1785	0.0366	0.2151
2. Bypasses	0.0000	16.9001	16.9001
3. Re-alignments	2.6680	3.0561	5.7241
4. Widening	1.7327	5.5692	7.3018
5. Development at Site (Bays)	0.3279	0.0000	0.3279
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9071</b>	<b>25.5620</b>	<b>30.4691</b>

More than 55 percent of the land is getting acquired only for the bypasses whereas about 43 percent of the required land is coming under acquisition for realignments and widening and a very negligible extent of about 2 percent land is required for junction improvement and development at site (Bays).

**Table 4.4: Summary of Land to be acquired**

Head	Extent of land to be acquired in ha.
Bypasses	16.9001
Road improvement	13.5690
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.4691</b>

#### 4.5.2 Land Acquisition Process

The process of Land acquisition to be adopted under this project is the same as has been stated above. However, a detailed step wise activities in respect of land acquisition to be followed in this project is given below:

- (a) Land needed for the project shall be acquired by direct negotiation as per Government procedure as outlined in this policy framework. However, record of all those cases where negotiations have failed and reasons for failure of negotiations shall be maintained for future reference
- (b) The Emergency Clause of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall not be invoked for land acquisition
- (c) A time period of 45 days would be available for carrying out negotiations with the landowners
- (d) The negotiations shall begin by offering a minimum of 1.5 times of the registered value or stamp duty value/circle rate (whichever is higher) in order to make the propositions financially lucrative to the landowners (sellers). If the registered value/stamp duty or circle rates are more than a year old at time of negotiations, 10% per annum will be added to bring the rates to current levels. Those PAFs losing land shall be eligible for additional assistance equivalent to registration cost of land lost and expenditure incurred on paper work as if PAF intends to buy land. The current such cost is 9% (stamp duty - 6% + development charge -3% up to a distance of 5 km in municipal limits) plus 1% registration charge for males and 8% (stamp duty - 5% + development charge -3% up to a distance of 5 km in municipal limits) plus 1% registration charge for females
- (e) A maximum of 3 rounds of negotiations may be conducted with the landowners
- (f) After every round of negotiation, record would be sent to the Head Office for information
- (g) The negotiations shall be conducted village-wise involving groups in order to maintain transparency
- (h) If land acquisition by negotiation is finalized, the entire negotiated amount will be paid in a single installment within three months of negotiations. Interest @ 9% will be paid for any delay in the payment of compensation
- (i) Entitled person has an option to surrender residual plot to project authority and be compensated as per provisions of the policy
- (j) All land measurements shall be based on the latest revenue map of the concerned village

#### 4.5.3 Steps to be followed for Private Negotiations

The following steps will be followed for Private Negotiations in respect of land acquisition for the project:

- The negotiations shall be conducted by the officers of the Department concerned.
- Even where land is proposed to be acquired by negotiations, it is desirable that preliminary notification u/s 4 is issued so that in the event of failure of negotiations the land can be acquired under the LA Act without further delay.
- The Deputy Commissioners shall render to officers of the Department concerned conducting private negotiations preliminary estimates in the manner described in Part B of the Standing order.

#### **4.5.4 District land Price Fixation Committee (DLPFC)**

The DLPFC was set up as a Standing Committee to determine market prices for land at the district-level, which includes the following members:

1. The Deputy Commission (Chairman)
2. The Local Member of Parliament
3. The Local Member of Legislative Assembly
4. The Chairman of Block Samiti/the Block Development and Panchayat officer\*
5. The Sarpanch of the Concerned Village (s)\*
6. The Mayor/President of Municipal corporation/Municipal Committee/Nagar Panchayat/Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation/Executive Officer\*\*
7. District Revenue Officer
8. Sub-Divisional Magistrate (convener)

\* For Rural Area

\*\* For Urban Areas

#### **4.5.6 Compensation and Assistance**

As per the R&R Policy, the following are some of the principles on the basis of which R&R assistance will be extended to the entitled persons:

- If land is acquired through negotiation, then the negotiated amount will be the replacement cost. If land is acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 replacement value of land will be the rate fixed by Divisional Commissioner based on the recommendation of DLPC. If the price fixed by DC is lower than the DLPC recommended price or minimum price fixed for private negotiations, then the difference will be paid as additional compensation, which constitutes the replacement cost

- Replacement cost for structures acquired will be paid as per the latest Common Schedule of Rate (CSR) of Punjab without depreciation. In case the structure is partly acquired, then cost to maintain the viability and safety of the remaining part of structure shall be taken into consideration while estimating the replacement cost
- Titleholder PAFs will be eligible for both compensation and assistance
- Absentee property owners (titleholders) will be eligible for compensation only
- Non-titleholder PAFs will also be eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of assets such as structures, wells etc. They will not be eligible for land compensation
- Additional support shall be provided to vulnerable groups in restoring their livelihood
- A four-month notice shall be given for harvesting of standing crops
- PAFs losing their sources of livelihood shall be eligible for training to upgrade their skills (one person per affected family)
- PAFs losing their place of residence/business or both shall be eligible for shifting allowance
- PAFs shall be eligible for transitional allowance
- Compensation and assistance will be paid before taking possession of the acquired/purchased land and properties
- Civil works will start only after the compensation and/or assistance has been paid to the PAFs in full
- Assistance on account of damage to standing crops shall be based on the estimate provided by the Agriculture Department

It is hoped that considering very less extent of private land coming under acquisition for the Punjab State Road Sector Project and in view of the fact that the small extent of private land which will be acquired will be done through the process of negotiation and is expected to yield replacement cost of the land, it will have no or very negligible adverse effects on the land losers unlike other projects where the compensation amount is far less than the replacement cost.

## 5 ABOUT THE STATE AND SURVEY RESULTS

### 5.1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STATE

#### 5.1.1 Demography

Punjab constitutes one of the largest states in India and the state itself represents one of the largest self-governing areas in the world in terms of population.

The 2001 Census recorded a population growth of about 20.1 percent during the period 1991-2001 with an average population density of 484 persons per square kilometer. Table 5.1 shows the regional summary of population and population profile of Punjab state. The analysis reveals that while the total literacy rate is 69.7 percent, the female literacy is almost at par with the male recording 63.4 percent. One of the significant feature is the absence of tribal population in the state. The sex ratio is very unfavorable for the females recording 876 females for 1000 males. The main stay of the population of Punjab is agriculture and as high as 83.4 percent of land is under irrigation. The most important and positive demographic indicators of this state is a stupendously low percentage of families below Poverty Line (BPL), which stands at 6.16% and a substantially low IMR which is 36. Thus, the demographic parameters shows that Punjab as a State is a very progressive.

**Table 5.1: Socio-economic characteristics of Punjab**

Sl.No	Indicator	Details
1	Literacy rate (total)	69.7%
2	Female literacy rate	63.4%
3	% of ST population to total population	0%
4	% of SC population to total population	28.85%
5	Sex ratio (female to 1000 males)	876
6	Total workers to total population	32.17%
7	Decadal growth rate	20.1%
8	Density of population (Number of people in sq.km)	484
9	I.M.R (Number per 1000)	Total-45, Rural-50, Urban-36
10	% of population BPL	6.16%
12	Main occupation	Cultivation
13	Population above 60 years of age (% of total population)	21,91,693 (9%)
14	% of land under irrigation	83.4%

#### 5.1.2 Topography and Climate

##### a) Topography

Punjab, located between the Indus and Ganges river, is largely an alluvial plain irrigated by canals. Punjab's arid southern border edges the Thar or Great Indian Desert. The Shivalik Ranges rise majestically in the North. Four rivers Ravi, Beas, Satluj and Ghaggar flow

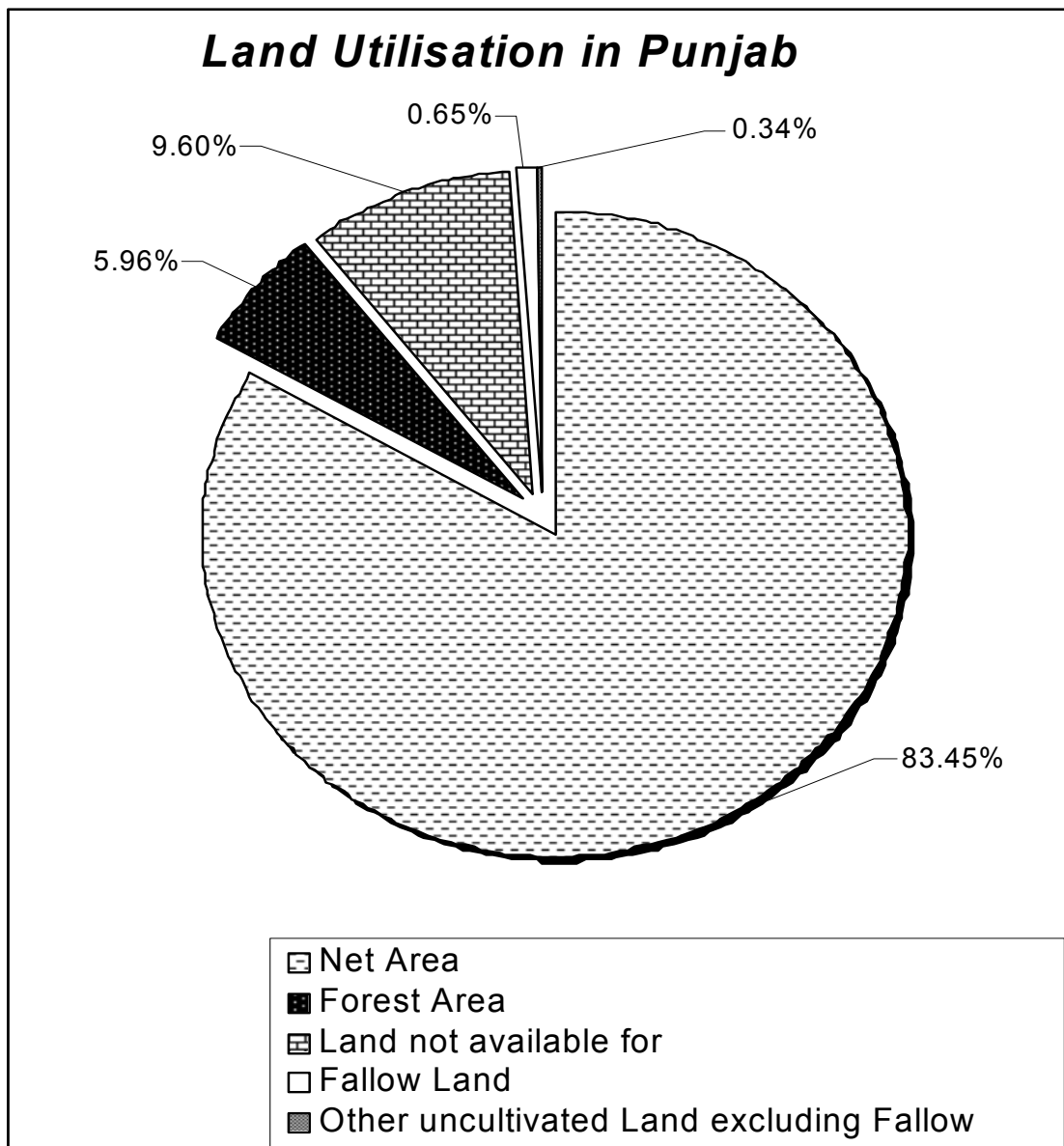
across the state in southwest direction. Several small seasonal tributaries branch out from these rivers.

**b) Climate**

Climatically the state has three major seasons.

- Hot weather (April to June) when temperature rises as high as 110F.
- Rainy season (July to September). Average annual rainfall ranges between 96 cms sub-mountain region and 46 cms in the plains.
- Cold weather is experienced between the months of October to March and Temperature goes down as low as 40F.

**5.1.3 Land use Pattern**



**Note:**

Net Area Sown: It is the net area sown under crops, the area sown more than once during the year being counted once only

Land not available for cultivation: This includes absolutely barren and uncultivable land like mountains, deserts etc. which can not be brought under plough except at exorbitant cost or land cover by buildings, roads, railways and water or otherwise appropriated for non agricultural purposes.

Fallow Lands: It denotes cultivable land which after abandonment remains uncultivated over a long period called “old follow”, those kept uncultivated during the current year are called “Current falows”

Other Uncultivated Land excluding Fallow Land: This denotes land available for cultivation either not taken up for cultivation or abandoned later on for one reason or the other and includes cultivable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing land and lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.

The state of Punjab is predominantly agriculture based. As may be seen from the graph above, as high as 83.45 percent of lands are cultivable and most part of it are provided with irrigation. The forestland is very negligible spreading over only 5.96 percent of the total land of the state.

#### 5.1.4 Administrative Structure

Administration is headed by the chief secretary assisted by secretaries in charge of various departments, secretaries, in turn, are assisted by heads of departments most of which maintain branch offices at the district headquarter.

The state is divided into four revenue divisions and 17 districts. Each district is divided into sub-divisions and *tehsils* (for revenue purposes). The law and order administration follows the same pattern with four police divisions and police districts.

The level of administration below the district for revenue purposes is the circle, headed by a *kanungo* and, at the lowest level, a village or a few villages in charge of a *patwari*. For development administration, the basic unit is the block, while, in the case of the police, as elsewhere in the country, the basic unit is the police station or *thana*.

As per the Revenue, Rural and Panchayat departments the summary for development administration is as follows:

Divisions	4
Districts	18
Sub-Divisions/Tehsils	72
Sub-Tehsils	81
Blocks	141
No. of Inhabited Villages (2001 Census)	12278
No. of Towns (2001 Census)	145
No. of Cities ( 2001 Census)	145

At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner (called the collector or district magistrate in other states) is undoubtedly the kingpin of the administration. He combines the responsibility of coordinating the work of all government departments, revenue collection and maintenance of law and order. Next in importance of hierarchy is the senior superintendent of police in charge of the district. All departmental heads in the district are controlled and supervised directly and indirectly by the "DC sahib", whose powers are not derived so much from the formal authority he exercises (which is considerable) but from the fact that the state government reposes great confidence and immense informal authority in him.

From the point of view of entrepreneurs locating their industrial units in Punjab, the Deputy Commissioner is a Very Important Person. His views on location, acquisition of land, its price, matters relating to pollution control, and even industrial relations, problems are virtually the last word. As mentioned earlier, each district has a Grievance Committee, usually headed by a minister or the deputy commissioner. Issues relating to the functioning of industrial units and their impact on local society can and do figure in the meetings of these committees. It would be wise to be aware of its existence, membership and functioning.

## 5.2 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY ANALYSIS

Successful implementation of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) depends on appropriate and accurate census and socio-economic survey of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) without which, there can be no measurement of precise impacts on the affected persons and therefore It becomes difficult to frame appropriate entitlement policies. Also in the absence of surveys it is difficult to measure the achievement or non-achievements of the basic objective of the RAP. Two kinds of surveys were taken up in course of the study:

- (1) Census verification survey
- (2) Socio-economic survey



### 5.2.1 Objectives of the Census and Socio-economic Surveys

The primary objectives of the Census and Socio-Economic Survey has been:

- To collect information regarding likely project impacts in order to facilitate designs various components of RAP
- To set up a cut off date so as to monitor the influx of new people
- To desegregate the properties by type and identification of possible categories entitlement
- To attach actual values to key indicators of the PAPs social and economic status and their vulnerability to socio-economic change due to the project
- To assess se/dependence on common property resource
- To provide a benchmark for any further information needed to monitor and evaluate EPs in the future; and
- To provide further inputs in preparation of RAP

People who are not surveyed during the census have not been considered as PAP, as. The date on which the census survey was carried out will act as a cut off date. The cut off date will be used to establish whether a person located in the corridor qualifies as a PAP during the implementation of the various phases of the project. However, a person not enumerated during the census, but able to prove their stay in the project corridor during the census survey has been considered for entitlement. The questionnaire for surveys is presented in **Annexure 9.1-9.4.**

**Table: 5.2: Corridor wise dates of Census Survey**

Corridor Name	Start Month	End Month
Kharar – Landran- Tepla	December 2005 & May 2006	December 2005 & May 2006
Phillaur – Nagar	December 2005	December 2005
Ludhiana – Malerkotla	December 2005 & May 2006	January 2006 & June 2006
Patiala-Sirhind	December 2005	December 2005

## 5.2.2 Key Findings of the Socio-Economic Analysis

### I. Distribution of Community Properties by Affect Category

**Table 5.3: Distribution of Community Properties by Affect Category**

Property	Corridors				Total
	K-B-T	L-M	P-N	P-S	
Temples/ Gurudwara (Religious Places)	4	5	0	0	9
Hand pumps	3	12	2	0	17
Public Tap	1	0	0	0	1
Schools	4	1	0	0	5
Bus stops	10	9	1	0	20
Compound walls	3	6	4	0	13
Others	0	3	4	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72</b>

As the table above shows a total of 72 community properties are within the corridor of impact. Nearly one fourth of such properties are handpumps and about thirty percent are bus stops and 10 percent of the common properties lost are religious places such as Gurudwara or Temples. Thirteen compound walls and 5 schools are also coming under the affected zone within Col. Details of the affected community properties are presented in **Annexure 2.1-2.3**.

### II. Analysis of Census and Baseline socio-economic Data

A detailed socio-economic survey was conducted in conjunction with the census of the project-affected persons (PAPs) to profile the impacted project area and provide a baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be measured. For this purpose, comprehensive information related to people's assets, Income, socio-cultural and graphic indicators, religious structures, and other sources of support such as communal property resources were collected. The analysis has covered the needs and resources of different groups and Individuals, including intra-household analysis and gender analysis. Table 5.16 below gives the distribution of affected persons and families within corridor of impact of 12 m. The analysis is based on the cut off date for entitlement assigned in the project (the cut off date for the non title holder is the start date of census and for title holders it is the date of legal notification under section 4(1) of LA Act 1894). Despite the care taken to enumerate the number of PAPs as accurate as possible, there were some families absent from their place of stay and they could not be covered under the study. Therefore, this analysis is based on the provisional estimates of PAPs. Socio-economic details of land and structure affected households are presented in **Annexure 4.1 & 4.2** and **Annexure 5.1-5.4**.

As shown in **Table 5.4**, 3977 families will be affected due to proposed road for upgradation of which on an average 25 percent will be displaced either because of loss of residential or commercial structures. However, most of the persons getting affected are either encroacher or squatter.

**Table 5.4: Distribution of Affected and Displaced Families (CoI)**

Name of the Project Stretch	Affected			Displaced		
	PAPs	PAHs	PAFs	PDPs	PDHs	PDFs
Kharar – Landran- Tepla	1627	232	362	347	53	82
Ludhiana – Malerkotla	2143	312	476	674	100	153
Phillaur – Nagar	161	23	36	12	3	5
Patiala-Sirhind	46	6	16	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>240</b>

**Table 5.5: Distribution of PAFs and PDFs by Type of Loss**

Name of the Project Stretch	Type of Loss											
	Affected						Displaced					
	Resi.	Com.	R+C	Agri.	Oth.	Total	Resi.	Com.	R+C	Agri.	Oth.	Total
KBT	33	136	28	148	17	<b>362</b>	0	40	0	42	0	<b>82</b>
LM	32	98	15	290	41	<b>476</b>	17	40	6	87	3	<b>153</b>
PN	9	11	3	0	13	<b>36</b>	0	3	0	0	2	<b>5</b>
PS	0	13	3	0	0	<b>16</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>240</b>

The analysis table given above in respect of the distribution of PAFs and PDFs on the basis of the type of loss sustained by them shows that for CoI, a total number of 890 families have been affected out of which 240 families are coming under displaced categories. Similarly, when the data is further segregated, it is seen that among the displaced category, about one third (83) are losing commercial structures, 17 and 6 are losing residential and both type of structures respectively. But there are 129 Displaced Persons who are losing only agricultural land. When the affected families not getting displaced are taken in to consideration, it is observed that out of 890, there are 258 losing commercial structures and 74 & 49 are losing residential & both type of structures respectively. The analysis clearly reveals that majority of the families are losing commercial structures.

This section of the report mainly deals with the demographic and social characteristics viz., sex ratio, family type, and ethnic composition. Religious groups, literacy and age group classification. These indicators later on will help in monitoring the effectiveness of Rehabilitation Action Plan.

**Table 5.6: Demographic and Social Characteristics in Corridor of Impact**

S. No	Item	Description	KBT		LM		PN		PS	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Population (by PAPs)	Male	585	54.83	708	53.19	27	55.10	12	52.17
		Female	482	45.17	623	46.81	22	44.90	11	47.83
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2	Social Group (by PAPs)	SC	170	15.93	69	5.18	49	100.00	12	52.17
		ST	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		OBC	102	9.56	38	2.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Higher class	773	72.45	1215	91.28	0	0.00	11	47.83
		Dalit of Muslim or Christian	12	1.12	9	0.68	0	0.00	0	0.00
		BC	10	0.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.00</b>
3	Religion wise (Families)	Hindu	76	31.80	35	12.15	9	81.82	0	0.00
		Muslim	12	5.02	21	7.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Sikh	151	63.18	232	80.56	2	18.18	8	100.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4	Marital Status (by PAPs)	Married	595	55.76	730	54.85	26	53.06	16	69.57
		Um Married	431	40.39	521	39.14	23	46.94	6	26.09
		Widow	25	2.34	52	3.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Widower	16	1.50	26	1.95	0	0.00	1	4.35
		Others	0	0.00	2	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4	PAPs by age group	0-5 years	68	6.37	71	5.33	2	4.08	3	13.04
		6-14 years	173	16.21	170	12.77	10	20.41	3	13.04
		15-18	98	9.18	113	8.49	3	6.12	0	0.00
		19-25	137	12.84	181	13.60	9	18.37	0	0.00
		26-35	190	17.81	250	18.78	12	24.49	10	43.48
		36-59	283	26.52	375	28.17	10	20.41	4	17.39
		60 and above	118	11.06	171	12.85	3	6.12	3	13.04
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.00</b>
5	PAPs by Literacy	Illiterate	204	19.12	249	18.71	17	34.69	3	13.04
		literate	118	11.06	71	5.33	4	8.16	0	0.00
		Middle	255	23.90	405	30.43	17	34.69	4	17.39
		High school	353	33.08	326	24.49	8	16.33	4	17.39
		Up to Graduate	113	10.59	221	16.60	3	6.12	4	17.39
		Above Graduate	24	2.25	59	4.43	0	0.00	8	34.78
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### ➤ Sex Ratio

During the census survey, sex of every individual was recorded as it helps in identification of family and vulnerable category. As the table above shows over half of the PAPs are male. In all the 4 roads, the sex ratio favours the male population. When the total affected persons are taken in to consideration, it is observed that there are 854 females against 1000 male among the affected persons surveyed.

➤ **Religious Groups**

Data on religious groups were collected in order to identify religious minorities among the PAPs. As the table above shows, only three religions are followed in the study area viz., Sikh, Hindus and Muslims. However, the analysis shows that about 70 percent of the affected people are Sikhs, 25 percent are Hindus and the remaining five percent are Hindus.

➤ **Social Stratification**

In order to identify vulnerable groups, it is important to record the social group categories of the PAP. The survey results show that, more than 70 percent of the affected population belong to the Higher Caste groups, 20 percent belongs to Scheduled Caste categories, 8 percent belongs to OBC and only about 2 percent belongs to either Christian or Back Ward Class groups. One of the important aspect is that there is not a single Tribal affected persons found in the affected area impacted by the project.

➤ **Marital Status**

To identify affected families as per the R&R policy of Punjab State Roads Project, it is imperative to record marital status of PAPs. The analysis table reveals that about 56 percent of the Project Affected Persons covered under the survey are married and about 40 percent are unmarried. But the study further shows that about 2.5 and 1 percent of PAPs belong to widow and widower category while the remaining 0.5 percent belongs to other categories including the divorced.

➤ **Distribution of PAPs by Age Group Classification**

When the PAPs are classified on the basis of the age group, it is observed that In light of the above. PAPs were distributed In 7 age group categories as shown. As the table shows, 64.97 percent of the total PAPs belong to the 15-59, that is potentially working group whereas 11.94 percent belongs to above 60 age group and a further 23.09 percent belongs to the age group below 14 years, who are dependant population as per the definition of the Census of India. over one third of the total PAPs in all the routes fall under the age category of below 14 years (Children). This shows large family size of the PAPs. Percentage of old and retired PAPs (60 or more than 60 years) is much less than 10% across all the routes. This clearly Indicates that average life span of the PAPs in the study area is quite low.

Since the definition of child labour restricts the age of child labour at 14 years, those above the age of 14 and below the age of 60 has been considered under the category of economically Independent group' or 'worker's group'. As the table above shows, nearly three fifth of the total PAPs are under this category. Thus, looking at the age group wise distribution of the affected population, it is clear that the affected population is not a dependant population.

## ➤ Literacy Level

As the analysis table shows, one fifth of the total PAPs are illiterate. Even among the literate PAPs, over one tenth have never attended any formal schools and have attained some level of literacy through non-formal education. Such PAPs can only put their signature or can read simple lines in local language. Even among the formally educated PAPs majority have dropped out for some reason or the other reason. The analysis indicates that there are about 35 percent affected people who are educated up to middle class level and 30 percent have studied up to High School level. On the other hand 12 percent of the Affected People have done their graduation and a negligible section of his affected persons have studied beyond Graduation level, which constitutes about 3 percent of the total PAPs.

### 5.2.3 Resource base of the affected families

This section of the report deals with the economic status of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The Information presented below has been collected through both census as well as socio-economic survey. The economic indicators considered during the survey were occupational pattern, average household income and expenditure, number of families below poverty line, asset holdings, etc.

**Table 5.7: Resource Base of the of Affected Households**

S.No	Item	Description	KBT		LM		PN		PS	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Enlistment (HHs)	Ration Card	136	88.31	170	89.95	6	85.71	2	66.67
		Voter List	138	89.61	166	87.83	6	85.71	2	66.67
		Legal Documents	113	73.38	156	82.54	6	85.71	3	100.00
2	Facilities (Data Available HH only)	Drinking water	53	40.00 (131)	54	48.00	3	50	2	70.00
		Electrification	105	80.45	97	87.00	4	90.00	2	75.00
3	Occupation (By PAPs)	Service	57	5.34	57	4.28	1	2.04	2	8.70
		Business	117	10.97	91	6.84	1	2.04	5	21.74
		Agri	80	7.50	243	18.26	1	2.04	0	0.00
		Labour	71	6.65	11	0.83	11	22.45	0	0.00
		Professional	5	0.47	9	0.68	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Others	0	0.00	2	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Non worker	737	69.07	918	68.97	35	71.43	16	69.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
4	HH Income & Expenditure	Ave. Income	163493 (154)	163493	127375 (189)	127375	51571 (7)	51571	333333(3)	333333
		Ave. Expenditure	93947(154)	93947	86743 (189)	86743	35142 (7)	35142	221666 (3)	221666
		No of BPL HHs	9	5.84	8	6.20	2	8.00	0	0.00
5	Type of the Affected Structures (Col)	Permanent	94	63.087	101	78.29	18	72.00	6	100.00
		Semi-permanent	41	27.517	21	16.28	6	24.00	0	0.00
		Temporary	14	9.396	7	5.43	1	4.00	0	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## **I. Occupational Pattern**

Occupational pattern of the PAP is re recorded to assess their skill so that they can be imparted training in the same trade for alternative income generating scheme. Secondly, occupational pattern helps in identifying dominating economic activity in the area.

As the survey results shows, trade and business (primarily petty shops) is the most common occupation found among the PAPs settled along the road. This stands true for any state or national highway. Besides, about 25 percent of the affected persons depend upon agriculture for their survival and 23 percent are labourers whereas although small but still a significant percentage of PAPs are also government servants, which accounts for about 12 percent of the total affected persons..

## **II. Average Annual HH Income and Expenditure**

Annual Income helps in identifying families below poverty line. During the survey income of a household through all possible sources was recorded. The annual household income is about Rs.1,20,000/- per month, which is substantially high and thus majority of the affected households belong to the above poverty line category and economically well up. The various sources asked during the survey for calculating household income includes agriculture: allied agriculture activities; agriculture labour: non-agriculture labour; household Industries; services: trade and business: profession: etc. however a substantial percentage of households are engaged in business.

The average annual expenditure is less than the income as revealed from the study. The analysis of data reveals that the average annual expenditure of the affected households comes to about 90,000 rupees. The various heads of expenditure asked during the survey included food; fuel; clothing; health; education: communication; social functions; etc.

## **III. PAPs Below Poverty Line**

Poverty line for the purpose of the project has been considered at annual income of Ps 24,000 per family. The survey result shows that only 5 percent of households are below poverty line and others are economically placed in a better condition.

## 5.2.4 Household Asset Structure of PAPS

**Table 5.8: Household Asset Structure**

S.No	Item	Description	KBT		LM		PN		PS	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	HH Ave. land holding Acres.	Agri. Irrigated land	7.4	7.4	7.22	7.22	0	0	0	0
		Un-irrigated land	2	2	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0
2	HH Ave. Debts.	Average debts	166621	166621	224266	224266	47000	47000	1500000	1500000
4	Durable Assets(HH)	LPG stove	128	83.12	168	88.89	6	85.71	3	100.00
		Electric Fan	142	92.21	172	91.01	6	85.71	3	100.00
		Television	133	86.36	167	88.36	5	71.43	3	100.00
		Refrigerator	110	71.43	150	79.37	3	42.86	3	100.00
		Washing Machine	44	28.57	40	21.16	0	0.00	3	100.00
		Air cooler	58	37.66	76	40.21	1	14.29	2	66.67
		AC	7	4.55	13	6.88	0	0.00	3	100.00
		Computer	8	5.19	9	4.76	0	0.00	2	66.67
		Telephone	63	40.91	135	71.43	2	28.57	3	100.00
		Cell Phone	66	42.86	81	42.86	0	0.00	3	100.00
		Scooter/Motor Bike	85	55.19	113	59.79	2	28.57	3	100.00
		Four wheeler	29	18.83	39	20.63	0	0.00	3	100.00
5	Livestock(HH)	Livestock (Bullocks)	12	7.79	92	48.68	1	14.29	0	0.00
		Livestock (Cows)	12	7.79	41	21.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Livestock (Buffalos)	59	38.31	43	22.75	1	14.29	0	0.00
6	Irrigated units(HH)	Open Well	3	1.95	11	5.82	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Bore well/tube well	33	21.43	89	47.09	1	14.29	0	0.00

The analysis in respect of the Household Asset structure reveals the following:

- I. The Average Household land holding is about 9 acres out of which approximately 7 acre belongs to the irrigated category and the remaining 2 acres belong to the non irrigated category
- II. Majority of the families affected by the project have borrowed money and the average debt per Household is about Rs.1,60,000/-
- III. More than 90 percent of the houses have kept assets such as LPG Stove, Electric Fan, Television and Cell Phone, whereas about 15 percent households, who are economically better up possess assets such as Computer, AC, Washing machine and four wheeler etc.
- IV. About 25 percent households affected by the project have kept live stocks such as bullocks, cows and buffalos.

## 5.3 NEED FOR DATA UPDATES AND MECHANISM

Since the census and socio-economic survey was conducted during 2006 and RAP Implementation usually starts one year after the RAP preparation, which implies that actual physical relocation of PAPS will be delayed by a year, it is therefore suggested that



partnering NGOs entrusted with the responsibility of RAP implementation along with PWD, should conduct a Core Rapid Appraisal R&R Coordinator from PWD will supervise the entire exercise and this document would serve as revised baseline Information. The mechanism to conduct update is given below.

**Table 5.9: Core Rapid Appraisal Mechanism for Data Update**

Sl. No	Technique	Method	Group Size	Staff Required	Time
1	Key Informant interview	Interview selected local with special knowledge or experience	10-25 per group	Interviewer observer & moderator	Selection plus 3 hours interview per village
2	Focus group	Specific topic discussed in open-ended group sessions	8-12 per group	Interviewer observer & moderator	2 hours per group per village
3	Community Interview	Open public meeting with prepared questionnaire	Large number (more than 20)	At least 2 interviewer	1 day per village
4	Structured direct observation	Observation of people and things plus individual or group interviews if desired	Large or small numbers	Team of 4 or 5	Several days
5	Informal surveys	Non probability sampling with open ended questionnaires	Sample size of 40-50 respondents	Team of 4 or 5 surveyors	One day per village

## **6 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

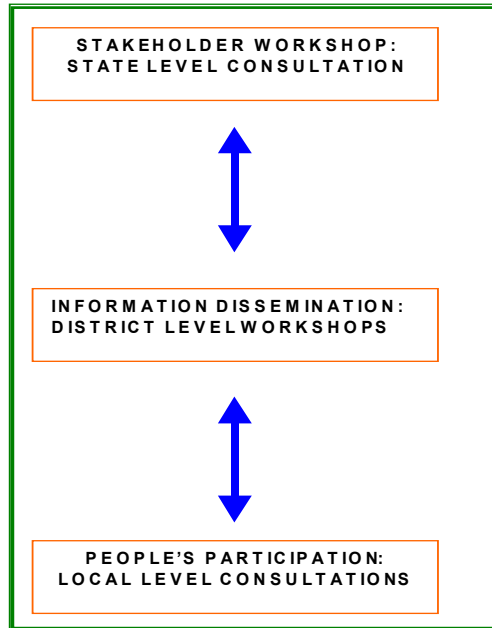
Public participation was undertaken to make explicit the social factors that will affect the development impacts of planned highway improvements and immediate project results. Through public participation, stakeholders and key social issues were identified and strategy was formulated. It included socio-cultural analysis and design of social strategy, institutional analysis and specifically addressed the issue of how poor and vulnerable groups may benefit from the project.

Participation is a process, through which stakeholder influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and the resources, which affects them. The effectiveness of R&R programme is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Comprehensive planning is required to assure that local government, NGOs, host population and project staff interacts regularly, frequently and purposefully throughout all stages of the project. Participation of persons directly affected by projects is a primary requirement in development of R&R, if its programmes are to be suited to the needs of the resettled population. Their involvement vastly increases the probability of their successful resettlement and rehabilitation.

To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two way process, numerous events were arranged at all stages of project preparation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of PAPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. The option of alternative design was also discussed to meet their local transport needs and to achieve speedy implementation of the project with peoples involvement.

### **6.2 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS**

Experience indicates that involuntary resettlement generally gives rise to severe problems for the affected population. These problems may be reduced if, as part of a resettlement program, people are properly Informed and consulted about the project, their situation and preferences, and allowed to make meaningful choices. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise are likely to occur.



**Flow Chart on Levels of Consultations**

The project will therefore ensure that the affected population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This will be done throughout the project, both during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project results and impacts. During implementation and monitoring stage information will be disseminated to project affected persons and other key stakeholders in appropriate ways. This information will be prepared in Punjabi as required, describing the main project features including the entitlement framework. Consultation will be carried out in ways appropriate for cultural gender-based, and other differences among the stakeholders. Where groups or individuals have different views/opinions, particular emphasis will be given on the views and needs of the vulnerable groups.

The Resettlement Action Plan provides detailed information regarding the consultation process. It describes Information disclosure at preparation stage. The consultation process established during preparation stage of the project uses different types of consultation such as In-depth Interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, Workshops, Seminars and meetings.

The consultation process included, the following:

- Heads of households likely to be impacted;
- Household members;
- Clusters of PAPs;
- Villagers;
- Village Panchayats

- Local voluntary organizations; and Community based organization or Non Governmental Organization;
- Government Agencies and Departments: and
- Major project stakeholders, such as women, tribal and ethnic communities, road user groups, health professionals, and others.

As part of the consultation process, women were given the opportunity to voice their views without the presence of men.

As part of the preparation for the project, State level workshop was conducted with participation from key stakeholders including local NGOs, academic institutions, government officials, and others. The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to present and discuss the framework and approach to social impacts and resettlement, and to achieve agreement about implementation mechanisms and coordination among different groups and agencies.

The main objectives of the consultation program were to minimize negative impact in the project corridors and to make people aware of the road rehabilitation project. During the process, efforts were made to ascertain the views and preferences of the people. The aims of community consultation were:

- To understand views of the people affected by the impacts of the road improvement
- To identify and assess all major economic and sociological characteristics of the village to enable effective planning and implementation and
- To resolve the issues relating to affect on community property

### **6.3 METHODS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

Public consultations in the project area were held at village, Tehsil and District level. The following methodology has been adopted for carrying out public consultations in this project:

- Disseminating information and requesting villagers to attend the public consultation meetings
- Sharing the opinions and preferences of the PAPs
- Involving the PAPs in decision-making including RAP implementation

Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders were used during project preparation, viz., in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc. To understand the socio-economic profile of the community and the affected families, questionnaires were designed and information was collected from the individuals on one-to-one basis. The consultations have also been carried out with special emphasis on the vulnerable groups. The key informants during the project preparation phase included both individuals and groups namely:

- Heads and members of households likely to be affected
- Groups/clusters of PAPs
- Village Panchayats: Sarpanch and members
- Local voluntary organizations and NGOs
- Government agencies and departments
- Other project stakeholders with special focus on PAPs belonging to the vulnerable group

#### 6.4 CONSULTATION PRIOR TO RESETTLEMENT

Preliminary discussions were conducted by the consultant through Group Discussions (GDs) and mass meetings with the PAPs as well as the general public in the villages and towns. Methods used for *local level consultations* were:

- Individual household level consultation as part of census and socio-economic survey
- Group discussions with PAPs
- Formal public consultations involving all sections of the society at strategic locations, which included group discussions with shopkeepers/traders, squatters, residential affected persons, land affected persons etc

At the village / block level, PAPs and local people's representatives were consulted. During the consultations, efforts were made to:

- Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition of land and selection of alignments for the bypasses
- Understand views of people on resettlement options and rehabilitation, R&R issues and land acquisition

- Identify and assess major economic and sociological characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation
- Resolve issues related to impacts on community property and their relocation
- Examine PAPs' opinions on road safety issues and selection of locations for pedestrian crossings, underpasses / overpasses
- Identify people's expectations regarding public conveniences and roadside amenities such as segregated median along bypasses
- Perception of the community on environmental issues/environmental enhancements and highway related diseases
- Identify levels and extent of community participation in project implementation and monitoring
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project

Group discussions were conducted primarily in settlements with problems of traffic congestion, intense squatting, and multiple intersections closely located, major road intersections and with high concentration of PAPs. Public consultations were held with large number of people in every affected village during the survey and suggestions and comments of PAPs have been incorporated in the project design as far as possible keeping in view the technical feasibility. All issues raised during public consultation have been dealt with and incorporated in relevant chapters.

#### **6.4.1 Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussions**

Public consultations were conducted for minimizing adverse social impacts. The purpose of these consultations was to obtain the views and suggestions of the potentially affected persons on the road design and its potential impacts on the affected people. The affected persons were consulted as “focus groups” such as a group of affected residents, a group of affected agricultural families and a group of affected shop owners or traders. These are also interest groups that have very often come up with good alternative suggestions on the road alignment that have helped in re-designing them to reduce any adverse impacts on the people.

Public consultations chiefly acted as a forum to inform people about the project and also to elicit their opinion on the social provisions detailed in the project. Information dissemination on resettlement and rehabilitation provisions of the project, proposed road widths and alignments, role of the community, grievance redress etc., were given due importance. Issues pertaining to land acquisition, compensation, assistances to vulnerable

groups, commercial, residential titleholders and tenants were also discussed with the community.

## 6.5 KEY FINDINGS OF THE CONSULTATION

Major findings (arising out of the consultations) related to key issues such as general perception about the project, suggestions to mitigate hardships resulting from dislocation and loss of livelihood, the details of which are presented below:

- Many people were not aware of the project
- People were convinced about the importance of four-laning of the highways in their region since it will reduce the incidence of accidents and enhance economic opportunities
- People consented to cooperate if adequate compensation is given
- Most people preferred to resettle near their previous place of business and residence and preferred self-resettlement
- Cultivators preferred cash compensation at market rate. Land for land option was least preferred
- Requests were made by the affected people for providing facilities and amenities like underpasses, bypasses, bus stand and safer accessibility at points of congestion and intersections
- On site relocation for small business enterprise (SBE) within the RoW at the edges of the carriageway were suggested. Small Business Enterprisers were not interested to relocate at far-off locations. They perceived low business growth at such locations
- Generally people were not opposed to their relocation in nearby places
- PAPs requested local representation in the Grievance Redress Committee
- PAPs wanted to know when construction work would commence
- Affected People asked about creation of employment opportunities during road construction and later phases of the project for them
- Some participants opined that four lanes were not required, as high-speed vehicles will cause more accidents
- People suggested that adequate safety measures should be provided such as speed breaks, signage's etc. near inhabited areas

**Table 6.1: Local Level Consultation Output**

Name of the Village	Issues Raised	Suggestions of PAPs	Mitigation Measures/design approach
<b>Kharar-Banur-Tepla</b>			
Kharar (December 15, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Drainage should be provided</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width reduced at town centre</li> <li>▪ No land acquisition in the town centre</li> <li>▪ Only</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Bypass is not possible as there is no space available beyond the market and residential area</li> </ul>
Santemajra (December 10, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Drainage should be provided</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width reduced at town centre</li> <li>▪ No land acquisition in the town centre except for Bus bays</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> </ul>
Landran (December 12, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Drainage should be provided</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width reduced at town centre</li> <li>▪ Footpaths and speed bumps provided for safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition only for Bus bays</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> </ul>
Landran (May 14, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Market values for land</li> <li>▪ Employment during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ What safety measures will be taken for children and women?</li> <li>▪ Cash compensation of market value is preferable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width restricted to 23 m</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Safety ruling and signages</li> <li>▪ Speed hubs at residential areas</li> <li>▪ Pedestrian hubs/Bus bays</li> </ul>
Bhairampur (May 15, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Market values for land</li> <li>▪ Employment opportunities during construction</li> <li>▪ Crop compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash compensation of market value is preferable</li> <li>▪ Compensation should be paid before land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Full crop compensation</li> <li>▪ Income restoration schemes for affected people on permanent basis</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Notice to the farmers about the land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Compensation for tree as well as crop as per the R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Safety ruling and signages</li> </ul>
Saneta (December 10, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachment</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PAPs are aware that they are encroachers and are willing to move out but would take compensation for structure damage</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Drainage should be provided</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width reduced at town centre</li> <li>▪ No land acquisition in the town centre</li> <li>▪ Only</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value for the structure affected as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Additional assistance to vulnerable squatters</li> </ul>



Name of the Village	Issues Raised	Suggestions of PAPs	Mitigation Measures/design approach
		value for any affected properties	
Banur (May 17, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Market values for land</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Congestion</li> <li>▪ Pollution</li> <li>▪ Employment opportunities for affected people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash compensation of market value is preferable</li> <li>▪ Compensation should be paid before land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Safety measures as the junction is accident prone</li> <li>▪ Sound pollution because of the truck movement</li> <li>▪ Land for land option</li> <li>▪ Income restoration schemes in form of loans at low interest rates</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Compensation for the structures at present market value as per the R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Safety ruling and signages to prevent accidents</li> <li>▪ Junction improvement to reduce the congestion and free flow of traffic</li> <li>▪ Noise barriers to avoid sound pollution</li> </ul>
Kharar (June 08, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Shifting of Shrine</li> <li>▪ Congestion</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shifting of small Shrine</li> <li>▪ Assistance for relocation of shrine</li> <li>▪ Compensation at present market value for structure loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restricted widening</li> <li>▪ The local people have agreed to relocate the shrine</li> <li>▪ The Shrine will be shifted in consultation with the people</li> <li>▪ The relocation sites will be identified in consultation with the people</li> <li>▪ Relocation expenses will be given as per the R&amp;R Policy</li> </ul>
Mote Majra (June 08, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Shifting of Nishan Saheb of Gurudwara</li> <li>▪ Assistance for shifting of the Nishan Saheb</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ The Nishan Saheb should be shifted back</li> <li>▪ Relocation expenses by project authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ The Gurudwara committee will shift the Nishan Saheb</li> <li>▪ As per the R&amp;R Policy the expenses for relocation will be given</li> <li>▪ The relocation site will be identified by the Gurudwara committee</li> </ul>
Banur Junction (June 08, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Shifting of very old Mazhar</li> <li>▪ Junction improvements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is difficult to disturb the Mazhar as people of all religions visit the place</li> <li>▪ The local people believe that the Mazhar will protect them from accidents</li> <li>▪ It is better to not to disturb the Mazhar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The junction improvement will avoid the Mazhar</li> </ul>
Changera (June 08, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Shifting of Mazhar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Very few people visit the Mazhar</li> <li>▪ The Mazar is built by local villager</li> <li>▪ Relocation expenses need to be paid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The local people have agreed to relocate the Mazhar</li> <li>▪ The Mazhar may be shifted in consultation with the people</li> <li>▪ The relocation site will be identified in consultation with the people</li> <li>▪ Relocation expenses will be given as per the R&amp;R Policy</li> </ul>
Rajgarh (June 08, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Shifting of Mazhar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The local construction labour have constructed the Mazhar</li> <li>▪ Expenses for relocation of the Mazhar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The local people abd care taker of the Mazhar have accepted to shift the Mazar</li> <li>▪ The relocation site will be identified in adjacent land in consultation with the people</li> <li>▪ Relocation expenses will be given as per the R&amp;R Policy</li> </ul>
<b>Ludhiana-Malerkotla</b>			
Gill (January 5, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachment</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Requirement of a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The available ROW is only 11 to 9 m in the Gill Village</li> <li>▪ Over 250 Houses/ shops and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bypass is proposed</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be at the replacement value as per the R&amp;R</li> </ul>

Name of the Village	Issues Raised	Suggestions of PAPs	Mitigation Measures/design approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bypass and different options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of Compensation</li> <li>▪ Demolition of houses/shops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1500 people will be affected</li> <li>▪ Bypass is ideal</li> <li>▪ Three different Bypass options suggested</li> <li>▪ For loss of land for bypass, compensation at market value is accepted</li> <li>▪ Road even if widened will pose safety hazard as the house are too close to the road</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the affected families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy</li> <li>▪ Income and livelihood measures are suggested for as per the policy</li> <li>▪ Crop compensation and advance notice as per R&amp;R Policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the affected families by way of training and employment opportunities during the road construction</li> </ul>
Dehlon (January 7, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Road widening through the town</li> <li>▪ Gurudwara and Temple</li> <li>▪ Affected</li> <li>▪ Shops and other commercial establishments affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Row available for 300 m is only about 10 m</li> <li>▪ If road is widened on left side only two properties will be affected</li> <li>▪ Bypass option was explored but unanimously the people accepted for road widening through the village only</li> <li>▪ The Gurudwara and Temple committee will get the compensation</li> <li>▪ In come restoration measures and assistance for tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening only on the left side</li> <li>▪ Road width reduced to 19 m to avoid large scale affect on Gurudwara Land</li> <li>▪ The alignment is designed in such a way that it does not affect the Sanctum sanctorum of the Temple</li> <li>▪ The design does not affect the residential and commercial establishments on the right side of the road.</li> <li>▪ Compensation as per the R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Assistance and Income restoration measures as per the R&amp;R Policy for the tenants</li> <li>▪ Preference to the affected families in the newly constructed shopping complexes under both Gurudwara and Temple land</li> </ul>
Pohir (January 9, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachment</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Requirement of a Bypass and different options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of Compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bypass is ideal</li> <li>▪ Out to two different Bypass options suggested people unanimously accepted the one that goes on left side of the village and near to the village</li> <li>▪ For loss of land for bypass, compensation at market value is accepted</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the affected families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bypass is proposed</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be at the replacement value as per the R&amp;R Policy</li> <li>▪ Income and livelihood measures are suggested for as per the policy</li> <li>▪ Crop compensation and advance notice as per R&amp;R Policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the affected families by way of training and employment opportunities during the road construction</li> </ul>
Akbarpur channa (January 11, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the vulnerable families</li> </ul>
Kup Kalan (January 10, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachers</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width reduced in the habitation to 23 m</li> <li>▪ Safety measures like speed bumps and signage and reduced speed of vehicles</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R</li> </ul>

Name of the Village	Issues Raised	Suggestions of PAPs	Mitigation Measures/design approach
		properties	<p>policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the vulnerable families</li> </ul>
Bhogiwal (January 11, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachers</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width reduced in the habitation to 23 m</li> <li>▪ Widening available space in the town and no Land acquisition in habitation centre</li> <li>▪ Safety measures like speed bumps and signage and reduced speed of vehicles</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the vulnerable families</li> </ul>
Malerkotla (January 10, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachers</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width reduced in the habitation to 23 m</li> <li>▪ Safety measures like speed bumps and signage and reduced speed of vehicles</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the vulnerable families</li> </ul>
Gill (June 09, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options for Bypass</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Irrigation facilities for lands on both sides of Bypass</li> <li>▪ Drainage and safety of village tank</li> <li>▪ Sewerage treatment plant for Pond</li> <li>▪ Ownership of the land affected</li> <li>▪ NGO for R&amp;R Implementation</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Approach roads to the Bypass</li> <li>▪ Market values for land</li> <li>▪ Employment during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Compensation should be given based on the market value</li> <li>▪ Adequate Cash compensation in single installment</li> <li>▪ Proper irrigation channels need to be provided at different intervals so that the farmers can irrigate their lands without any difficulty</li> <li>▪ Proper Drainage systems for the rain water</li> <li>▪ Bypass starting point can be reconsidered</li> <li>▪ Sewerage treatment plant need to be established for the affected pond</li> <li>▪ A village level committee needs to be established to decide the ownership of the affected lands</li> <li>▪ Link roads to the bypass need to be developed</li> <li>▪ Additional assistance and income restoration measures for the affected farmers</li> <li>▪ Prefer local NGO for RAP implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be paid in single installment as per the R&amp;R Policy</li> <li>▪ Notice to the farmers about the land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Compensation for tree as well as crop as per the R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Compensation for Tube wells and other irrigation units at replacement value</li> <li>▪ Culverts and Syphons will be provided at regular intervals for irrigation channels</li> <li>▪ Proper Drainage systems for the rain water are provided</li> <li>▪ Sewerage treatment plant will be established in due course of time</li> <li>▪ Village level committee will be formed by NGO which will help in establishing the ownership of the affected plots</li> <li>▪ Link roads to the bypass will be developed and made into pucca road</li> <li>▪ Additional assistance and income restoration measures will be provided as per the R&amp;R policy to the affected farmers</li> </ul>
Pohir (May 29, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options for Bypass</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Market price for land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Need Bypass as the road that passes through the village is congested and accident prone</li> <li>▪ Compensation for the land should be given on par with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensation for land will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be paid in single installment as per the R&amp;R</li> </ul>

Name of the Village	Issues Raised	Suggestions of PAPs	Mitigation Measures/design approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>values</li> <li>▪ Irrigation facilities for lands on both sides of Bypass</li> <li>▪ Crop compensation</li> <li>▪ Replacement value for the irrigation assets affected</li> <li>▪ Ownership of the land affected</li> <li>▪ Improvement of village road</li> <li>▪ Approach roads to the Bypass</li> <li>▪ Employment during construction</li> <li>▪ Additional assistances for affected families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the price given for Gill</li> <li>▪ Irrigation facilities for lands on both sides of bypass needs to be developed</li> <li>▪ Crop and tree compensation</li> <li>▪ Replacement value for the irrigation assets such as tube wells and pipelines affected</li> <li>▪ Improvement of village road</li> <li>▪ Approach roads to the Bypass needs to be developed</li> <li>▪ Employment during construction</li> <li>▪ Additional assistances for affected families</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures in the form of loan at less interest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy</li> <li>▪ Notice to the farmers about the land acquisition will be given in advance</li> <li>▪ Compensation for tree as well as crop damages if any as per the R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Compensation for Tube wells and other irrigation units at replacement value</li> <li>▪ Culverts will be provided at regular intervals for irrigation channels</li> <li>▪ Proper Drainage systems for the rain water are provided</li> <li>▪ Link roads to the bypass will be developed</li> <li>▪ Develop the culvert and bridges</li> <li>▪ Develop the existing village road</li> <li>▪ Additional assistance and income restoration measures will be provided as per the R&amp;R policy to the affected farmers</li> </ul>
Dehlon (June 3, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Change in alignment in the Dehlon town</li> <li>▪ Save the Gurudwara Land</li> <li>▪ Save the temple and Graves of Saints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The area of Gurudwara land affected should be reduced</li> <li>▪ The widening should not affect the temple and the Graves of old saints inside the Temple</li> <li>▪ The widening should take place on both sides of the existing road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening has been restricted to reduce the land affected in the Gurudwara</li> <li>▪ The alignment is modified in such a way that the Temple is not affected</li> <li>▪ The vehicular speed is reduced in the town</li> <li>▪ The alignment is saving few number of shops on the right side</li> </ul>
Sarinh (June 04, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of the business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Income restoration options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two sides widening should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation should be at market value</li> <li>▪ Relocation sites need to be provided</li> <li>▪ Income restoration programmes are more preferred to employment opportunities during road construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Curve improvement will affect about 10 commercial and residential establishments</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be paid at replacement value as indicated in R&amp;R Policy</li> <li>▪ Permanent employment is not possible but preference to able-bodied PAPs and dove tailing of poverty alleviation programmes</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures applicable under the R&amp;R Policy</li> <li>▪ Relocation if any will be carried out in consultation with the PAPs</li> </ul>
NanakpurJagera (June 7, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachment</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Mode of compensation and assistance</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures</li> <li>▪ Relocation of temple property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Few shops constructed in Temple premises encroach upon to the ROW</li> <li>▪ Assistance to the Tenants of the Shops affected</li> <li>▪ Income restoration options</li> <li>▪ Assistance before removing the affected structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ The affected persons will be given transitional allowance and economic rehabilitation grant as per the R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ The relocation of temple property will be done in consultation with the local people</li> <li>▪ Relocation assistance will be provided as per the policy</li> <li>▪ Affected families will be considered for applicable income restoration schemes</li> </ul>
Gopalpur (June 7, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Cultural property being affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The compound wall of a Samadhi will be affected</li> <li>▪ The road can be widened in such a way that the property is not affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Curve improvement and concentric widening</li> <li>▪ The local people have agreed to reconstruct and repair the affected property</li> </ul>

Name of the Village	Issues Raised	Suggestions of PAPs	Mitigation Measures/design approach
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Repair and reconstruction expenses need to be paid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As the main structure is not affected their no need for relocation</li> <li>▪ Repair and reconstruction expenses will be given as per the R&amp;R Policy</li> </ul>
Ahmadgarh (June 3, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bypass option from Ahmadgarh side</li> <li>▪ Socio economic development of Ahmadgarh town</li> <li>▪ Development in public interest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Bypass for Pohir village should pass through right side</li> <li>▪ If the Bypass is through Ahmadgarh town side Socio-economic growth and accessibility will improve for the town</li> <li>▪ With Bypass from left side of Pohir the accessibility will get reduced and dampen the economic growth of the town</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed Bypass from left side of the Pohir village is more viable from the analysis of the different options explored</li> <li>▪ The people of Ahmadgarh will not loose any accessibility</li> <li>▪ The connecting roads from Ahmedgarh will be developed</li> <li>▪ The Bypass option suggested by the town people will affected more number of families loosing their agricultural land and also residential properties will be affected</li> </ul>
Phalewal (May 31, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Market values for land</li> <li>▪ Employment during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ What safety measures will be taken for children and women?</li> <li>▪ Cash compensation of market value is preferable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Safety ruling and signages</li> <li>▪ Speed hubs at residential areas</li> <li>▪ Pedestrian hubs/Bus bays</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for vulnerable and poor</li> </ul>
Bhogiwal (May 31, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Market values for land</li> <li>▪ Employment during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ What safety measures will be taken for children and women?</li> <li>▪ Cash compensation of market value is preferable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width restricted to 23 m at village habitation</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Safety ruling and signages</li> <li>▪ Speed hubs at residential areas</li> <li>▪ Pedestrian hubs/Bus bays</li> </ul>
Kup Kalan (May 30, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachment</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Market values for land</li> <li>▪ Employment during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ What safety measures will be taken for children and women?</li> <li>▪ Cash compensation of market value is preferable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening</li> <li>▪ Road width restricted to 23 m at village centre</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Safety ruling and signages</li> <li>▪ Speed hubs at residential areas</li> <li>▪ Pedestrian hubs/Bus bays</li> </ul>
Kup Khurd (June 2, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Market values for land</li> <li>▪ Compensation for lost affected</li> <li>▪ Employment during construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Cash compensation of market value is preferable</li> <li>▪ Cash compensation in one installment</li> <li>▪ Compensation for the structures at present market value</li> <li>▪ Permanent Employment for the livelihood affected families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening and raised carriageway</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as specified in R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Safety ruling and signages</li> <li>▪ Compensation at replacement value for the structures affected</li> <li>▪ Assistance and income restoration measures like training for self employment</li> <li>▪ Preference for employment opportunities for the affected families during construction of the road</li> </ul>

Name of the Village	Issues Raised	Suggestions of PAPs	Mitigation Measures/design approach
<b>Phillaur-Nagar</b>			
Phillaur (December 26, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachment</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Heavy traffic movement</li> <li>▪ Mode of assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PAPs are aware that there are encroachers and squatters and are willing to move out. But would take compensation for structure loss preferably in cash</li> <li>▪ Squatters demanded for some assistance</li> <li>▪ Safety was paramount due to heavy traffic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening in the available ROW and no land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Provision of foot paths over drain</li> <li>▪ Assistance to squatters and encroachers as per the R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Compensation for the structure loss</li> <li>▪ Speed hubs at residential areas</li> <li>▪ Pedestrian hubs/Bus bays</li> </ul>
Nagar (December 25, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachment</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Heavy traffic movement</li> <li>▪ Mode of compensation and assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PAPs are aware that there are encroachers and are willing to move out. But would take compensation for structure loss preferably in cash</li> <li>▪ Squatters demanded for some assistance</li> <li>▪ Safety was paramount due to heavy traffic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Concentric widening in the available ROW and no land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Provision of foot paths over drain</li> <li>▪ Assistance to encroachers as per the R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Compensation for the structure loss</li> <li>▪ Speed hubs at residential areas</li> <li>▪ Pedestrian hubs/Bus bays</li> </ul>
Phillaur (May 24, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Junction improvement and closing of town road</li> <li>▪ Affect on accessibility and business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The business houses on the road do not want the road to be closed as it affects their business</li> <li>▪ The local public representatives also did not accept for closure of the road and say that it will curtail the accessibility of the people of the town to National Highway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The junction will not be improved</li> <li>▪ The existing road will be widened and the road to town will be open</li> <li>▪ Proposed to remove footpaths to decongest the junction on both sides</li> </ul>
<b>Patiala-Sirhind</b>			
Adampur (December 19, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachers</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of the existing road</li> <li>▪ Safety measures like speed bumps and signage and reduced speed of vehicles</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the vulnerable families</li> </ul>
Jakhewal (December 21, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachers</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of the existing road and no land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Safety measures like speed bumps and signage and reduced speed of vehicles</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the vulnerable families</li> </ul>
Faggaun Majra (December 22, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachers</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of the existing road and no land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Safety measures like speed bumps and signage and reduced speed of vehicles</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the vulnerable families</li> </ul>

Name of the Village	Issues Raised	Suggestions of PAPs	Mitigation Measures/design approach
Patiala (December 23, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encroachers</li> <li>▪ Widening options</li> <li>▪ Relocation of Business establishment</li> <li>▪ Safety</li> <li>▪ Land acquisition and mode of compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Widening should take place in existing available space only</li> <li>▪ Widening should take place on both sides</li> <li>▪ Safety should be considered</li> <li>▪ Compensation at market value for any affected properties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthening of the existing road and no land acquisition</li> <li>▪ Safety measures like speed bumps and signage and reduced speed of vehicles</li> <li>▪ Compensation will be given at replacement value as per R&amp;R policy</li> <li>▪ Income restoration measures for the vulnerable families</li> </ul>

## 6.6 CONTINUATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. During the preparatory stage, consultations were held at local level, district as well as State level. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs` and other stakeholders have been planned in the action plan through the partner NGO during RAP implementation. Consultations during RP implementation will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration. The other round of consultations will occur when compensation and assistance are provided and actual resettlement begins. Information disclosure is pursued for effective implementation and timely execution of the RAP. For the benefit of the community in general and PAPs in particular, the RAP and R&R policy were translated into local language and made available to the affected persons and also to the general public for information.

### Plan for Continued Participation

The following, set of activities is required for effective implementation of RAP. This will also help in timely execution of RAP.

**Information Disclosure:** For the benefit of the community in general and PAPs in particular, RAP and R&R policy will be translated in Punjabi and kept at PWD offices in project districts. A copy of RAP and R&R policy will also be placed at the office of Project Director, PRBDB, Chandigarh and respective PWD circles and divisions.

**Public Information Dissemination:** PWD offices located along the four Project Corridors will provide actual information and policies and other rehabilitation action plan to the people in a regular manner. For this, following steps are proposed:

**Community Participation:** For effective implementation of RAP it is essential to provide scope for involving communities and PAPs in the process. The mechanism of involving communities is suggested below:

- Tehsil Office
- District Magistrate Office
- PIU Office

The PIU offices will provide information on R&R policies and features of the rehabilitation action plan. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in the project:

- The NGOs involved in the Implementation of RAP will organize Public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of limited works
- The NGO will organize public meetings to inform the community about the payment and assistance paid to the community. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the PWD office
- There will be Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) for each district. The PAPs will be associated with such committees (each of the committees will include a representative of the PAPs)
- The resettlement sites, and other amenities and facilities to be made available to the PAPs will be decided in consultation with the communities
- All monitoring and evaluation reports of the R & R components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP report suggested above
- Key features of the entitlements will be displayed in billboards on the project corridor in both regional language and also in English for easy access
- Together with the NGO, the PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions at major intersections and solicit the help of the local community/business leaders to encourage the participation of the PAPs in RAP implementation
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and take their specific needs into account

For effective implementation of the RAP it is essential to involve communities and PAPs in the process. The mechanism of involving PAPs, NGOs, host populations, project and local officials is suggested in the given **Table 6.2**.

## **6.7 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

This Resettlement Plan has been disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders for review and comments on various mechanisms and entitlement suggested for the implementation of the RAP. The intention of this procedure is to receive comments from the PAPs in particular so as to incorporate the appropriate suggestions. The translated



version of summary RAP including entitlement matrix has been disclosed to the PAPs and their representatives in regional language.

The findings and suggestions from the above consulted process can be summed up as follows:

- All consulted persons praised the consultation process and generally felt secure and relieved after knowing the provisions made in the entitlement matrix
- The local people's representatives such as Sarpanch assured to cooperate in implementation of the project
- They demanded the transparency in disbursement of compensation and assistance to the PAPs especially to the vulnerable non-titleholders
- PAPs wanted a more simplified grievance redress procedure and involvement of an honest NGO for the implementation of RAP
- The non-availability of updated land records especially for newly transferred land ownerships should be properly verified and updated before the payment of compensation
- They have assured to extend all possible cooperation for shifting and relocating community property resources

## **6.8 INFORMATION CAMPAIGN AND FUTURE PLANS**

PAPs will be invited to the proposed grievance redress system for a quick, inexpensive and amicable settlement of claims. They will be advised to get their records of rights updated. All possible efforts will be made to motivate the affected landowners and structure owners for a voluntary and amicable settlement of their claims outside the court. Most of the issues will be settled out of court as far as possible. Handouts will be distributed by NGOs among all the affected persons highlighting the benefits of amicable settlement of disputes outside the court. Besides, public announcements will be made in affected areas at regular intervals. Press notes will be released in local newspapers to aid publicity.

To sum up, it can be said in brief that during the process of planning as well as socio-economic base line survey, wide range of consultations has been done among the affected persons as well as with all kinds of stakeholders. However, it is extremely essential to continue the process of consultation throughout the project cycle with the affected persons and the key stakeholders for successful resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs.



**Table 6.2: Mechanism for Continued Participation**

PROJECT STAGE	APS	NGOS	HOST	PROJECT AND LOCAL OFFICIALS
<b>Stage -I PLANNING</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participate in public meetings</li> <li>2. Identify alternatives to avoid or minimize displacement</li> <li>3. Assist in developing and choosing alternative options for relocation and income generation</li> <li>4. Help to choose resettlement sites</li> <li>5. Participate in survey</li> <li>6. Provide inputs to entitlement provision</li> <li>7. Assist in preparation of action plan</li> <li>8. Suggest mechanism for grievance redress</li> <li>9. Conflict resolution and participate in grievance redress</li> <li>10. Participate in coordination committee</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist in impact assessment</li> <li>2. Assist in census and Socio-Economic survey</li> <li>3. Participate in coordination committee</li> <li>4. Participate in group meetings</li> <li>5. Design and implement information campaigns</li> <li>6. Support group formation, problem identification and planning for PAPs and hosts,</li> <li>7. Suggest mechanism for grievance redress of conflict resolution</li> <li>8. Assist in preparation of action Plan</li> </ol>		
<b>Stage -II IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participate in implementation support activities</li> <li>▪ Participation in local decision making activities</li> <li>▪ Decide on management of common properties</li> <li>▪ Participate in grievance redress mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide ongoing information for PAPs and hosts</li> <li>▪ Support in group management</li> <li>▪ Monitor entitlement provision by implementation of IG schemes</li> <li>▪ Training to eligible PAPs</li> <li>▪ Support to vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist PAP in relocation</li> <li>▪ Manage common property at site</li> <li>▪ Participate in local committees</li> <li>▪ Assist PAPs in integration with hosts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Process IG proposals</li> <li>▪ Participate in grievance redress</li> <li>▪ Provide assistance under local schemes</li> <li>▪ Provide assistance under local schemes</li> </ul>

PROJECT STAGE	APS	NGOS	HOST	PROJECT AND LOCAL OFFICIALS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitor provision of entitlement</li> <li>▪ Labour and other inputs at site</li> <li>▪ Credit and other group scheme management</li> <li>▪ O&amp;M of sites and project inputs</li> <li>▪ Members of implementation committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluate community participation</li> <li>▪ Provide advice on grievance redress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist PAPs in use of new production system</li> <li>▪ Use established mechanisms for grievance redress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participate as member of implementation committee</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage -II</b></p> <p><b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participate in grievance tribunals</li> <li>▪ Report to PD on IG schemes</li> <li>▪ Report on service quality of sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide information to project staff on vulnerable groups</li> <li>▪ Act as M&amp;E agency for project</li> <li>▪ Act as external monitors for project (where not previously involved)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide inputs to M&amp;E of R&amp;R</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems in IG Programme</li> <li>▪ Participant in correctional strategies.</li> </ul>

## 7 HIGHWAY RELATED DISEASES

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that by the year 2000, 30 to 40 million people would have become HIV infected in the world, and around 90% of them are likely to be in the developing countries. Of the total HIV infected people around 12-18 million would have developed AIDS. According to the report of monitoring the AIDS Pandemic (MAP) on 'The Status and Trends of the HIV/AIDS/STD Epidemics in Asia and the Pacific', India is reported to have had a sharp increase in the estimated HIV infections over the years. The National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) figures, on the status of HIV infections and AIDS cases in India as on August 31, 1998, place the country's zero-positive rate at 23.64 per thousand; the trend is apparently upward. However, distribution of the incidences of infection is uneven among different parts of the country.

Throughout the World, the growth of transport system has been, and continuous to be, a key element in economic development. In both developed and underdeveloped countries, increase in gross national product (GNP) is accompanied by greater investment in both vehicle and transport infrastructure. In the developing world, current trends in population, industrialization, and urbanization are putting heavy pressure on the transport networks in general [WHO, 1984]. This in fact has resulted in the unlimited growth of new transport companies and, subsequently, vehicles and crewmembers all over the country. WHO document indicate the existence of two to five million crewmembers of inter-city trucks in India. Besides being away from home for most part of the year (almost 11 months), these drivers (75 to 90%) have a high rate of sexual promiscuity with female commercial sex workers and other sex friends en-route their travel or at places where they stop for rest [WHO, 1994]. High mobility and frequent multi-partner sexual behavior make these men a high-risk group for contracting STD/HIV infection. Besides their own personal risk, the highly mobile occupation leads to the transmission of infections from cities of high prevalence and also between cities and rural areas. Due to the kind of nomadic lifestyle, they are often not able to have access to modern health care facilities. They go to non-registered practitioners who often give false promises of treatment and care. Thus, there is a need to address the spread of highway diseases and take necessary action in controlling, the spread of such diseases involving the truckers and the CSWs through a strategic action oriented Programme.

State of Punjab has been declared low prevalence state by National AIDS Control Organization government of India. But on the basis of Vulnerability like high rate of Migration (in and out) Concentration of Truckers and transport industry, low sex ratio etc. National Aids Control Organization has declared the state of Punjab as highly vulnerable state. The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the

National AIDS Control Programme is going to end in March 2006. On the directions of National AIDS Control organization, Punjab State AIDS control Society is in the process of finalization of project implementation plan for Phase III of the National Aids Control Programme of the state of Punjab for the period 2006-11. It is important that any action Plan of HIV/AIDS awareness related to 'Construction activities' is linked with the state Programme so that maximum benefits are derived from the state Programme for the awareness in the Construction activities sector.

World Bank and other development agencies are now incorporating into the design of infrastructure projects HIV/AIDS prevention programs targeting migrant construction workers and the local communities they interact with. World Bank has been addressing the need for reducing HIV/AIDS transmission in infrastructure projects in various ways. Road projects generally include an assurance in the loan agreements that the borrower will promote HIV/AIDS awareness and implement prevention programs. In some cases, the need for information, education, and communication on HIV/AIDS and STDs is made a contractual obligation of the contractors.

Moreover, Construction activities associated with the Road Project may also affect the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs. A large number of workers will be stationed at work sites along the Highways. Mostly poor and seasonal, coming from the large pool of floating population including minority people, the workers will be predominantly young, sexually active people. The service provider communities and the resident communities bordering the construction sites, mainly minority groups vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, STIs, and trafficking for prostitution, are likely to interact with the construction workers. The interaction might lead to the introduction of HIV and STIs from the newcomers to the community members and vice versa. After completion of the works, workers with HIV/AIDS and STIs are likely to take them back to their communities of origin.

Thus on HIV/AIDS and STI prevention program targeting construction workers and resident population needs to be implemented to mitigate these potential adverse social impacts.

## **7.2 THE CAUSE OF THE SPREAD OF HIGHWAY RELATED DISEASES**

Vehicles carrying people or goods over long distance are the frequent users of highways (both national and state). It has been found that the drivers and helpers of such long distance vehicles like truck often spend many days at a stretch, outside their homes and away from their family members

The factors of financial insecurity, tensions at work, being away from home for long duration

give rise to irregular habits among the truck drivers and their assistants. Taking to alcohol and commercial sex is one the means of entertainment and releasing tension. For these solitary mobile men it is difficult to refrain from physical urges for over longer periods. These drivers and helpers or assistants take halts at different resting-places designated/naturally developed along the corridors. Thus the truckers and their assistants are found to have sex with many women on their way. Married mobile men often chose CSWs for satisfying their sexual urge of oral and anal sex that they do not practice at home with their wives. Thus sexual diseases are often found to spread rapidly along the road and highway corridors. On the other hand, tuberculosis (TB) and other like diseases are also found to spread through physical contacts along with STD and AIDS. Seeing the gravity of the spread of all these diseases proper measures are required to be taken to create awareness about their severity and to control such spread of diseases

### 7.3 OTHER RELATED STUDIES

A number of research studies have been undertaken globally to determine the prevalence and epidemiology of HIV infection and AIDS. Many studies, conducted in various countries in Africa, have quite unambiguously identified the important role played by truck drivers and Itinerant roadside sex workers in the transmission of HIV Infection to different parts of a country (Orubuloye. et. al, 1992). Interventions to encourage the use of condoms among truck drivers and roadside sex workers have been successful in Tanzania, along the Trans-African Tanduma Highway (from 51% users to 91% users in less than one year) and in community based projects in Ciudad Juarez in Mexico and through media campaign in Philippines (WHO Press Release, Geneva. 1992).

Studies In India too have provided sufficient empirical data to confirm the direct linkage of sexual behavior patterns among truck drivers in not only contacting HIV infections by themselves, but also transmitting it to other sex workers among various highways around the country (Singh Y.N, et. al, 1993). Some reports also talk about homosexual relations practiced by these drivers with their assistants (WHO, 1994) the crewmembers, their spouses and the female commercial sex workers serving these men on the route and also in the cities constitute a sexually active population of about 5-12 million (WHO, 1994).

The Indian Institute of Health Management Research (CHMR), Jaipur in 1994 conducted a study with WHO and NACO to initiate a 'Planning Project on Country wide AIDS/STD Prevention among Inter city Truck Drivers in India'. The objective of the project was to prepare a medium term plan for AIDS/STD prevention among truckers through a comprehensive Intervention project. It was felt during the course of the study that, an assessment of major truck

driver's halt points along the national highways in India would be necessary. Therefore In 1995, ICHMR conducted -All India Rapid Survey on Truck Driver's Halt Point'. This study identified 561-truck driver's halt points on the national highway with an average concentration of minimum 500 trucks.

Department for International Development (DFID) also carried out study entitled 'Healthy Highway Project' earlier known as Truckers Project) which aimed at slowing down the spread of HIV by reducing the rate of STD infection and associate risk behaviours among the inter-city truck drivers. The study found out that, by virtue or, working in the unorganized sector, truckers are deprived of permanent employment, and other related benefits. They also lack emotional support for being away from home for longer periods. As a result of life, full of tensions, lack of emotional support and basic human facilities, the truckers take to alcohol and unsafe sex. Moreover, truckers are not aware of hazards of STD/HIV infections and therefore do not get proper medical facilities. They generally visit non-registered medical practitioners who mislead them with myths and misconceptions related to sexuality and in the process prolong the medication period.

The key lessons learnt from the project, which can help address the issues of highway diseases in a much systematic way are:

- Importance of need assessment
- Behaviour change communication related to a very personal matter and creating enabling environment for this
- Capacity building of staff engaged in the work
- Facilities for STD treatment to truckers close to halt points and
- Promotion of the use of condoms

The project finally suggests the involvement of the private sector as an important component of the global strategy to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS epidemic. Apart from social implications, there are economic reasons as well for seeking the involvement of industry. The 'Healthy Highways Project' has been attempting to develop working partnerships with the private sector. The efforts thus can be summed up as a search for feasible and replicable models.

One of the studies carried out by Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses (SPYM) on trucks plying on major highways revealed that 27% of the truck drivers were suffering from different types of STDs and 56% of the truckers had a history of STD. Nearly two fifths of them accepted that they had passed on STD to their wives.



Field trials conducted by AIDS Research Foundation of India (ARFI) who have been involved in HIV Intervention Programme among truckers in the south have shown that STD infections among drivers was very high. According to their volunteers at out-reach centers. In Tamil Nadu having STD clinics 9 out of 10 seeking treatment were invariably diagnosed for having STDs. Recent research in Tamil Nadu showed that 25% of the lorry drivers were HIV positive.

The Bhoruka Research Center for Hematology and Blood Transmission, in its survey at Uluberia (West Bengal) check post showed that the prevalence rate of STDs among truckers was as high as 30%. The survey also revealed that 5.4% of the 1,357 truck drivers and their assistants were HIV positive.

According to official data of School of Tropical Medicine, which monitors HIV/AIDS in West Bengal, 29% of the 248 persons who tested positive by Western Blot method till June 1, 1994 were truckers.

## 7.4 SURVEY AMONG TRUCKERS ON PROJECT ROUTES

In order to study the issues of HIV/AIDS during the preparation of RAP, a survey was carried out among truckers who ply on the project corridor. This survey was carried out at different locations as shown in table below:

### 7.4.1 Sample Locations

**Table 7.1 Number of Survey Points for Truckers**

Corridor Name and Number	Number of truckers participated in FGDs	Number of points where group discussions were held
<b>KBT</b>	26	2
<b>LM</b>	32	2
<b>PS</b>	20	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	78	05

**Table 7.2 Locations of Group Discussions**

Corridor Name	Location	Rationale for Finalization of locations
<b>KBT</b>	9+600 (Bhagomajra) 31+900 (Kerigurna)	Dhabas where consultants found to truckers in a significant number
<b>LM</b>	26+000 (Pohir) 35+900 (Kupkalan)	Dhabas exist where truckers found taking rest.
<b>PS</b>	21+200 (Rurkee)	Dhaba exist where truckers found taking rest.

In all 5 locations, GDs were held with truckers and other stakeholders involving over 78 truckers. The locations identified for GDs were mainly dhabas where large number of truckers gathers at one point of time or busy intersections.

As the table above shows, most of the locations where consultations with truckers were held are the intersections of either state highways or state highways with national highways and roadside Dhabas. Such locations are normally dotted with truckers halt for various reasons apart from food and hence it is easy to approach. Discussions took place in Dhabas so as to facilitate the participation of Dhaba owners and other workers.

#### **7.4.2 The Objective of Survey**

The objectives of survey were:

- Health seeking behaviors of truck drivers including the barriers to accessing sexual health services
- Information on sexual networking (both male to male sex and male female sex)
- Present availability of health services addressing STD diagnosis and treatment and their perceived accessibility and appropriateness

Accordingly, Group Discussion (GD) was carried out among truck drivers and their assistants, focusing on their sexual practices and related health seeking behaviour, their knowledge, attitude and perception about STD/HIV, and access to health care facilities.

#### **7.4.3 Key Findings**

The following are some of the key findings, which surfaced out from the survey pertaining to the High Way Related Diseases among the truck drivers:

- I. The participants reported that during a single, short trip, they covered a distance of 100 to 500 km. lasting 2 to 3 days. For long trips, they travel a distance of 2500 to 4000 km, stretching their stay up to 7 to 8 days. On an average, they remained away from home for 15- 20 days per trip.
- II. The cabin crew usually included two drivers and one assistant, often termed as cleaner. However, for short trips, only one driver is considered to be sufficient. Depending on the distance they traveled, they stopped the vehicle two to five times on the way for a period of half an hour to two hours. The reasons for these halts were stated to be food, minor repair as well as relaxing and indulging in sexual activities. At times stops are also made when the drivers gets too drunk. In such cases and especially during summer season, the halt period extends up to 5 - 6 hours.
- III. The average salary for the driver ranges from Rs 3500 to Rs 6000 per month. Apart from low salaries, they are not allowed to take leave and are often dismissed without prior

notice. Because of low salary and constantly being away from homes, they had little say in the decision making process at household level.

- IV. The irregular life style and food habits made them vulnerable to a number of health problems. Some of the common health problems stated by them are; cold, cough, fever, piles, and dysentery and skin infection. They also complained of suffering from genital sores and difficulty while passing urine.
- V. The local term for STD is Garmi-rog or Gupt-rog. All participants were aware of the disease. Despite repeated request, they refused to tell whether somebody among them suffers from these diseases. The drivers reported that the chance of contracting the infection was higher among the unmarried drivers than married ones. As one of the driver said. 'We have at least somebody (wife) at home to have sex. But unmarried men do not have anybody so they visit red-light areas as well as seek commercial sex on highways' thus increasing their risk to infection.
- VI. Most of the crewmembers know about STD, though very few know about AIDS/HIV. Piles, cold and cough, dysentery is quite common among the truckers, mainly because of lack of rest, dhaba food and regular alcohol consumption. Roadside eateries (Dhabas and tea stalls) are the nodal points for truckers and CSWs.
- VII. Though drivers were aware of the need to use condoms, during the sexual relationship with CSWs as revealed by the drivers, few of them used condom in actual practice. Condoms any way are not available on highways and no trucker carries them along.
- VIII. Truckers after getting infected, reportedly prefers home remedies first, further deterioration leads them to practitioners without any formal medical training. Proper medical treatment is sought only when case deteriorates further.

**The Study revealed some interesting reasons for seeking commercial sex by the truckers and the reasons as per the respondents were attributed to:**

- Prolonged absence from home leading to strong sexual desire
- Alcohol intake increases sexual urge and sex is regarded as only source of entertainment
- The drivers who were married stated that one of the reasons for seeking commercial sex was opportunity to indulge in anal and oral sex with commercial sex workers, which they do not practice with their wife
- The temporary structures or at the back of the tea stall or dhabas along the highways are often used for sexual activities, while at times truck cabin is also- used for the purpose.

Often tea stalls are run by CSWs. Otherwise, dhoba owners acts as middlemen and brings CSWs to the highways

- At times when highway passes through the city, CSWs are picked up from cinema halls, railway stations, wine shops or at loading and unloading points
- Most of the truckers admitted that they consume alcohol before indulging in sexual activities
- Even CSW consumes alcohol as 'sexual activity with more than one partner at a time is almost impossible for the CSWs unless she takes alcohol' said one of the drivers
- Though drivers were aware of the need to use condoms, during the sexual relationship with CSWs as revealed by the drivers, few of them used condom in actual practice
- The primary reason quoted by the truckers for non-use of condoms was poor availability in rural areas. As most of the truckers said, 'condoms are available in health centers, which are located inside the villages and not on the highway and center are often found closed
- Almost all the drivers admitted that in case of any infection, home remedies are first tried which included washing of genitals with antiseptic solution (dettol) or by their own urine. Further deterioration leads them to practitioners without any formal medical training. Proper medical treatment is sought only when case deteriorates further.

#### **7.4.4 Felt Needs**

- (a) Medical help was perceived as an absolute necessity in all the group meetings. They needed registered allopathic male doctor and if possible specialist at loading and unloading points and on highways. However, they insisted that the government should pay doctor's salary, as they could not afford the fee.
- (b) Participants were not too enthusiastic about involving their employers in assistance delivery process due to fear of losing job if employer comes to know about the same.

#### **7.4.5 Emerging Issues**

- The truckers face professional and social degradation and are stigmatized for living a sexually promiscuous life style
- They indulge in multiple heterosexual relationships, irrespective of age and marital status

- They seem to prefer to have sexual relationship with highway CSWs being less expensive and easily accessible than those in urban areas thereby exposing the rural population to the risk of STD
- Awareness of HIV/AIDS was negligible
- High indulgence in casual sex calls for an intervention that addresses their sexual networking in the general population
- Poor medical facilities on the highway and apathy shown by the health providers compel them to seek improper treatment for STD. Strengthening rural medical infrastructure and service outlets on the highways were the felt needs of the truckers
- The truckers hardly use condoms during the contact with CSWs
- Truckers have limited exposure to information on causes of spread and measures for prevention of STD and HIV/AIDS

## **7.5 MEASURES FOR CONTROLLING THE SPREAD OF HIGHWAY DISEASES**

### **7.5.1 Approach for Implementing the Measures**

Before any measures are taken up, it is important to conduct a detailed mapping exercise, with the help of the NGO selected for implementation in all the project corridors. The mapping will help in making systematic observation, sampling in the later stages and to select key informants to facilitate targeted interventions. Following steps will be followed:

- Step 1:** For targeted interventions, NGO responsible for RAP implementation will have to coordinate with NGO working with State AIDS Control Organisation (SACO). NGOs working with SACO will be district wise segregated to identify the NGO working in the project districts.
- Step 2:** Once the identification is over, implementing NGO will tie – up with SACO NGO to implement measures for controlling spread of HIV/AIDS
- Step 3:** Implementing NGO in coordination with SACO NGO will be responsible for:
- Indicating the type of information to be disseminated
  - Locations where interventions are to be carried out

- Frequency of undertaking the interventions
- Availability of doctors, peer educators, etc
- Provision of infrastructure facilities at selected locations

### 7.5.2 Measures for Controlling the Spread

The following measures can be adopted for the control of spread of HIV/AIDS along the highways:

**(1) Health surveys** along the highways may be carried out to assess the spread and nature of STD. It is important to prepare a health profile of the truckers/cleaners and all those living along the highways. Health profile will include the disease pattern; frequency; infected people; available health facilities; minimum distance to be covered for any health facility; etc. The analysis of data thus gathered will help in developing strategies in controlling the spread of the disease.

#### **(2) Awareness against STD or HIV/AIDS**

- Awareness creation on the spread of STD or HIV/AIDS especially among the frequent highway users is the most effective measure in controlling STDs. The awareness could be generated through Information-Education –Communication (IEC) materials. Before developing IEC materials, a strategy for awareness generation needs to be worked out including:
  - Identification of peer educators
  - Identification of target population other than truckers and crew members
  - Identification of location for displaying IEC materials
  - Coordinate with SACO NGOs
  - Coordinate with health department
  - Tie up with a willing private sector contributor
- Once these issues are ironed out, emphasis will be on type of IEC materials viz.,
  - Audio
  - Audio-visual
  - Print material; and

- Language
- Once IEC materials are finalised implementers will have to finalise the approach viz.,
  - Group approach (road side shows; village shows; etc)
  - Door to door campaign, etc.

**Awareness can also be generated through:**

- (i) In-built curricula of schools and colleges
- (ii) By introducing behaviour change communication (BCC). BCC is based on the realization that communication as a process passes through different stages. Hence the communication has to be designed and carried out to the level of changing behaviour of the audience stand
- (iii) Peer education is important in IEC. Peers can help in creating awareness among target population. They could be of great help in BCC as well
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs could be of immense help in implementing the IEC strategy. International and national organizations working towards the control of HIV/AIDS through IEC have engaged NGOs for addressing the issue

### 7.5.3 Recommended Actions

Specific actions to be carried out for controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS/STD are the following:

#### A. INFORMATION CAMPAIGN/ADVERTISEMENT

##### **Signage/Hoardings**

Suitable information materials should be designed to impart knowledge regarding STD/AIDS, the nature of their spread, control measures etc., among road users and truckers. Proper signage and hoarding are to be designed and displayed in suitable locations.

##### **Vehicle stickers**

Stickers on information related to STD/AIDS has to be designed highlighting use of condoms, treatment facilities etc. In rest areas and in information booths the stickers should be kept and distributed to every truck parked there.

### **Condom Vending machines**

Location: All the rest areas should have the provision of condom vending machines. Some people feel shy of using this machines in open public. To make these more effective, machines could be placed as an alternative to information booths, inside public toilet enclosures.

## **B. CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES**

Co-ordination with agencies/organisations like State AIDS Control Society (SACS) working towards the cause of control and treatment of these diseases should be arranged. This would help the effort of the highway authorities to be more effective and efficient.

## **C. CONSTRUCTION CAMP/REST AREAS/TRUCK LAY-BYES**

### **Provision of vending machines**

Along with rest areas, construction camp as well as truck lay-byes should also be provided with the facilities of condom vending through machines. In this case too, machines should be placed in not-so-public places in these areas.

### **Advertisements**

Hoardings, danglers and signposts should be placed in these areas for imparting knowledge regarding these diseases and their control measures.

### **Provision of medical check-up**

All the rest areas and construction camps should have the provision of medical facilities, especially meant for curing STD/AIDS. Free regular health camps are to be held in these areas for popularising the effort.

## **7.5.4 Plan for Awareness Campaign Prevention of STD/AIDS**

### **A. TRAINING WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS**

Training will involve organizing a series of workshops/ training on HIV/AIDS prevention measures targeting in the Road Project are (a) business communities (Construction and transportation companies and) (b) resident communities particularly poor and minority people.

- There could be three workshops of the project area in the first year and once a year thereafter.



- Three workshops for contractors in the first year and once a year thereafter.
- One annual workshop for business community over the 2-year implementation period.

## **B. HIV/AIDS INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION**

The course that the AIDS pandemic will take in the next few years largely depends on successful Information Education and Communication strategies and programmes, well planned and effectively implemented to create not merely an informed and educated public but also a public motivated to adopt responsible sexual behaviour.

Approaches may range from the use of mass media to inform or establish positive norms among the general population to the use of targeted interpersonal communication to help those at particular risk, evaluate their own behaviour and develop new personal skills. Information Education and Communication activities may include designing and providing training in communication skills, carrying out research on audiences to determine what information is needed and the most effective way of delivering it, as well as designing and producing the materials to support activities.

Overall, Information Education and Communication must be integrated with all existing HIV/AIDS prevention and care programmes as well as with on-going training services. For example, promotion of condom use or STD treatment among individuals with high-risk behaviour will be effective only if condoms are also made accessible and STD treatment services are available.

Similarly a positive social environment without discrimination and stigmatization will facilitate behavioural change.

The general goal of Information Education and Communication is to promote and support appropriate changes in behaviour, especially among populations with high-risk behaviour, while cultural differences are likely to require different styles of presentation of materials between different target groups.

AIDS education necessitates talking about sexual behaviour and methods of protection from HIV through sexual intercourse.

### **Condoms distribution and supply**

To date, the only known method, barring abstinence, is condom use and therefore it has to be promoted.



**Table 7.3 Plan for awareness Campaign and Prevention of STDs/AIDS on project corridors during construction period**

Location	Action Theme	Action Components	Implementation Responsibility	Counterpart Responsibility	Overseeing Responsibility	Source of Funding
Construction Camp	Awareness Campaign	Signage/ Hoarding	Contractor	-	PRBDB /NGOs	Contractor's Budget
	Prevention	Condom vending machine	Contractor	-	PRBDB /NGOs	Contractor's Budget or Line Agencies Co-ordinated by the Contractor
		Medical facilities		-		
		Routine medical check-up	Contractor	-	PRBDB /NGOs	Contractor's Budget
Project Site	Awareness Campaign	Signage/ Hoarding	Contractor	PRBDB	PRBDB /NGOs	Counterpart Line agencies' Budget co-ordination Budget/resources is built in the NGO/PRBDB
Immediate Surrounding of the Project	Awareness Campaign	Signage/ Hoarding	NGOs	PRBDB	-	
		Advertisements	NGOs	PRBDB		
		Condom vending machines				

NOTE: State AIDS Control Society (SACS) is already involved in a Number of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention projects in the states of Punjab. SACS is mandated to implement and co-ordinate HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programmes and as such is already involved in similar programmes in the surroundings of the project corridors.

## C. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### Monitoring

Monitoring can be defined as the ongoing process of collecting and analyzing information about implementation of the Programme. It involves regular checking to see whether Programme activities are being carried out as planned so that problems can be discussed and dealt with. It allows managers to follow the progress of planned activities, identify problems, give feedback to staff and solve problems before they cause delays.

Monitoring can answer questions such as:

- Are the appropriate services in place?
- Have the Information Education and Communication materials been distributed to those they are intended for?
- Are the Information Education and Communication materials being utilized?

### What to monitor?

Deciding what to monitor can begin by preparing a list of Programme and activity targets and indicators as well as important tasks, performances and outputs. Performance refers to how well a task is carried out. The quality is assessed by comparing current practice with established standards of performance. Output refers to the quantity of items used to carry out activities or to the quantified result of carrying out a task. Examples are numbers of brochures printed or distributed, numbers of personnel trained, and numbers of condoms distributed and reported cases of AIDS.

### Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of collecting and analyzing information at regular intervals about the effectiveness and impact of either particular parts of the Programme or the Programme as a whole. A variety of different evaluation methods are possible depending on Programme needs. Regardless of method, planning of evaluation, including development of Programme indicators and planning for information collection, should take place at the beginning of the programmes to ensure that essential data will be available when needed.

Impact is measured against the Programme objectives. Baseline data will be needed, and methods for collecting the information need to be spelt out so that the amount of change

can be assessed.

At a given point in time, evaluation can answer such quantifiable, impact-related questions as:

- Are the condoms and information on correct use increasing?
- What proportion of Commercial Sex Workers report the correct and consistent use of condoms?
- What proportion of the general population can cite at least two acceptable ways to protect themselves from HIV infection?
- What proportion of the truck drivers who are sexually active can report that they are practicing safer sex?

#### **D. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT ON HIV/AIDS**

Since HIV/AIDS will be one of the major implementation concerns, the team will have a professional with expertise to work on issues of HIV/AIDS to generate awareness of the issue and work towards its prevention. A professional with at least 3 to 5 years of experience on HIV/AIDS awareness and communication techniques will be qualified to fill this position. He will work in PIU, under Project Director and Resettlement Officer and also will coordinate/work with the NGO engaged for the Project along with construction Supervision Consultant, contractor and Punjab State AIDS Control Society.

Other Administrative and Logistical support services will also be provided.

**Table 7.4: Schedule for Implementation**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>Project Preparation Phase</b>		
1. Creation of a cell in PIU and appointment of staff including Sub professional	November to December 2006	PIU
2. Administrative and logistical support	November to December 2008	PIU
<b>Project Implementation Phase</b>		
Training workshops and seminars (three workshops/seminars/training for Project functionaries) in the first year and one during 2008	January, June & November 2007 One Programme during 2008	PIU/NGO/CS Consultants
Three workshops for Contractors in the first	February, July &	PIU/NGO/CS

<b>Task</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
year and once a year thereafter	December 2007 One Programme during 2008	Consultant
One annual workshop for business community	March 2007 January 2008	PIU/NGO/CS Consultant
HIV/AIDS Information, Education and Communication	January 2007 to December 2008	PIU/NGO/CS Consultant
Condom distribution and supply	January 2007 to December 2008	PIU/NGO
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>		
Internal and External Monitoring	2007 to 2008	M&E Agency/PIU
Mid-term and End Term evaluation	December 2007 and October 2008	M&E Agency/PIU

### 7.5.5 Recommendations made by other studies

The recommendations from other studies include:

- Identification of peer groups and volunteers
- Make a team/association and train them for the AIDS prevention project
- Equipping these peer groups/volunteers with communication material
- Building up ownership of project through active involvement of associations of truckers and leaders
- Formation of local committees once their involvement in the implementation of the AIDS prevention Programme starts
- A periodic get-together of manufacturers, sellers and buyers of condom

Indian Institute of Health Management, Jaipur in one of the studies has recommended that a training curriculum along with a schedule to be developed for identified Medicare organizations on the highways for prevention of AIDS/HIV. The training modules should include proper testing, diagnosis and treatment methodologies for managing STD cases, designed for doctors and paramedics working at the clinics/dispensaries. Training for Implementation of IEC materials should also be given. The study further recommends distribution of condoms at trucker's halt points.

## **8 MINIMIZING SOCIAL IMPACT**

### **8.1 INTRODUCTION**

Social assessment of the project is an important component of project preparation. GOI and GOP regulations and World Bank policy require environmental and social impact assessment during the design stage to minimize, reduce or mitigate potential negative impacts of project action and enhance positive impacts, sustainability and development benefits.

Although many benefits are expected from the project, social assessments have identified potential adverse impacts on roadside communities immediately and directly affected by project construction and operation. These impacts include losses of land, other assets and livelihood.

Every effort has however been made to reduce potential direct negative impacts of the project, both in terms of environment and social issues. Where possible from a technical and economic perspective, designs have been prepared accordingly to minimize the negative Impacts.

### **8.2 RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT**

Right of way is the public land owned by the State Government and administered by the PWD for the existing road. Right of way held by the PWD is the lawfully acquired corridor of land. The established width varies from road to road (100m to 40m). Moreover, the existing ROW is not free of encumbrances as will be seen from the design plans. Using available records with the PWD and the revenue department, R&R team have verified the boundaries of legal right of way as well as boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of the corridor of impact. The limit of displacement will be limited not to the legal right of way but only to the corridor of Impact. The corridor of impact is the corridor required for the actual construction of the road, including carriageway, shoulders embankments and longitudinal drainage. Within this corridor there should be no structures or hindrances.

### **8.3 DESIGN AND R&R CO-ORDINATION**

The prime objective of the RAP is to minimize or minimize negative impact on the people/community because of the project execution. Therefore, during preparation of the project, due consideration was given to minimize the negative impacts within the limitations of technical requirements and cost effectiveness. The four proposed corridors pass through two

broad land use stretches: built up areas and open rural areas. The built up areas generally have dense developments on either side of the existing road including high level of encroachment and residential/commercial squatting. Though some of the structures on the encroached land are permanent in nature, most of the squatting is temporary structures. The rural open stretches are characterized by aquaculture encroachment or fallow land. As a result two distinct design approaches were adopted: one for built up areas and other for open rural areas.

The existing carriageway width of roads varies from 5.5 m to 11m. The proposed road design would require 21m to 32m wide strip of land, which includes carriageway, shoulder, slopes, drain etc. Many of the stretches of corridors are having enough RoW to accommodate proposed developments; therefore there is no need to acquire land for improvement at those stretches. In order to minimize displacement in Gill and Pohir, bypass has been proposed. The project though restricted to corridor of impact, would affect people because of squatting and encroachment within the RoW. Provision has been made in the RAP to address the issues related to non-title holder affected persons.

However, land needs to be acquired for two proposed bypasses viz., Gill and Pohir, and at small stretches along project roads. These two bypasses are cutting through privately owned agriculture land and therefore land acquisition for bypasses is mandatory.

### Over all Impact of the Project

**Table 8.1: Comparative Analysis of Affected Persons and Families**

Corridor	PAPs	PAFs	PDFs
KBT	6713	1492	197
LM	7746	1721	145
PN	856	190	023
PS	2129	479	016
<b>Total</b>	<b>17444</b>	<b>3882</b>	<b>381</b>

**Table 8.2: Minimizing Number of PAPs and Households**

Name of the Project Road	Surveyed (30 m)			COI		
	PAPs	PAHs	PAFs	PAPs	PAHs	PAFs
KBT	5086	741	1130	1627	232	362
LM	5603	854	1245	2143	312	476
PN	695	127	154	161	23	36
PS	2083	316	463	46	6	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>13467</b>	<b>2038</b>	<b>2993</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>890</b>

Although 4 corridors are getting widened/upgraded over a stretch of 115 kms, because of the effort for minimizing the adverse effects, a total number of only 381 families are getting displaced either by way of losing residential or commercial or both type of structures out of 3882 number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) for the entire project. The relatively low



number of affected families, particularly very less number of Project Displaced Families are due to the sincere effort for minimizing the adverse effects of the project on people.

#### 8.4 THE NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT IN THE PROJECT

The strengthening and widening of project roads requires 14 m to 21 m formation width at rural locations including 7 m carriageway width, 2x2.5 m hard shoulders and 2x1 m soft shoulder for two lane roads and 2x7 m carriageway width, 2x1.5 m hard shoulders and 2x1 m soft shoulder and 2m median including shy distance for four lane roads. However, in urban areas with the problem of water logging or flooding, instead of soft shoulders drainage will be provided. The formation width varies along project corridors as per the different type of typical cross sections proposed to minimize the impact.

The existing RoW varies from 10m to 40m. In most cases ROW is more than 25m and therefore is adequate enough to accommodate the proposed widening. It is only minimum at Gill and Pohir, which has been bypassed. However, the widening will affect large number of squatters and encroachers some of whom will also be displaced. The RAP for this project addresses the issues related to non-titleholders. The aim of the RAP is to minimize the hardship of the displaced and the otherwise impacted people. The RAP also aims to help the PAPs to better or at least maintain their pre-project economic status.

#### 8.5 THE DEFINITION AND DELINEATION OF COI

The Corridor of Impact (CoI) is the width required for the actual construction of the road including the carriageway, shoulder, embankments, longitudinal drainage, wayside amenities etc. and necessary safety zones. Therefore, entire CoI should be free from any encroachment and other encumbrances.

The CoI has been found to be useful way of minimizing the social impacts. The project will not displace or adversely affect any person outside the CoI. The width of RoW for all the project corridors along with the CoI has been given in table below.

**Table 8.3 : ROW vis-à-vis COI**

Corridor	Average COI	Average ROW
KBT	22.9 m	28.8 m
LM	27.0 m	29.5 m
PN	17.5 m	23.5 m
PS	12.0 m	23.0 m

## 8.6 MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACTS

Due importance was given to environmental and social issues while road designing. The coordination between social and design team helped in reducing the number of PAPs. In the design phase, mitigation measures incorporated include:

### 8.6.1 Concentric Widening

Through out the road length in all the corridors, concentric widening has been adopted to avoid land acquisition. The width of the carriageway has been restricted to 6.65m at Kharar and without paved shoulder provision at Malerkotla in order to minimize displacement.

### 8.6.2 Bypasses and Alternatives Considered

#### A. GILL BYPASS

##### ▪ Problem identification

Developments of residential and commercial structures, both permanent and temporary in nature, were located along the road. The clear passageway available inside the Gill settlements is only 9 to 15m for a stretch of 900m in addition to deficiencies in the road geometry. Widening of the existing road involved major displacement of persons and property.

##### ▪ Options for remedial action

#### (i) Option I: Widening the existing road

To retain the existing alignment it is necessary to widen on both sides and would involve acquisition of a large number of built-up commercial and residential properties, resulting in resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons, as well as incurring large costs to move overhead and underground utilities.

#### (ii) Option II: Bypass west of the existing road

There are dense commercial / residential developments along the existing road from km 6+000 to 6+800 as Gill town is situated adjacent to urbanized extension of Ludhiana city. The option-II alignment departure from the existing road at km 6+800 passes across the edge of the pond westwards and traverses into agricultural land and intersects a cart track leading to agricultural fields. Thereafter, it traverses through agricultural land and intersects a bituminous road leading to Gill railway station, then traverses eastwards through agricultural land and crosses a cart track leading agricultural lands. Further on it traverses through more agricultural land and merges with the project road at km 8+600. This option is almost entirely on agricultural lands

and does not pass through any planned residential areas. At take off point 0.8ha of pond will be affected which is 40% of its full capacity. The length of the new bypass alignment is 2.2 Km.

**(iii) Option III: Bypass east of the existing road and west of Ranian village**

As Gill town is an urbanized extension of Ludhiana city, there are developments in the form of settlements on both sides of Gill town but the major developments have taken place on the eastern side of the main road. However there is an option of following an existing road south east (4m wide Bitumen) along Gill minor (Irrigation canal) which is no longer functional at Gill village, starting at km 6+000 near the Engineering College. This route runs along the existing road parallel to Gill minor to the eastern end of Bulara village for a length of 2km. Afterwards it deviates from the existing road of Gill minor and traverses south west through agricultural land and rejoins the project road at km 9+100. There are major developments between the main road and the Gill minor road and it therefore would require widening on the other (north east) side. The length of the bypass is 3.6km. The existing RoW, about 10m, of Gill minor road can be utilized in this option for a length of 2km. This alignment passes through agricultural lands for 2.6km and the remaining 1.1km through residential areas. This option affects one school in addition to nine permanent residential structures.

**(iv) Option IV: Bypass east of the existing road and east of Ranian village**

The alignment in this option takes off at km 6+000 and follows option-III alignment for 2km (i.e., runs along existing road of Gill minor east of the project road). It then continues along Gill minor road passing east of Ranian village and leaves the existing road and passes through agricultural land, crossing a bitumen road joining Ranian and Dangora villages. It continues through agricultural land and intersects a cart track connecting Ranian and Jarkhar villages, then passes through agricultural land and rejoins the project road at km 12+100. The length of the bypass is 7.0km. The existing RoW about 10m of Gill minor road can be utilized in this option for a length of 4km. This option passes through agricultural lands for 5.5km and the remaining 1.5km through built up areas and affects one school in addition to nine permanent residential structures, but no other planned future developments.

**Table 8.4: Evaluation of bypasses versus upgrading existing alignment for Gill Village**

Ref	Criteria	Upgrade Existing	Option II	Option III	Option IV
a	Minimise resettlement and relocation	⊗	⊕	⊕	⊕
b	Reduce conflicts between through traffic and local activities	⊗	●	⊕	⊕
c	Minimise loss of Arable land	●	⊕	●	●
d	Minimise trees to be cut	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊗
e	Minimise impact on cultural properties	⊗	●	●	●
f	Minimise vehicle operating costs and travel time	⊗	●	⊕	⊗
g	Minimise construction costs	⊕	●	⊕	⊗
h	Improve route connectivity	●	●	⊕	⊕

**Legend:** ⊗ Less Desirable    ⊕ Desirable    ● More Desirable

## B. POHIR BYPASS

### Problem identification

Developments including residential and commercial structures both permanent and temporary in nature exist along the road reducing the clear passageway available in Pohir town to 15 to 20m for a stretch of 400m. There are two substandard horizontal curves at km 25+000 and 25+100 in the centre, which require improvement. Widening of the existing road involved major resettlement.

#### (i) Option I: Widening the existing road

Developments including residential and commercial structures both permanent and temporary in nature exist along the road reducing the clear passageway available in Pohir town to 15 to 20m for a stretch of 400m. There are two substandard horizontal curves at km 25+000 and 25+100 in the centre, which require improvement. If the existing route is retained it will have to be widened on both sides and this would involve acquisition of built-up commercial and residential properties (approximately 55 permanent and 5 temporary structures) resulting in resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons as well as incurring the costs in shifting overhead and underground utilities.

#### (ii) Option II: Bypass east of the existing road

This proposed alignment runs along the east side of the project road and leaves it at km 24+400 where it crosses agriculture land and intersects a minor bitumen road for farm access. Thereafter, it continues through agricultural land and intersects a cart track (to agricultural fields

and Sirhind canal) and then further south through agricultural land to merge with the project road at km 25+700. This option does not pass through any potential residential areas and the length is 1.4 km.

### (iii) Option III: Bypass west of the existing road

The alignment in this option runs along the west side of the project road, leaving it at km 24+200 and crosses agriculture land, intersecting a cart track leading to Khera village. It continues through agricultural land and intersects a bituminous road from Pohir to Ahmedgarh, where is potential residential and commercial development along this road. Two structures will be affected at the point of crossing of this road. The alignment then crosses more agricultural land and a minor bitumen road and then continues through agricultural land and merges with the project road at km 25+900. This option does not pass through any potential residential areas except at the Pohir to Amedgarh road. The length of bypass is 2.2 km.

**Table 8.5: Evaluation of bypasses versus upgrading existing alignment for Pohir village**

Ref	Criteria	Upgrade Existing	Option II	Option III
a	Minimise resettlement and relocation	●	●	●
b	Reduce conflicts between through traffic and local activated	●	●	●
c	Minimise loss of Arable land	●	●	●
d	Minimise trees to be cut	●	●	●
e	Minimise impact on cultural properties	●	●	●
f	Minimise vehicle operating costs and travel time	●	●	●
g	Minimise construction costs	●	●	●
h	Improve route connectivity	●	●	●

**Legend:** ● Less Desirable ● Desirable ● More Desirable

### 8.6.3 Safety Aspects in Designing Of Highways

**Table 8.6: Number of Junctions to be improved**

Sl. No	Name of the Corridor	No.	Details
1.	Kharar-Banur-Tepla	5	At ch. 0+000 with NH-22, At ch.6+800 with Chandigarh –Sirhind Road At ch. 22+400 with NH-64 At ch. 23+600 with Lalru Road At end chainage with NH-1.
2.	Ludhiana-Malerkotla	1	At ch. 45+200 with Sangrur Road.
3.	Phillaur – Nagar	1	At ch. 0+000 with NH-1
4.	Patiala-NH-1 Junction	1	At ch. 29+600 with NH-1
	Total	<b>8</b>	

## 8.7 SUMMARY OF MEASURES TAKEN FOR MINIMISING NEGATIVE IMPACTS VIS-À-VIS HIGHWAY DESIGN

**Table 8.7: Design Approach Followed to Reduce Social Impact**

Corridor	Chainage		Average COI	Design option	
	From	To		Widening	Cross Section
KBT	0+000	2+220	18m	Concentric	Urban Restricted – No Paved Shoulder and carriageway 6.65m
	3+150	3+500	20m	Concentric	Urban Restricted – No Paved Shoulder
	6+400	7+200	20m	Concentric	Urban Restricted – No Paved Shoulder
	8+565	9+185	20m	Concentric	Urban Restricted – No Paved Shoulder
LM	6+800	9+150	40m	Bypass	
	24+675	27+275	40m	Bypass	
	43+100	45+500	20m	Concentric	Urban Restricted – No Paved Shoulder
PN	COI with in ROW				
PS	COI with in ROW				

## 8.8 PROVISIONS OF DRAINAGE AND CULVERTS

The general features of the -project road viz. general terrain condition, general problem encountered and possible solutions for overall road including general characteristics. Rainfall, drainage problem encountered and their possible solution for each road have been discussed in Design Report. This section specifically deals with the drains and new culverts provided along the urban areas in order to provide better sanitation facilities to the people living there.

During the census and socio-economic survey people were specifically asked about drainage problems during rainy as well as during dry seasons. Proper drainage is necessary in order to provide efficient vehicular movement and safeguard against frequent pavement deterioration.

Since the current scope of work is only to upgrade the existing road, the primary concern is to take care of surface water accumulation by providing an early evacuation by means of road side drain with suitable out-fall. However, the local inquiry was also carried out to assess the ground water level in the vicinity of project road and remedial measures have been provided through deep drains and other suitable means

During the field investigation carried out jointly by social team, drainage engineer and bridge engineer to locate the area of water congestion, it was found that the problem is mainly concentrated In built-up areas and more specifically In commercial areas. Based upon the field investigation the sanitation problem of the project roads have been discussed under following

heads:

Based upon the findings of field Investigations supplemented with road Inventory and cross drainage structures inventory, it has been decided that covered lined drain will be provided in the built-up areas. These drains are proposed to be constructed at the edge of shoulder. In order to prevent the ingress of water into the soft shoulder, the area between pavement edges and drain edge will be covered in the form of hard shoulder. The covered drain may be utilized for vehicle parking in built up area, resulting in unobstructed vehicular movement on the main carriageway.

### ***Kharar-Banur-Tepla Road***

Filed investigations have shown that drainage conditions are relatively poor along the corridor Kharar-Landran. The terrain is flat and also built-up from km 0 to km 2.2. There is only one natural stream at km 6.1 in the entire stretch, which is inadequate to serve the drainage needs of the corridor. Drainage ditches are generally non-existent in the built-up urban areas. Abutting establishments have also blocked the ditches partially or completely to have access to their property. Side ditches of full width shall be made available for flow of water, in the urban and built-up areas. Access to the abutting property shall be by means of slabs covering the drains, where such drains are not fully covered, for example, in sparsely built-up areas, along abutting establishments etc. most of these culverts are to be widened, repaired, cleaned of debris /earth filling and crash barriers provided as they are maintained in poor condition.

### ***Ludhiana-Malerkotla Road***

The site study has shown that in flat terrain, ditches serve as storage ponds for the run-off water, which is eventually lost by seepage into the ground and evaporation. The soils are silts and sands; permeability conditions are therefore favorable for speedy infiltration of water. On all the corridors, drainage ditches are non-existent in the built-up urban areas. Abutting establishments have also blocked the ditches partially or completely to have access to their property. Side ditches of full width shall be made available for flow of water, in the urban and built-up areas. Access to the abutting property shall be by means of slabs covering the drains, where such drains are not fully covered, for example, in sparsely built-up areas, along abutting establishments etc. drain outlets were suggested close to urban locations such as near by ponds, canals etc. There are no major nallahs/streams on these by-passes and no cross-drainage works are required but it has been decided to provide balancing culverts on the by-passes at Gill and Pohir villages respectively. The road at Dehlon passes through residential areas and there is no proposal to provide additional cross-drainage works on this stretch.

### ***Phillaur-Nagar Road***

The site study has shown that in flat terrain, ditches serve as storage ponds for the run-off water, which is eventually lost by seepage into the ground and evaporation. The soils are silts and sands; permeability conditions are therefore favorable for speedy infiltration of water. On all the corridors, drainage ditches are non-existent in the built-up urban areas. Abutting establishments have also blocked the ditches partially or completely to have access to their property. Side ditches of full width shall be made available for flow of water, in the urban and built-up areas. Access to the abutting property shall be by means of slabs covering the drains, where such drains are not fully covered, for example, in sparsely built-up areas, along abutting establishments etc.

### ***Patiala-Sirhind Road***

Field investigations have shown that drainage ditches are non-existent in the built-up urban areas. Abutting establishments have also blocked the ditches partially or completely to have access to their property. The Hume pipe and slab culverts should not require extension but rehabilitation of inlet and outlet works is proposed and no extra CD structures need be provided for the project road.

## **8.9 PROVISION OF BUS BAYS**

Bus bays locations have been marked on the plan and profile drawings. Type 1-bus bays were preferred due to limited impact on sight lines at intersections. Due consideration was also given to the fact that most bus passengers will congregate at intersections or roads connecting to villages. Bus bays locations have been marked on the plan and profile drawings. Type 1-bus bays were preferred due to limited impact on sight lines at intersections. Due consideration was also given to the fact that most bus passengers will congregate at intersections or roads connecting to villages. It was also indicated by local people in the environmental review process.

The above discussion clearly states that sincere efforts have been made on the part of the project authorities with the suggestions of experts to minimize the adverse effects to the barest minimum by trying all possible options and choosing the one that poses least adverse effects on the people.



## 9 LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACT ON ASSETS

### 9.1 LAND ACQUISITION ESTIMATE

The upgradation and widening of 115 km length of Highways under the Project (PSRSP) is expected to have both positive and negative impacts on the environment and on people of the project area. Despite all efforts taken for modifying the design of the 4 project roads, a section of the communities along the corridor are going to be negatively impacted mainly due to clearing of encroachment and squatters from the Public RoW and the proposed bypasses on 1 route at two places. Negative impacts also include loss of economic opportunities/livelihood, sources of earning etc. In addition to the above, a small number of community/cultural properties are also going to be negatively impacted.

To be precise, land is coming under acquisition for CoI along the existing road and for RoW along bypasses. A total area of 30.48 hac. of land is coming under acquisition for the 4 roads out of which 16.90 hectares is required for the RoW along the bypass and 13.57 hectares is required for the CoI along the existing roads. The analysis table further indicates that while 1.31 hectares of land belong to Government, 0.94 hectares and 28.23 hectares belong to Community and Private category respectively. One of the most interesting features of the land requirement in the PSRSP is that as many as two roads such as Phillaur – Nagar and Patiala-Sirhind roads do not require any kind of land for upgradation and can be managed within the existing width. But in case of Kharar – Landran- Tepla and Ludhiana – Malerkotla roads, 4.91 hectares and 25.56 hectares of land respectively will be acquired.

**Table 9.1: Land Acquisition Details**

Name of the road	Extent of Land under acquisition (Ha.)											
	For COI along existing				For ROW along bypass				Total			
	F	C	P	G	F	C	P	G	F	C	P	G
<b>KBT</b>	-	-	4.09	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.09	0.82
<b>LM</b>	-	0.94	7.37	0.36	-	-	16.77	0.13	-	0.94	24.14	0.49
<b>PN</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>0.94</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>1.18</b>	-	-	<b>16.77</b>	<b>0.13</b>	-	<b>0.94</b>	<b>28.23</b>	<b>1.31</b>

When the extent of land to be acquired for different purpose is taken in to consideration, it is observed as may be seen from the table given below that there are 5 distinct purposes for which land will be acquired. While 16.90 hac of land will be acquired for Bypass, 7.30 & 5.72 hac. will be required for widening and realignment respectively. Similarly, for junction improvement and development at site (bays), an estimated area measuring 0.22 and 0.33 hact. of land respectively will be required.

**Table 9.2: Summary of Land to be Acquired**

Purpose of Acquisition	Extent of land to be acquired in ha		
	Kharar-Tepla	Ludhiana-Malerkotla	Total
1. Junction Improvement	0.1785	0.0366	0.2151
2. Bypasses	0.0000	16.9001	16.9001
3. Re-alignments	2.6680	3.0561	5.7241
4. Widening	1.7327	5.5692	7.3018
5. Development at Site (Bays)	0.3279	0.0000	0.3279
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9071</b>	<b>25.5620</b>	<b>30.4691</b>

**Table 9.3: Extent of Land Acquisition Estimates for Bypasses**

Corridor	Name of the Bypass	Length of the Bypass (metres)	Width of the bypass (metres)	Total Area Required (hectares)	No of PAFs
LM	Gill	2400	45	10.2357	76
LM	Pohir	1400	45	06.6644	46
		2600	45	16.9001	122

The Project will have two bypasses – one at Gill and the other at Pohir in the Ludhiana – Malerkotla Road. The two bypasses will be 2600 meter in length and 45 meters in width. A total extent of 16.90 hectares of land will be required for acquisition in respect of the two bypasses. For the bypass a total number of 122 Project Affected Families will be affected as may be seen from the above table.

## 9.2 FAMILIES IMPACTED BY LAND ACQUISITION

**Table 9.4: Distribution of Affected and Displaced Families**

Name of the Project Stretch	Affected			Displaced		
	PAPs	PAHs	PAFs	PDPs	PDHs	PDFs
Kharar – Landran- Tepla	1627	232	362	347	53	83
Ludhiana – Malerkotla	2143	312	476	674	100	152
Phillaur – Nagar	161	23	36	12	3	5
Patiala-Sirhind	46	6	16	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>240</b>

As a result of the upgradation and widening of the roads in Punjab, land acquisition is inevitable. On account of this, a total number of 240 Project Displaced Families have been enumerated to be displaced which have been further expanded in to 1033 Project Displaced Persons. But when the total number of affected families including the displaced families are taken in to consideration, it is seen that a total number of 3977 PAPs belonging to 573 PAHs and 890 PAFs have been affected due to the four road projects, the details of which is given in

the above table. The ownership of land affected persons is presented in **Annexure 7.1 & 7.2**.

### 9.3 TYPE OF LOSSES SUSTAINED BY AFFECTED FAMILIES

**Table 9.5: Distribution of PAFs and PDFs by Type of Loss**

Name of the Project Stretch	Type of Loss											
	Affected						Displaced					
	Resi.	Com.	R+C	Agri.	Oth.	Total	Resi.	Com.	R+C	Agri.	Oth.	Total
KBT	33	136	28	148	17	<b>362</b>	0	40	0	42	0	<b>82</b>
LM	32	98	15	290	41	<b>476</b>	17	40	6	87	3	<b>153</b>
PN	9	11	3	0	13	<b>36</b>	0	3	0	0	2	<b>5</b>
PS	0	13	3	0	0	<b>16</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

When the affected families are classified on the basis of the type of loss sustained by them, it is revealed that they have lost either residential or commercial structure or both. Similarly, some of them have also lost agricultural land and other assets. The analysis of data further reveals that about 30 percent of the affected families have been physically displaced either losing commercial or residential structures along the roadside. But one of the significant facts is that majority of the house structures acquired are unauthorised and a substantial proportion of those are commercial structures. Details of affected presented structure are presented in **Annexure 3.1-3.4**.

### 9.4 TYPE OF COMMON PROPERTY LOST BY THE AFFECTED PEOPLE

**Table 9.6: Distribution of Community Properties by Affect Category**

Property	Corridors				
	K-B-T	L-M	P-N	P-S	Total
Temples/ Gurudwara (Religious Places)	4	5	0	0	9
Hand pumps	3	12	2	0	17
Public Tap	1	0	0	0	1
Schools	4	1	0	0	5
Bus stops	10	9	1	0	20
Compound walls	3	6	4	0	13
Others	0	3	4	0	7
Total	25	36	11	0	72

Besides house structure (commercial and residential) and agricultural land, different kinds of common property have been lost in the affected area due to the widening and upgrading of the roads. The analysis table above indicates that common property such as temples/gurudwara

(religious places), hand pumps, public tap, schools, bus stops, compound walls and a number of such other common properties have been lost in the affected area which have got bearing on the affected people.

The above table shows that a total number of 9 religious structures (temples/gurudwara), 17 hand pumps, 5 school buildings, 20 bus stops, 13 compound walls etc. are some of the important common property lost by the affected people. Majority of the affected persons, more particularly those who have lost either residential or commercial structures and have been evicted from government land have shifted/planned to shift their commercial structures to the existing vacant places on the roadside and in some cases are negotiating with the local residents for purchase of land. The project also proposes to set up market centres at important points in which shops can be provided to the displaced persons for restoration of their livelihood. The detailed modalities in this regard will be made once the project activity starts.

## 10 IMPACT ON WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

### 10.1 IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON WOMEN

#### 10.1.1 Introduction

India ranks 103 out of 137 countries in the gender development index (GDI) that reveals the reality of insufficient level of development of women as compared to men in this country. The economic condition of women headed households varies considerably depending upon factors such as marital status, social context of female leadership and decision making, access to facilities and productive resources, income and composition of the household. These conditions form the basis for defining indicators to assess the vulnerability of such households.

There are two important aspects of Punjab State Road Sector Project (PSRSP) where gender issues are required to be addressed. It is expected that in development projects, women are going to experience certain adverse socio-economic impacts such as eviction from public RoW, loss of common property resources, etc.

This is to be noted here that post-project provisions as mentioned in the RAP has been done keeping in mind the well-being of mostly the affected women along with women of the host communities. Thus, these relate to sustainable resettlement and rehabilitation, whereas, gender issues in the construction phase will mostly concern the women workers who will be engaged in the road construction activities. These women workers are expected to come from outside being engaged by the construction contractors and will be staying in the construction camps during the period of construction. There may be participation from local women also in the construction activities.

In resettlement and rehabilitation, women require special attention. Changes caused by relocation do not have equal implications for members of both sexes and may result in greater inconvenience to women. Due to disturbance in production systems, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women may have to face the challenge of running a large household on limited income and resources. This in turn may force women as well as children to participate in work to supplement household income. In contrast to this, due to changes that are likely to take place for any development project, especially changes in environment and land labour ratio, those women who at present are engaged in activities like agricultural labour, or collection and sale of forest produce may find themselves unemployed and dependent.

CMU will, therefore, make efforts to maintain the social support network for women headed households as far as possible so that they remain closer to their locations and /or provide special

services at the new sites.

### 10.1.2 Women headed households

While women constitute almost half of the affected and displaced population in the project area, they are neglected from the socio-economic development point of view. Socio economic parameters like illiteracy, work force participation rate, general health conditions etc. reveals that social status of women is very backward in the project area and thereby brought forward the scope of considering the households headed by women as vulnerable.

The analysis table on the basis of the empirical finding of the socio-economic survey reveals that a total number of 60 Women Headed Project Affected Families have been identified in the 4 road projects, the details of which are given below. Besides, a total number of 1038 female members have been enumerated including minors in the entire survey among the families affected by the project.

**Table 10.1: Number of Women Headed Households, Families and Members**

Corridor	Women Headed Household	Women Headed Family	No of Project affected women Members (include minors)
KBT	17	27	482
LM	19	29	623
PN	0	0	22
PS	2	4	11
	38	60	1038

### 10.1.3 Demographic and other key Characteristic of Affected Women

Under demographic characteristics, data collected includes age group classification. Literacy, marital status, caste, and family type. The empirical data shows, that the majority of affected women are in economically independent age group of 16 to 58 years and the second largest group is of girl child (age below less than 14 years). Percentage of old and retired women is very less in all the routes.

#### a. Literacy Level among Affected Women members

Illiteracy among women is quite common. As is evident from the empirical findings there are about 430 percent women who are illiterate among the project-affected families.

#### b. Impact of Displacement on Woman

Development induced displacement has lot of consequential impact and bring changes in the lives of PAPs. These changes are economic, social and cultural in nature. If the changes ore adverse, then certain vulnerable sections of the society like women, children, tribal, poor, etc.

are worst hit. While social and cultural impacts are the results of the societies and communities within it due to relocation and resettlement arrangements, the economic effects are the outcome of the changes in the production system. Therefore it is imperative to study on those socio-cultural and economic aspects of such underprivileged sections of the society, among the affected community particularly in the light of their vulnerability to changed situation. It is the observation in projects associated with displacement that such vulnerable sections are generally not aware of their rights and privileges or even of their entitlements. As observed - in previous actions that, women forms substantial segment among the PAPs. It becomes necessary to segregate women and study the impact on their socio-economic status. Since the entire analysis of socio-economic database has been done on social stratification basis (scheduled population) and presented in previous sections, this section exclusively deals with woman.

In the process of R&R, women require special attention. Change caused by relocation does not have equal implications for members of both the sexes and may result in greater inconvenience to women. Due to disturbance in production system, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women may have to face the challenge of running a large household in limited income and resources. This in turn may force woman as well as children to participate in work for supplementing the household income. In contrast to this, due to changes that are likely to take places due to any development project, especially changes in environment and land labour ratio, those women who at present are engaged in activities like agriculture labour, or collection and sale of forest produce may find themselves unemployed and dependent. In this sections an attempt has been made to study women's role in the economy of the household, their daily routine and social positioning in terms of their say in decision making at the household level. This exercise would be helpful in determining women's role in rehabilitation planning and women empowerment.

### **c. Women's role In Household Economy**

The study revealed that women participation in economic activities is almost negligible. The percentage of workers among women varies up to 5%. The majority of those who are gainfully employed are engaged in agriculture related activities (either as agriculture labour or in cultivation). As expected, most of the females are restricted to the household chores. As the study revealed, nearly half of the women are engaged in household work ranging from collecting potable water, cooking and child rearing to helping the male members either in running their petty shops or in agriculture field. Such low percentage of working women may be because traditional values attached to the women's movement outside the four walls of the house, among the upper caste, is the main reason why less number of women are gainfully engaged.

#### **d. Time Disposition**

This section highlights women's involvement in various activities throughout the day. Although particulars like child rearing are difficult to record as women are of the opinion that there is no fixed time for rearing children, in joint family, (minority of families here are joint families) children are taken care of by any elder member of the family and not necessarily the mother. In nuclear families, even neighbors at times take care of children for sometime. In the study area among the respondents, the maximum time was being spent by the females on household chores like cooking, washing. Collection of drinking water, cleaning, cattle rearing etc. Those who are engaged in labour activities (including service in urban areas) on an average spend 6 to 8 hours every day. Women those who help family members in cultivation, on an average spent over 4 hours in a day. The recorded timings for relaxation and entertainment is pretty high because even sleeping time of 8 hours are also included in this.

#### **10.1.4 Impact of developmental activities on Women**

Women as a vulnerable group *has* been addressed in the RAP but to give RAP a proper shape, this group should be considered with special emphasis as they constitute half of the society's population and they are found to be the worst affected in most of the development projects in our country.

Women are involved in the project anyway. However, most of the times, they are on the negatively impacted side. Following is the account of the ways women are affected and/or involved in the project:

- Women constitute about half of the PAPs.
- The RAP reveals that 50 women headed households are affected by the project.
- Women face hardship and continue to suffer in silence during the transition period till the time the families are able to regain the previous living standard. The duration of this process is often lengthened due to delays in payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance and implementing the R&R, reconstructing the livelihood systems. Longer the transition period, more are the miseries.

As per the R&R Policy as well as looking into the need of the day, women are required to be involved in the process of sustainable development. They have to be integrated in the project as full-fledged participants taking part in all the stages of the project starting from planning through Implementation and even in the post-project stages. Only then the process of development is going to help this section of vulnerable people.



### 10.1.5 Participation of women in the Project

The GDI value for India is very low and the socio-economic profile of the project area shows much lower socio-economic standing for women. It is imperative to bring the issue of women's development in the process of socio-economic uplift within the scope of the RAP for PSRSP. For this, conscious effort should be made towards integrating the ongoing development and poverty alleviation Programme with the RAP.

### 10.1.6 Women involvement in development process through employment

The development experience of at least two decades shows that it is equally necessary to consult women and offer them choices in enabling them to make informed choices and decide for their own development.

Participation of women has been envisaged specifically in the following areas:

- In the pre-planning and planning stages, participation from women could be sought through allowing them taking part in the consultation process. For this, the local level agencies of implementation, i.e. the NGOs have an important role to play.
- Each field team of the NGO shall include at least-one women investigator/facilitator.
- Compensation for land and assets lost being same for all the affected or displaced families, special care should be taken by the NGOs for women group while implementing the process of acquisition and compensation as well.
- It is imperative that the PWD ensures that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities, to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP Additionally.
- The NGOs should make sure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identify cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts through cheques in their name or not, etc. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation.
- Under the entitlement framework there are a number of provisions kept for compensation and assistances towards the losses incurred upon the impacted women headed households by the project. On the other hand, some provisions, mostly those of the assistances have been created towards reducing the probable hardship to be experienced by them in the process side by side creating scope for their sustainable socioeconomic development.
- The assistances to be provided to women as a vulnerable group is creating alternative livelihood for them to ensure their sustainable socio-economic upliftment.

- The implementing agencies should provide trainings for upgrading the skill in the alternative livelihoods and assist throughout till the beneficiaries start up with production and business.
- Women's participation should be initiated through Self-Help Group formation in each of the villages affected by the project. These groups can then be linked to special development schemes of the Government, like DWCRA.
- For monitoring and evaluation, there should be scope for women's participation. Monitoring of project inputs concerning benefit to women should invite their participation that will make the process more transparent to them.

Women should be encouraged to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions should be noted for taking necessary actions for further modifications in the project creating better and congenial situation for increasing participation from women. All these are done in a participatory way which is likely to bring fruit to this vulnerable group in an expected way.

#### **10.1.7 Involvement of women in construction activities of PSRSP**

The construction works for widening and strengthening the project corridor will start after the R&R activities are over and the RoW is clear of any encroachment and land is temporarily acquired for borrow areas and construction camps. The construction contractors will set up their construction camps on identified locations where labour force required for the construction activities will be provide with temporary residential accommodation and other necessary infrastructure facilities.

The labour force required for the construction activities will be mostly of high-skill nature since a lot of machine work will be involved in the construction of the highway. In addition, there will be requirement of unskilled labour where women will certainly contribute significantly. Apart from this, women as family members of the skilled and semi-skilled laborers will also stay in the construction camps and will be indirectly involved during the construction phase. The families of laborer will include their children also.

The construction contractors are expected to bring along their labour force. Thus, in most cases the laborers, both male and female, will be migratory laborers. But, the involvement of local labour force, especially for unskilled activities cannot be fully ruled out. Moreover, the RAP suggests the provision of creation of man-days for local affected people. Hence, there will be involvement of local women also in the local labour force. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be token towards welfare and well being of women and children in-particular during the construction phase.

### 10.1.8 Specific Provision for Women in the construction camp

It needs to be pointed out that a significant number of women and child workers along with the male member of the family are engaged in the construction work and they stay in temporary construction camps in a subhuman condition. They are likely to face many adverse conditions and realizing this, a number of welfare provisions mentioned under this section have been planned under the fold of this RAP specifically directed to cover all the women and children living in the construction camp.

- **Temporary Housing**

During the construction work phase, the families of laborers/workers should be provided with residential accommodation suitable to nuclear families.

- **Health Center**

Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health-care facilities through health centers temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health center should have at least a doctor, nurses, General Duty staff, free medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses and critical cases.

The health center should have MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for treating mothers and children in the camp. Apart from this, the health center should be provided with regular vaccinations required for children.

- **Day Crèche Facilities**

It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. Provision of a day crèche may solve the problems of such women who can leave behind their children in such a crèche and work for the day in the construction activities. If the construction work involves women in its day-night schedules then the provision of such a crèche should be made available on a 24-hour basis.

The crèche should be provided with at least a trained ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) worker with 'ayahs' to look after the children. The ICDS worker, preferably women, may take care of the children in a better way and can manage to provide nutritional food (as prescribed in ICDS and provided free of cost by the government) to them. In cases of emergency, she, being trained, can tackle the health problems of the children and can organize treatment linking the nearest health center.

- **Proper Scheduling of Construction Works**

Owing to the demand of a fast construction work it is expected that a 24 hours-long work-schedule would be in operation. Women, especially the mothers with infants should be exempted from night shifts as far as possible. If unavoidable, crèche facilities in the construction camps must be extended to them in the night shifts too.

- **Education Facilities**

The construction workers are mainly mobile groups of people. They are found to move from one place to another taking along their families with them. Thus there is a need for educating their children at the place of their work. For this at least primary schools are required to be planned near the construction camps. Wherever feasible day crèche facilities could be extended with primary educational facilities.

- **Special Measures For Controlling STD and AIDS**

Solitary adult males usually dominate the labour force of construction camps. They play a significant role in spreading sexually transmitted diseases. In the construction camps as well as in the neighboring areas they are found to indulge in physical relations with different women. This unhealthy sexual behaviors gives rise to STDs and ADS.

While it is difficult to stop such activities, it is wise to make provisions for means of controlling the spread of such diseases. Awareness camps for the target people, both in the construction camp and neighboring villages as well, and supply of condoms at concession rate to the male workers may help to a large extent in this respect for controlling the deadly disease.

- **Possible areas of Women Involvement**

The entitlement Framework of the PSRSP includes provisions for participation of and consultation with women during implementation of the RAP. These provisions are already in place.

Without doubt, women need to be involved in the implementation of the RAP. The other areas of concern for the women and more readily addressed by them will be in managing health and hygiene Issues at the construction camps (where there are possibilities of exploitation of women workforce, or children), and in managing the spread of highway related diseases.

However, involvement of women is seen to be more important and as part of the long-term strategy than symbolic in PSRSP. Therefore, certain management positions will need to be

occupied by the women in this project. The following proposals are made to involve women at various levels of the project

▪ **Women as Managers in the NGOs**

The services of NGOs will be procured to implement the RAP in PSRSP. It is proposed that the quality to be considered and/or selected for such contracts, the NGOs must fulfill the following conditions.

- That the NGOs must propose at least one woman as part of the key personnel. The proposed women key person shall be available to work at site for at least 50% of the duration of the contract.
- That the women key persons, if selected for the contract, may be replaced during the period of contract, only with women key persons of equivalent qualifications and experience.
- That the NGOs will depute a 'technical/professional' team to work at the site, which will consist at least 33% of women members. Junior support personnel and administrative staff will not be considered as technical/professional.

▪ **Women as Members of the Consultant Teams**

It is proposed that the following studies will be undertaken. in PSRSP by procuring consultants' services.

- Mid term and Annual Monitoring of the RAP implementation.
- End of the project, Evaluation of the RAP component of the project.
- A benefit Monitoring study as part of Project Completion Report.

### **10.1.9 Measures for Income Restoration and upliftment of Vulnerable People**

The entitlement matrix has evolved a number of measures towards resettlement and rehabilitation of vulnerable families including women headed households, SC/ST below poverty line and the poor (BPL in general) getting affected by it's projects. The considerations therein have been compiled as follows:

- All the affected families falling under the vulnerable category including the BPL will be assisted to uplift their economic status irrespective of their ownership status. Whether they possess or do not possess legal title to the lands/assets, whether they are tenants or encroachers or squatters, they will be assisted in restoring their livelihoods.

- If the type of loss is agricultural land and assets for a family from the vulnerable group, he/she can claim compensation for the entire land by means of land-for-land instead of accepting pecuniary compensation for the loss at replacement value, provided land of equal quality or more productive value is available. All other assistance remains the same as those for others including transitional allowances, additional grant for severance of land, residual plots, expenses on fees, taxes, etc. and alternative economic rehabilitation support and training for up-grading of skills.
- In case of illegal use of the ROW, vulnerable encroachers and all squatters are to be assisted in accordance with the entitlement matrix by considering relevant facts on family income and existing assets only in the case of the persons below poverty line. A vulnerable person in this case is eligible to receive assistance for structures at replacement cost. He/she will also have the right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.
- There is provision for additional support to vulnerable people who have been affected by the loss of livelihood / primary source of income. The assistance will be the economic rehabilitation grant supported with vocational training of their choice. The training will include starting of a suitable production or service activity. In case the money is not spent on the training program, the equivalent amount is to be paid according to choice.
- The vulnerable will receive additional support in the form of an economic rehabilitation grant to enable them to increase their earning capacity or alternative income sources for which funds have been provided in the budget.
- Inter agency linkages for income restoration.

Majority of the families eligible for income restoration earn their livelihood from marginal agriculture or petty businesses, and it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their livelihoods. Based on the market feasibility study, the list of livelihood schemes will be developed, and based on felt needs of the target group population the activities will be prioritized through people's participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skills, raw material and available appropriate technology. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be finally selected, where training on skills upgrading, capital assistance and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages (with respect to the selected livelihood schemes) can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries, of the target group. Income generation schemes will be developed in consultation with the project affected/displaced families. The grants received for such purpose for the project, will be used for skill development training to upgrade their existing skills, purchase of small-scale capital assets etc. While developing the enterprise or

income generation activities, NGOs will contact the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and other local financial institutions to finance the economic ventures. The marketing and milk federations will also be contacted to plan sustainable economic development opportunities.

In addition to project-sponsored programs, the implementing NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize the various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to the PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups. In India, *panchayat* government systems at the village, block and district/*zilla* levels are now responsible for planning and implementation of all anti-poverty programs funded by the central and state governments.

Employment for the rural poor is a key component of the anti-poverty strategy in the rural areas. Towards this objective, various schemes of employment generation have been undertaken in the past. Two programs deserve special mention. First, the *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana* (JRY), which aims at creating sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure. The target groups for employment are schedule castes; about 30 percent of the employment is provided to women. Second, the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) is another major poverty alleviation program. It aims to create self-employment opportunities for the rural poor by subsidizing assets and inputs and through term credit advanced by financial institutions. The program guidelines require that 50 percent of the assisted families should be from SC/ST; at least 40 percent of those assisted should be women. The Block Development Officer (BDO) implements IRDP programs. Many of the rural development programs are pro-poor and targeted to women and socially disadvantaged groups. The implementing NGO will work with the *Panchayat* governments to make available to the PAPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction.

CMU will, therefore, make efforts to maintain the social support network for women headed households as far as possible so that they remain closer to their locations and /or provide special services at the new sites. Special assistance would consist of the following:

- Allowing the PAPs for site selection
- Relocating them near the present site wherever possible
- Arranging with the contractor to construct their houses
- Providing assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home
- Providing them priority for access to all other mitigation and development assistance
- Monitoring their nutritional and health status

Some examples of meeting practical needs of women that will be implemented by PSRSP through NGOs:

- Reduced women's workloads by providing standpipes, toilet facilities, and the like
- Improve health services by providing safe drinking water, family planning and HIV/AIDS counseling, sanitation training, immunization, etc.
- Assist in childcare services for wage earning mothers, primary schools, inputs in kitchen gardening etc.
- Increase access to productive resources
- Promote equal opportunities for women's employment

Encouraging women's participation in development projects is a policy being followed by GOI. There are several ways in which women will be able to participate in the implementation Programme.

- At least 50 percent of the NGO personnel involved must be women and recruited from the local area specifically from among the PAFs.
- The independent agency for evaluation will have 33% representation of women key professionals and technical support team.

## **10.2 OTHER VULNERABLE FAMILIES**

Apart from the Women Headed Families, the study also identified two other categories of families in the study area who belong to the vulnerable category and they are: Below Poverty Family and Scheduled Caste Family. As may be seen from the analysis table given below, the study has enumerated a total number of 175 Project Affected Families, who belong to the potentially vulnerable categories such as Women Headed, Scheduled Caste and Below Poverty Line. Out of the 175 vulnerable families, 82 PAFs belong to the Scheduled category whereas 60 and 32 PAFs belong to the Women Headed and Below Poverty Line categories respectively.



**Table 10.2: Distribution of Affected Vulnerable Families**

Corridors	Residential			Commercial			Residential cum Commercial			Agriculture			Others			Total
	BPL	WHH	SC	BPL	WHH	SC	BPL	WHH	SC	BPL	WHH	SC	BPL	WHH	SC	
KBT	2	3	9	9	6	13	0	3	5	0	13	14	2	2	0	81
LM	3	2	8	5	3	9	0	0	0	5	25	11	0	0	0	71
PN	0	0	0	2	0	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
PS	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>175</b>

The analysis table placed above further states that a total number of 26 PAFs belonging to the three categories of vulnerable families are losing residential structure, while 55 number of PAFs are losing commercial structures, 19 and 68 are losing residential and commercial structures respectively. On the other hand 68 PAFs belonging to the vulnerable category are losing Agriculture land and 6 are losing assets other than land and structures.

The Punjab Government is in the process of planning such mitigating and preventing measures for the Project Affected Families in general and the vulnerable PAFs in particular which will amply help the vulnerable categories of population to overcome their impoverishment risks.

## 11 INCOME RESTORATION

### 11.1 BACKGROUND

Development project may have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. They also have a negative impact on the socio- cultural systems of affected communities. The basic postulates of all developmental activities should be that no one is worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities.

To achieve this goal, preparation of IR programmes under Rehabilitation Action Plan should be designed in consultation with the affected persons and they should explicitly approve the programme.

### 11.2 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES UNDER R&R POLICY

The R&R policy has the following provisions for income restoration of those whose livelihood is getting affected:

If a person is losing source of Income (wage earning- Indirectly affected due to the employer being displaced), the Individual is entitled for grant equivalent to minimum wages calculated for 6 months.

Those losing commercial establishment and other income generating assets (other than agriculture land) are entitled for transitional allowance calculated at minimum wages (Rs 2000/- per month) for nine months. Such PAPs are also entitled for rental allowance of Rs 500 per month for a maximum period of 6 months apart from a lump sum Rs 1000/- towards shifting allowance. Vulnerable PAPs will get commercial plots (maximum up to the limit of 25 sq. m) free of cost.

Those losing Income opportunity are eligible for grant calculated at minimum wages (Rs 2000/- per month) for a maximum period of six months. They are also entitled for training for skill up-gradation.

Squatters are eligible for transitional allowance at minimum wages for 9 months, shifting allowance of Rs 1000/-, rental allowance of Rs 500/- per month for six months and training for skill upgradation.

Encroachers are eligible for transitional allowance calculated at minimum wages for 6 months and training for skill upgradation. However, vulnerable encroachers are eligible for compensation of structure at replacement cost.

Vulnerable PDPs are eligible for economic rehabilitation grant calculated at minimum one-year Income level as determined by Planning Commission, Government of India.

If 50 vendors are displaced from one location, there is a provision of a 'vendor market' rent-free for first six months, and thereafter they would be collectively encouraged to purchase their market site.

### 11.3 INCOME RESTORATION OPTIONS PREFERRED BY PAPS

During the survey PAPS were specifically asked about their preference for rehabilitation in case they are affected / displaced by the proposed project. As table below shows, over three fourth of the total affected PAPS opted for cash grant. Nearly xx% of the PAPS, primarily those running shops opted for petty shops as they are cored in the some location. Less than xx percent of PAPS opted for employment with contractors during construction phase. However, educated PAPS demanded permanent employment either with PWD or contractors. Training for skill upgradation or activities allied to agriculture had very few takers.

**Table 11.1: Income Restoration Options as Preferred by PAHs (Percentage)**

Income Restoration Options	KBT	LM	PN	PS
Land for Land	12.7	19.90	0.0	0.0
Allied Agri. Activities	0.5	2.09	0.0	0.0
Petty Shops	10.6	7.33	33.3	33.3
Cash grant	49.2	49.74	66.7	50.0
Employment during construction	6.3	8.90	0.0	16.7
Training for Self Employment	18.0	10.99	0.0	0.0
HH industry	2.6	1.05	0.0	0.0

### 11.4 INTER-AGENCY LINKAGES FOR INCOME RESTORATION

Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood through petty businesses or cultivation (primarily small and marginal), and therefore, it is imperative to ensure that the PAPS are able to reconstruct their livelihood. The NGOs engaged in the implementation of the RAP will ensure that the PAPS are facilitated to minimise disruption to their social network and normal work pattern.

For Income restoration, it is important that available skills with the PAPs is identified and further upgraded. During the survey, PAPs were specifically asked about the skill they possess other than the one related to their current occupation. However, none of the PAPs possessed any skill, which can be further upgraded through training. Hence, NGO contracted for implementation will have to conduct a survey among the PAPs with options of various skills related to the resource base of the area and available market (**with** proper forward and backward linkages) and accordingly select trades for training. Based **on** the training, NGO will identify income-generating activities for sustainable economic opportunities. This would include establishing forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facility. NGOs in consultation with the PAPs, R&R Coordinator of PWD, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations will prepare micro-plans for IR activities.

In case of upgrading agriculture productivity, the training on technical know-how will be arranged as per the choices of the target group population. In case of creation of alternative livelihood schemes, felt needs of the target group population will be prioritized through people's participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skills, resource base of the area and available appropriate technology. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be chosen finally, where training on upgradation, capital assistance, and assistance in the form of backward forward linkages can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries or the target groups.

A comprehensive support system to the PAPs will ensure income security. The project will work as a facilitator to the people in the enterprise (but will not act as providers for each and every livelihood opportunity).

The PAPs are required to participate in developing feasible long-term income generating schemes. The long-term options are expected to be developed during the implementation of the RAP and also supported by the government assistance.

### **Government of India's Poverty Alleviation Schemes**

Government of India along with the state governments runs various poverty alleviation programmes through DRDA. Participation of PAPs in those schemes will be helpful for short-term IR gains. PWD and partnering NGO can tie up with DRDA and help/facilitate PAPs to participate in poverty alleviation programmes. A brief description of such programmes is given below:

#### **(1) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana**

The objective is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed population in

rural areas where preference to be given to scheduled population including tribal, women and freed bonded labourers. Other such wage employment scheme is Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), which is implemented during agriculture lean seasons. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) is another scheme, which aims at development of rural areas, which eventually would lead to higher productivity and thus would eliminate poverty.

**(2) Million Wells Scheme (MWS)**

Where open well is not possible, owing to geological factors construction of other minor irrigation works like Irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures and development of land of SCs, STs and free bonded labourers.

**(3) Indira Awas Yolana (IAY)**

Under this scheme dwelling units free of cost to poor families of SCs, STs, free bonded labourers and the non SC, ST below poverty line family. Under the R&R policy of Punjab State Roads Project, housing facilities to be provided to squatters and encroachers will be In line with the norms of IAY.

**(4) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

The objective of IRDP is enable identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line by providing them productive assets and Inputs in the primary, secondary or tertiary sector through financial assistance by way of government subsidy and term credit from financial Institution of the total families assisted. 50 percent beneficiary should be schedule tribes or castes.

**(5) Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and Rural Sanitation**

The programme objective is to ensure safe drinking water supply of 40 liters per capita per day for human beings and an additional 30 liters 'per capita per day for cattle in Desert Development Programme Areas. At least 10 percent of the Central Government funds are only for the benefit of schedule tribes.

Apart from these programmes there are other programmes such as DWCRA, NSAP, NOAPS, Supply of improved tool kits, FRRP, SEEUY, etc. which can always be utilized by the PAPs. However, for gaining access to these programmes, resettlement sites either should be declared as revenue villages or should be attached to some revenue village. The ensuing sections deals with the probable short and long-term IR schemes.

## 11.5 STEPS IN INCOME RESTORATION

### 11.5.1 Information on Economic activities of PAPs

Basic Information on IR activities of PAPs will be available from the census and socioeconomic surveys. Information from those line surveys will be available on features of economic activities of PAPs under two categories, viz.,

- Land based economic activities
- Non-land economic activities
- Total income of PAPs from various sources

Based on this information IR activities can be planned. IR activities are of two types:

- (1) Short term; and
- (2) Long term: The ensuing section describes both IR schemes.

#### **Short Term IR activities**

Short term IR activities mean restoring PAPs' income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation
- Relocation and transit allowances
- Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as:
  - One time relocation allowance
  - Free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport
  - Free or subsidized items
  - Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for vulnerable groups
  - With consideration of PAPs skills and needs, promoting PAP access to project related employment opportunities such as:
    - Work under the Main Investment Project
    - Work on relocation teams (e.g., driver, food provision, etc.)

- Work on resettlement sites, If any (e.g. construction on, transport maintenance, etc).

### Long Term IR Activities

PAP should participate in developing a range of feasible long-term IR options. Long term options are affected by the scale of resettlement which may affect the feasibility of various non land based and land based IR options. The long-term options are either project financed or government financed. Therefore project officials will coordinate with government (district administration), Including tribal development and said welfare departments, to assure PAPs access to all schemes for Improving IR services, Project financed programmes should Include a specific time frame for handing over the project to local administration at the end of a stipulated period. Availability and access to existing programmes should be sought for all PAPs.

Long Term *IR* activities will be generated once the census surveys and *consultation* get over. IR activities **will** be generated in consultation with the community; mechanism to dovetail existing government poverty alleviation programmes will be developed in consultation with the community and officials of district administration and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA).

### 11.5.2 Categories of Impacts

Project induced displacement may lead to loss or diminished income or Project Affected Person (PAPs). The main categories of impacts are as follows:

- Loss of agriculture land in part or full
- Loss of commercial establishments (permanent)
- Loss of temporary commercial structure or mobile vendor (squatter)
- Loss of livelihood (Commercial tenants-or helping hands, agriculture labours)

Projects like road development involve acquiring linear strips of land: as such the impacts are not expected to be significant. However, mitigation measures need to be planned and implemented however insignificant the impacts may be.

The best way to tackle **loss of farmland** in part or full is to help the concerned PAP to buy equivalent farmland in a nearby area using the land compensation received. Land for land has been found to be the best sustainable option for Income Restoration option comes only be exercised when a PAP has lost a significant amount of land; it would be Impossible and Inadvisable to replace small strips of land. The compensation received cnn be deposited In

blocked bank accounts. The Interest accruing will supplement their income from other sources. The money can only be released for buying replacement land. It Is Important to see that the compensation money Is not frittered away for consumption expenditure or paying off loans especially for the vulnerable sections of PAPs - the more well off can be exempted from this provision and direct paid in cash. The land compensation will be paid at market value and will be sufficient for buying replacement land.

Loss of Permanent Commercial Structure is a more complicated problem since the complementary Issue of retaining the present customer base is to be simultaneously tackled. There is also the problem of tenants and owners with a majority of structures being occupied by tenants. The required mitigation would involve re-constructing the commercial structures In. an adjacent area so that the present customer base is retained. The ways and means of achieving this together with the ownership of the new structure also needs to be defined. While the project authority con acquire the required land and construct the structures for allotment, a more practical way would be to let the PAPs handle their own replacement structures with the guidance and support of the PWD. Regarding ownership, the status quo can be maintained i.e. ownership remains with the owner while the tenant occupies it. As In the previous case, the compensation money can be deposited in blocked bank accounts to be released only for constructing or buying the replacement structure. Since the construction involves different activities, the money can be released in four Installments, colonizing with predetermined stages in the construction activity.

Loss of commercial space (for temporary structures and mobile vendors) should be given utmost importance since this involves vulnerable sections of the PAPs. They also need to be given alternative space In an adjacent area for carrying on their trade or vocation. The temporary structure can be shifted to the new location and the mobile vendor con get stationed there.

While mitigation measures for specific Impacts are discussed above, there is also the general impact of a disturbance upon displacement In the life and livelihood of PAPs. They need to be compensated through payment of a Maintenance Allowance. The income restoration cannot be fully achieved by using the compensation amount there can be a provision of rehabilitation grant at least for the vulnerable sections of PAPs to enable them reach or Improve upon their former standard of lving. The Draft Policy document also highlights this Issue by acknowledging that the PAPs should be assisted In improving or at minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.



## 11.6 ALTERNATIVE INDIVIDUAL INCOME RESTORATION SCHEME

### 11.6.1 Basis for Identification of alternative IR Scheme

Keeping in view the resource base of the EPs and also the socio-economic characteristics and preferences, PWD and the NGO contracted for the implementation will have to chalk out individual IR schemes. Other factors to be considered are:

- Education level of PAPs
- Skill possession
- economic activates In the post displacement period
- Extent of land left
- Extent of land purchased
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income
- Market potential and marketing facilities

The best option is to allow the EP to continue Its former occupation'. However, during any development programme, occupations always change. An exhaustive list of possible IR options are given below:

**Table 11.2: Criteria for Alterative IR Schemes**

IR Opton	Requirement
a) Land	PAPs are physically relocated and are primrily agricultturists It Is adequately available There is transferable title Land is of good quality Land development needs can be covered by the project PAPs are not exposed to market economics
b) Cash	EP negatively impacted but not relocoted Land is unavailable In adequate quantity and quality PAP prefer cash to land Cash can be held In joint account PAP's occupations are diverse PAP exposed to cash economy Interest ensuring deposits to be released when fecsible IR activity is defined
c) Small business	PAP familiar with cash Demand for goods/services Sustained capital and working capital Is available There is local or project finance and capacity to provide training Business builds on/uses existing skill of the PAP Local markets are not adversely affected by project activities

IR Option	Requirement
d) Continue previous employment	Reasonable time and money required for access to employment from new sites <b>Employment</b> Project assistance for previous and/or maintenance of other facilities
Preference for PAPs Employment	Work is available In main investment project Clear eligibility criteria are established PAPs are linked to existing government job programmes like Maharashtra legislation reserving 5% of government jobs for PAPs) There is a good coordination between project and government

The PAPs will participate in developing a range of feasible long-term Income Restoration schemes. These will be developed during the implementation of the project and would be financed by project. PWD will work with NGO and liaison with the district administration to dovetail government's poverty alleviation schemes. The micro plans developed by the implementing authority will indicate the type of scheme each family has opted. The grants received for economic rehabilitation will be used for purchase of assets. The EPs will receive training for acquisition of new skills or upgradation of old skills for the activity selected by them.

### 11.6.2 Non Land Based IR Schemes

Since land is scarce and not all PAPs are agriculturists, non-land based IR schemes becomes **all** the more important. The non-land based IR schemes could -be:

#### Allied Agriculture Activities

Under cared agriculture activities, various IR options are available viz., dairy, Poultry, goatery, sheep rearing, piggery, etc. PAPs who are agriculturist can take up any of these options. These will require training, which can be imparted by Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) / District Dairy Development Authority (DDDA) and milk route for daily milk collection can be extended by local milk federation.

#### Petty Traders

Under this scheme, the available options are grocery shop, vegetable & fruit shop, -stationary, clothes, tea & snacks, ready-made garments, beetle shop etc. PAPs those who are already in the trade and business are suitable for these activities. Implementing NGO will have to decide on type of shops to be established as per demand.

#### Skill related Schemes

The options available under this scheme are tailoring, carpentry, masonry, gold smith, black smith, motor winding, cycle/motor cycle/auto repair, driving (auto/Matador/etc.),

Television/Tape records/Watch repairing, Pottery. Leather works. etc. PAPs those who are In such trades can undergo training for skill upgradation to supplement their annual Income. District Industries Centre or Khadi Village Industries Board/Commission or Industrial Training Institutes Imparts training in such trades. Training can also be imparted through professional and competent outside agency especially hired for the purpose.

### **Others**

Others primarily include loan for various agriculture implements to increase productivity viz., pump sets, dug well, bore well, bullock cart, etc. PAPs those who are into agriculture and do not have any Irrigation facilities can avail such loans. Such loans are given by bank after District Rural Development Authority processes the applications.

The Implementation of above-mentioned activities requires organization of credit camps. Extending financial credit support is an important component of non-land based IR schemes. It requires organization of credit camps for EPs, Local government officials, NGOs and PAP representatives apart from PWD officials will attend these camps. The purpose of the camps would be to allow local financial institutions to inform participants of credit options and how to avoid procedural delays. All formalities related to processing of applications for credit assistance will be completed at these camps. For these kinds of camps PWD along with NGO, will have to coordinate closely with the Lead Bank managers and other commercial banks operating in the district.

## **11.7 TRAINING**

One of the strategies for economic sustenance of the PAPs is to help them improve their production level or to Impart new skills/upgradation of the existing skills through training. As quite a significant number of PAPs are dependent on agriculture and others have low skill endowment, training becomes an important component of IR. For PAPs who intend to diversify their economic activity, suitable income restoration schemes will be identified on individual basis and training need would be assessed. Besides training in scheme specific skills, general entrepreneurship development will also form. part of the training programme, mainly to Improve the management capabilities of EP.

The Training will be organized in the plan period itself. The NGO contracted for the implementation of RAP will be assigned this task. Besides, the trainings are regularly conducted by District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) through its programme names Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (RYSEM). Training programmes organized by other' government agencies will also be availed. The post deviances have shown that roughly three-

fourth of the PAPs require training. It will be the responsibility of the PWD to ensure that PAPs receives, training in desired trade. The NGO contracted will act as a facilitator and training will be imported either by the government agencies such as DIC, KVIC, ITDA etc. or a professional and competent outside agency. The local Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) can be approached for training.

## 11.8 INSTITUTIONS

The Institutions for IR schemes include PWD, local government staff, NGO and PAP groups. The various line departments featuring In distribution of loan cum subsidy and training will issue specific government resolution (GR) or government order (GO) to that effect. Another issue of concern is working capital. Government run schemes do not provide sufficient working capital. Therefore project should consider special allocations for that purpose.

The Social Development and Resettlement Committee (ESDRC) should have strong links with local government development agencies through coordination committee.

Coordination, Committee: The coordination committee will be formed at project & district level having the presentation of PAPs local government staff, PWD & NGO. The Committee will oversee the design of appropriate IR Strategies. The formation of coordination committee should not be influenced by which agency is funding the project.

## 11.9 MONITORING OF IR SCHEMES

The monitoring of IR schemes will be carried out along with the monitoring of other components of RAP by an outside agency contracted for the purpose. The contract will specifically provide for regular (every six months) monitoring of income restoration of PAPs. The monitoring will be carried out based on economic Indicators.

Vulnerable PAPs who lose their livelihood due to the project will be assisted in attentive economic rehabilitation schemes and vocational training for skill upgradation as per the requirement of suggested economic scheme.

## 11.10 PLAN FOR INCOME RESTORATION

A tentative Income Restoration Plan has been given below indicating the activities to be

included for ensuring income restoration of the adversely impacted families by the project within a reasonable time frame. However, the final shape to the income restoration of the Project Affected Families will be formulated once the activities make a start.

**Table 11.3: Income Restoration Plan**

ACTIVITIES FOR COMPLEMENTING IR	ROADS UNDER PSRSP				TOTAL
	KBT	LM	PN	PS	
Families loosing commercial structures	33	49	09	00	91
Alternative Commercial Plots Required (in Square Feet)	24750	36750	6750	00	68250
Displaced Residential Families	204	159	17	16	396
Residential Plots Required	36	33	09	06	84
Number of Families loosing source of income	190	377	00	00	567
Target date for identification of land	December 2006				
Contracting of NGOs for implementation of RAP	September 2006				
Target Date for Completion of land procurement	March 2007				
Target date for identification training skills	December 2006				
Target date for identification of master trainer	March 2007				
Target date for formation of training groups	June 2007				
Target date for initiation of Training	June 2007				
Target date for completion of training	December 2007				
Target date for initiation of IR Activity	September 2007				
Target Date for Mid Term Evaluation (I)	December 2006				
Target Date for Mid Term Evaluation (II)	June 2007				
Target Date for Mid Term Evaluation (III)	December 2007				
Target Date for End Term Evaluation	June 2008				

## 12 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

### 12.1 BACKGROUND

Institutions for planning and implementation of resettlement programmes are numerous and vary substantially in terms of their respective roles and capacity to successfully carry out various components. Timely establishment and involvement of appropriate R and R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of the objectives of the R&R Programme. This section reflects an institutional assessment and provides a strategy for developing required implementation capacity and minimising risks. Capacity building and training are co-ordinated with the project implementation schedule to ensure availability of skilled staff to implement the RAP without delay in civil works. The main R&R institutions would include:

- Official Agencies
  - PRBDB
  - World Bank
  - Local Administration
- Line Departments
- District Road Committee
- NGO/CBO
- Training Institutions
- Grievance Redress Cell
- Monitoring & Evaluation Agency

### 12.2 THE PROCESS

PRBDB will focus effort in three critical areas to commence RAP implementation:

- (a) To initiate the process, orientation and awareness seminars will be organised for the PRBDB and other RAP implementers
- (b) To establish an Environment, Social Development and Resettlement Cell

- (c) NGOs with experience in social development sector with a good track record in resettlement and rehabilitation matters will be selected and made partners in RAP implementation.
- (d) To establish Coordination Committee with representatives from local self-government, PAPs and implementing NGO. The objective of this committee will be to coordinate between various implementing agencies.

In addition to the above, Project Coordination Committee (PCC) will be constituted to provide technical assistance in resettlement and rehabilitation planning during the RAP implementation. The institutional context of resettlement in the project is reviewed below and major features of RAP implementation are described in sections that follow.

Effective RAP implementation will require institutional relationships and responsibilities, rapid organisational development and collaborative efforts by PRBDB, State Government, partner NGO and affected population. The ESRDC should have representation of other line department's viz., revenue, forest, public health, rural engineering, etc. The responsibility of co-ordination lies with R&R Coordinator. The ESRDC will establish operational links within PRBDB and with other agencies of government involved in project-induced resettlement. It will bridge the distance between the project and project affected persons and communities. It will provide the means and mechanisms for co-ordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss due to the project. ESRDC will link the project with state government agencies, provide liaison with PRBDB field units and impacted communities, and establish district level committees to co-ordinate social development and resettlement operations in the field and also to assist NGO partners. It will also engage required training services, oversee a grievance redress process and actively monitor RAP implementation.

On behalf of PRBDB, the ESDRC will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact and resettlement components of the project for environment clearance. The ESDRC will also be responsible for disseminating this information to the public and providing additional opportunities for public comment.

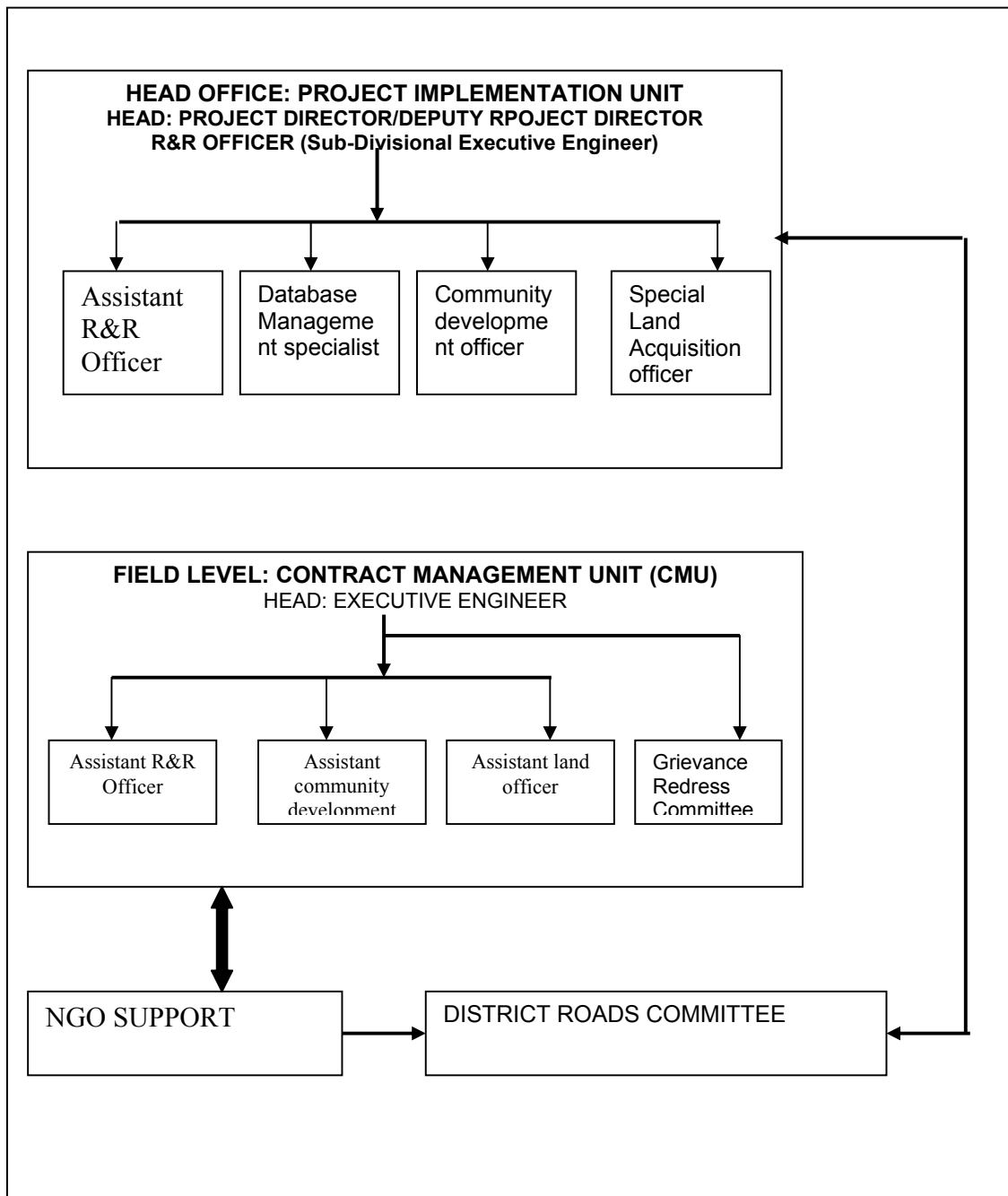
Among government agencies, the revenue department will have the most important role. While the responsibility for land acquisition and payment of compensation for land acquired (including properties there on) lies with the Revenue Department, the ESDRC has to assume responsibility for co-ordinating various matters with the Revenue Department so that both physical possession of land acquired and payment of compensation is not unduly delayed. The responsibility for income restoration and replacement of common property resources would fully be with the ESDRC along with the nodal NGO.

The ESDRC will consist of Project Director, Social and Environmental Coordinators of PRBDB (of the rank of Assistant Engineer) and other officers of PRBDB responsible for implementation of RAP at district level. The ESDRC will have a flat organisational structure with the subject matter specialist working nearly independently under the supervision of a location specific co-ordinator. Since the Revenue Department has district – wise jurisdiction, the co-ordinators can also be appointed for each district. The structure of the staffing will be at two levels:

- (1) ESDRC with three people, Deputy Project Director, R&R and Environmental Coordinators of PRBDB and their district level counterparts.
- (2) In each contract, the R&R and Environmental coordinators of PRBDB will be assisted by their counterparts from districts.



### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR ESDRC



This district-wise separation can be maintained for all issues so that proper co-ordination can be done with the concerned authorities. Land acquisition details and rehabilitation action plans should also be segregated district-wise for all road stretches for better implementation. The district ESDRC Co-ordinator can be given the necessary mandate for proper and adequate coordination with all authorities. It is necessary that the ESDRC be staffed in all concerned

districts upon completion of the census and socio-economic survey so that the ESDRC can be involved in the consultation and counselling Phase.

**Table 12.1: ESDRC Staff Responsibilities**

<b>Position/Organization</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
<i>Deputy PD, as Head of ESDRC</i>	Co-ordination of all activities of ESDRC with PRBDB and other government agencies. Will be holding review meeting every month.
<i>Social and Environmental Coordinators at Head Office</i>	Report to Head, ESDRC; Will collate reports form field, monitor progress, prepare monthly reports, catalyst between field staff and head office
<i>Assistant Architect at Head Office</i>	Oversee landscaping along the roadside, design of shrines and other community assets to be relocated. Report to Head, ESDRC
<i>Revenue Clerk (Lekhpal) at Head Office</i>	Facilitate land acquisition
<i>Field Staff of PRBDB at Circle/Division level</i>	Oversee Construction; attend to social and environmental issues including permission and Liaison with line departments, shifting of utilities in consultation with concerned departments, facilitating land acquisition
<i>Non Government Organisation</i>	Will be grass root level worker interfacing with PAP; develop rapport with the PAPs; conduct a sample survey among them, help in skill upgradation, facilitate purchase of land for PAPs, help in negotiation, help PAPs in obtaining benefits under entitlement framework and appropriate government schemes, help in creating awareness among truckers on highways and design methods / measures prevention of same.
<i>Supervision Consultant</i>	Oversee and certify for quality and progress of construction, liase with NGO for shifting community assets, report on compliance with environment measures set out for contractors, Monthly and quarterly monitoring of RAP implementation
<i>Impact Evaluation Consultants</i>	Annual, Mid Term and End Term evaluation of RAP Implementation
<i>District Road Committee</i>	Announcement of awards; assistance; negotiation with respect to award, land, etc.; Co-ordinate with local government offices; field office of PRBDB/ PRBDB, line departments and other government agencies; provide venue for dissemination of project information, public consultation and public hearings of Government of India.
<i>Grievance Redressal Cell</i>	Provide support to Entitled Persons (EPs) on problems arising out of LA/property, prioritise cases for which support is to be given, keep the EPs appraised about the development, inform PRBDB of serious cases within an appropriate time frame.
<i>Contractor</i>	Will carry out execution as required by the EMP; will monitor the pollution sources on site; will construct mitigation and enhancement measures.

### 12.3 NEED FOR NGO/CBO

The relocation disturbs the present activities of PAPs and therefore there is a need to establish and stabilise their livelihood. While all tasks relating to Land Acquisition is taken care by the Land Acquisition Officer and his staff, the implementation of RAP is the responsibility of the

ESDRC. The NGO will help in implementing various components of the RAP, particularly the use of compensation and rehabilitation assistance for more productive purposes like purchase of land, self-employment, etc. Its involvement is all the more important since there are no social/community organisations among the PAPs which otherwise could have taken lead in this regard.

Being new to the area of working with PAPs, the selected NGO will have to work directly under the ESDRC Co-ordinator who will be in charge of implementation of RAP. Thus implementation becomes the joint responsibility of PRBDB and NGO. List of NGOs along the project road districts are presented in **Annexure 8**.

#### 12.4 ROLE OF NGO

Resettlement relates to human aspects and economic rehabilitation requires human resources development consisting of education, training, awareness generation, etc. In the absence of any sociologist / anthropologist, NGO will be involved to assist PRBDB in implementation of RAP. The NGO will help educating PAPs for proper utilisation of compensation and rehabilitation grant and help them in getting financial assistance, if required, under various subsidy related development programmes. It will also organise training programmes to impart required skill for such PAPs who would prefer to go for self-employment schemes. Specifically, the tasks of the NGO will be to:

- Develop rapport with PAPs and between PAPs and PRBDB
- Verification of PAPs
- Consultations with the community during the implementation of the RAP
- Assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and organise programmes either to improve the efficiency and/or to impart new skills.
- Assist PAP in receiving rehabilitation entitlement due to them
- Motivate and guide PAP for proper utilisation of benefits under R&R policy provisions
- Facilitate purchase of agriculture land for the PAPs by negotiating price and settling at a reasonable price or expedite the same through Land Purchase Committee
- Assist PAPs in obtaining benefits from the appropriate existing development programmes of government in the locality

- Help PAPs in increasing their farm income through provision of irrigation facility or improving farm practices and
- Ensure marketing of produce, particularly those under self-employment activities
- Put forth the grievance of the EPs at the Grievance Committee meeting
- Assist the EPs to take advantage of the existing government housing schemes and employment and training schemes that are selected for use during the project and
- Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time

In the context of implementation of RAP, it is important that NGO, which is genuine and committed to the task entrusted, is selected. An NGO with local presence is, however, more suitable hence would be preferred. The NGO may be contracted on specified terms and conditions with proper fixation of financial accountability. The payment to NGO will be linked to the performance of the task assigned within the time schedule. The payment will be arranged on quarterly basis to be released on certification of completing the previous task. The monitoring of R&R programme will also include the performance of NGO. The NGO services will be required during the entire implementation period for which provisions have been provided in the plan.

Simultaneously steps can be taken for promoting location specific Community Based Organisations (CBOs) of PAPs to handle resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring. These groups can be promoted for each adversely affected settlement/villages or a group of contiguous villages. Until and unless sufficient institutional capacity is created and enhancement of capacity is created amongst the PAPs, successful participatory planning and implementation of RAP is nearly impossible.

Resettlement negotiation, if carried out individually with all displaced families, is both difficult and time consuming. It favours the good bargainers over the bad bargainers and as bargaining capacity is directly related to income levels – favours the more affluent over the poorer and more vulnerable sections of the displaced population. This can be minimised by organising homogenous groups of displaced persons to handle resettlement negotiations together with participatory planning and implementation of re-establishment solutions.

## **12.5 DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEES**

The - DRC is already in existence in Punjab vide Department Memo No. 22/101/82-B&RII (1)/4152 dated 18.12.1986 and Memo No. 22/101/82-B&RII (1)/87/1505 dated 1<sup>st</sup>. April 1987 and their functions are spelt out with Dy. Commissioners as Chairman, District Development

and Panchayat Officer, Member Secretary. It was restructured vide Memo No. 31/42/95-B&R1 (7)/2273 dated 16 May 1995 keeping in view the proper monitoring of the progress of repair works of link roads, constructed through the funds of Marketing Committees/Marketing Boards. The present DRC comprises of the following members:

(i)	Minister –in-charge of the District	<b>Chairman</b>
(ii)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Minister-in-charge of the District	Vice-Chairman
(iii)	Dy. Commissioner	Member
(iv)	Executive Engineer, P.W.D (B&R) in-charge of the Rural Works of the District	Member
(v)	Executive Engineer, P.W.D (B&R) in-charge of the Rural Works of the District	Member
(vi)	Additional Dy. Commissioner (Development)	Member Secretary
(vii)	Chairman of Zila Parishad	Member
(viii)	All M.L.A's/M.P's/Ministers belonging to the District (who may either attend personally or through their previously nominated representatives)	Members

The members at Sl. No. (i) to (VI) constitute 'Core Group' of the Committee. The Project Authority (PRBDB) will take the services of the distinguished committee members for better implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. The Committee would perform its original responsibilities as stated in the Memo and some additional broad responsibilities include: (i) Land acquisition process and (ii) Resettlement and rehabilitation measures. The DRC will normally meet once in a month and may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands.

## 12.6 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Establishment of adequate implementation capacity to launch and carry out the components of resettlement must be completed before the start of civil works. To enhance capabilities, ESDRC staff can be sent on exposure visits to other projects with good resettlement programmes as well as sponsored for training courses in Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R). A two weeks course in R&R is conducted by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) in Hyderabad. The training would also cover techniques of conducting participatory rural appraisal for micro planning, conducting census and socio-economic surveys, dissemination of information, community consultation and conducting of monitoring and evaluation.

### Training Modules

Following training modules will be followed during initial phases and repeat training sessions of PRBDB staff (both at head office and at field level) and NGO staff will be held throughout the project cycle:

1. *Overview of social issues in PSRSP:* Social issues; methodology followed for SIA; entitlement framework and detailed R&R policy.
2. *Land Acquisition:* Legal and operational issues; LA Act – 1894; The Punjab Land Acquisition (Determination of Award by Agreement) Rules; LA issues in PSRSP.
3. *Resettlement:* Issues pertaining to planning and preparation for relocation; implementation issues; factors necessary for identification and finalisation of resettlement areas.
4. *Rehabilitation:* Issues in economic rehabilitation; factors necessary for identification and finalisation of alternative economic rehabilitation schemes; training needs.
5. *Public Consultations:* Issues to be discussed during various stages of project viz., preparation, implementation and post implementation; public consultation in project delivery; techniques of public consultations.
6. *Social Impact Assessment:* Definition; steps; output; required surveys viz., screening, census, socio-economic, verification, etc.; issues to look at for preparation of entitlement framework; institutional capacity.

## 12.7 AREAS OF CAPACITY BUILDING

PRBDB needs to build their capacity in the following areas:

### **Land Acquisition**

Land acquisition generally is a long drawn and demanding process. The existing strength of PRBDB for this purpose is negligible. Currently, Project Director is responsible for every activity and arranging for completion of all formalities and procedural requirements for LA will also be Project Director's responsibility. R&R Coordinator of PRBDB will assist him in all his activities.

The Project Director, apart from timely acquisition of land is also responsible for number of other important components of pre-construction work. Though revenue department of state government will do the acquisition, it will require constant follow up. Hence the responsibility will come on R&R Coordinator. Among other pressing assignments viz., identification and verification of PAFs, Issuing Identity cards, development of resettlement sites, etc, R&R Coordinator will also be responsible for regular follow up of land acquisition.

In light of the above, it would be important to address the following:

- The procedural requirements have to be fulfilled. An official thoroughly conversant with the procedural requirements should be in position to co-ordinate the LA process
- For better co-ordination, the officer responsible has to spend sufficient time at the site. To enable better follow up, the officer should be of sufficiently high rank
- The procedural requirements have to be formalised and documented for the benefit of all projects concerned
- Ensuring timely land acquisition is demanding requirement and requires fulltime involvement of an officer, at least during the first six months of the project

It is hoped that the Institutional Mechanism suggested and envisaged in the RAP will be able to implement the Action Plan properly and this will ensure the affected persons to rebuild their livelihood within a reasonable time frame and minimize the adverse effects of the project.

## **13 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM**

### **13.1 NEED FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

Though there is a provision for redress of grievances of PAPs in all aspects relating to Land Acquisition (LA) and payment of compensation in Rehabilitation Action Plan, various provision under LA act enable aggrieved EPs at different stages of LA to represent their cases to Land Acquisition Officer or even refer to court for redress and seek higher compensation. The most common reason for delay in implementation of projects is grievance of people losing land. Considering this, Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed much in advance. It is further suggested that LAO and RRO should hold a meeting at a fixed date every month to hear the grievances of EPs. Moreover, *Lok Adalats* can be held for quick disposals of cases.

However, R&R policy of Government of Punjab has a provision of Grievance Redress Committee to be headed by District Magistrate of respective districts.

In order to address the grievances of aggrieved persons, the project would form a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at each district Head Quarter comprising District Collector or any other official nominated by the District Collector, Revenue Officer from concerned district, designated officer for R&R activities from Head Office, Executive Engineer from PWD, NGO, sitting MLA of the area to which aggrieved person belongs. The objective of GRC is to settle as many disputes through consultation and to reduce the number of court cases. The NGO(s) contracted by the project would help the PAPs in bringing out their cases before the GRC for redressal. The GRC would hear complaints lodged by Project Affected Persons and facilitate solutions. The GRC may undertake field investigation with concerned PAPs, if required. The GRC will resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within the stipulated time period (one month). The response time prescribed for GRC is 15 days. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the start of civil construction, the GRC will meet at least once in a month. However, the GRC may meet more frequently depending upon the number of cases. The decision of the GRC will be final, unless vacated by court of law. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the PAPs, during the entire cycle of the project including the defects liability periods.

### **13.2 DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE (DLC)**

A district Level Committee will be formed to meet at periodic interval to review the progress of land acquisition and facilitate implementation of the RAP in the district. District Level



Committee would comprise of the following members:

1. Deputy Commissioner (Chairman)
2. Land Acquisition Officer
3. Executive Engineer (PWD)
4. NGO
5. The Chairman of Block Samiti
6. The Mayor/Chairman/President of Municipal Corporation/Municipal Committee/Nagar Panchayat/Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation/ Executive Officer.
7. A representative of PAPs.

### 13.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The functions of the grievance committee shall be

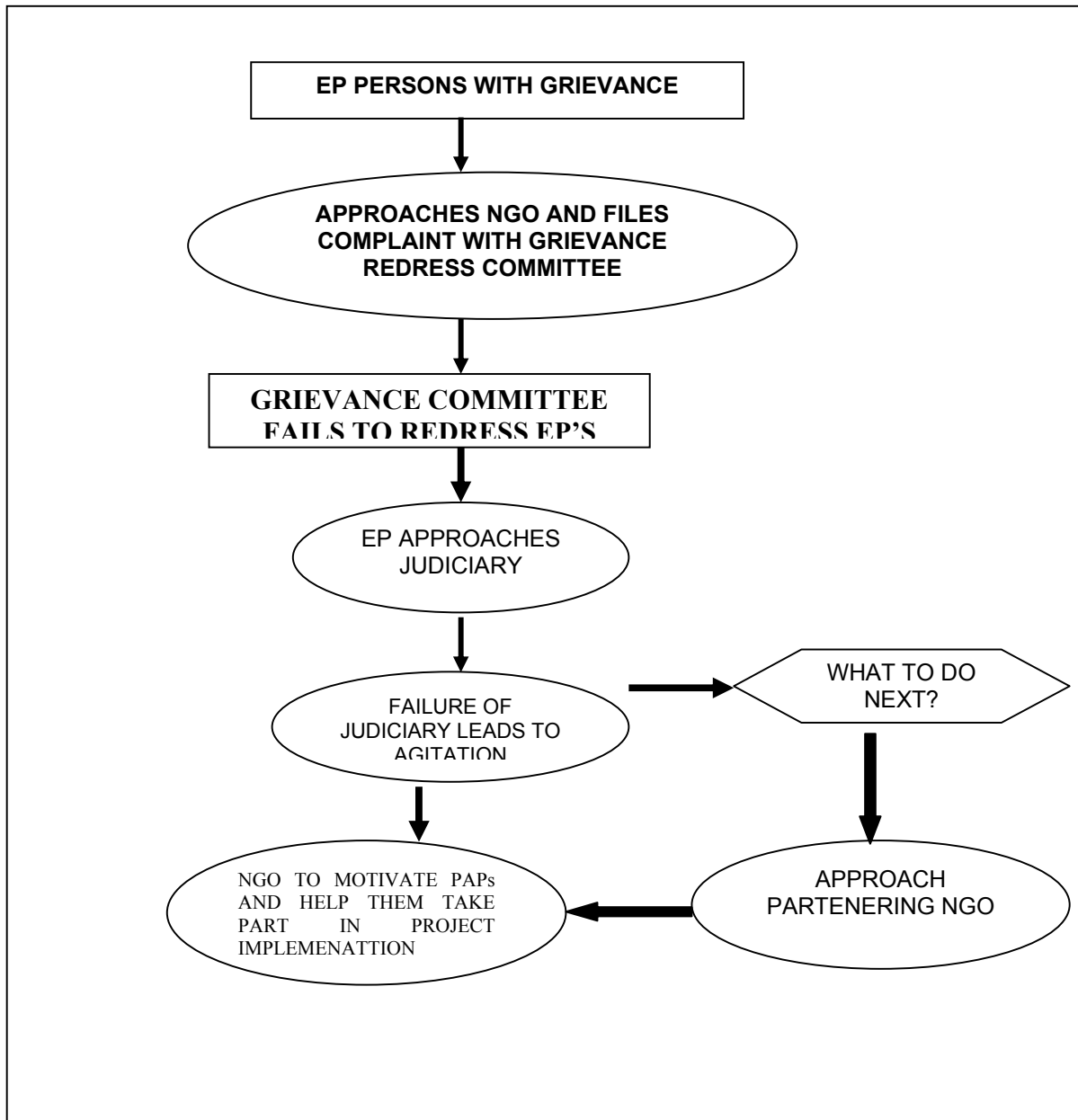
- To provide support for the EPs on problems arising out of LA/property acquisition
- To record the grievances of the EPs, categorise and prioritise them and take expeditious steps to solve them within a month.
- To inform PRBDB of serious cases within an appropriate time frame
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievance & decision of PRBDB.
- To prioritise cases based on following criteria:
  - Cases pertaining to the land and structures of displaced persons
  - Review the progress of land acquisition and compensation, if acquisition is under LA Act 1894
  - Relocation and rehabilitation
  - Endorsement of micro plan
  - Disbursement of assistance and
  - Inclusion of PAPs in various development or employment generation government programme

The NGO contracted by the project will help PAF in bringing out their cases before the GRC for redressal. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but it may meet more frequently if the situation so demands. A time period of 15 days will be available for redressing the grievance of PAP. However, the decision of the GRC will not be binding for PAP to take recourse to the civil court if he/she so desires.

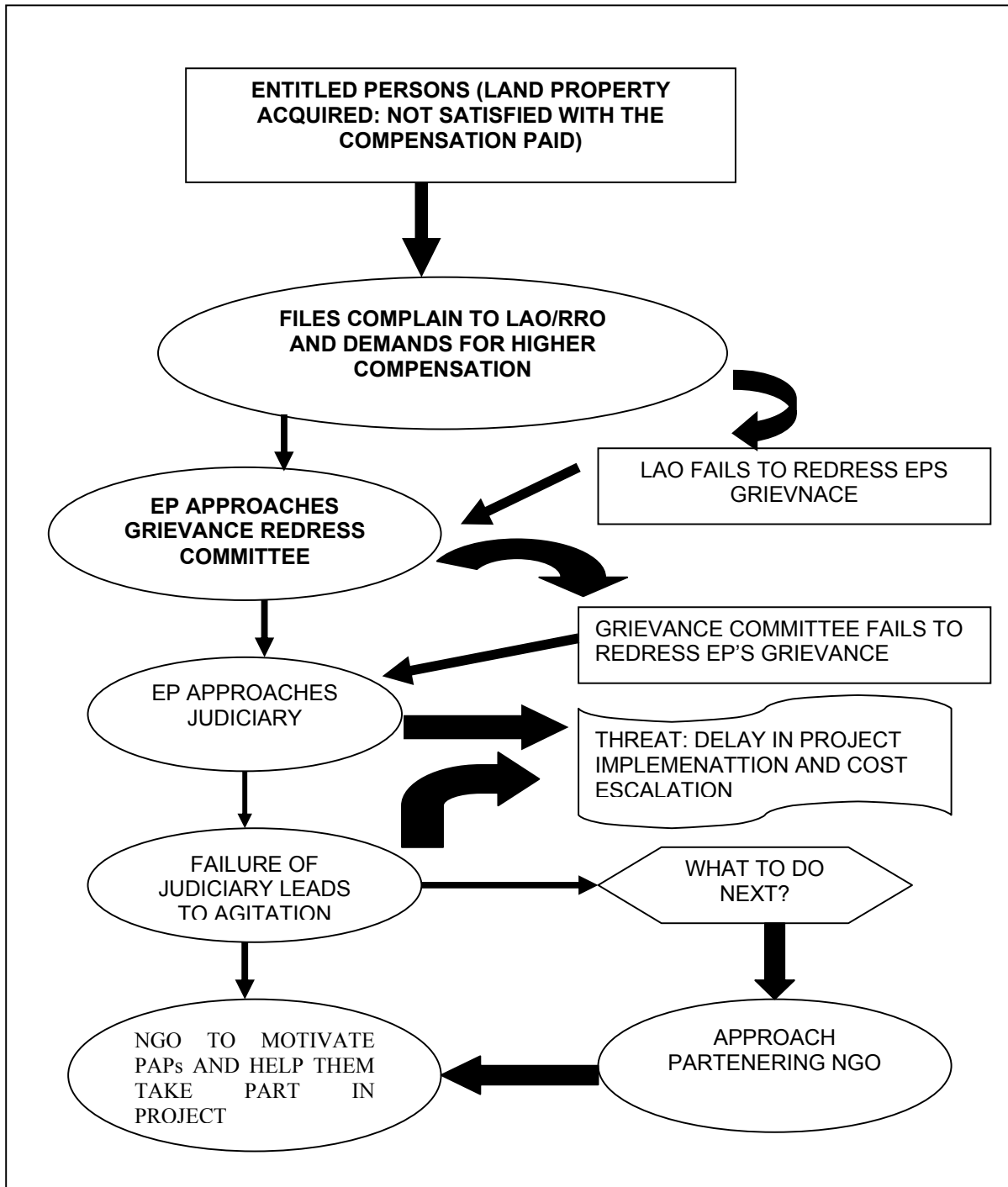
GRC will also be constituted at the CMU level and will look after the day-to-day grievances of the project-affected household of the persons.

### **13.4 ARBITRATION**

An arbitrator would be appointed by the Project Authority in order to settle the dispute. Cases not resolved at GRC level would be brought for arbitration. A time period of two months would be available for arbitration. In case at this level the dispute is also not resolved, the aggrieved person may take recourse to the civil court.



**FLOW CHART 1: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (R&R)**



**FLOW CHART 2 : GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR LAND ACQUISITION**

## 14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 14.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feed back necessary for project management to keep the programmes on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved the intended aims. As per World Banks' OP 4.12 "Monitoring provides both working system for project managers and a channel for the resettlers to make them know their needs and reactions to resettlement execution". Monitoring exercise will be undertaken both internally and externally in the project. While R&R Coordinator of PRBDB on monthly basis will carry out the project's internal monitoring, an independent external agency will be appointed for third party monitoring, External agency will conduct monthly and quarterly monitoring and mid term, annual and end term evaluation of the project.

Indicators, which will be monitored during the project, consist of two broad categories:

- I. Process and output indicators or internal monitoring
- II. Outcome/impact indicators or external monitoring

### 14.2 PROCESS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

Monitoring of involuntary resettlement operations require precisely, an application of general project monitoring procedures and methods to the process accruing in resettlement but with particular attention to the specific high risks intrinsic in such operations. This means monitoring of R&R requires certain specialised skills. Therefore a specialised group reporting to the PRBDB must carry out M&E.

The conventional monitoring through government machinery often misses focus on certain vital aspects, which may otherwise be very important. Therefore R&R Coordinator at the State Level (Head Quarter) in close coordination with his counterparts at division level will carry out regular monitoring and will produce monthly reports.

The internal monitoring is a conventional monitoring of government related to physical factors such as, number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended, infrastructure facilities provided, etc. and other financial aspects, such as compensation paid, grant extended, etc. The

internal M&E must be simultaneously carried out with the implementation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP).

#### **14.2.1 Objectives of Internal Monitoring**

The objectives of the internal monitoring are:

- Daily Operations Planning (DOP)
- Management and Implementation (M&I)
- Operational Trouble shooting and Feedback (OTSF)

The periodicity of internal monitoring could be daily or weekly depending on the issues and level.

#### **14.2.2 Information required for Internal Monitoring**

For internal monitoring the following information will be required:

- Individual files on each project affected person
- Village Schedule
- Action Plan and Progress reports

#### **14.2.3 Monitoring and Reporting Systems**

Crisis and day-to-day management and monitoring management will require its own improved action plans, regular coordination and onsite training sessions and a Management Information System (MIS) as internal system. It also requires trouble-shooters and informal networks of feedback from the communities, NGOs, M&E agencies and other government bodies.

Physical monitoring of movement and progress reporting of input stocks, finance and service resource in the system to ensure management and financing functions in a timely and effective manner.

Monitoring and verification of the quantifiable progress of the resettlement programme to indicate the timeliness of the financial disbursements already agreed to and deviations from the critical path for all project components and the required integrated arrangements to resettle PAPs will be done throughout the project cycle.

#### 14.2.4 External Monitoring

Monitoring and Supervision Consultant will be responsible for meaningful and realistic monitoring of R&R programmes on monthly and quarterly basis. The role of Supervision Consultant will not be fault finding but to act as a catalyst in smoothening the process of R&R and thus provide a helping hand in the proper implementation of rehabilitation programmes. It should also be the endeavour to bring the problem and difficulties faced by the PAPs to the notice of PRBDB so as to help in formulating corrective measures. However for annual, mid term and end term impact evaluation, an external agency will be appointed by PRBDB. Financial provisions have been made to appoint an external agency for M&E. As a feedback to the PRBDB and other concerned, the external agency should submit monthly and quarterly report on progress made relating to different aspect of R&R.

#### 14.2.5 Objectives of External Monitoring

The primary objectives of the external monitoring are:

- I. To track the resettled and host population over time in order to document the restoration of incomes and standard of living.
- II. To determine remedial action if required.
- III. To monitor that the income and standard of living of the PAPs has at least been restored and has not declined.
- IV. To monitor whether income and standard of living of host population have not declined due to influence of resettlers
- V. To monitor the re-integration of the resettlers and host population in the place of relocation.

#### 14.2.6 Information required for External Monitoring

The following information are mainly required to facilitate external monitoring:

- I. Baseline Socio-Economic survey data (conducted by Consultants)
- II. Sample survey (to be conducted by M&E agency)
- III. Case studies/Thematic studies/Issue based research (to be conducted by M&E agency)
- IV. Participatory research (to be carried out by M&E agency)
- V. Target group monitoring (to be carried out by M&E agency)

### 14.2.7 Monitoring and Reporting Systems

Observing and appraising various specific parameters and processes as objectively as possible will be carried out. Periodic evaluation of these would indicate where and when policy changes could occur or where deficiencies in implementation method or style are apparent. The boundaries of this assessment will need the agencies (M&E) to examine the multiplier effects and linkages outside the project definition of affected people and areas.

The impact evaluation will be carried out after the implementation of RAP is over. This is never an easy matter to determine. Financial considerations often require an impact evaluation shortly before or after the project concludes. Therefore it is suggested, that if required, second impact evaluation be carried out after three to five years of project conclusion as retrofit survey.

Impact evaluation will look at all the affected populations; self-relocatee; assisted resettled population; host population. Further, this larger population will be broken down into vulnerable segments of each population. Impact evaluation will be carried out on randomly selected segment of population. The external agency will submit quarterly report to the PRBDB.

## 14.3 ORGANISATION ISSUES

### Overall R&R Monitoring and Evaluation System

The following organizational issues will have to be taken in to consideration while carrying out the Monitoring and Evaluation by the M&E Agency (whether internal or external).

<b>Internal M&amp;E</b> <b>Focus:</b> Operational Management <b>Agency:</b> Project Management	<b>Monitoring</b> Focus: Smooth and timely implementation of RAP Agency: Supervision Consultants  <b>Impact Evaluation</b> Focus: Project goals and objectives Agency: External Impact Evaluation consultants	
<b>MIS</b> Physical Financial Programme Planning Progress Reporting	Grievance and Redress System  Focus: Project Affected Families / Individuals Agency: NGO / Supervision Consultants / GRC	
<b>Feedback</b> Policy and objective Operational Trouble Shooting Implementation on Design and Style	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Assumptions <input type="checkbox"/> R&R package Compensation and Entitlement <input type="checkbox"/> Participation, Information and Awareness <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Process <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation and Integration Process <input type="checkbox"/> Impact Assessment	<b>Scope</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Verification and Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation



## 14.4 INDICATORS FOR MONITORING

The monitoring indicators can be divided into four primary categories, which would provide insight to three types of benchmarks viz., process, output and impact. The indicators that need to be used for effective Monitoring of the R&R and L.A activities are given below in the shape of a Matrix:

<p><b>Physical</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> extent of land acquired</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of structures demolished</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of families affected</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of government agricultural land identified for allotment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of EPs allotted agriculture land</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> extent of agriculture land allotted</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of families approaching Land Purchase Committee for purchase of agriculture land</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Number of families purchasing land and extent of land purchased.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> extent of government land identified for house sites</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of EPs receiving assistance/compensation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of EPs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of EPs allotted house under EWS/LIG housing scheme</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of EPs granted free plot/house construction allowance</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Entitlement of EPs-land/cash</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of business re-established</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> utilization of compensation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> extent of agricultural land/house sites/business sites purchased</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes</li> </ul> <p><b>Grievance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> cases of LA referred to court, pending and settled</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of grievance cell meetings</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of village level meetings</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of field visits by RRO</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of cases disposed by RRO to the satisfaction of EPs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Establishment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Staffing position</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Availability and use of office equipment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use of vehicle</li> </ul>
<p><b>Financial</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> amount of compensation paid for land/structure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> cash grant for shifting oustees</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> amount paid to NGOs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> consultancy fee paid to M&amp;E agency</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establishment cost -</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Staff salaries</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle maintenance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Operational expense of office</li> </ul>	<p><b>Social</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Area and type of house and facility</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Morbidity and mortality rates</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Communal harmony</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Dates of consulting Project and District level committee</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of time Project and District level committees met</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> number of appeals placed before PRBDB /grievance redressal cell</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> women time disposition</li> </ul>

## 14.5 MONITORING PROJECT INPUT AND OUTPUT

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the R&R Coordinator who will prepare monthly progress reports. The reports will compare the progress of the project to targets set up at the commencement of the project. The list of impact performance indicators will be used to monitor project objectives. The socio-economic survey conducted will provide the benchmarks for comparison.

**Table 14.1: Monitoring Project Input and Output**

<b>Progress</b>	<b>Assessment Methodology</b>	<b>Expected Output</b>
<b>Financial</b>		
Amount disbursed for acquisition of land, structure, wells, trees, etc.	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	PAPs purchased land equivalent or more than land loss of same quality
Amount disbursed for productive assets grant (agriculture and business)	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Productive Assets Purchased
Amount disbursed for house construction grant, transitional allowance, economic rehabilitation grant, shifting assistance, rent, assistance to tenants,	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	New house constructed and loss of income minimised
Amount disbursed for restoration of CPR, community infrastructure, conservation of religious structures,	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Community Structure restored
Amount disbursed for extension of development programmes, training and capacity building,	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Alternative income restoration programmes initiated and lost income restored
Fees paid to NGO for implementation of RAP and consultants for M&E activities	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Timely implementation
Amount disbursed for training of implementation staff of PRBDB	Formal Discussion with concerned officials	Better implementation and coordination
<b>Physical</b>		
Total Land Acquired	Structured Schedule	Progress of land acquisition
Number of PAFs whose land, residence and business establishment affected and totally demolished	Structured Schedule	Progress of resettlement
Number of PAFs allotted residential structures/plots	Structured Schedule	Progress of resettlement
Number of PAFs allotted agriculture land, Commercial structure/plots/	Structured Schedule	Progress of Economic Rehabilitation
Total area of community and government land transferred for resettlement sites and infrastructure	Structured Schedule	Progress on Resettlement
Number of PAFs received productive asset grant (agriculture and business) and ERG	Structured Schedule	Progress on Economic Rehabilitation
Number of PAFs received house construction grant, transitional, shifting and rental allowances	Structured Schedule	Progress on Resettlement and Assistance
Implementation of IR Schemes	Formal Discussion/ Structured Schedule	Progress on Economic Rehabilitation
<b>Social</b>		
Area and type of house and facility	Core Rapid Appraisal	Resettlement
Morbidity and mortality rates	Structured Schedule	Social well being
Communal harmony	Core Rapid Appraisal	Social well being
Women time disposition and decision making power	Participatory Appraisal	Women Empowerment
Literacy Level, drinking water, schools, health facilities, and other community	Structured Schedule	Social well being

<b>Progress</b>	<b>Assessment Methodology</b>	<b>Expected Output</b>
infrastructures		
<b>Economy</b>		
Annual Household Income and Expenditure	Structured Schedule	Improved Economic Status
Number of PAFs below poverty line	Structured Schedule	Improved Economic Status
Utilisation of Compensation in purchase of shops and agriculture land	Structured Schedule	Productive assets purchased and Improved Economic Status
Number of PAPs and Women gainfully employed in project	Structure Schedule	Improvement in Economic Status of Women
<b>Community Participation</b>		
Number of meetings for dissemination of information on resettlement	Informal Discussion and structured schedule	Increased local participation
Number of meetings with each PAF to finalise R&R options	Informal Discussion and structured schedule	Involvement in project cycle
Number of PAFs approaching Grievance Redress Cell	Structured Schedule	Increased Awareness
Selection of Resettlement Sites	Informal Discussion and Structured Schedule	Involvement in project cycle
Number of PAFs self relocated	Informal Discussion and Structured Schedule	Informed choice of selection
<b>Grievance</b>		
Number of PAPs moved to court	Structured Schedule	Adequate Compensation
Cases referred to court pending settlement and those settled	Structured Schedule and IDI with concerned officials	Adequate Compensation
Number of grievance cell meetings	Structured Schedule	Participation
Number of village level meetings	Structured Schedule	Participation
Number of field visits by SDO and number of cases disposed by SDO to the satisfaction of EPs.	Structured Schedule	Involvement of concerned officials

## 15 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 15.1 BACKGROUND

Planning, surveying, assessing, policy development, institutional identification, participation, income restoration and implementation are typical activities of RAP. While these activities have discrete components that can be put on a time line, there is a close inter relationship of each activity to the whole implementation. The breakdown of each activity according to a specific time frame has been provided in the Implementation Schedule.

It is further cautioned that specific situation may require an increase in time, allotted to a task. Such situations may be caused due to many factors such as local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Implementation Schedule will require detailed coordination between the project authorities and various line departments.

Implementation plan has been spread over a period of two years in respect of the Punjab State Road Sector Project (PSRSP). A simplified summary of the operational aspects of the implementation plan will be prepared when the project starts. It will be given to PRBDB, who along with the selected NGOs will have to translate the plan into action.

### 15.2 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

The implementation of the RAP will consist of four major stages:

- Identification of cut-off date and notification for land acquisition as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (thereafter land will be purchased)
- Verification of properties of EPs and estimation of their type and level of losses.
- Preparation of list of EPs for relocation/rehabilitation (for both the phases)
- Relocation and rehabilitation of the EPs (for both the phases)

### 15.3 TIMING OF RESETTLEMENT

The resettlement process must be completed by the start of civil works on the particular

corridor. Requisite procedure will be developed by the PRBDB to carry out resettlement of PAPs located within the COI, before the civil work starts on any section of the project road. The affected people will be given at least six months notice to vacate their property before civil works begins. Stretches, which are free of encroachment and other encumbrances, will be handed over first to the contractor.

#### **15.4 MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES**

A number of miscellaneous activities need to be carried out during the implementation of the project and some of the miscellaneous important activities include diversion of traffic during construction and leasing borrow areas by contractors. The steps for undertaking the miscellaneous activities include:

*Diversion route:*

1. Preparing plans with details of land required for diversion
2. Compensation decided in mutual agreement and paid before physical possession
3. Returning of land after restoration in original condition.

*Borrow Areas:*

1. Submit details to PRBDB about the persons and area to be leased in by the contractor
2. The contract document signed between the PRBDB and the contractor will include the terms of payment and return the land to the owner
3. Complete payments will be made to the contractor after the PRBDB is satisfied that the terms and conditions of the contract document have been met.

#### **15.5 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY**

It is the responsibility of the PRBDB to ensure that the RAP is successfully implemented in a time bound manner. The implementation plan of RAP for a specific route will be prepared by the PRBDB. PRBDB will be assisted by the partnering NGO selected for implementation. The implementation schedule proposed will be updated as the implementation progresses.

**Table 15.1: Roles and Responsibilities**

IMPLEMENTATION STAFF	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<i>Project Director/ Deputy Project Director</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Overall responsibilities for R&amp;R activities in the field including land acquisition in Phase II</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Make budgetary provisions for R&amp;R activities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Liaison with district administration for land acquisition and implementation of RAP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in state and district level committee meetings</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Preparing TOR and Contracting NGO for implementation and external agency for monitoring and evaluation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Organise training for PRBDB members and NGO for capacity building to implement the RAP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prepare TOR for any studies required and qualitative dimensions to the implementation of RAP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate appointment of consultants to carry out the studies and co-ordinate them.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor financial progress on RAP implementation</li> </ul>
<i>R&amp;R Coordinator</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Co-ordinate with district administration and NGO responsible for RAP implementation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Translation of R&amp;R policy in Hindi</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prepare pamphlets on policy for information dissemination</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Print policy and identity cards for PAPs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that contractors has paid the mutually agreed amount to the landowner for borrow pits.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To ensure that land is returned to the owner within the stipulated period as in agreement and land returned is not unproductive.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the development of resettlement sites and agriculture land as and when required</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that land acquisition plans as per the alignment is submitted to district administration for acquisition (for Phase II)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in allotment of residential and commercial plots</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Liaison with district administration for dovetailing of government schemes for Income Restoration Schemes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Co-ordinate with NGO appointed for implementation of RAP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure inclusion of PAPs who might not have been covered during the census survey</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate opening of joint account in local banks to transfer the rehabilitation assistance for the PAPs and also organise distribution of cheque payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance, through transparent manner in <i>Gram Sabha</i> for distribution of cheques</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor physical progress of RAP implementation including physical shifting of PAPs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in every district level meetings</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prepare monthly progress report</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Organise by-monthly meetings with NGO to review the progress of R&amp;R</li> </ul>

IMPLEMENTATION STAFF	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<i>Non Governmental Organisation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Co-ordinate with R&amp;R Coordinator to implement RAP activities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Verification of PAFs listed out in RAP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Issue identity cards to the PAFs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop rapport with PAFs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate R&amp;R Coordinator in organising public information campaign at the commencement of R&amp;R activities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Distribute the pamphlets of R&amp;R policy and also explain to them the meaning and measures of mitigation to eliminate the feeling of insecurity among the PAFs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist the PAFs in receiving the payment of compensation, opening of bank accounts and facilitate the vulnerable PAFs in ensuring that they get their dues on time and are not left out to deteriorate to the stages of impoverishment.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Generate awareness about the alternate livelihood options and their viability, the resource base and other opportunities to enable the PAFs to make informed choices and participate in their own development.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct awareness campaigns regarding HIV/AIDS among truckers and CSWs along with regular campaigns</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Prepare micro-plans for economic rehabilitation of PAFs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enable PAFs to identify the alternate sites for relocation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in consultation process for allotment of residential and commercial plots</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure preparation of resettlement sites as per the guidelines laid in the policy complete with basic facilities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in the meetings organised by PRBDB</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Submit monthly progress reports</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify training needs of PAFs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on enterprise development and management, the backward and forward linkages, credit financing and marketing of the produce.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in the disbursement of cheques at public meetings and <i>Gram Sabhas</i></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the women headed households and other groups of vulnerable PAFs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance.</li> </ul>

In order to translate the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in to action with a view to successfully resettle and rehabilitate the Project Affected Persons within the scheduled time frame, roles and responsibilities of each key project partners/stakeholders need to be spelt out. Keeping this thing in view, the roles and responsibilities of the PAFs and their representatives, NGOs associated with the RAP implementation, Local Officials responsible for R&R and income restoration activities and the Hosts have been identified and have been put in the shape of a matrix below for better appreciation of each stakeholder.

**Table 15.2: Summary of Role and Responsibilities of Other Project Partners in various stages of Project**

Project Stage	PAPs and Representative	NGOs	Local officials (in PAP and host areas)	Hosts
Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Receive information on project impacts</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Representative on coordination committee</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in census surveys</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participation in structured consultations to develop IG programs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Keep records of consultations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Choose resettlement locations or housing schemes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inputs to design of resettlement locations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Representation on grievance tribunal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Design and carry out information campaign</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist in census and Socio-economic survey</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate on Coordination Committee</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in consultations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Representation on grievance tribunal</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Train VRWs where required</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate PAP inter group meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist in census and socio-economic surveys</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist NGO in information dissemination</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in and arrange consultations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arrange PAP transport to sites</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Help to document consultations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Support VRWs work</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Examine feasibility of IG programmes and discuss with PAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide information and inputs to design of IG programs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify existing credit and IG schemes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Discuss areas of possible conflict with PAPs</li> </ul>
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor provision of entitlements</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Labour and other input at site</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Credit and other group scheme management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> O&amp;M of sites and project input</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Management of common property resources</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manage common property resources and community development funds</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Member of implementation committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide on-going information for PAPs and hosts</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide support in group management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor entitlement provision and implementation of IG programmes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Members of implementation committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Process IG proposals</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in grievance redress</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide assistance under local schemes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Membership of implementation committee</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Process documents for welfare and socio-economic services (ration card, BPL card)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist PAPs in use of new production systems</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Form joint management groups for common resources</li> </ul>
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participate in grievance tribunals</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Report to project on IG schemes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Report on service quality at sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide information to project staff on vulnerable groups</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Act as external monitors for project (where not previously involved)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems in IG programs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Participants in correctional strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide inputs to M&amp;E of R&amp;R</li> </ul>

## 15.6 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP

The institutional arrangement as explained in R&R policy already provides the continued involvement of the communities, especially the project-affected and the project-displaced persons in implementation of the RAP. In view of this, to ensure community participation



during the implementation of RAP, the PRBDB will take the following precautionary steps:

- The stakeholders are consulted at every stage of project
- The women perception is built into the RAP implementation plan
- The host community is consulted so that community assets are optimised and enhanced
- The PAPs participate in ensuring creation of community assets, and the upkeep and maintenance of assets created by the project
- An institutional mechanism is evolved involving the people, the *gram Panchayats* and the formal and informal peoples' committees to ensure sustainability of the process of development, beyond the RAP implementation period.

## 15.7 TASKS FOR NGO IN IMPLEMENTATION AND TENTATIVE METHODOLOGY

The role of NGOs in the RAP implementation is very crucial and it has been often seen that the involvement of a credible NGO in the RAP implementation results in successful resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected persons. Therefore, from the very beginning of association of the NGO, the specific tasks of the NGO and the corresponding Methods to be followed should be prescribed. In this exercise, an attempt has been made to identify some of the important tasks to be carried out by the NGO involved for the RAP implementation and the corresponding methodology to be adopted for successful carrying out the tasks, the details of which is given in the shape of a checklist below:

**Table 15.3: Tasks of NGO**

Task Name	Methodology
<input type="checkbox"/> Developing Rapport with the PAPs	<input type="checkbox"/> Fortnightly and Monthly meetings with PAPs & its Documentation
<input type="checkbox"/> Developing Rapport with the Project Authorities particularly the Social Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Fortnightly meetings with R&R Coordinator of PRBDB & its Documentation
<input type="checkbox"/> The need for Land Acquisition	<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory
<input type="checkbox"/> The need for eviction of Squatters & Encroachers	<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory
<input type="checkbox"/> The likely consequences of the project on the communities economic livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory and by setting up of Public Information Centre
<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying PAPs & verifying on the basis of census survey carried out	<input type="checkbox"/> Validity Survey and

Task Name	Methodology
& facilitating the distribution of Identity Cards	Participatory
<input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of R&R policy and entitlement packages	<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory
<input type="checkbox"/> Assist PAPs in getting the compensation for their land and properties acquired for the project	<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory
<input type="checkbox"/> In consultation with PRBDB & Revenue Dept. help PAPs identify suitable land for relocation and for agricultural purposes & assist in negotiating its transfer to the PAPs & in case suitable Government land is unavailable then assist PAP to locate a land owner willing to dispose and assist in the negotiation of the purchase price	<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory
<input type="checkbox"/> Determination of the entitlements of each PAP by reviewing the R&R Policy and the RAP and comparing it with the offer made by the SOCIAL OFFICER and upon identifying discrepancy assisting the PAP in coming to some agreement with SOCIAL OFFICER & if need be pursuing the matter through grievance redress cell	<input type="checkbox"/> Discussion with PD and Officials with Participatory tools
<input type="checkbox"/> In close consultation with PAPs for ensuring acceptability help project authorities in making arrangements for smooth relocation of the PAPs and their business	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting with PAPs
<input type="checkbox"/> Advising PAPs on best use of grants under the R&R package ensuring sustainability of income	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting with PAPs
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigation of the availability of various Govt. development programmes and examining their relative merits for recommending the same to the PAPs and accordingly orchestrate training programmes for sustainable livelihood of PAPs and assisting in required skill development by networking with Revenue department, other Government departments and NGOs of the area	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature survey of Secondary sources of information, Meetings with other functionaries
<input type="checkbox"/> Helping PAPs in redress of their grievances by awareness generation amongst PAPs on grievance redress mechanism as per RAP & assisting PAPs with grievances for its mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting with PAPs
<input type="checkbox"/> Developing Micro level plans for R&R in consultation with the PAPs and the SOCIAL OFFICER ensuring PAPs agreement on List of options open & choices made by PAPs upon being assisted to do so <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation site <input type="checkbox"/> List of benefits due to the PAP <input type="checkbox"/> Arrangement for Shifting <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed utilisation of grant moneys due to PAPs <input type="checkbox"/> Involvement of PAPs in existing Govt. development programmes <input type="checkbox"/> Updating the data bank on PAPs due to any changes in project & development of impact indicators <input type="checkbox"/> Specific assignments from the SOCIAL OFFICER for the welfare of the affected community <input type="checkbox"/> Assisting in identifying tree species selected by the community and facilitates its plantation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Meeting with PAPs <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Identify specific IG Schemes

**Table 15.4: Implementation Schedule**

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE																									
		Year I (July 2006-July 2007)												Year II (August 2007 – August 2008)											
ACTIVITIES	Months																								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
General Activities																									
Appointment of Staff in PIU	■																								
Appointment of NGOs		■	■	■																					
Set-up State and District level Committees		■	■																						
Training of Staff and NGOs for R&R			■	■																					
Updating of census Data					■	■	■	■	■	■															
Identification and verification of EPs					■	■	■	■	■	■															
Display of verified list of PAPs					■	■	■	■	■	■	■														
Printing and Distribution of ID Cards						■	■	■	■	■	■	■													
Opening of Joint Accounts													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Dissemination of information and awareness campaign about the project and the policy		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<b>Land Acquisition (To be checked by Chandigarh office)</b>																									
Preparation of LA Plans		■	■	■	■	■																			
Publication of section 4 notification		■	■	■																					
Hearing of objections					■	■																			
Publication of section 6 notification					■	■	■	■	■																
Relocation																									

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE																									
		Year I (July 2006-July 2007)												Year II (August 2007 – August 2008)											
ACTIVITIES	Months																								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Identification of alternate plots					■	■	■	■	■	■															
Development of relocation sites					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Disbursement of shifting and rental allowance					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Setting up of temporary shelters					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Disbursement of transitional allowance					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Allotment of plots to EPs					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
Construction of houses and shops						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Building/relocating community infrastructure						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Rehabilitation																									
Disseminate information on IR schemes					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Income Restoration Plans						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Disbursement of cheque for assistance							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
Training for up gradation of skills								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
Grievance Redress																									
Setup committee for redress		■	■																						
Grievance redress					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE																									
		Year I (July 2006-July 2007)												Year II (August 2007 – August 2008)											
ACTIVITIES	Months																								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Monitoring and Evaluation																									
Appointment of external agency																									
Updating of census and socioeconomic data																									
Physical and financial progress																									
Mid term evaluation																									
End term evaluation																									

## 16 COSTS AND BUDGET

### 16.1 INTRODUCTION

The budget is indicative with outlays for the different expenditure categories. The costs used for the budget are based on information collected during census and socioeconomic surveys, revenue department and PWD. A market value survey was conducted along with the survey. The resettlement budget, particularly, the compensation and assistance payment components for non-land assets have been computed based on market survey. It is suggested that during land acquisition, during implementation, an Independent committee on Market Value Assessment should possess the cost and accordingly the budget will be modified.

#### 16.1.1 The Land Value

As per the market survey and discussion with the revenue officials the value of different categories of land is as under

**Table 16.1: Land Value in Project Area**

<b>Corridor: KBT; District: Rupnagar/Patiala</b>	
Land Categories	Value in Rs. per acre
Irrigated	0.8 Crores
Market area	2.0 Crores
Temporary fallow	0.8 Crores
Un-irrigated	0.5 Crores
Land close to NH/SH	1.5 Crores
Land close to MDR/ODR	1.0 Crores
Land close to link roads	0.6 Crores
Other roads	0.4 Crores
<b>Corridor: LM District: Ludhiana / Sangrur</b>	
Land Categories	Value in Rs. per acre
Irrigated	0.4 Crores
Market area	1.0 Crores
Temporary fallow	0.4 Crores
Un-irrigated	0.3 Crores
Land close to NH/SH	1.0 Crores
Land close to MDR/ODR	0.7 Crores
Land close to link roads	0.4 Crores
Other roads	0.3 Crores

The compensation paid by the revenue department is always lower than the market value because of low registration value in order to avoid stamp duty. This eventually leads to court cases and delays the main investment project. However, the solatium of 30 percent, annual

interest of 9 percent and registration charges 9 percent are added to that figure. The difference between the compensation and the replacement value is assistance. The government will pay the compensation where as assistance will come from the World Bank.

### 16.1.2 The value of buildings

The cost of construction varies as per the type of construction. The values of constructed buildings as per the schedule of rates of PWD are presented below:

**Table 16.2: Value of Buildings**

Land Categories	Value in Rs per sq.ft
RCC roof, concrete floor and brick masonry	250/-
Brick wall with tin/asbestos roof	190/-
Mud mortar house with thatched roof	40/-
Wooden structures	200/-

Over and above the Schedule of Rates (SOR) value, 10 percent will be added to bring the cost to replacement value.

### 16.1.3 Shrines

The shrines located along the road within the COI will be relocated in consultation with the community and at a place chosen by the community. The cost of shifting of a shrine / temple was estimated at Rs 1,28,270. For a Dargha the estimated cost for reconstruction along with enhancement measures is Rs.1,12,460. The breakup is as follows

**Table 16.3: Reconstruction of temple and/or Gurudwara complex**

Sl.no	Civil Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	9" thick brickwork	18	Cu.M	1700/-	30,600
2.	RCC Roof				
3	15mm th. Cement plaster	80	Sq.M	72/-	5,760
4	CC Flooring	40	Sq.M	150/-	6,000
5	Brick Chabutra	2	Cu.M	1400/-	2,800
6	Cement Plaster on Chabutra	7	Sq.M	120/-	840
7	Purchase of Hand pump	1	Mo.	8000/-	8,000
8	Plinth Protection around Handpump	1	Cu.M	1300/-	1,300
9	Cement Plaster on Plinth Protection	7	Sq.M	110/-	770
10	Boundary Wall	12	Cu.M	1600/-	19,200
11	Fencing				25,000
12	TW Door with Frame	1	No.	8000/-	8,000
13	TW Window with frame	2	No.	10,000/-	20,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>128,270</b>

### Reconstruction of Dargah

Sl.no.	Civil Works	Quantity	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	9" thick brickwork	30	Cu.M	1700/-	51,000
	RCC Roof				
2	15mm th. Cement plaster	120	Sq.M	72/-	8,640
3	CC Flooring	35	Sq.M	150/-	5,250
4	Purchase of Hand pump	1	Mo.	12000/-	12,000
5	Plinth Protection around Handpump	1	Cu.M	1300/-	1,300
6	Cement Plaster on Plinth Protection	7	Sq.M	110/-	770
7	Boundary Wall	15	Cu.M	1700/-	25,500
8	TW Door with Frame	1	No.	8000/-	8,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>112,460</b>

## 16.2 OTHER UTILITIES

### 16.2.1 Wells

The cost of various types of wells found along the roads was collected from the office of Assistant Engineer, PHED. The cost of different types of wells is as under

**Table 16.4: Cost of wells and hand pumps**

Type of Wells	Cost (in Rs.) per unit
Hand pump (25-30 meters deep)	12,000/-
Wells	50,000/-
Tube wells (25-30 meters deep)	25,000/-

### 16.2.2 Trees

Afforestation as such will be taken up under Environmental Management Action Plan (EMAP). However, some individual trees are also getting affected on private property. The owners themselves estimated the cost of the trees. The cost of trees varies between Rs 1000 to Rs 7000, depending upon the species, type of tree, maturity and productivity. Therefore an average figure of Rs 3500 per tree can be considered.

**Table 16.5: Cost of trees as age classification**

Trees	Age in years		
	5-10	10-30	>30
Babool		Rs.1500 per tree	
Bamboo	Rs.50 per bamboo		
Fruit Bearing	Rs.1000 per tree	Rs.2000 per tree	Rs.5000 per tree
<i>others</i>		Rs. 4000 per tree	



### 16.3 ASSISTANCE FOR SQUATTERS AND ENCROACHERS

All squatters and encroachers shall be compensated for loss of structure and non-land assets @CSR of Punjab.

### 16.4 SHIFTING ALLOWANCE

It is estimated that moving costs will be Rs 1,000 for Katcha and Rs 2,500 for pucca structure respectively. Shifting allowance is one time grant.

### 16.5 INCOME GENERATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The amount used to estimate the budget for training will be calculated based on following norms

**Table 16.6: Estimate of budget for training**

Fees of NGOs per EP	Rs.800.00
Food and Stay of each EP for seven days	Rs.750.00
Cost of raw Materials used in training	Rs.600.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.2150.00</b>

Training provided to each eligible EP will be as per their choice for skill upgradation. Vulnerable group PAPs will be given preference for this support. Training will be provided under District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) scheme of TRYSEM.

### 16.6 TRANSITIONAL ALLOWANCE

The transitional allowance for PAPs losing agriculture land, non-agriculture land and assets has been calculated at average wage rate of Punjab for 3 months.

### 16.7 RENTAL ALLOWANCE

Rental allowance has been calculated at Rs 500/--per month for a maximum period of 6 months for PAPs losing non-agriculture land or assets.

## 16.8 RESETTLEMENT SITES

The R&R policy includes the provision of resettlement sites complete with all basic amenities. As the potential size of the resettlement sites will be small, a lot of site development cost may be minimized by careful location of the resettlement sites.

## 16.9 SITE DEVELOPMENT COST

Site development costs has been considered for group of shops to be allotted in case more than 15 commercial PDPs opts for it. Cost for such a complex would be Rs 13 per sq. ft including land development, footpaths, and access roads etc. For residential areas, site development would be necessary, if 25 or more PDPs opt for it. In that case cost of developing the site would be Rs 7 per sq.ft.

## 16.10 ECONOMICAL REHABILITATION GRANT

Economic rehabilitation grant has been calculated at minimum wages as determined by Planning Commission, Government of India for Below Poverty Line. An estimated amount has been taken to calculate the budgetary requirement for M&E agency, NGO, Staff training, Office set-up etc.

Details of R&R budget for project roads separately and combined total are given below.

**Table 16.7: Estimate of budget for RAP Implementation for KBT road**

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/ unit (In Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
						World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
A	<b>Land Acquisition</b>						
	Acquisition of Agriculture Land	Acre	8	7500000	60000000		60000000
	Acquisition of Residential/commercial land	Acre	2.2	9000000	19800000		19800000
	Solatium @ 30%	Rs	-	-	23940000		23940000
	Interest @ 9%	Rs			7182000		7182000
	Registration charges @ 9 %				7182000	7182000	
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>118104000</b>	<b>7182000</b>	<b>110922000</b>
B	<b>Structure compensation (TH and NTH)</b>						
	Acquisition of structure pucca	sq mts	471.26	2690	168394		168394
	Acquisition of structure semi pucca	sq mts	238	2044	54615.68		54615.68
	Acquisition of structure kucha	sq mts	85.56	430	4596.7		4596.7
	Others (compound walls)	mts	300.45	1600	480720		480720
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>708326.38</b>		<b>708326.38</b>
C	<b>Assistance</b>						
	Transitional Allowance	Family	362	7650	2769300	2769300	
	Severance allowance (For Bypass)	Family	0	0	0	0	
	Economic Rehabilitation Grant	Family	120	22950	2754000	2754000	
	Repair assistance for TH (partially affected) @ 25% of the replacement cost	sq mts	95.78	2690	257648.2	257648.2	
	Self Relocation assistance for displaced @ 25% of the replacement value or Rs.30000 per structure which ever is more	structure	26	30000	803807	803807	
	Shifting allowance to titleholders pucca	structure	10	2500	25000	25000	
	Shifting allowance to titleholders Kutcha	structure	0	0	0	0	
	Training	Family	362	2150	778300	778300	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>7388055.2</b>	<b>7388055.2</b>	
D	<b>Assistance to Tenants</b>						
	Transitional allowance	Family	58	7650	443700	443700	
	Shifting allowance	Family	58	1000	58000	58000	
	ERG (vulnerable group)	Family	13	22950	298350	298350	
	Training	Family	58	2150	124700	124700	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>924750</b>	<b>924750</b>	
E	<b>Other Assets</b>						
	Compensation for trees	per tree	219	3500	766500		766500
	Compensation for hand pumps	per HP	13	12000	156000	156000	
	Compensation for wells	per well	0	0	0	0	
	Relocation of temples	Structure	2	128270	256540	256540	
	Relocation of Mazar and Mosque	structure	2	112460	224920	224920	
	Compensation for tubewells		8	25000	200000	200000	
	Repair of boundary wall of school/college	sq mts	104.49	2690	281078.1	281078.1	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1885038.1</b>	<b>1118538.1</b>	<b>766500</b>

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/ unit (In Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
						World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
F	<b>Training</b>						
	Training of Project and NGO staff	Lump sum			300000	300000	
	Preventive measures for HIV/AIDS	Estimated			300000	300000	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>600000</b>	<b>600000</b>	
G	<b>Support for RAP Implementation</b>						
	M&E cost	Lump sum			700000	700000	
	NGO Cost	Lump sum			500000	500000	
	Printing of I-card, policy and photographs	Lump sum			50000	50000	
	Additional Studies	Estimated			250000	250000	
	Establishment cost of CMUs	Lump sum			50000	50000	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1550000</b>	<b>1550000</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>131,160,170</b>	<b>18,763,343</b>	<b>112,396,827</b>

**Table 16.8: Estimate of budget for RAP Implementation for LM road**

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/ unit in Rs.	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
						World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
A	<b>Land Acquisition</b>						
	Acquisition of Agriculture Land	Acre	43.37	4500000	195165000		195165000
	Acquisition of Residential/commercial land	Acre	18.6	7000000	130200000		130200000
	Solatium @ 30%	Rs	-	-	97609500		97609500
	Interest @ 9%	Rs			29282850		29282850
	Registration charges @ 9 %				29282850	29282850	
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>481540200</b>	<b>29282850</b>	<b>452257350</b>
B	<b>Structure compensation (TH and NTH)</b>						
	Acquisition of structure pucca	sq mts	2062.64	2690	5548501.6		5548501.6
	Acquisition of structure semi pucca	sq mts	124.26	2044	253987.44		253987.44
	Acquisition of structure kucha	sq mts	38.86	430	16709.8		16709.8
	Others (compound walls)	mts	1255.8	1600	2009280		2009280
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>7828478.84</b>		<b>7828478.8</b>
C	<b>Assistance</b>						
	Transitional Allowance	Family	476	7650	3641400	3641400	
	Severance allowance @ 25% of the award value (For Bypass EPs)	Rs			48791250	48791250	
	Economic Rehabilitation Grant	Family	119	22950	2731050	2731050	
	Repair assistance for TH (partially affected) @ 25% of the replacement cost	sq mts	167.82	2690	112858.75	112858.75	
	Self Relocation assistance for displaced @ 25% of the replacement value or Rs.30000 per structure which ever is more	structure	43	30000	1629683	1629683	
	Shifting allowance to titleholders pucca	structure	43	2500	107500	107500	
	Shifting allowance to titleholders Kutcha	structure	0	0	0	0	
	Training	Family	476	2150	1023400	1023400	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>58037141.8</b>	<b>58037142</b>	
D	<b>Assistance to Tenants</b>						
	Transitional allowance	Family	54	7650	413100	413100	
	Shifting allowance	Family	54	1000	54000	54000	
	ERG (vulnerable group)	Family	18	22950	413100	413100	
	Training	Family	54	2150	116100	116100	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>996300</b>	<b>996300</b>	
E	<b>Other Assets</b>						
	Compensation for trees	per tree	357	3500	1249500		1249500
	Compensation for hand pumps	per HP	34	12000	408000	408000	
	Compensation for wells	per well	2	50000	100000	100000	
	Relocation of temples	Structure	1	128270	128270	128270	

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/unit in Rs.	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
						World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
	Relocation of Mazar and Mosque	structure	1	112460	112460	112460	
	Compensation for tubewells	Per TW	37	25000	925000	925000	
	Repair of boundary wall of school/college	sq mts	94.9	2690	255281	255281	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>3178511</b>	<b>1929011</b>	<b>1249500</b>
F	<b>Training</b>						
	Training of Project and NGO staff	Lump sum			300000	300000	
	Preventive measures for HIV/AIDS	Estimated			300000	300000	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>600000</b>	<b>600000</b>	
G	<b>Support for RAP Implementation</b>						
	M&E cost	Lump sum			700000	700000	
	NGO Cost	Lump sum			500000	500000	
	Printing of I-card, policy and photographs	Lump sum			100000	100000	
	Additional Studies	Estimated			250000	250000	
	Establishment cost of CMUs	Lump sum			50000	50000	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1600000</b>	<b>1600000</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>553,780,632</b>	<b>92,445,303</b>	<b>461,335,329</b>

**Table 16.9: Estimate of budget for RAP Implementation for PN road**

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/unit (In Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
						World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
A	<b>Land Acquisition</b>						
	Acquisition of Agriculture Land	Acre	0	0	0		0
	Acquisition of Residential/commercial land	Acre	0	0	0		0
	Solatium @ 30%	Rs	-	-	0		0
	Interest @ 9%	Rs			0		0
	Registration charges @ 9 %				0	0	
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
B	<b>Structure compensation (TH and NTH)</b>						
	Acquisition of structure pucca	sq mts	89.44	2690	240593.6		240593.6
	Acquisition of structure semi pucca	sq mts	38.78	2044	79266.32		79266.32
	Acquisition of structure kucha	sq mts	1.76	430	756.8		756.8
	Others (compound walls)	mts	79.6	1600	127360		127360
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>447976.7</b>		<b>447977</b>
C	<b>Assistance</b>						
	Transitional Allowance	Family	36	7650	275400	275400	
	Severance allowance @ 25% of the award value (For Bypass EPs)	Rs			0	0	
	Economic Rehabilitation Grant	Family	36	22950	826200	826200	
	Repair assistance for TH (partially affected) @ 25% of the replacement cost	sq mts	0	0	0	0	
	Self Relocation assistance for displaced @ 25% of the replacement value or Rs.30000 per structure which ever is more	structure	3	30000	90000	90000	
	Shifting allowance to titleholders pucca	structure	0	0	0	0	
	Shifting allowance to titleholders Kutcha	structure	0	0	0	0	
	Training	Family	36	2150	77400	77400	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1269000</b>	<b>1269000</b>	
D	<b>Assistance to Tenants</b>						
	Transitional allowance	Family	5	7650	38250	38250	
	Shifting allowance	Family	5	1000	5000	5000	
	ERG (vulnerable group)	Family	3	22950	68850	68850	
	Training	Family	5	2150	10750	10750	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>122850</b>	<b>122850</b>	

Sl. No.	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/unit (In Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
						World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
E	<b>Other Assets</b>						
	Compensation for trees	per tree	0	3500	0	0	0
	Compensation for hand pumps	per HP	8	12000	96000	96000	
	Compensation for wells	per well	0	50000	0	0	
	Relocation of temples	Structure	0	128270	0	0	
	Relocation of Mazar and Mosque	structure	0	112460	0	0	
	Compensation for tubewells	Per TW	0	25000	0	0	
	Repair of boundary wall of school/college	sq mts	50.7	2690	136383	136383	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>232383</b>	<b>232383</b>	<b>0</b>
F	<b>Training</b>						
	Training of Project and NGO staff	Lump sum			50000	50000	
	Preventive measures for HIV/AIDS	Estimated			50000	50000	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>100000</b>	<b>100000</b>	
G	<b>Support for RAP Implementation</b>						
	M&E cost	Lump sum			50000	50000	
	NGO Cost	Lump sum			75000	75000	
	Printing of I-card, policy and photographs	Lump sum			25000	25000	
	Additional Studies	Estimated			50000	50000	
	Establishment cost of CMUs	Lump sum			25000	25000	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>225000</b>	<b>225000</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>2,397,210</b>	<b>1,949,233</b>	<b>447,977</b>



**Table 16.10: Estimate of budget for RAP Implementation for PS road**

Sl. No	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/ unit (In Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
						World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
A	<b>Land Acquisition</b>						
	Acquisition of Agriculture Land	Acre	0	0	0		0
	Acquisition of Residential/commercial land	Acre	0	0	0		0
	Solatium @ 30%	Rs	-	-	0		0
	Interest @ 9%	Rs			0		0
	Registration charges @ 9 %				0	0	
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
B	<b>Structure compensation (TH and NTH)</b>						
	Acquisition of structure pucca	sq mts	41.9	2690	112711		112711
	Acquisition of structure semi pucca	sq mts	0	2044	0		0
	Acquisition of structure kucha	sq mts	0	430	0		0
	Others (compound walls)	mts	0	1600	0		0
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>112711</b>		<b>112711</b>
C	<b>Assistance</b>						
	Transitional Allowance	Family	16	7650	122400	122400	
	Severance allowance @ 25% of the award value (For Bypass EPs)	Rs			0	0	
	Economic Rehabilitation Grant	Family	8	22950	183600	183600	
	Repair assistance for TH (partially affected) @ 25% of the replacement cost	sq mts	0	0	0	0	
	Self Relocation assistance for displaced @ 25% of the replacement value or Rs.30000 per structure which ever is more	structure	0	30000	0	0	
	Shifting allowance to titleholders pucca	structure	0	0	0	0	
	Shifting allowance to titleholders Kutchha	structure	0	0	0	0	
	Training	Family	16	2150	34400	34400	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>340400</b>	<b>340400</b>	
D	<b>Assistance to Tenants</b>						
	Transitional allowance	Family	0	7650	0	0	
	Shifting allowance	Family	0	1000	0	0	
	ERG (vulnerable group)	Family	0	22950	0	0	
	Training	Family	0	2150	0	0	
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Sl. No	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/ unit (In Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
						World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
E	<b>Other Assets</b>						
	Compensation for trees	per tree	0	3500	0	0	0
	Compensation for hand pumps	per HP	0	12000	0	0	0
	Compensation for wells	per well	0	50000	0	0	0
	Relocation of temples	Structure	0	128270	0	0	0
	Relocation of Mazar and Mosque	structure	0	112460	0	0	0
	Compensation for tubewells	Per TW	0	25000	0	0	0
	Repair of boundary wall of school/college	sq mts	0	2690	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
F	<b>Training</b>						
	Training of Project and NGO staff	Lump sum			50000	50000	
	Preventive measures for HIV/AIDS	Estimated			50000	50000	
		<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>100000</b>	<b>100000</b>
G	<b>Support for RAP Implementation</b>						
	M&E cost	Lump sum			50000	50000	
	NGO Cost	Lump sum			75000	75000	
	Printing of I-card, policy and photographs	Lump sum			25000	25000	
	Additional Studies	Estimated			50000	50000	
	Establishment cost of CMUs	Lump sum			25000	25000	
		<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>225000</b>	<b>225000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>778,111</b>	<b>665,400</b>	<b>112,711</b>

Table 16.11: Estimate of budget for RAP for all four roads

Sl. No	ITEMS	Total Amount (Rs)	Financed by	
			World Bank (Rs)	PRBDB (Rs)
A	Land Acquisition	599644200	36464850	563179350
B	Structure compensation (TH and NTH)	9097492.94	0	9097492.94
C	Assistance	67034596.95	67034596.95	0
D	Assistance to Tenants	2043900	2043900	0
E	Other Assets	5295932.1	3279932.1	2016000
F	Training	1400000	1400000	0
G	Support for RAP Implementation	3600000	3600000	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>688,116,123</b>	<b>113,823,279</b>	<b>574,292,843</b>

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ACRONYMS

<b>1.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	BACKGROUND.....	1
1.1.1	General.....	1
1.1.2	Present Study.....	1
1.2	PROJECT ROADS.....	2
1.3	EXISTING ROAD CONDITIONS.....	6
1.4	LAND USE ALONG THE ROAD.....	7
1.5	LIST OF PROJECT COMPONENTS.....	7
1.6	OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT (PSRSP).....	8
1.7	OBJECTIVES OF THE EXERCISE (RAP).....	8
1.8	SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	9
<b>2.</b>	<b>STUDY METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1	INTRODUCTION.....	13
2.2	SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS.....	13
2.3	TOOLS USED FOR THE EMPIRICAL STUDY.....	16
2.4	CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY.....	17
2.3.1	Local Level Consultation.....	18
2.3.2	District Level Consultation.....	18
2.3.3	State Level Consultation.....	19
2.5	COLLECTION OF DATA FROM SECONDARY SOURCES.....	19
2.6	BYPASS ALIGNMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF AFFECTED PERSONS.....	19
<b>3</b>	<b>POVERTY ASSESSMENT ALONG THE PROPOSED PROJECT ROADS.....</b>	<b>20</b>
3.1	INTRODUCTION.....	20
3.2	PROCESS OF ROAD SELECTION: POVERTY AS CRITERIA.....	21
3.3	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION.....	23
3.3.1	The Causal Relationship.....	25
3.3.2	Infrastructure and Poverty Incidence in India.....	25
3.4	PUNJAB STATE ROADS PROJECT: THE SCOPE OF POVERTY REDUCTION.....	26
3.4.1	Objectives of the study.....	26
3.4.2	Scope of the work.....	27
3.5	METHODOLOGY.....	28
3.6	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	28
3.6.1	Current status.....	28
3.6.2	Economic Changes.....	29
3.6.3	Access to Social / Welfare Services.....	35
3.6.4	Housing Condition.....	38
3.6.5	Common Infrastructure / Resources.....	39
3.7	PROBABLE IMPACTS OF IMPROVED ROAD NETWORK.....	39
<b>4</b>	<b>RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>41</b>
4.1	BACKGROUND.....	41
4.2	ENTITLEMENT CATEGORIES.....	42
4.2.1	Project Affected Families.....	42
4.2.2	Project Affected Persons.....	43
4.2.3	Project Affected Group (PAGs).....	43
4.3	RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PRINCIPLES.....	44
4.3.1	General Principles.....	44
4.3.2	Entitlements.....	45
4.4	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	46
4.4.1	Entitlement Categories.....	46

4.4.2	Entitlement Framework.....	48
4.5	LAND ACQUISITION AND ITS PROCESS.....	49
4.5.1	Land Acquisition Details.....	49
4.5.2	Land Acquisition Process.....	50
4.5.3	Steps to be followed for Private Negotiations.....	50
4.5.4	District land Price Fixation Committee (DLPFC).....	51
4.5.6	Compensation and Assistance.....	51
<b>5</b>	<b>ABOUT THE STATE AND SURVEY RESULTS.....</b>	<b>53</b>
5.1	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STATE.....	53
5.1.1	Demography.....	53
5.1.2	Topography and Climate.....	53
5.2	CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY ANALYSIS.....	56
5.2.1	Objectives of the Census and Socio-economic Surveys.....	57
5.2.2	Key Findings of the Socio-Economic Analysis.....	58
5.2.3	Resource base of the affected families.....	62
5.2.4	Household Asset Structure of PAPS.....	64
5.3	NEED FOR DATA UPDATAE AND MECHANISM.....	64
<b>6</b>	<b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.....</b>	<b>66</b>
6.1	INTRODUCTION.....	66
6.2	CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION MECHANISMS.....	66
6.3	METHODS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	68
6.4	CONSULTATION PRIOR TO RESETTLEMENT.....	69
6.4.1	Public Consultations and Focus Group Discussions.....	70
6.5	KEY FINDINGS OF THE CONSULTATION.....	71
6.6	CONTINUATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS.....	79
6.7	PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN.....	80
6.8	INFORMATION CAMPAIGN AND FUTURE PLANS.....	81
<b>7</b>	<b>HIGHWAY RELATED DISEASES.....</b>	<b>85</b>
7.1	INTRODUCTION.....	85
7.2	THE CAUSE OF THE SPREAD OF HIGHWAY RELATED DISEASES.....	86
7.3	OTHER RELATED STUDIES.....	87
7.4	SURVEY AMONG TRUCKERS ON PROJECT ROUTES.....	89
7.4.1	Sample Locations.....	89
7.4.2	The Objective of Survey.....	90
7.4.3	Key Findings.....	90
7.4.4	Felt Needs.....	92
7.4.5	Emerging Issues.....	92
7.5	MEASURES FOR CONTROLLING THE SPREAD OF HIGHWAY DISEASES.....	93
7.5.1	Approach for Implementing the Measures.....	93
7.5.2	Measures for Controlling the Spread.....	94
7.5.3	Recommended Actions.....	95
7.5.4	Plan for Awareness Campaign Prevention of STD/AIDS.....	96
7.5.5	Recommendations made by other studies.....	102
<b>8</b>	<b>MINIMIZING SOCIAL IMPACT.....</b>	<b>103</b>
8.1	INTRODUCTION.....	103
8.2	RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT.....	103
8.3	DESIGN AND R&R CO-ORDINATION.....	103
8.4	THE NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT IN THE PROJECT.....	105
8.5	THE DEFINITION AND DELINEATION OF COI.....	105
8.6	MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMIZE NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACTS.....	106
8.6.1	Concentric Widening.....	106
8.6.2	Bypasses and Alternatives Considered.....	106
8.6.3	Safety Aspects in Designing Of Highways.....	109
8.7	SUMMARY OF MEASURES TAKEN FOR MINIMISING NEGATIVE IMPACTS VIS-À-VIS HIGHWAY DESIGN.....	110
8.8	PROVISIONS OF DRAINAGE AND CULVERTS.....	110

8.9	PROVISION OF BUS BAYS.....	112
<b>9</b>	<b>LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACT ON ASSETS.....</b>	<b>113</b>
9.1	LAND ACQUISITION ESTIMATE.....	113
9.2	FAMILIES IMPACTED BY LAND ACQUISITION.....	114
9.3	TYPE OF LOSSES SUSTAINED BY AFFECTED FAMILIES.....	115
9.4	TYPE OF COMMON PROPERTY LOST BY THE AFFECTED PEOPLE.....	115
<b>10</b>	<b>IMPACT ON WOMEN AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS.....</b>	<b>117</b>
10.1	IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON WOMEN.....	117
10.1.1	Introduction.....	117
10.1.2	Women headed households.....	118
10.1.3	Demographic and other key Characteristic of Affected Women.....	118
10.1.4	Impact of developmental activities on Women.....	120
10.1.5	Participation of women in the Project.....	121
10.1.6	Women involvement in development process through employment.....	121
10.1.7	Involvement of women in construction activities of PSRSP.....	122
10.1.8	Specific Provision for Women in the construction camp.....	123
10.1.9	Measures for Income Restoration and upliftment of Vulnerable People.....	125
10.2	OTHER VULNERABLE FAMILIES.....	128
<b>11</b>	<b>INCOME RESTORATION.....</b>	<b>130</b>
11.1	BACKGROUND.....	130
11.2	INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES UNDER R&R POLICY.....	130
11.3	INCOME RESTORATION OPTIONS PREFERRED BY PAPS.....	131
11.4	INTER-AGENCY LINKAGES FOR INCOME RESTORATION.....	131
11.5	STEPS IN INCOME RESTORATION.....	134
11.5.1	Information on Economic activities of PAPS.....	134
11.5.2	Categories of Impacts.....	135
11.6	ALTERNATIVE INDIVIDUAL INCOME RESTORATION SCHEME.....	137
11.6.1	Basis for Identification of alternative IR Scheme.....	137
11.6.2	Non Land Based IR Schemes.....	138
11.7	TRAINING.....	139
11.8	INSTITUTIONS.....	140
11.9	MONITORING OF IR SCHEMES.....	140
11.10	PLAN FOR INCOME RESTORATION.....	140
<b>12</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM.....</b>	<b>142</b>
12.1	BACKGROUND.....	142
12.2	THE PROCESS.....	142
12.3	NEED FOR NGO/CBO.....	146
12.4	ROLE OF NGO.....	147
12.5	DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEES.....	148
12.6	TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING.....	149
12.7	AREAS OF CAPACITY BUILDING.....	150
<b>13</b>	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM.....</b>	<b>152</b>
13.1	NEED FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	152
13.2	DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE (DLC).....	152
13.3	FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.....	153
13.4	ARBITRATION.....	154
<b>14</b>	<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....</b>	<b>157</b>
14.1	INTRODUCTION.....	157
14.2	PROCESS AND OUTPUT INDICATORS.....	157
14.2.1	Objectives of Internal Monitoring.....	158
14.2.2	Information required for Internal Monitoring.....	158
14.2.3	Monitoring and Reporting Systems.....	158
14.2.4	External Monitoring.....	159
14.2.5	Objectives of External Monitoring.....	159
14.2.6	Information required for External Monitoring.....	159
14.2.7	Monitoring and Reporting Systems.....	160

14.3	ORGANISATION ISSUES.....	160
14.4	INDICATORS FOR MONITORING.....	161
14.5	MONITORING PROJECT INPUT AND OUTPUT.....	161
<b>15</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....</b>	<b>164</b>
15.1	BACKGROUND.....	164
15.2	IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE.....	164
15.3	TIMING OF RESETTLEMENT.....	164
15.4	MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.....	165
15.5	IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY.....	165
15.6	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP.....	168
15.7	TASKS FOR NGO IN IMPLEMENTATION AND TENTATIVE METHODOLOGY.....	169
<b>16</b>	<b>COSTS AND BUDGET.....</b>	<b>174</b>
16.1	INTRODUCTION.....	174
16.1.1	The Land Value.....	174
16.1.2	The value of buildings.....	175
16.1.3	Shrines.....	175
16.2	OTHER UTILITIES.....	176
16.2.1	Wells.....	176
16.2.2	Trees.....	176
16.3	ASSISTANCE FOR SQUATTERS AND ENCROACHERS.....	177
16.4	SHIFTING ALLOWANCE.....	177
16.5	INCOME GENERATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.....	177
16.6	TRANSITIONAL ALLOWANCE.....	177
16.7	RENTAL ALLOWANCE.....	177
16.8	RESETTLEMENT SITES.....	178
16.9	SITE DEVELOPMENT COST.....	178
16.10	ECONOMICAL REHABILITATION GRANT.....	178

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1:	Lists of Project Roads	1
Table 1.2 :	Available RoW vis-a vis Carriageway	4
Table 1.3:	Project Road Regions	4
Table 1.4:	List of villages along the Project Roads	5
Table 1.5:	Road width of the project road	6
Table 1.6:	Impact of the Project	10
Table 1.7:	Distribution of families by Type of Loss (Within COI)	11
Table 3.1:	Poverty Indicators: Performances of the districts	21
Table 3.2:	Development categorization of project districts	23
Table 3.3:	Classification of districts coming under project	23
Table 3.4:	Percentage of Population below Poverty line in Punjab v/s India	24
Table 3.5:	Number of HH BPL-Not from Affected Families but from secondary survey	29
Table 3.6:	Land Market Prices	31
Table 3.7:	District wise Teacher-Pupil ratio	36
Table 3.8:	Medical institutions in the study districts	37
Table 4.1:	Entitlement Categories	46
Table 4.2:	Broad Entitlement Frame Work for Resettlement and Rehabilitation	48
Table 4.3:	Summary of Land to be acquired	49
Table 4.4:	Summary of Land to be acquired	49
Table 5.1:	Socio-economic characteristics of Punjab	53
Table 5.2:	Corridor wise dates of Census Survey	57
Table 5.3:	Distribution of Community Properties by Affect Category	58

Table 5.4:	Distribution of Affected and Displaced Families (CoI)	59
Table 5.5:	Distribution of PAFs and PDFs by Type of Loss	59
Table 5.6:	Demographic and Social Characteristics in Corridor of Impact	60
Table 5.7:	Resource Base of the of Affected Households	62
Table 5.8:	Household Asset Structure	64
Table 5.9:	Core Rapid Appraisal Mechanism for Data Update	65
Table 6.1:	Local Level Consultation Output	72
Table 6.2:	Mechanism for Continued Participation	83
Table 7.1:	Number of Survey Points for Truckers	89
Table 7.2:	Locations of Group Discussions	89
Table 7.3:	Plan for awareness Campaign and Prevention of STDs/AIDS on project corridors during construction period	99
Table 7.4:	Schedule for Implementation	101
Table 8.1:	Comparative Analysis of Affected Persons and Families	104
Table 8.2:	Minimizing Number of PAFs and Households	104
Table 8.3:	ROW vis-à-vis COI	105
Table 8.4:	Evaluation of bypasses versus upgrading existing alignment for Gill Village	108
Table 8.5:	Evaluation of bypasses versus upgrading existing alignment for Pohir village	109
Table 8.6:	Number of Junctions to be improved	109
Table 8.7:	Design Approach Followed to Reduce Social Impact	110
Table 9.1:	Land Acquisition Details	113
Table 9.2:	Summary of Land to be Acquired	114
Table 9.3:	Extent of Land Acquisition Estimates for Bypasses	114
Table 9.4:	Distribution of Affected and Displaced Families	114
Table 9.5:	Distribution of PAFs and PDFs by Type of Loss	115
Table 9.6:	Distribution of Community Properties by Affect Category	115
Table 10.1:	Number of Women Headed Households, Families and Members	118
Table 10.2:	Distribution of Affected Vulnerable Families	129
Table 11.1:	Income Restoration Options as Preferred by PAHs (Percentage)	131
Table 11.2:	Criteria for Alterative IR Schemes	137
Table 11.3:	Income Restoration Plan	141
Table 12.1:	ESDRC Staff Responsibilities	146
Table 14.1:	Monitoring Project Input and Output	162
Table 15.1:	Roles and Responsibilities	166
Table 15.2:	Summary of Role and Responsibilities of Other Project Partners in various stages of Project	168
Table 15.3:	Tasks of NGO	169
Table 15.4:	Implementation Schedule	171
Table 16.1:	Land Value in Project Area	174
Table 16.2:	Value of Buildings	175
Table 16.3:	Reconstruction of temple and/or Gurudwara complex	175
Table 16.4:	Cost of wells and hand pumps	176
Table 16.5:	Cost of trees as age classification	176
Table 16.6:	Estimate of budget for training	177
Table 16.7:	Estimate of budget for RAP Implementation for KBT road	179
Table 16.8:	Estimate of budget for RAP Implementation for LM road	181
Table 16.9:	Estimate of budget for RAP Implementation for PN road	183
Table 16.10:	Estimate of budget for RAP Implementation for PS road	185
Table 16.11:	Estimate of budget for RAP for all four roads	186

## *ANNEXURES*

Annexure 1.1:	Census and Socio economic survey schedules (structures)	1
Annexure 1.2:	Census and Socio economic survey schedules (land)	2
Annexure 2.1:	Details of Affected Community Properties on KBT Road	3
Annexure 2.2:	Details of Affected Community Properties on LM Road	4
Annexure 2.3:	Details of Affected Community Properties on PN Road	5
Annexure 3.1:	Details of Affected Private structures on KBT Road	6
Annexure 3.2:	Details of Affected Private structures on LM Road	12
Annexure 3.3:	Details of Affected Private structures on PN Road	17
Annexure 3.4:	Details of Affected Private structures on PS Road	19
Annexure 4.1:	Socio-Economic Details of land Affected House holds on KBT Road	19
Annexure 4.2:	Socio-Economic Details of land Affected House holds on LM Road	21
Annexure 5.1:	Socio-Economic Details of Structure Affected House holds on KBT Road	27
Annexure 5.2:	Socio-Economic Details of Structure Affected House holds on LM Road	30
Annexure 5.3:	Socio-Economic Details of Structure Affected House holds on PN Road	31
Annexure 5.4:	Socio-Economic Details of Structure Affected House holds on PS Road	32
Annexure 6.1:	Detail of Affected Tenants on KBT Road	32
Annexure 6.2:	Detail of Affected Tenants on LM Road	33
Annexure 6.3:	Detail of Affected Tenants on PN Road	34
Annexure 7.1:	Ownership Detail of Affected Land on KBT Road	35
Annexure 7.2:	Ownership Detail of Affected Land on LM Road	49
Annexure 8:	List of NGO's along Project Districts	148
Annexure 9.1:	Socio-Economic Census Questionnaire	149
Annexure 9.2:	Questionnaire for Assessing Common/Government/Religious Properties	153
Annexure 9.3:	Questionnaire for Public Consultation (Focused Group Discussion)	154
Annexure 9.4:	Format for Gender Dimensions – Women/Children	155
Annexure 10:	R&R Policy Disclosure	157
Annexure 11:	Photographs	167



**Annexure 1.1: Census and Socio economic survey schedule (Structures)**

<b>Name of the corridor</b>	<b>Name of the Village</b>	<b>Starting date</b>	<b>Ending date</b>
KBT	Kharar	12/12/2005	16/12/2005
KBT	Santemajra	13/12/2005	13/12/2005
KBT	Landran	11/12/2005	13/12/2005
KBT	Bhairavpur	10/12/2005	11/12/2005
KBT	Bhago Majra	10/12/2005	11/12/2005
KBT	Raipur Kala	10/12/2205	10/12/2005
KBT	Saneta	9/12/2005	10/12/2005
KBT	Dadi	9/12/2005	9/12/2005
KBT	Tangori	9/12/2005	9/12/2005
KBT	Banur	7/12/2005	8/12/2005
KBT	Kheda	7/12/2005	7/12/2005
KBT	Basma	8/12/2005	8/12/2005
KBT	Tepla	8/12/2005	8/12/2005
KBT	Rajgarh	8/12/2005	8/12/2005
KBT	Khadi Gurna	8/12/2005	8/12/2005
LM	Gill	28/12/2005	5/01/2006
LM	Sarhin	6/01/2006	6/01/2006
LM	Kaind	30/12/2005	30/12/2005
LM	Dehlon	7/01/2006	9/01/2006
LM	Gopalpur	9/01/2006	9/01/2006
LM	Lehra	8/01/2006	9/01/2006
LM	Pohir	8/01/2006	9/01/2006
LM	Akbarpur Chenna	11/01/2006	11/01/2006
LM	Rohira	11/01/2006	11/01/2006
LM	Khalewal	11/01/2006	11/01/2006
LM	Kup Khurd	30/12/2005	30/12/2005
LM	Kup Kalan	10/01/2006	10/01/2006
LM	Bhogiwal	11/01/2006	11/01/2006
LM	Ghousepura	10/01/2006	11/01/2006
LM	Malerkotla	10/01/2006	10/01/2006
PN	Phillaur	26/12/2005	26/12/2005
PN	Nagar	26/12/2005	27/12/2005
PS	Patiala	23/12/2005	23/12/2005
PS	Hardaspur	25/12/2005	25/12/2005
PS	Kashyana	25/12/2005	25/12/2005
PS	Fagan Majra	22/12/2005	22/12/2005
PS	Bhagadiyar	21/12/2005	21/12/2005
PS	Gunia Majra	21/12/2005	21/12/2005
PS	Jagwali	20/12/2005	21/12/2005
PS	Rurkee	20/12/2005	20/12/2005
PS	Kharori	19/12/2005	20/12/2005

PS	Adampur	19/12/2005	19/12/2005
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### Annexure 1.2: Census and Socio economic survey schedule (Land)

Name of the corridor	Name of the Village	Starting date	Ending date
KBT	Bairanpur	19/05/2006	20/05/2006
KBT	Banur	16/05/2006	17/05/2006
KBT	Darri	17/05/2006	17/05/2006
KBT	Kailan	17/05/2006	17/05/2006
KBT	Landran	17/05/2006	17/05/2006
KBT	Rajgarh	18/05/2006	19/05/2006
LM	Akbarpura Chaman	6/6/2006	6/6/2006
LM	bhogiwal	31/05/2006	31/05/2006
LM	Gill	9/6/2006	11/6/2006
LM	kaind	4/6/2006	4/6/2006
LM	KUP KHURD	6/6/2006	6/6/2006
LM	kupkalan	30/05/2006	30/05/2006
LM	phalewal	31/05/2006	31/05/2006
LM	Pohir	29/05/2006	29/05/2006
LM	Rohira	29/05/2006	31/05/2006
LM	sarinh	4/6/2006	4/6/2006

**Annexure: 2.1 Details of affected community property resources on KBT road**

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village/Town	Type	Usage	Total Area Sqmts.	Affected Area Sqmts.	% of Affected area	Compound wall affected Mts	Assets affected
1	1	.050	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	3	6	9.52	8.19	86.03		
2	2	1.415	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	2	10	5.76	5.62	97.57		Public Tap
3	1	3.000	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	3	12	128.00	1.28	1.00		
4	1	3.338	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	2	12	440.44	60.92	13.83	40.90	
5	2	4.840	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	3	14	10.40	10.40	100.00		
6	2	5.625	Roopnagar	kharar	landran	3	14	9.00	7.14	79.33		
7	1	6.448	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	3	12	264.60	35.49	13.41	21.00	
8	1	6.448	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	3	12	6.80	6.80	100.00		
9	1	6.482	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	3	14	4.06	4.06	100.00		
10	1	9.035	Roopnagar	mohali	bhairavpur	3	14	18.36	15.20	82.79		
11	2	9.043	Roopnagar	mohali	bhagomajra	3	14	13.44	10.40	77.38		
12	2	10.785	Roopnagar	mohali	raipur kala	3	14	16.10	8.37	51.99		
13	1	12.820	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	2	14	14.40	14.40	100.00		
14	1	12.834	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	2	14	24.80	24.80	100.00		
15	2	19.331	Roopnagar	mohali	Pote majra	2	10	13.80	5.47	39.64		
16	2	19.350	Roopnagar	mohali	Pote majra	3	14	16.93	1.74	10.28		
17	1	26.280	patiala	rajpura	banur	3	14	11.03	11.03	100.00		
18	1	27.690	patiala	rajpura	changera	2	10	16.52	16.52	100.00		
19	1	0.520	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	3	21	0.00	0.00	.00	18.00	
20	2	4.838	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	0	0	0.00	0.00	.00		Hand pump

21	1	10.775	Roopnagar	mohali	raipur kala	0	0	0.00	0.00	.00		Hand pump
22	1	12.83	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	0	0	0.00	0.00	.00		Hand pump

### Annexure: 2.2 Details of affected community property resources on LM road

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village/Town	Type	Usage	Total Area Sqmts.	Affected Area Sqmts.	% of Affected area
1	1	12.892	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	3	9	67.08	1.63	2.43
2	2	13.073	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	2	14	20.50	20.50	100.00
3	2	16.923	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	3	14	13.60	13.60	100.00
4	1	19.313	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	2	14	15.02	2.04	13.58
5	1	19.423	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	3	15	100.64	100.64	100.00
6	2	19.450	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	2	15	167.75	59.18	35.28
7	1	19.515	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	3	9	40.00	20.50	51.25
8	1	19.678	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	3	6	33.33	33.33	100.00
9	2	21.003	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	3	10	39.00	6.00	15.38
10	2	21.008	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	3	14	11.39	11.39	100.00
11	1	21.345	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	3	10	3.48	1.65	47.41
12	2	23.829	ludhiana	ludhiana	lehra	3	14	11.56	11.56	100.00
13	2	29.250	sangroor	malerkotla	akbarpur charma	2	14	13.32	7.09	53.23
14	1	31.225	sangroor	malerkotla	rohira	2	12	20.25	.73	3.60
15	2	31.317	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	2	14	16.17	16.17	100.00
16	1	32.593	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	3	14	14.70	14.70	100.00
17	2	34.710	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	3	14	20.90	20.90	100.00
18	2	38.560	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	2	15	7.44	7.44	100.00

### Other assets affected

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village/Town	Type of Asset
1	1	12.380	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	Handpump
2	2	16.918	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	Handpump
3	1	19.313	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	Handpump
4	2	21.000	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	Handpump

5	2	21.379	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	Handpump
6	2	21.759	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	Handpump
7	1	31.225	sangroor	malerkotla	rohira	Handpump
8	1	32.593	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	Handpump
9	2	34.710	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	Handpump
10	1	35.874	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	Handpump
11	1	43.700	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	Handpump
12	2	43.830	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	Handpump

## Compound walls affected

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village/Town	Affected Mts
1	1	12.380	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	3.00
2	2	16.918	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	38.70
3	1	19.864	ludhiana	ludhiana	dehlon	18.90
4	2	31.300	sangroor	malerkotla	rohira	8.20
5	1	31.961	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	7.10
6	1	32.072	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	19.00

## Annexure: 2.3 Details of affected community property resources on PN road

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village/Town	Type	Usage	Total Area Sqmts.	Affected Area Sqmts.	% of Affected area
1	2	.162	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	3	15	84.75	19.10	22.53
2	2	.200	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	3	15	26.55	15.84	59.66
3	2	.218	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	2	15	11.47	.85	7.42
4	2	4.460	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	3	14	12.92	1.37	10.59
5	1	4.472	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	3	15	2.50	2.50	100.00

## Other assets affected

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village/Town	Type of Asset
10	1	4.482	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	Hand Pump
11	2	4.5	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	Hand Pump

## Compound walls affected

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village/Town	Affected Mts
6	1	0.101	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	23.5
7	2	0.125	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	2.5
8	2	0.162	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	11.3
9	2	0.95	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	13.4

Codes: Sides: 1 Left 2 Right  
 Usage: Religious: 6: Temple, 7: Church, 8: Masjid, 9: Gurudwara, 10: Others  
 Government: 11: Hospital, 12: School, 13: College, 14: Bus stop, 15: Others  
 Others: 21. Compound wall  
 Type 1: Kutcha, 2: Semi pucca, 3: Pucca

## Annexure: 3.1 Details of affected Private structures on KBT road

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Type	Usage	Total area Sq.mts.	Affected Area Sqmts	% of area affected	Other assets affected	Status of affected Stru
1	2	.038	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	kulwanth singh	3	8	7.88	1.23	15.61		1
2	1	.180	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	jaswath kaur	3	23	136.80	1.05	0.77		1
3	2	.310	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	hari chand singh	3	9	63.27	6.04	9.55		1
4	2	.345	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	n.m. kapoor	3	19	5.85	1.13	19.32		1
5	2	.347	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	rakesh kumar	3	9	18.50	2.08	11.24		1
6	2	.350	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	govinda rai	3	9	26.40	.83	3.14		1
7	2	.353	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	kalwant kaur	3	9	18.19	.00	0.00		1
8	2	.360	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	vijay kumar	3	23	102.12	2.74	2.68		1
9	1	.403	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	babu ram	3	9	19.52	.35	1.79		1
10	1	.406	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	vishwamitr	3	9	12.16	.30	2.47		1
11	1	.416	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	ved prakash	2	9	11.05	1.97	17.83		1
12	1	.420	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	manju shaini w/o kanchan kaur shaini	3	9	14.57	2.73	18.74		1
13	1	.425	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	guran chand	2	9	13.95	2.25	16.13		1

14	1	.430	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	amar chand	2	9	10.56	1.06	10.04		1
15	1	.437	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	dharampal	3	9	13.44	1.89	14.06		1
16	1	.441	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	mukesh	2	9	7.70	1.34	17.40		1
17	1	.450	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	ram surab	3	9	12.54	5.78	46.09		1
18	1	.454	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	rajendar kumar	3	11	54.28	5.46	10.06		1
19	1	.460	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	ranjeet kumar	3	9	16.38	3.56	21.73		1
20	1	.551	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	sushma gupta	3	23	53.76	2.32	4.32		1
21	1	.555	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	subedar amar singh	3	9	18.26	3.02	16.54		1
22	1	.559	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	rakesh kumar	3	9	48.88	5.53	11.31		1
23	1	.564	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	NA	2	9	23.52	2.50	10.63		1
24	1	.567	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	bimpinder singh	3	9	104.86	12.70	12.11		1
25	1	.572	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	ram singh	3	23	194.92	9.70	4.98		1
26	1	.577	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	balbir singh	3	23	28.60	1.12	3.92		1
27	1	.606	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	tarseem singh	2	6	15.37	1.27	8.26		1
28	1	.610	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	NA	3	9	31.20	2.61	8.37		1
29	1	.797	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	kiren singh	3	9	12.03	1.66	13.80		1
30	1	.800	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	meher singh	3	6	37.92	2.40	6.33		1
31	1	.806	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	manmohan singh	3	9	16.92	3.78	22.34		1
32	1	.809	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	avtar singh	3	6	38.12	5.84	15.32		1
33	1	.876	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	mamta ajay kumar	3	9	28.06	.92	3.28		1
34	1	.879	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	bishambar lal	3	9	57.00	2.52	4.42		1
35	1	.883	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	joginderlal raj rani	3	9	16.39	.55	3.36		1
36	2	.900	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	g.s.billing	3	19	480.00	4.96	1.03		1
37	2	.900	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	g.s.billing	3	19	295.20	4.46	1.51		1
38	2	.925	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	jang singh	3	9	53.55	3.89	7.26		1
39	2	.935	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	deepak gupta	3	9	64.00	3.80	5.94		1
40	2	.940	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	ms. Kamalavati w/o late shri.purushotam das sood	3	9	31.25	2.78	8.90		1
41	2	.943	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	preetham chand	3	9	23.49	3.34	14.22		1
42	2	.948	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	harijinder singh s/o prem singh	2	9	17.55	2.19	12.48		1
43	2	.950	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	kamlesh rani	3	19	166.40	14.25	8.56		1
44	2	.961	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	kamaljeet signh &	3	9	42.00	16.56	39.43		1

						co							
45	2	.967	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	subash bajaj	3	9	46.35	12.29	26.52		1
46	2	.972	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	som prakash	3	9	28.00	13.64	48.71		1
47	2	.976	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	ashok kumar s/o omprakash	3	9	50.37	25.25	50.13		1
48	2	1.010	Roopnagar	kharar	kharar	NA	3	23	35.15	.43	1.22		1
49	2	2.872	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	satya rani	3	26	25.20	.95	3.77		1
50	1	3.000	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	mamah singh	2	9	15.69	7.53	47.99		1
51	2	3.040	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	gurudyal singh	3	9	95.76	7.22	7.54		1
52	2	3.057	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	gurudyal singh	3	27	65.60	12.63	19.25		1
53	2	3.135	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	sukhdev singh	3	6	44.00	.79	1.80		1
54	2	3.180	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	pal kaur	3	23	131.25	22.89	17.44		3
55	2	3.200	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	mahinder singh	3	6	23.00	6.81	29.61		3
56	2	3.254	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	gopal krishan	3	9	40.00	2.80	7.00		1
57	1	3.275	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	charan kaur	2	6	131.04	10.61	8.10		1
58	1	3.290	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	gurmeet singh	3	9	36.69	6.60	17.99		1
59	2	3.299	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	suresh kumar	2	6	75.98	6.15	8.09		1
60	1	3.303	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	bhaga singh	2	6	87.36	14.59	16.70		1
61	2	3.305	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	ramshroop sharma	3	9	56.10	1.10	1.96		1
62	2	3.305	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	ramshroop sharma	3	6	19.20	4.80	25.00		1



63	1	3.312	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	jasvir singh	1	9	5.80	5.39	92.93		1
64	2	3.315	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	jagtar singh	3	6	44.40	.63	1.42		1
65	1	3.318	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	ranjha singh	2	9	29.97	7.07	23.59		1
66	1	3.320	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	kirpal singh	3	23	149.76	4.80	3.21		1
67	2	3.495	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	sohan singh	3	17	128.52	5.30	4.12	Tube well	1
68	2	3.501	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	jaspal singh	3	9	32.40	1.44	4.44		1
69	2	3.505	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	prem singh	3	23	23.76	1.00	4.21	Hand pump	1
70	2	6.000	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	sant singh	3	6	94.21	1.82	1.93		3
71	2	6.320	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	darshan singh	1	9	8.00	3.42	42.75		1
72	1	6.645	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	ranjeet singh	3	23	162.50	4.63	2.85		3
73	1	6.683	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	nachhatlaz singh	3	6	235.20	3.70	1.57	Hand pump	1
74	1	6.732	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	jagdish singh	3	23	61.60	8.01	13.00		1
75	1	6.740	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	gurudayal singh	3	6	73.47	7.19	9.79		1
76	1	6.747	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	prithi singh	3	23	46.17	5.24	11.35		1
77	1	6.751	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	sukhdev singh	3	23	112.50	7.47	6.64		1
78	1	6.761	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	harvansh singh	2	6	25.12	1.50	5.97		3
79	1	6.771	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	tarshem singh	3	23	46.20	1.08	2.34		1
80	1	6.775	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	amarjeet singh	3	6	47.10	2.79	5.92		1
81	2	6.825	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	santosh singh	3	23	72.65	5.57	7.67		1
82	2	6.834	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	ratan singh mann	3	19	85.05	11.25	13.23		1
83	1	6.940	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	sarjeet singh	3	9	215.04	9.40	4.37		3
84	1	6.951	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	gurunam singhshak	3	9	72.39	8.00	11.05		3
85	1	6.973	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	kulwindr singh	3	9	50.16	10.30	20.53		3
86	1	6.977	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	jai kishan verma	3	9	48.64	6.21	12.77	Hand pump	3
87	1	7.208	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	manek singh	3	9	26.10	3.21	12.30		3

88	1	7.255	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	NA	3	19	103.33	21.01	20.33		3
89	2	8.849	Roopnagar	mohali	bhairavpur	gurucharan lal	3	9	44.89	.80	1.78		1
90	1	8.928	Roopnagar	mohali	bhairavpur	subedhar babu singh	3	23	68.64	1.87	2.72		1
91	2	9.027	Roopnagar	mohali	bhairavpur	swaran singh s/o late. Avtar singh	3	23	70.84	7.08	9.99		1
92	2	12.700	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	baljit singh	1	21	3.20	3.20	100.00		2
93	1	12.740	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	ramesh kureji	2	19	47.69	4.77	10.00		1
94	1	12.740	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	harpreet singh	2	19	47.69	4.77	10.00		1
95	1	12.785	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	NA	2	12	9.46	6.57	69.45		1
96	1	12.788	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	NA	2	12	8.32	6.94	83.41		1
97	1	12.791	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	devi dayal	2	12	4.03	3.27	81.14		1
98	1	12.803	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	chotu khan	2	12	74.25	74.25	100.00		2
99	1	12.808	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	karam singh	2	12	9.15	9.15	100.00		2
100	1	12.813	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	shetalsingh	2	12	3.80	3.16	83.16		1
101	1	12.815	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	rasool	2	12	2.56	1.65	64.45		2
102	1	12.818	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	amrit singh	2	12	7.43	3.69	49.66		1
103	1	12.824	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	dilbagh ali	2	12	5.29	5.29	100.00		2
104	1	12.826	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	ajay khan	2	12	5.29	5.29	100.00		2
105	2	12.828	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	abdul gattaz	1	9	5.10	.36	7.06		1
106	1	12.829	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	roshan ali	2	12	7.08	6.84	96.61		1
107	1	12.833	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	bhajan singh	2	12	5.29	5.29	100.00		2
108	2	12.835	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	gurdeep singh	2	21	5.29	4.03	76.18		1
109	2	12.840	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	ram kazan	1	9	6.60	6.40	96.97		1
110	1	12.845	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	NA	2	12	4.83	4.83	100.00		2
111	1	12.850	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	salim khan	2	12	7.75	4.03	52.00		1
112	1	12.855	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	NA	2	12	3.90	3.60	92.31		1
113	1	12.885	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	deep	2	12	3.90	3.90	100.00		2
114	1	12.927	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	hari ram	1	7	63.36	26.64	42.05		1
115	1	13.015	Roopnagar	mohali	saneta	gurnath	3	6	90.24	3.26	3.61		1
116	2	15.323	Roopnagar	mohali	dadi	karam singh	1	12	7.35	7.35	100.00		2
117	2	18.353	Roopnagar	mohali	tangori	sher singh	3	19	77.22	33.40	43.25		1
118	1	18.370	Roopnagar	mohali	tangori	nisater kaur	3	6	19.20	8.99	46.82	Hand pump	1

119	1	18.450	Roopnagar	mohali	tangori	pooran singh	3	6	34.20	12.69	37.11	Hand pump	1
120	1	18.462	Roopnagar	mohali	tangori	jeet singh surjan	3	9	40.40	7.68	19.01		1
121	1	18.475	Roopnagar	mohali	tangori	makam singh	3	23	45.82	3.36	7.33		1
122	1	19.315	Roopnagar	mohali	tangori	balwinder	1	12	6.09	6.38	104.76		2
123	1	22.553	patiala	rajpura	banur	bhaguran das	1	12	3.10	3.10	100.00		2
124	1	23.540	patiala	rajpura	banur	avtar singh	1	12	5.60	2.90	51.79		1
125	1	23.550	patiala	rajpura	banur	manjeet kaur	2	6	70.30	4.47	6.36		1
126	1	30.035	patiala	rajpura	kheda	harijunder devender singh	1	21	10.10	3.24	32.08		1
127	2	35.590	patiala	rajpura	tepla	vinod kumar	1	12	2.25	2.25	100.00		2
128	2	35.600	patiala	rajpura	tepla	shiv kumar	1	12	5.29	1.01	19.09		1
129	2	38.258	patiala	rajpura	rajgarh	jagvir singh	2	21	87.00	6.09	7.00		1
130	2	38.258	patiala	rajpura	rajgarh	manga ram	2	21	87.00	6.09	7.00		1
131	1	38.265	patiala	rajpura	rajgarh	surjeet	1	21	13.60	13.60	100.00		2

## Affected Compound walls

Sl No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Affected Mts.
1	2	2.614	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	NA	67.00
2	1	3.010	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	ranjeet singh	16.80
3	2	3.057	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	gurudyal singh	8.00
4	2	3.200	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	mahinder singh	16.00
5	2	3.275	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	kishor	18.60
6	2	3.294	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	gopal krishnan	6.00
7	2	3.299	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	suresh kumar	3.75
8	1	3.301	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	lakhbir singh	4.00
9	1	3.303	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	bhaga singh	7.70
10	1	3.318	Roopnagar	kharar	santemajra	ranjha singh	24.50
11	2	6.000	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	sant singh	19.30
12	1	6.775	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	amarjeet singh	6.00
13	1	7.208	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	manek singh	14.10

14	2	7.900	Roopnagar	mohali	landran	NA	39.00
15	2	8.948	Roopnagar	mohali	bhairavpur	ajaib singh	5.00
16	2	18.353	Roopnagar	mohali	tangori	sher singh	27.50
17	1	21.390	patiala	rajpura	banur	gurmeet singh	17.20

### Annexure: 3.2 Details of affected Private structures on LM road

Sl No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Type	Usage	Total area Sqmts.	Affected Area Sqmts	% of affected area	Status of Affected Stru
1	1	6.022	ludhiana	ludhiana	gill	rakesh kumar c.o raj kesar tewari	1	12	1.95	.48	24.62	1
2	2	9.847	ludhiana	ludhiana	alamjir	motor india serivice station	3	15	6.75	.75	11.11	1
3	2	10.665	sangrur	ludhiana	ghoshpur	anif mohammad	2	9	26.64	12.89	48.39	1
4	2	13.037	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	kamal jeet sharma	3	23	126.00	90.36	71.71	3
5	2	13.047	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	jamna das	3	23	98.58	98.58	100.00	3
6	2	13.053	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	brijlal sharma	3	6	153.00	153.00	100.00	3
7	2	13.076	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	karter singh	3	9	19.40	19.40	100.00	3
8	2	13.116	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	yasin singh	2	26	33.00	33.00	100.00	3
9	2	13.183	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	md ibrahim	3	12	4.16	3.49	83.89	1
10	1	14.496	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	hardeep singh	3	6	109.52	26.75	24.42	1
11	1	14.511	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	late gajjan singh s/o sunder singh	3	6	55.00	11.99	21.80	1
12	1	14.524	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	gumer singh	3	6	45.50	29.83	65.56	1
13	1	14.533	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	sant singh	3	6	163.03	33.43	20.51	1
14	2	14.696	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	joginder singh	3	6	42.18	42.18	100.00	2
15	1	14.705	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	bharbhaz singh	3	23	65.45	4.00	6.11	1
16	2	14.707	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	gurmeet s	3	6	70.20	70.20	100.00	2
17	2	14.707	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	gurmeet s	3	6	2.25	1.67	74.22	3
18	2	14.707	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	gurmeet s	3	6	4.50	1.74	38.67	3
19	2	14.707	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	gurmeet s	3	6	70.20	70.20	100.00	3
20	2	14.723	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	sarwan singh	3	6	3.00	3.00	100.00	3
21	2	14.723	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	sarwan singh	3	6	78.30	45.15	57.66	3
22	2	15.584	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	rampal	3	9	42.88	42.88	100.00	2
23	2	15.592	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	harsh singh	3	9	59.04	59.04	100.00	2
24	2	16.916	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	sunny khan	1	12	3.60	2.16	60.00	1
25	2	16.918	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	himmat singh	1	12	4.00	4.00	100.00	2

26	1	17.694	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	manjeet singh	3	9	46.40	46.40	100.00	2
27	2	18.175	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	karnea singh	3	9	29.15	17.54	60.17	1
28	2	19.034	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	surjit singh	3	9	44.20	38.48	87.06	1
29	2	19.068	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	jagdish singh	3	9	8.80	8.80	100.00	2
30	2	19.201	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	charan singh	2	23	165.10	6.11	3.70	1
31	1	19.364	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	anil kumar	3	9	38.25	11.30	29.54	1
32	1	19.367	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	balram kumar s/o late ranjit das	3	9	38.25	12.05	31.50	1
33	1	19.379	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	NA	3	9	32.40	32.40	100.00	1
34	1	19.404	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	raj rani	2	6	5.76	1.04	18.06	1
35	1	19.412	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	raj rani	2	6	8.75	8.75	100.00	2
36	1	19.418	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	sant kumar s/o bhagvandas	2	9	18.24	16.27	89.20	1
37	1	19.599	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	dharam pal arora	3	9	68.54	68.54	100.00	3
38	1	19.603	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	suninder singh	3	9	36.49	36.49	100.00	3
39	1	19.607	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	jagir kour	3	9	16.72	16.72	100.00	3
40	1	19.611	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	satpal s/o sh deevan chand	3	23	28.00	28.00	100.00	3
41	1	19.611	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	satpal s/o sh deevan chand	3	23	52.50	52.50	100.00	3
42	1	19.611	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	satpal s/o sh deevan chand	3	23	68.60	68.60	100.00	3
43	1	19.614	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	chaman lal	3	9	10.80	10.80	100.00	3
44	1	19.617	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	chaman lal	3	9	46.74	46.74	100.00	3
45	1	19.618	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	karamjit singh	3	9	10.00	10.00	100.00	3
46	1	19.621	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	ashok kumar bajaj	3	9	98.40	98.40	100.00	3
47	1	19.625	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	dharam pal	3	9	81.03	81.03	100.00	3
48	1	19.632	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	harbans singh (pressently residence at canada)	3	6	9.50	9.50	100.00	3
49	1	19.640	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	mahendar singh	3	9	31.39	31.39	100.00	3
50	1	19.644	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	mahendar singh	3	9	113.30	113.30	100.00	3
51	1	19.671	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	gurmail singh	3	9	29.00	29.00	100.00	3
52	2	19.692	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	ram gopal (badheri beauty center)	3	9	33.66	7.45	22.13	3
53	2	19.695	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	sita ram	3	9	41.00	4.43	10.80	3
54	1	21.175	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	shasher isng h s/o malkert singh	3	23	3.00	.45	15.00	1
55	2	21.756	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	kamaldin	1	12	10.24	10.24	100.00	2
56	1	21.780	ludhiana	ludhiana	gopalpur	amarjit singh	1	12	10.21	10.21	100.00	2
57	2	24.234	ludhiana	ludhiana	pohir	jagtar singh	3	23	25.50	13.60	53.33	1
58	1	25.990	ludhiana	ludhiana	pohir	bag singh	3	6	28.38	2.31	8.14	1
59	2	25.994	ludhiana	ludhiana	pohir	charanjit singh	3	6	4.00	4.00	100.00	2

60	1	27.632	sangroor	malerkotla	akbarpur charma	mukhliyer singh	3	9	37.00	6.00	16.22	1
61	1	29.725	sangroor	malerkotla	rohira	zamil ahmad	3	11	28.16	10.37	36.83	3
62	1	29.731	sangroor	malerkotla	rohira	NA	3	9	11.47	4.96	43.24	3
63	2	29.857	sangroor	malerkotla	rohira	kanhia mishra	3	12	4.00	.90	22.50	1
64	1	31.386	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	manjit s	3	6	26.00	11.88	45.69	3
65	1	31.386	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	manjit s	3	6	25.60	15.00	58.59	3
66	1	31.771	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	gurdev singh	3	9	68.00	5.40	7.94	3
67	2	32.027	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	phola singh	3	6	23.60	8.79	37.25	3
68	2	32.038	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	kaushalya devi, poonam gaur, preevan gaur	3	20	10.00	7.44	74.40	3
69	2	32.038	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	kaushalya devi, poonam gaur, preevan gaur	3	20	61.38	7.52	12.25	3
70	2	32.038	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	kaushalya devi, poonam gaur, preevan gaur	3	20	50.50	6.60	13.07	3
71	1	32.667	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkhurd	avtar singh	3	22	52.00	23.66	45.50	3
72	1	34.696	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	kamaljeet chadda	1	12	12.96	9.31	71.84	1
73	2	34.725	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	baldev singh	3	9	39.60	.43	1.09	1
74	2	34.974	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	rakesh lal	3	6	106.14	11.22	10.57	1
75	1	34.997	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	labh signh	2	9	28.08	3.67	13.07	1
76	2	35.038	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	harjit singh	3	9	57.20	2.11	3.69	1
77	1	36.227	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	sushil jain	2	6	13.20	1.09	8.26	1
78	2	37.303	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	NA	3	26	13.20	7.72	58.48	1
79	2	37.687	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	NA	3	22	53.46	15.25	28.53	1
80	2	37.736	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	bharpoor singh	3	12	4.00	4.00	100.00	2
81	2	38.540	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	avtar singh	2	6	41.54	2.93	7.05	1
82	1	39.644	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	addison industrial corporation	3	20	13.60	.84	6.18	1
83	2	39.752	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	dream fast food (pandher palace)	3	6	360.00	47.28	13.13	1
84	2	39.765	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	NA	3	6	7.44	7.44	100.00	2
85	2	39.921	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	j.p goyal (syam uday limited)	3	20	20.40	8.93	43.77	1
86	2	40.024	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	NA	2	6	28.88	5.28	18.28	1
87	1	40.097	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	balwant sing s/o gurmail singh	3	20	17.68	3.13	17.70	1
88	2	40.099	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	vijay kumar	2	9	54.56	3.22	5.90	1
89	2	40.099	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	vijay kumar	2	9	55.00	3.38	6.15	1
90	2	40.214	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	mehar singh	3	9	26.52	12.56	47.36	1

91	2	40.216	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	fakir mohammed	3	9	19.50	4.94	25.33	1
92	2	40.495	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	abdul hamen	2	6	30.40	16.56	54.47	1
93	1	40.525	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	kushi mohamad	2	9	38.16	10.07	26.39	1
94	1	40.614	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	safi mohammad	3	9	14.96	6.49	43.38	3
95	1	40.623	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	mohammad aslam	3	9	13.60	5.75	42.28	3
96	1	40.626	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	mohamd gafar	3	9	13.60	5.68	41.76	3
97	1	40.630	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	mohammad gani	3	9	13.60	5.54	40.74	3
98	1	40.707	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	vipan kumar	3	20	137.25	22.80	16.61	1
99	1	40.747	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	mukam chand	3	9	24.26	1.19	4.91	1
100	2	40.750	sangrur	malerkotla	ghousepura	mahinder singh	3	23	172.80	4.86	2.81	1
101	1	40.764	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	apaz cutting tools	3	20	16.80	1.28	7.62	1
102	2	40.774	sangrur	malerkotla	ghousepura	NA	3	9	31.80	2.88	9.06	1
103	2	40.800	sangrur	malerkotla	ghousepura	grewal	3	9	45.60	15.73	34.50	3
104	2	40.898	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepura	NA	3	20	27.47	3.85	14.02	1
105	1	41.025	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	shiv kripa rice general mills	3	20	8.16	1.09	13.36	1
106	1	41.059	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	NA	3	23	11.40	.72	6.32	1
107	1	41.059	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	NA	3	23	36.00	1.58	4.39	1
108	2	42.452	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	mohammad aslam	1	12	5.52	2.46	44.57	3
109	1	42.978	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	nazar mohamad	3	9	79.54	33.37	41.95	3
110	1	43.004	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	bashir ahmed khan	3	9	93.60	4.70	5.02	1
111	1	43.019	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotla	muneer khan	3	9	35.48	2.90	8.17	1

## Other Assets affected

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Type of Asset
1	2	12.778	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	NA	Handpump
2	2	13.076	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	karter singh	Handpump
3	1	14.705	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	bharbhas singh	Handpump
4	2	14.723	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	sarwan singh	Handpump
5	1	16.788	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	jang singh	Handpump
6	2	16.8	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	malwinder singh	Handpump
7	2	17.721	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	NA	Handpump
8	1	18.875	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	NA	Handpump
9	1	18.95	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	kulwant sales	Handpump

						cooperation	
10	1	32.667	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkhurd	avtar singh	Handpump
11	2	34.618	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	jeet singh	Handpump
12	2	37.722	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	NA	Handpump
13	2	41.545	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	mohammad salim	Handpump
14	2	41.57	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	sokanth ali	Handpump
15	2	41.75	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	bashir haji	Handpump
16	2	42.362	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	bashir	Handpump
17	2	42.5	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	NA	Handpump
18	2	44.159	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	mohammad aslan	Handpump

## Affected compound walls

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Affected Mts.
1	2	6.028	ludhiana	ludhiana	gill	NA	19.60
2	2	13.027	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	NA	11.50
3	2	13.059	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	charanjeet kour	3.50
4	2	13.068	ludhiana	ludhiana	sarhin	NA	7.00
5	2	14.52	ludhiana	ludhiana	kaird	NA	29.50
6	1	17.694	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	manjeet singh	2.4
7	2	19.478	ludhiana	ludhiana	delhon	darshan singh	11.2
8	2	24.234	ludhiana	ludhiana	pohir	jagtar singh	7.4
9	2	25.994	ludhiana	ludhiana	pohir	charanjit singh	8
10	1	31.386	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	manjit s	6
11	2	32.038	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	kaushalya devi, poonam gaur, pre	15
12	2	32.038	sangroor	malerkotla	khalewal	kaushalya devi, poonam gaur, pre	6.5
13	2	35.042	sangroor	malerkotla	kupkalan	harneet mohammad / arshad mohamm	6.3
14	1	36.227	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	sushil jain	10.9
15	2	37.687	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	NA	52.2
16	2	38.54	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	avtar singh	11
17	1	39.644	sangroor	malerkotla	bhogiwal	addison industrial corporation	11



18	1	39.703	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	vinod jain (jalddhara small tool	10.5
19	2	39.752	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	dream fast food (pandher palace)	120
20	2	39.765	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	NA	23
21	1	39.817	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	anru jain	80
22	2	39.921	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	j.p goyal (syam uday limited)	144
23	2	40.024	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	NA	7.2
24	2	40.068	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	NA	24.5
25	1	40.097	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	balwant sing s/o gurmail singh	3.3
26	1	40.111	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	amreek singh	31
27	1	40.158	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	amreek singh	31
28	1	40.19	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	NA	32.6
29	1	40.225	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	organic chemicals ltd	287.9
30	1	40.533	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	navjeevan kumar	50
31	1	40.707	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	vipan kumar	4
32	2	40.774	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	NA	14.2
33	2	40.8	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	grewal	7.6
34	1	40.95	sangroor	malerkotla	ghousepur	NA	68.9
35	2	41.024	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	kirthi singh / harjot singh	73
36	1	41.025	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	shiv kripa rice general mills	17.7
37	1	41.059	sangroor	malerkotla	malerkotl	NA	6.4

### Annexure: 3.3 Details of affected Private structures on PN road

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Type	Usage	Total area Sqmts.	Affected Area Sqmts	% of Affected area	Status of affected stru
1	1	.033	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	karamjeet gill	1	12	1.76	1.76	100.00	1
2	1	5.010	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	prakash singh	3	6	11.88	3.56	29.97	1
3	1	5.022	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	NA	2	6	24.30	2.27	9.34	1
4	1	5.022	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	NA	2	6	4.24	.45	10.61	1
5	1	5.033	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	NA	2	6	15.00	6.05	40.33	1
6	1	5.051	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	NA	3	9	62.06	13.91	22.41	1

7	1	5.053	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	sohan lal	3	23	43.55	1.27	2.92	1
8	1	5.064	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	lakshman singh	3	23	5.60	1.73	30.89	1
9	1	5.064	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	lakshman singh	3	23	36.73	3.64	9.91	1
10	1	5.088	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	Sansar sing	2	6	38.11	18.54	48.65	1
11	1	5.088	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	Sansar sing	2	6	335.80	11.47	3.42	1
12	1	5.107	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	Jagger ram	3	6	15.40	1.32	8.57	1
13	1	5.107	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	Jagger ram	3	8	1.68	.56	33.33	1
14	1	5.130	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	NA	3	26	7.13	7.13	100.00	2
15	1	5.160	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	hansraj	3	9	32.24	4.29	13.31	1
16	1	5.184	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	ved prakash	3	9	17.61	13.08	74.28	1
17	2	5.191	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	prakash ram	3	6	31.20	9.28	29.74	1
18	1	5.209	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	dayal	3	9	13.32	2.70	20.27	1
19	2	5.231	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	leber ram	3	9	62.70	21.52	34.32	1
20	2	5.246	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	kurra singh	3	9	51.23	5.45	10.64	1

## Other Assets affected

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Type of Asset
21	1	1.33	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	mehanga ram	2 Hand pumps
22	2	1.477	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	resam jal s/o late des raj	Hand pump
23	2	1.483	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	mall spare parts	Hand pump
24	1	1.532	jalandhar	phillaur	phillaur	NA	Hand pump
25	1	5.136	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	das ram	Hand pump

## Affected Compound walls

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Affected Mts.
26	1	5.033	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	NA	10.00
27	1	5.107	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	Jagger ram	16.30
28	1	5.136	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	das ram	11.00
29	1	5.19	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	nirmal singh / jar singh	39.20
30	2	5.231	jalandhar	phillaur	nagar	leber ram	3.10

**Annexure: 3.4 Details of affected Private structures on PS road**

Sl No	Side	Chainage Km	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the PAP/HH	Type	Usage	Total area Sqmts.	Affected Area Sqmts	% of affected area	Status of Affected Stru
1	1	1.515	patiala	patiala	patiala	ranjit singh nbabbar	3	9	72.00	4.80	6.67	Encroacher
2	1	1.520	patiala	patiala	patiala	jaspreet singh / rajinder kaur	3	9	139.70	12.70	9.09	Encroacher
3	1	1.533	patiala	patiala	patiala	baltej singh	3	9	102.09	12.30	12.05	Encroacher
4	1	1.460	patiala	patiala	patiala	chand singh	3	9	161.88	7.10	4.39	Encroacher
5	1	1.488	patiala	patiala	patiala	h.s dhaliwal	3	9	32.16	2.40	7.46	Encroacher
6	1	1.483	patiala	patiala	patiala	gurudev singh / baljinder singh / prince	3	23	94.64	2.60	2.75	Encroacher

Codes: Sides: 1 Left 2 Right

Type 1: Kutcha, 2: Semi pucca, 3: Pucca

Usage 6: House, 7: Huts/Zhuggi's, 8: Resi Others  
9: Shops, 11: Dhaba, 12: Khokha, 17: Workshop, 19: Comm Complex, 21: Squatter, 22: Comm Others  
23: Rei + Commercial, 26: Abandoned, 27: Cattle shed

Status of Stru 1: Encroacher, 2: Squatter, 3: Titleholder

**Annexure: 4.1 Socio-Economic Details of Land Affected House Holds on KBT road**

Sl no	side	District	Tehsil	Village	Name of the Head of HH	Religious	Social Group	Sex	Age	Marital	Literacy	Occupation	Household size	Working No	Household income Rs.
1	1	Mohali	Mohali	Kailan	Kartal Singh	3	4	1	60	2	1	3	7	3	140000
2	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Raghubeer Singh	3	4	1	78	4	6	10	10	5	200000
3	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Gurdyal Singh	3	4	1	55	1	1	3	3	1	120000
4	2	Patiala	Rajpura	Rajgarh	Satnam Singh	3	4	1	46	1	6	3	5	1	60000
5	2	Patiala	Rajpura	Rajgarh	Jaspal Singh	3	4	1	43	1	7	1	5	1	180000
6	1	Mohali	Mohali	Banur	SL. Surjeet Singh	3	4	1	47	1	3	3	4	1	150000
7	1	Patiala	Rajpura	Banur	Paranjeet Kaur	3	4	2	45	3	2	6	3	0	150000

8	1	Mohali	Mohali	Chapparchili	Iqbal Singh	3	4	1	54	1	6	3	4	3	200000
9	1	Patiala	Rajpura	Banur	SL.Bdder Singh	3	4	1	48	1	5	3	4	1	25000
10	2	Patiala	Rajpura	Banur	Gurumukh Singh	3	4	1	70	4	3	3	20	7	600000
11	1	Patiala	Rajpura	Banur	Bachittar Singh	3	4	1	60	1	5	3	5	3	24000
12	2	Patiala	Patiala	Banur	Karan Singh	3	4	1	48	1	5	3	3	1	160000
13	1	Patiala	Rajpura	Banur	Surumukh Singh	3	4	1	58	1	7	1	5	1	664000
14	2	Patiala	Rajpura	Banur	Anil Kumar	1	4	1	30	1	5	1	3	1	84000
15	2	Mohali	Mohali	Rill Suhane	Bhupender Pal Singh	3	4	1	69	1	7	10	3	1	350000
16	1	Mohali	Mohali	Darri	Bhupender Singh	3	4	1	30	1	3	3	6	2	200000
17	1	Mohali	Mohali	Darri	Kuldeep Singh	3	4	1	48	1	1	3	6	2	48000
18	1	Mohali	Mohali	Darri	Kesar Singh	3	4	1	40	1	5	3	6	1	36000
19	2	Patiala	Rajpura	Rajgarh	Nidhaon sing	3	4	1	46	1	5	ex service	20	5	120000
20	2	Patiala	Rajpura	Rajgarh	Siyara Singh	3	4	1	75	1	5	3	2	1	120000
21	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Labh Singh	3	4	1	60	1	5	3	3	2	50000
22	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Inder Mohan	1	4	1	73	1	6	1	6	2	84000
23	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Kuldeep Chand	1	4	1	52	1	4	2	11	3	120000
24	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Ajit Singh	3	4	1	78	1	6	10	10	3	336000
25	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Sh. Gan Singh	3	4	1	50	1	5	3	7	2	150000
26	1	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Didar Singh	3	4	1	54	1	3	7	12	4	60000
27	1	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Labh Singh	3	4	1	70	1	1	3	6	3	74000
28	1	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Naseeb Singh	3	4	1	60	1	3	3	8	2	112000
29	1	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Nirmal Singh	3	4	1	37	1	3	3	7	1	44000
30	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Pran Singh	3	4	1	78	1	1	3	6	2	140000
31	1	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Laxman Singh	3	4	1	85	1	2	10	10	3	72000
32	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Des Raj	1	4	1	74	1	5	0	7	2	180000
33	1	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Saddar Pal Singh	3	4	1	70	1	2	3	15	8	150000
34	1	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Santa Singh	3	4	1	60	1	5	3	10	3	36000
35	2	Mohali	Mohali	Bairanpur	Prem Chand	1	4	1	70	1	2	10	22	6	120000
36	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Harnak Singh	3	1	1	50	1	2	7	7	4	488000
37	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Dilbagh Singh	3	1	1	56	1	3	1	11	4	480000
38	2	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Gurmeet Singh	3	4	1	55	1	5	1	5	2	120000
39	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Smt. Prem Kaur	3	1	2	52	1	3	6	10	5	516000
40	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Harbailash Singh	3	4	1	76	1	5	2	8	4	120000
41	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Preetam Kaur	3	1	2	55	3	1	6	6	3	221000

42	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Jagdeep Singh	3	4	1	55	1	6	10	8	3	240000
43	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Balwinder Kaur	3	4	2	56	1	1	6	9	3	120000
44	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Karnal Kaur	3	4	2	60	1	1	6	5	1	50000
45	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Nirmal Singh	3	1	1	65	1	5	10	7	1	60000
46	1	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	Jarnal Singh	3	1	1	40	1	2	dehari	6	2	64000
47	1	Mohali	Kharar	Landran	Surjit Singh	2	3	1	52	1	3	1	7	1	60000
48	2	Mohali	Mohali	Landran	santok sing	3	1	1	60	1	3	8	13	3	120000
49	2	Mohali	Mohali	Kailan	Raj Kaur	3	1	2	72	1	1	6	6	3	132000
50	1	Mohali	Mohali	Kailan	Natha Singh	3	4	1	70	1	3	X army	5	1	74000
51	1	Mohali	Mohali	Kailan	Harbhans Kaur	3	1	2	51	3	3	6	6	2	210000
52	1	Mohali	Mohali	Kailan	Mahinder Singh	3	4	1	80	1	3	3	16	7	342000

#### Annexure: 4.2 Socio-Economic Details of Land Affected House Holds on LM road

Sl. No	District	Tehsil	Village	Name Of The Head Of HH	Religious	Social Group	Sex	Age	Marital	Literacy	Occupation	HH Size	Working No	HH Income Rs.
1	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	DILBAGH SINGH	3	4	1	57	1	3	1	10	1	36000
2	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	KUP KHURD	Kulvanth Kaur	3	4	2	45	1	5	11	2	1	36000
3	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	KUP KHURD	Nachatar Singh	3	4	1	78	1	1	1	18	7	300000
4	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Hari Singh	3	4	1	60	1	4	1	8	3	110000
5	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Jwala Singh	3	4	1	80	4	1	14	4	1	400000
6	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Dharam Pal Singh	3	1	1	40	1	5	15	3	1	43000
7	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Kuda Singh	3	4	1	43	1	4	1	6	2	50000
8	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Tehal Singh	3	4	1	81	1	2	1	7	2	150000
9	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Om Prakash	1	4	1	60	1	4	7	5	3	100000
10	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Shinder Singh	3	4	1	70	1	2	1	5	2	150000
11	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Gurcharan Singh	3	4	1	65	1	1	1	9	4	256000

12	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Avtar Singh	3	4	1	68	1	1	14	12	2	300000
13	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Gurmeet Kaur	3	1	2	55	3	1	11	6	1	36000
14	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Darshan Singh	3	4	1	58	1	7	15	6	1	140000
15	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Jagdav Singh	3	4	1	54	1	5	1	11	3	150000
16	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Joginder Singh	3	4	1	68	1	1	1	11	4	300000
17	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	KUP KHURD	Ujagar Singh	3	4	1	75	1	1	1	7	3	300000
18	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	KUP KHURD	Amolak Singh	3	4	1	52	4	1	1	8	3	300000
19	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	KUP KHURD	Jiwa Singh	3	4	1	58	1	1	1	5	4	300000
20	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	KUP KHURD	Pargad Singh	3	4	1	50	1	3	1	4	3	50000
21	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kup Kalan	Labh Singh	3	4	1	55	1	4	7	7	3	194000
22	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Kaind	Gurdev Singh	3	4	1	80	1	5	14	6	2	100000
23	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Kaind	Jagdav Singh	3	4	1	47	1	4	1	3	1	60000
24	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Kaind	Gurcharan Singh	3	4	1	70	1	5	0	7	3	124000
25	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Kaind	Nirmal Singh	3	4	1	77	4	5	1	2	1	25000
26	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Kaind	Avtar Singh	3	4	1	52	1	4	0	5	1	100000
27	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Kaind	Balwanth Singh	3	4	1	54	1	7	15	13	2	204000
28	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Kaind	Gurmakh Singh	3	4	1	70	4	1	14	12	2	100000
29	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Bhan Singh	3	4	1	70	1	1	1	10	3	200000
30	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Balwanth Singh	3	1	1	60	1	5	15	10	2	180000
31	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Avtar Singh	3	4	1	50	1	3	1	9	5	200000
32	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Maghar Singh	3	4	1	60	1	1	14	6	1	94000
33	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Ranjit Singh	3	4	1	68	1	2	1	7	2	86000
34	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Jagga Singh	3	4	1	40	1	4	1	6	1	100000
35	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Baldev Singh	3	4	1	60	1	2	1	7	3	60000
36	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Charan Singh	3	4	1	58	2	2	1	1	1	50000

37	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Babu Singh	3	4	1	65	1	1	1	13	4	200000
38	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Rajinder Singh	3	4	1	65	1	4	1	3	1	150000
39	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Bhogiwal	Mohammad Aslam	2		1	35	1	5	7	16	4	240000
40	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Balewal	Nirmal Singh	3	4	1	52	1	1	1	8	2	350000
41	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Jasvanth Kaur	3	4	1	75	3	1	11	9	2	250000
42	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal (Baladpura)	Manjit Singh	3	1	1	43	1	4	6	4	1	50000
43	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal (Baladpura)	Gurmaj Singh	3	4	1	60	1	5	1	3	1	40000
44	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal (Baladpura)	Darshan Singh	3	4	1	53	4	4	1	2	2	61000
45	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal (Baladpura)	Vikram Singh	3	4	1	43	1	5	1	9	3	200000
46	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal (Baladpura)	Babu Singh	3	4	1	76	4	1	1	10	4	250000
47	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal (Baladpura)	Major Singh	3	1	1	65	4	1	6	3	2	48000
48	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Balewal	Kulwanth Singh	3	4	1	63	1	1	1	9	3	200000
49	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal (Baladpura)	Malkith Singh	3	4	1	58	1	5	1	5	3	50000
50	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Karpal Singh	3	4	1	55	1	5	1	4	1	70000
51	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Pahel Singh	3	4	1	81	2	1	2	7	2	200000
52	SANGRUR	AHMAD GARH	Phalewal	Parag Singh	3	4	1	50	1	4	1	4	2	70000
53	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Sadhu Singh	3	4	1	63	1	5	1	8	2	190000
54	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Darshan Singh	3	4	1	65	1	5	1	9	3	108000
55	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Mahinder Singh	3	4	1	75	4	4	1	7	4	120000
56	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Bhajan Singh	3	3	1	70	1	3	1	17	8	200000
57	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Gurdev Singh	3	4	1	75	1	3	14	14	5	200000
58	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Tara Singh	3	4	1	68	1	5	1	7	3	150000
59	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Phalewal	Santok Singh	3	1	1	60	1	5	6	6	2	180000
60	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kupkalan	Ranjith Kaur	3	4	2	80	3	2	11	9	2	100000
61	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kupkalan	Jarnal Singh	3	4	1	60	1	5	1	8	3	100000
62	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kupkalan	Parminder Singh	3	4	1	30	2	7	1	3	1	40000

63	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kupkalan	Bhagwanth Singh	3	4	1	59	1	5	1	15	4	200000
64	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kupkalan	Jagtar Singh	3	4	1	36	1	5	1	5	2	150000
65	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kupkalan	Jagir Singh	3	4	1	75	4	1	14	9	2	150000
66	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kupkalan	Nachatar Singh	3	3	1	75	1	2	14	10	2	55000
67	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Kupkalan	Gudyal Kaur	3	4	2	80	3	1	11	13	4	140000
68	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Sarinh	Jamuna Das	1	4	1	63	1	5	7	8	4	22000
69	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Sarinh	Brij Pal	1	4	1	75	1	4	7	6	2	150000
70	Sarinh	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Baldev Singh	3	4	1	58	1	4	6	8	3	100000
71	Sarinh	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Pritam Singh	3	4	1	70	1	4	6	8	2	100000
72	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Sarinh	Sukhdev Singh	3	4	1	50	1	5	1	8	2	100000
73	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Sarinh	Ram Singh	3	3	1	70	4	1	14	5	0	24000
74	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Sarinh	Kawaljit Singh	1	4	1	65	1	6	14	4	1	144000
75	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Sarinh	Darshan Singh	3	4	2	52	3	2	1	5	1	84000
76	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Balewal	Udham Singh	3	4	1	50	1	4	1	12	2	300000
77	SANGRUR	Malarkotla	Balewal	Balveer Singh	3	3	1	68	1	1	7	6	3	50000
78	Ludhiana	Payal	Nanakpur Jagara	Labha Singh	3	4	1	67	1	1	1	5	2	500000
79	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Surender Kaur	3	4	2	55	3	2	11	4	1	154000
80	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Gurmaj Singh	3	4	1	45	1	4	1	7	4	60000
81	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Baybun Singh	3	4	1	60	1	7	9	6	2	150000
82	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Balder Singh	3	4	1	52	1	1	1	5	2	60000
83	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Jaswant Singh	3	4	1	49	1	5	1	4	2	130000
84	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Sukhdev Singh	3	4	1	55	4	5	1	4	2	90000
85	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Dilbar Singh	3	4	1	50	1	6	1	4	2	158000
86	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Pohir	Tara Singh	3	4	1	75	1	1	14	10	1	200000
87	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Gurnam Kaur	3	4	2	70	3	2	11	12	5	216000
88	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Gurcharan Singh	3	4	1	55	1	5	1	15	4	160000
89	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Hashyar Kaur	3	4	2	60	1	4	11	9	2	128000
90	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Karnail Singh	3	4	1	65	1	5	1	10	3	204000
91	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Gurder Kaur	3	4	2	59	3	7	15	11	4	588000
92	Ludhiana	Dhillon	Pohir	Simarjeet Kaur	3	4	2	45	3	5	11	4	0	50000



93	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Bhogiwal	Raheemuddin	2		1	40	1	1	7	4	1	72000
94	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Bhogiwal	Jogender Singh	3	4	1	70	1	1	1	3	1	100000
95	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Malerkotla	Gurucharan Singh	3	4	1	65	1	9	9	6	2	300000
96	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Gousepura	Ahamed Arif	2	5	1	45	1	4	1	9	2	210000
97	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Rohira	Manjeet Kaur	3	4	2	50	3	4	11	3	1	225000
98	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Akbarpura Chaman	Ruldu Khan	2	4	1	60	1	1	14	4	1	36000
99	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Akbarpura Chaman	Md. Jameel	2	4	1	35	1	3	6	3	1	36000
100	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Akbarpura Chaman	Dilip Singh	3	4	1	80	1	1	14	16	4	300000
101	Sangrur	Ahmedgarh	Akbarpura Chaman	Kundan Singh	3	4	1	43	1	4	1	5	1	500000
102	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Rohira	Raj Pal Singh	3	4	1	49	1	6	1	4	1	250000
103	Sangrur	Malerkotla	Akbarpura Chaman	Taram Singh	3	4	1	45	1	5	1	5	1	200000
104	Balewal	Malerkotla	Balewal	Hardar Singh	3	4	1	50	1	1	1	10	2	150000
105	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Baljit Kaur	3	4	2	50	3	2	11	6	1	36000
106	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Balwant Singh	3	4	1	55	4	1	1	5	2	30000
107	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Bhagwant Singh	3		1	45	1	3	1	4	1	20000
108	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Malkit Singh	3	4	1	86	1	5	0	14	2	120000
109	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Darshan Singh	3	4	1	68	1	3	7	6	2	300000
110	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Mahinder Kaur	3	4	2	75	3	2	14	16	5	150000
111	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Veer Vardhan Singh	3	4	1	46	1	5	1	5	1	80000
112	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Pavittar Singh	3	4	1	45	1	5	1	6	2	100000
113	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Ujager Singh	3	4	1	71	4	3	14	7	1	70000
114	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Tarram Singh	3	4	1	50	1	5	1	11	5	100000
115	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Naseeb Kaur	3	4	2	70	3	1	14	10	2	40000
116	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Balwant Singh	3	4	1	62	1	4	1	14	4	100000
117	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Amarjeet Singh	3	4	1	65	1	7	14	6	2	120000
118	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Amar Kaur	3	4	1	75	3	2	14	5	1	50000
119	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Baljit Kaur	3	4	2	52	1	3	11	3	1	60000

120	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Ranjit Kaur	3	4	2	72	1	1	11	14	5	200000
121	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Bant Singh	3	4	1	74	1	1	1	15	7	300000
122	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Mahinga Singh	3	4	1	59	1	8	1	6	4	100000
123	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Haricharan Singh	3	4	1	65	1	5	1	6	2	40000
124	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Baldev Singh	3	4	1	39	1	9	1	4	1	200000
125	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Mehinga Singh	3	4	1	60	1	5	1	7	4	150000
126	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Bularu	Rajindar Singh	3	4	1	65	1	2	1	7	3	93000
127	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Jagjit Singh	3	4	1	55	1	5	1	14	4	120000
128	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Prof. Mohan Singh	3	4	1	65	1	9	15	6	1	150000
129	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Jagjit Singh	3	4	1	41	1	5	1	5	1	160000
130	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Nirmal Singh	3	4	1	73	4	5	1	5	2	55000
131	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Balvir Kaur	3	4	1	50	3	2	11	3	0	30000
132	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Gurlqbal Singh	3	4	1	70	1	7	7	4	3	25000
133	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Balwant Singh	3	4	1	65	1	7	15	8	2	40000
134	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Hardayal Singh	3	4	1	40	1	5	13	6	1	60000
135	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Jagdev Singh	3	4	1	43	1	5	1	3	1	36000
136	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Ajit Singh	3	4	1	73	1	2	14	2	0	150000
137	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Ajit Singh	3	4	1	53	1	9	5	9	2	406000
138	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Gill	Surender Singh	3	4	1	51	1	6	1	4	4	600000
139	Ludhiana	Payal	Nanakpur Jagara	Chrh Singh	3	1	1	45	4	4	6	8	3	84000

Codes: Sides 1 Left 2 Right

Religious 1 Hindu, 2 Muslim, 3 Sikh

Social Stratification 1:SC, 2:ST, 3:OBC, 4:Higherclass, 5: Dalit/Muslim or Christian

Sex 1: Male, 2: Female

Marital	1 Married, 2 unmarried, 3 Widow, 4 Widower, 5 Others
Education	1: illiterate, 2: Informally Literate, 3: Primary, 4: Middle, 5: High School, 6: Intermediate, 7: Graduate, 8: Postgraduate, 9: Professional
Occupation	1: Agrl, 2: Agrl labour, 3: Allied to Agrl, 4: Non agrl labour, 5: Govt Service, 6: Private service, 7: Trade/Business, 8: Artisan, 9: Professional, 10: Student, 11: Housewife, 12: Unemployed, 13: Handicapped, 14: Oldage, 15: Retired,

#### Annexure: 5.1 Socio-Economic Details of Structure Affected House Holds on KBT road

S.No	Chainage Km	Side	Name of the Head of HH	Religious	Social Group	Sex	Age	Marital	Literacy	Occupation	Household size	Working No	HH income Rs.
1	.038	2	satnaryan	3	4	1	50	1	3	2	4	1	120000
2	.180	1	jaswanth kaur	3	4	2	60	1	6	0	9	3	300000
3	.347	2	rakesh kumar	1	3	1	45	1	5	2	5	1	36000
4	.350	2	govinda rai	1	4	1	50	1	5	2	5	2	360000
5	.353	2	kalwant kaur	3	2	2	60	3	3	0	7	1	72000
6	.360	2	vijay kumar	1	4	1	50	1	6	2	5	1	120000
7	.403	1	baburam	1	4	1	65	1	3	0	7	3	270000
8	.406	1	vishwamiter	1	4	1	53	1	5	2	4	4	36000
9	.420	1	kanchan kuar shaini	1	4	1	40	1	5	2	3	1	96000
10	.425	1	guran chand	1	4	1	48	1	1	2	7	1	84000
11	.430	1	amar chand	1	3	1	58	1	3	2	10	3	90000
12	.437	1	sarajbala	1	6	2	45	3	1	0	6	3	68400
13	.450	1	gyanvati	1	4	2	65	3	1	0	5	2	144000
14	.460	1	ranjeet kumar	1	4	1	56	1	5	2	3	1	96000
15	.551	1	yaspaul gupta	1	4	1	55	1	5	2	7	2	25000
16	.559	1	rakesh kumar	1	4	1	25	1	5	2	9	2	540000
17	.567	1	bhupinder singh	3	6	1	42	1	7	2	4	2	92000
18	.572	1	ram singh	3	1	1	58	1	5	1	6	2	108000
19	.606	1	tarseem singh	3	1	1	40	1	1	6	5	1	30000
20	.800	1	mehar singh	3	4	1	65	1	5	2	3	1	50000
21	.876	1	doujilal	1	4	1	63	1	5	0	3	1	480000
22	.883	1	joginder noula	1	4	1	56	1	5	2	3	2	480000

23	.900	2	g.s. gilling	1	4	1	70	1	6	2	10	3	72000
24	.940	2	kamalavati	1	4	2	68	3	3	0	12	3	54000
25	.943	2	preetham chand	1	4	1	80	1	1	0	6	0	96000
26	.948	2	harjinder singh	3	4	1	45	1	3	2	11	3	94000
27	.950	2	sudarshan singh	1	4	1	68	1	6	2	9	5	264000
28	.967	2	subash	1	4	1	42	1	5	2	5	2	2400000
29	.972	2	raman rani	1	4	1	55	3	5	0	10	2	72000
30	.976	2	ashok kumar	1	4	1	51	1	3	2	6	1	600000
31	2.872	2	satya rani	1	4	2	65	3	1	0	6	2	150000
32	3.000	1	mameshingh	3	3	1	67	4	1	2	8	4	54000
33	3.010	1	ranjeet singh	3	4	1	46	1	3	6	13	2	30000
34	3.040	2	gurudyal singh	3	4	1	70	1	5	0	10	2	500000
35	3.135	2	sukhdev	3	1	1	55	1	3	0	7	3	84000
36	3.180	2	kanta devi	3	4	2	65	1	1	0	8	1	60000
37	3.254	2	gopal krish	3	4	1	35	1	1	3	5	1	120000
38	3.275	1	charan kaur	3	4	2	60	3	1	0	8	2	96000
39	3.275	2	kishore	1	4	1	52	1	0	0	3	0	25000
40	3.299	2	suresh kumar	1	4	1	40	1	5	6	6	1	60000
41	3.301	1	lakhbir singh	3	4	1	26	1	2	6	5	1	24000
42	3.303	1	bhaga singh	3	3	1	60	1	2	6	10	4	54000
43	3.305	2	ramshroop sharma	1	4	1	73	1	5	0	7	2	84000
44	3.312	1	jasvir singh	1	1	1	32	1	5	6	6	2	60000
45	3.315	2	jagtar singh	3	1	1	28	1	5	6	4	1	36000
46	3.318	1	ranjha singh	1	1	1	40	1	2	6	7	5	100800
47	3.320	1	kirpal singh	3	4	1	72	4	2	0	6	0	72000
48	3.495	2	sohan singh	3	4	1	53	1	6	2	7	4	240000
49	3.501	2	jaspal singh	3	3	1	35	1	3	1	1	1	50000
50	3.505	2	prem singh	3	3	1	43	1	5	2	6	1	180000
51	6.000	2	sant singh	3	4	1	60	4	5	3	12	3	102000
52	6.320	2	darshan singh	3	1	1	28	1	3	2	6	2	30000
53	6.645	1	ranjeet	3	3	1	65	1	3	2	9	2	600000
54	6.683	1	nachhatlaz singh	3	3	1	60	4	5	0	9	3	120000
55	6.732	1	jagdish singh	3	1	1	56	1	6	2	7	3	66000
56	6.740	1	gurudayal singh	3	1	1	80	1	2	0	10	2	96000
57	6.747	1	prithi singh	3	1	1	68	1	2	0	2	0	48000
58	6.751	1	sukhdev singh	3	4	1	55	1	5	1	6	4	400000
59	6.761	1	harvansh singh	1	1	1	70	1	5	0	8	2	36000

60	6.825	2	santosh singh	3	4	1	65	1	5	0	12	2	102000
61	6.834	2	ratan singh	3	4	1	65	1	5	0	4	0	50000
62	6.973	1	kulwinder singh	3	4	1	46	1	5	2	30	7	480000
63	6.977	1	jai kishan verma	1	4	1	40	1	5	2	5	1	240000
64	7.208	1	kishan	3	4	1	30	1	5	2	10	4	132000
65	8.849	2	gurucharan lal	1	4	1	50	1	3	2	4	3	1224000
66	8.928	1	subedhar babu singh	3	4	1	66	1	5	0	9	2	91000
67	8.948	2	ajaib singh	3	4	1	65	1	5	3	7	2	30000
68	9.027	2	swaran singh	3	4	1	45	1	5	3	6	1	225000
69	12.700	2	baljit singh	1	1	1	45	1	1	6	5	1	36000
70	12.740	1	harnekt singh	3	3	1	50	1	5	1	4	3	216000
71	12.791	1	devi dayal	1	4	1	25	1	5	2	4	2	48000
72	12.803	1	chotu khan	2	3	1	50	1	1	2	4	2	38400
73	12.808	1	karam singh	3	4	1	30	1	2	2	4	1	24000
74	12.813	1	shetal singh	3	1	1	47	1	2	6	5	2	60000
75	12.815	1	rasool	2	5	1	65	1	1	2	2	1	18000
76	12.818	1	amrit singh	1	4	1	35	1	2	2	5	2	6000
77	12.824	1	jaga khan	2	3	1	55	1	1	6	7	2	72000
78	12.826	1	abdulkapur	2	3	1	50	1	3	2	5	2	30000
79	12.828	2	abdul gattuz	2	5	1	50	1	3	2	5	3	60000
80	12.829	1	roshan ali	2	5	1	40	1	5	2	5	1	40000
81	12.833	1	bhajan singh	1	3	1	45	4	2	6	4	3	48000
82	12.835	2	gurdeep singh	3	4	1	27	1	3	2	11	1	180000
83	12.840	2	ram kasan	3	1	1	30	1	3	2	4	1	36000
84	12.850	1	salim khan	2	3	1	23	2	3	2	6	2	120000
85	12.885	1	gajjan	1	4	1	40	4	1	6	5	3	84000
86	12.927	1	jhanda	1	4	1	40	1	1	6	7	6	14400
87	13.015	1	kurni	3	3	1	60	4	1	0	5	1	30000
88	15.323	2	karam singh	3	1	1	72	1	3	2	2	1	12000
89	18.353	2	sher singh	3	4	1	48	4	5	1	8	1	72000
90	18.450	1	pooran singh	3	4	1	65	1	1	0	10	2	860000
91	18.462	1	labha singh	3	4	1	50	1	8	0	8	2	312000
92	18.475	1	makam singh	3	4	1	75	1	3	6	8	2	60000
93	19.315	1	balwinder	3	4	1	22	2	3	2	6	2	72000
94	22.553	1	bhaguran das	1	4	1	27	1	1	2	5	1	18000
95	23.540	1	avtar singh	3	4	1	26	1	3	2	4	1	26000
96	23.550	1	amarjeet kaur	1	1	2	40	3	5	2	4	1	45000

97	30.035	1	harijunder	1	3	1	18	2	3	2	2	2	18000
98	35.590	2	vinod kumar	1	4	1	42	2	5	2	7	2	30000
99	35.600	2	shiv kumar	1	4	1	40	1	3	0	6	1	36000
100	38.258	2	jasvir singh	3	4	1	35	1	5	3	8	2	65000
101	38.258	2	manga ram	1	1	1	21	1	1	2	4	2	36000
102	38.265	1	surjeet	1	4	1	50	1	3	2	10	2	78000

### Annexure: 5.2 Socio-Economic Details of Structure Affected House Holds on LM road

S.No	Side	Chainage Km	Name of the Head of HH	Religio us	Social Group	Sex	Age	Marital	Literacy	Occupation	HH size	Working No	HH income Rs.
1	1	6.022	rakesh kumar	1	1	1	26	1	3	2	3	1	18000
2	2	13.037	kamal jeet s	1	4	1	60	1	5	2	4	1	72000
3	2	13.047	jamna das	1	4	1	63	1	1	0	8	0	72000
4	2	13.053	brij lal sharma	1	4	1	72	1	5	2	6	2	72000
5	2	13.183	md ibrahim	2	5	1	45	1	1	2	6	1	12000
6	1	14.496	hardeep singh	3	1	1	50	1	1	3	6	2	48000
7	1	14.511	jaswinder kaur	3	4	2	35	3	5	2	6	1	18000
8	1	14.524	gurnail singh	3	1	1	47	1	3	1	8	3	60000
9	1	14.533	sant singh	3	4	1	60	1	6	0	6	1	68000
10	2	14.723	sarwan singh	3	4	1	59	4	1	3	6	2	72000
11	2	15.584	rampal	1	4	1	38	1	5	2	4	1	180000
12	2	15.592	harsh s	3	1	1	55	1	3	2	4	2	72000
13	2	16.916	sunny khan	2	5	1	23	1	5	2	5	2	50000
14	2	19.034	surjit singh	3	3	1	59	1	3	1	4	2	72000
15	2	19.068	jagdish singh	3	1	1	48	1	3	2	6	1	30000
16	2	19.201	charan singh	3	4	1	55	1	1	3	7	3	102000
17	1	19.364	anil kumar	1	4	1	30	1	5	2	2	1	48000
18	1	19.367	balram kumar	1	4	1	22	2	6	2	8	3	120000
19	1	19.418	sant kumar	1	4	1	36	1	5	2	6	1	120000
20	1	19.603	surinder singh	3	4	1	56	1	3	2	7	3	36000
21	1	19.607	jagir kour	3	1	2	65	3	1	7	14	4	48000
22	1	19.611	satpal	1	4	1	42	1	6	2	5	1	60000
23	1	19.614	chaman lal	1	4	1	55	1	6	2	5	3	72000
24	1	19.618	karam jit singh	3	4	1	40	1	5	2	6	1	48000
25	1	19.621	ashok kumar	1	4	1	43	1	5	2	17	5	72000
26	2	19.692	ram gopal	1	4	1	53	1	5	2	4	1	42000
27	2	19.695	sita ram	1	4	1	68	1	3	2	6	2	60000

28	2	21.756	kamaldin	2	5	1	58	1	1	2	5	1	15000
29	1	21.780	amarjit singh	3	4	1	32	1	1	2	4	1	36000
30	2	24.234	jagtar singh	3	4	1	70	4	3	3	8	4	48000
31	1	25.990	bag singh	1	1	1	82	1	1	7	6	1	24000
32	2	25.994	charanjit singh	3	1	1	50	1	3	6	2	1	25000
33	2	29.857	kanhia mishra	1	4	1	50	1	3	2	4	3	50000
34	1	31.386	manjit s	3	1	1	40	1	5	6	4	1	48000
35	1	31.771	gurdev singh	3	4	1	70	1	5	3	15	4	120000
36	2	32.038	kashaliya devi	1	4	2	65	3	2	7	5	1	72000
37	1	32.667	avatar singh	3	4	1	40	1	5	3	13	2	300000
38	2	35.038	harjit singh	3	1	1	55	1	5	7	5	1	36000
39	2	35.042	abdul khader	2	5	1	80	1	1	7	5	1	72000
40	2	37.736	bharpoor singh	3	1	1	65	1	1	2	3	2	76000
41	1	40.097	balwant singh	3	4	1	39	1	5	2	7	1	100000
42	2	40.216	fakir mohammad	2	5	1	75	4	0	3	6	4	72000
43	1	40.525	kushi mohamad	2	5	1	60	1	1	7	9	1	48000
44	1	40.614	safi mohammad	2	5	1	52	1	2	3	8	6	48000
45	1	40.707	vipan kumar	1	4	1	36	1	7	2	9	3	180000
46	2	40.750	mahinder singh	3	4	1	38	1	5	2	4	1	40000
47	1	40.764	rajamjeet s	1	4	1	38	1	5	2	9	2	84000
48	1	41.025	amarjit bittah	1	4	1	45	1	6	2	5	2	96000
49	2	41.545	mohammad salem	2	5	1	35	1	3	2	5	2	36000
50	2	42.452	mohammad aslam	2	5	1	24	2	3	2	9	3	132000

### Annexure: 5.3 Socio-Economic Details of Structure Affected House Holds on PN road

S.No	Chainage Km	Side	Name of the Head of HH	Religious	Social Group	Sex	Age	Marital	Literacy	Occupation	HH size	Working No	HH income Rs.
1	.033	1	karamjet gill	1	1	1	40	1	5	1	4	1	60000
2	5.053	1	kashmeer	1	1	1	52	1	3	2	6	1	18000
3	5.064	1	lakshman singh	1	1	1	70	1	3	6	11	4	108000
4	5.136	1	kulwant	1	1	1	30	1	2	6	9	2	25000
5	5.160	1	hansraj	3	1	1	40	1	1	6	5	1	18000
6	5.231	2	leber ram	1	1	1	65	1	1	7	7	2	48000
7	5.246	2	kurra singh	1	1	1	50	1	1	6	7	3	84000

**Annexure: 5.4 Socio-Economic Details of Structure Affected House Holds on PS road**

S.No	Chainage Km	Side	Name of the Head of HH	Religious	Social Group	Sex	Age	Marital	Literacy	Occupation	HH size	Working No	HH income Rs.
1	1.520	1	rajinder kaur	3	4	2	60	1	7	5	4	1	40000
2	1.483	1	surjit kaur	3	1	2	50	1	5	5	12	3	240000
3	1.488	1	h.s. dhaliwal	3	0	1	35	1	7	2	7	3	360000

Codes:	Sides	1 Left	2 Right
	Religious	1 Hindu, 2 Muslim, 3 Sikh	
	Social Stratification	1:SC, 2:ST, 3:OBC, 4:Higherclass, 5: Dalit/Muslim or Christian, 6: BC	
	Sex	1: Male, 2: Female	
	Marital	1Married, 2 unmarried, 3 Widow, 4 Widower, 5 Others	
	Education	1:illiterate, 2: Literate, 3:Middle, 5: High School, 6: Up to Graduate, 7: Above Graduate	
	Occupation	1:Service, 2:Business, 3:Agri, 6: Labour, 8: Professional,	

**Annexure: 6.1 Details of affected Tenenets on KBT road**

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	Name of the Tenants
1	1	0.441	Mukesh Kumar
2	1	0.797	Pramod Kumar Anand
3	1	0.806	avinash singh
4	1	3.320	Rakesh Kumar
5	1	3.290	Harmesh singh
6	1	6.747	Avtar singh
7	1	6.771	Jasmer Singh
8	1	6.973	baljeet singh / gurwant singh



9	1	6.94	Ashok mittal, Amardeep singh, Rakesh kumar, Dilbagh singh, Bhagat singh, Jaswanth singh
10	1	6.951	sukhdeep singh, Ashok kumar, Devender singh
11	2	0.310	Rakesh kumar
12	2	0.900	sanjeev kumar s/o satpal
13	2	0.925	Rajender kumar, Jashvinder singh
14	2	1.010	mahipal
15	2	3.501	prem singh
16	2	6.825	shashipal mahajan
17	2	6.834	Ramana Kumar, Banta Ram, Balvinder singh, Sanjeev Kumar
18	2	9.027	mohinder kumar, Darmendar singh, Harish Kumar, Manmohan singh
19	2	38.258	Jayab singh, Vipin Singh

### Annexure: 6.2 Details of affected Tenenets on LM road

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	Name of the Tenants
1	2	10.665	Virender singh (bindu), Razak, shamshad
2	2	13.076	dayal singh, Jagjit singh, kuldeep singh, baljinder singh, bharpur singh, harkans singh
3	1	14.705	darshan
4	1	17.694	gabbar singh, Rafeek khan
5	2	18.175	Ramdas
6	2	19.201	baljit singh, sikander singh, gurpreet singh
7	1	19.603	gurdeep singh
8	1	19.625	bhupinder singh
9	1	19.632	Harchand Sing
10	1	19.64	Hari kishan
11	1	19.644	om prakash verma / pradeep kumar
12	1	19.671	Karan
13	1	27.632	Krishna
14	1	34.696	daljeet singh
15	2	34.974	nafeez hussain
16	2	37.687	balbir singh, Ishwer singh, sukhdev singh, babbu khan, harmaik singh
17	2	40.099	surinder singh, anil kumar, Jagdeep kumar, pondi chadda
18	2	40.216	Jagdish kumar, sukhwinder singh
19	1	40.525	muatar

20	1	40.623	shamshad ali
21	1	40.626	jitender singh
22	2	40.774	salamdin
23	1	42.978	mahmood sulaman, mohan lal, shakur mahmood,surender singh
24	1	43.004	aktar ali s/o mohammad babu
25	1	43.019	manoinder singh, Jaswant singh

### Annexure: 6.3 Details of affected Tenenets on PN road

SI No	Side	Chainage Km	Name of the Tenants
1	1	5.160	harbhajan powar
2	1	5.184	Rakesh
3	2	5.191	Rampal, Satpal
4	2	5.231	fakir chand

**Annexure 7.1: Ownership Details of affected Land on KBT road****Village: Santemajra****Tehsil: Kharar****District: Ropar**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
-	142	65/76	1.1	1740	Private	Baren	Sh. Bhag Singh, Karnail Singh, Charan Singh, S/o Biru
-	141	365/417	0.3	1200	Government	Baren	Civil Panchayat
-	143			260			
37	20/1			3200			
37	21/2			290			

**Village: Chotichaprachiri****Tehsil: Mohali****District: Mohali**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
	207	100/109	7.3	3075	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dilbagh singh S/o Gurbaksh singh
	132	142/153	2.3	2210	Private	Agriculture	Ansal Group Developer
	133	143/154	2.1	820	Private	Agriculture	Ansal Group Developer

**Village: Kailon****Tehsil: Mohali****District: Mohali**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
15	9		8	2920	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev Raj S/o Mahesh Kumar, Shanti Devi W/o Baldev Raj
15	12/2	2	4.1	4435	Private	Agriculture	Natha Singh S/o Pritam Singh S/o Shadi, Smt Jagdish Kaur W/o Gurnam Singh S/o

							Gursharan Singh
15	19/1	15	0.8	2525	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh , Mukhtiar Singh S/o Chiman Singh S/o Suba Singh, Jasvir Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh S/o Chiman Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Prem Singh , Smt. Prem Kaur W/o Sh. Bagh Singh S/o Nasib Singh , Surinder Singh S/o Hakam Singh S/o Sh. Variam singh
15	19/2	210	1.11	4350	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh
15	18/2		2.18	700	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev singh, Kartar Singh S/o Mukhtiar singh
15	23	161	7.6	8700	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh , Mukhtiar Singh S/o Chiman Singh S/o Suba Singh, Jasvir Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh S/o Chiman Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Prem Singh , Smt. Prem Kaur W/o Sh. Bagh Singh S/o Nasib Singh , Surinder Singh S/o Hakam Singh S/o Sh. Variam singh
15	12/1	206	0.9	835	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdial Singh S/o Mansa Singh
15	19/3	206	2.18	4850	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdial Singh S/o Mansa Singh S/o Sh. Uttam Singh
15	22		8	5410	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh , Mukhtiar Singh S/o Chiman Singh
18	3/2/1	210	4.8	9970	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh
18	3/2/2	211	0.4		Private	Agriculture	Harbans Kaur Widow of Sh. Karam Chand S/o Rachan Singh S/o Sahib singh, Ram Chand S/o Gurbax Singh S/o Sahib Singh
18	8/1	133	1.13	8850	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sucha Singh S/o Sardara Singh r/o 1536, Ranjit Nagar Kharar, Jamir Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Hardev Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o gurdas Singh S/o Puran Singh
18	7		3.2	2070	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sucha Singh S/o Sardara Singh r/o 1536, Ranjit Nagar Kharar, Jamir Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Hardev Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o gurdas Singh S/o Puran Singh
18	2/1	210	7.6	1920	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh
18	2/2		2	340	Government	Agriculture	Shamlat Deh
18	3/1	150	0.9	2120	Private	Agriculture	Shamlat Deh working Balwant Singh S/o

							Sunder Singh
18	8/2	133	3	4120	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sucha Singh S/o Sardara Singh r/o 1536, Ranjit Nagar Kharar, Jamir Singh, Harbhajan Singh, Hardev Singh, Jarnail Singh S/o gurdas Singh S/o Puran Singh
18	13	137	2.1	1250	Private	Agriculture	Shamlat Deh working Balwant Singh S/o Sunder Singh

**Village: Landran****Tehsil: Mohali****District: Mohali**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
	396	428	22.15	37300	Government	Baren	Shamlat, Punjab government
	319		2.3	1325	Government	Way	
	320/1	278	0.1	15150	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Niranjan singh
		279	13.12		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Niranjan singh
	320/2	277	14.2	1450	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Niranjan singh
	320/2	280	14.2		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Niranjan singh
	141		5.8	250	Government	Way	
	137/1	14	13	3190	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajaib Singh S/o Sh. Puran Singh S/o Sh. Chaman Singh, HarKailash S/o Sh. Manga Singh S/o Jassa Singh, Kuldeep Singh S/o Joginder Singh S/o kaula Singh, Nirmal singh S/o sh. Atma Singh S/o kaula Singh, Jagdip Singh, Sukhdev Singh, Chamba Singh S/o Kaula Singh, surjit Singh S/o Busaf Ali S/o Rahim, Arjan Singh S/o Sanmohan Singh S/o Har Kishan Singh, Manmohan Singh S/o Harkishan Singh S/o Amar Singh, Smt. Balwinder Kaur W/o Pritam Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Dalbir Singh S/o Natha Singh S/o Partap Singh, Dilbagh singh s/o Dalip S/o Sadhu Singh, Smt. Choto W/o Surjit Singh S/o Yusuf Ali, Prem Kaur W/o Bhupinder Singh S/o Umar singh, Surinder Kaur W/o Sh. Harcharan Singh S/o Majja Singh, Paramjit kaur W/o Sh.

							Malkiat Singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Labh Singh, Pritam kaur W/o Labh Singh S/o Ujagar Singh, Ram Rattan, Chanan Singh, Sawan Singh S/o Shadi Ram R/o Saidpur
	137/2	13	10	14720	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajaib Singh S/o Sh. Puran Singh S/o Sh. Chaman Singh, Harnek Singh S/o Ditta Singh S/o Baru Singh, Jarnail Singh, gurcharan singh, Jodh Singh, Ajmer singh S/o Harnam singh, Buta Singh S/o Bhagat singh S/o Madha Singh, Labh Singh S/o Kehar Singh S/o Harnam singh, Sahdev Singh S/o Kehar Singh S/o Harnam singh, Amarjit Singh S/o Charan Singh S/o Varriyam Singh, Piara Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Narain Singh, Surjit Singh S/o Hakam singh
	161		3.6	1205	Government	Way	
	68/1	47	0.5	270	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Varinder Singh, Sukhwinder Singh S/o Sh. Ratan Singh S/o Sh. Badan Singh, Ajit Singh S/o Sh. Munshi S/o sh. Mangal Singh, Gurmit Singh etc. Temple
	68/2/1	56	0.5	940	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmit Singh S/o Sh. Bakhshish singh s/o Sh. Santa Singh, Jagat Singh S/o Bakhtawar Singh S/o Sh. Golia Singh

	68/2/2	46	1.15		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmit Singh S/o Sh. Bakhshish singh s/o Sh. Santa Singh, Jagat Singh S/o Bakhtawar Singh S/o Sh. Golia Singh
	142/1			525	Private		
	142/2			1195	Private		

**Village: Bairampur****Tehsil: Mohali****District: Mohali**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
6	11	93	7.4	2800	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh s/o Bishan Singh
6	22/1	218	1	250	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hol Chand, Kuldeep singh, Smt Devki Devi, Karam Chand, Suresh Kumar , Puran Chand S/o rodu Mal, Ramesh Kumar, Sanjey Kumar S/o Dev Raj, Des Raj S/o Prabhu Ram S/o Jiwan, Mahinder Lal, Prem Chand, Kishan Chand, Rajinder Kumar S/o Dawarka Das S/o Prabhu Ram, Naresh Kumar S/o Satpal S/o Dwarka Das, Chhajju Ram alias Inder Mohan, Miam Lal S/o Manua Ram S/o Jiwan Mal, Rattan Lal Chhajju Ram, Inder Mohan, Miam Lal, Ramesh Kumar, Sanjay Kumar s/o Dev Raj, Kuldeep singh, Mahinder lal Prem Chand, Kishan Chand, Rajinder Lal Mahinder Lal, Sunil Kumar, Satish Kumar, Rakesh Kumar, Rajesh Kumar, Meena Kumar Sukesh Kumar, Vijey Sethi, Saroj Sethi, Sushil Kumar, Mahinder lal etc.
6	19/1	93	4.1	1660	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh s/o Bishan Singh

6	20/2	92	1.4	3620	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sukhwinder Singh, Sukhjinder Singh S/o Bhajan Singh, Gurvinder Singh, Harvinder Singh S/o Jarnail Singh
6	20/3	116	3.1	4700	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan singh, Gurdial singh, Harbant Singh, GurIqbal Singh, Devinder Singh, Amardev Singh, Amarjit Singh, Karamjit Singh, Pritpal Singh S/o Bakhshish Singh S/o Mahima Singh, Atma Singh, Sujan Singh S/o Smt Bhagwan Kaur d/o Mahima Singh, Pala Singh, Jasmer Singh, Sarup singh S/o Mahima Singh
6	22/2	18	4.7	6625	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Prem singh, Ajaib Singh S/o Duhra S/o Mota Singh, Garib Singh, Babu Singh S/o Mota Singh S/o mangal Singh
6	23/1	295	2.6	12710	Government	Baren	Government
181		190	0.5	650	Government	Baren	Gram Panchayat
7	15/1	92	1.3	4300	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sukhwinder Singh, Sukhjinder Singh S/o Bhajan singh S/o Mal singh, Gurwinder Singh, Harwinder Singh S/o Jarnail singh S/o Mal singh, smt. Balwant Kaur, Inder Kaur widow of Talwinder Singh S/o Sukhjinder Singh, Inder kaur etc.



7	16/1	116	1.19	1200	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan singh, Gurdial singh, Harbant Singh, GurIqbal Singh, Devinder Singh, Amardev Singh, Amarjit Singh, Karamjit Singh, Pritpal Singh S/o Bakhshish Singh S/o Mahima Singh, Atma Singh, Sujan Singh S/o Smt Bhagwan Kaur d/o Mahima Singh, Pala Singh, Sarup singh etc. Smt surjit Kaur, Malkiat Singh, Smt. Amarjit kaur, Jatinder Singh, Inderpreet Singh, Smt. mahinder Kaur, Barinder Kaur, Bhagwan Kaur, Jatinder Pal singh, Devinder Singh Gurcharan Singh Harbant singh, Karamjit Singh, Pritpal Singh, Jasmer Singnh, Sarup singh, Dalip singh, Sarabjit singh etc.
7	15/2	112	1.19	1530	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Indera Gulati W/o Sh. Paramjit Singh r/o Mohali
7	181			0			
10	3/3	296	2.7	1410	Government	Baren	State Government
10	24	74	8.0	4500	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdial Singh S/o Mahima Singh S/o Harnam Singh
10	25/1	235	0.2	4545	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdial Singh S/o Mahima Singh S/o Harnam Singh
10	17	74	8.0	7385	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdial Singh S/o Mahima Singh S/o Harnam Singh
10	4/1	294	2.7	8165	Government	Baren	Government
10	14/1	59	0.8	9940	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gian Singh, Bikramjit Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh S/o Harnam Singh, Ranjit Singh, Baljit Singh, Kuldip Singh, Charanjit Singh, Sukhvinder Singh
10	14/2	59	1.8		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gian Singh, Bikramjit Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh S/o Harnam Singh, Ranjit Singh, Baljit Singh, Kuldip Singh, Charanjit Singh,

							Sukhvinder Singh
10	3/2	294	4.1	14520	Government	Baren	Government
10	7/1	3	2.2	18395	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gian Singh, Bikramjit Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh S/o Harnam Singh, Ranjit Singh, Baljit Singh, Kuldip Singh, Charanjit Singh, Sukhvinder Singh
10	7/2	59	3.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gian Singh, Bikramjit Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh S/o Harnam Singh, Ranjit Singh, Baljit Singh, Kuldip Singh, Charanjit Singh, Sukhvinder Singh
23	16/2	248	3.70	4990	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o ranjit Singh S/o Bhagwan Sigh
23	24/2	240	0.17	5485	Private	Agriculture	Smt Jasbir Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh
23	26	85	6.3	9825	Private	Agriculture	Smt Balwant Kaur D/o Smt Ram Piari , Mahinder Kaur D/o Smt Ram Piari, Mahinder singh
23	14/2	172	1.7	175	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Manjit Singh S/o Col. Avtar Singh S/o Balwant Singh, Chandigarh
23	16/3	172	0.6	915	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Manjit Singh S/o Col. Avtar Singh S/o Balwant Singh, Chandigarh
23	15/2	172	0.5	1335	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Manjit Singh S/o Col. Avtar Singh S/o Balwant Singh, Chandigarh
23	4/1	66	7.1	1630	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ranjit Singh S/o Makhan Singh R/o Amritsar, Smt Suranjit Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh R/o Mohali

23	4/2	77	0.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Labh Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Hakam Singh S/o Harnam Singh, Amrik Singh, Charanjit Singh S/o Lachhman Singh, Dharam Singh, Sher Singh S/o Naranjan Singh, Smt Mahinder Kaur Widow of Harpreet Singh, Inder Singh S/o Harnam Singh, gurdial Singh S/o Mahima Singh
23	17	172	7.1	2495	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Manjit Singh S/o Co. Avtar Singh S/o Balwant Singh, Chandigarh
23	5/1/1	77	0.1	7450	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Labh Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Hakam Singh S/o Harnam Singh, Amrik Singh, Charanjit Singh S/o Lachhman Singh, Dharam Singh, Sher Singh S/o Naranjan Singh, Smt Mahinder Kaur Widow of Harpreet Singh, Inder Singh S/o Harnam Singh, gurdial Singh S/o Mahima Singh
23	5/1/2	66	1.8		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ranjit Singh S/o Makhan Singh R/o Amritsar, Smt Suranjit Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh R/o Mohali
23	15/1	230	1.13	7865	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gian Singh S/o Lashkar Singh
23	6/3	67	2.17	10935	Private	Agriculture	Smt Sarnjit Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh
30	27	123	2.3	300	Private	Agriculture	Mangal Singh S/o Kishana S/o Narain Singh, Labh Singh, Bhag Singh, Jassa Singh, Bhajan Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Avtar Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Ranjit Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh, Smt Jasvir Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh S/o Ranjit Singh
30	28	292	3.1	335	Government		Punjab Government

30	33	47	2.3	340	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajaib Singh, Harchand Singh, Karnail Singh, Hazura Singh, Nasib Singh, Smt Kartar Kaur, Rimal Kaur, Naib Kaur D/o Sh. Dulla Singh, Nirmal Singh, Smt. Charan Kaur, Baljit Kaur, Daljit Kaur, Sukhwinder Kaur D/o Tara Singh S/o Dula Singh, Anil Kumar Chhabra, Capt Maninder Singh S/o Sh. Bishan Singh S/o Lal Singh
30	31	115	7.5	495	Private	Agriculture	Pala Singh, Jasmer Singh, Sarup Singh, Dalip Singh S/o Mahima Singh, Gurcharan Singh, Gurdial Singh, Harbant Singh, GurIqbal Singh, Devinder Singh, Amardev Singh, Amarjit Singh, Karamjit Singh, Pritpal Singh S/o Bakhshish Singh S/o Mahima Singh, Atma Singh, Sujana Singh
30	26	51	1.5	3425	Private	Agriculture	Smt Darshan Kaur Widow of Sh. Parminder Singh S/o Sh. Sadhu Singh, Harbans Singh S/o Ram Singh
30	5	240	4.1	3440	Private	Agriculture	Smt Jasvir Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh S/o Sh. Ranjit Singh
30	34	34	1.2	4655	Private	Agriculture	Ujjagar Singh, Rabbi Singh, Resham Singh S/o Talwara Singh
30	32	42	2.4	6650	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Puran Chand S/o Shankar Ram S/o Sawan Singh, Smt Maiya Devi w/o Sh. Puran Chand S/o Shankar Singh, Budhi Ram S/o Puran Datt r/o Chandigarh, Capt Maninder Singh S/o Bishan Singh S/o Lal Singh r/o Chandigarh, Prem Singh S/o Chanan Singh
30	30/1	69	2.3	10680	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Amarik Singh, Charanjit Singh S/o Lachhman Singh
30	30/2	73	1.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Inder Singh S/o Harnam Singh S/o Devi Singh

30	29	217	4.2	12330	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Amarjit Singh S/o gurcharan Singh , Satpal Singh Surinder Singh S/o Hardev Singh, Ram Ratan S/o Sh. Kashi Ram, Amarjit Singh S/o Jagir Singh S/o Nand Singh, Mela Ram S/o Ram Chand, smt Kuldeep Kaur, Sawitri Devi, Nirmala Devi, Yogeshwar, Rameshwar S/o Amar Chand S/o Ram Chand, Smt Somti Devi widow of Bharat Bhushan, Surinder Kumar, Mahesh Kumar, Kanwal , Raj Kumar S/o Karam chand, Jagir Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh
30	4/2	240	2.10	17125	Private	Agriculture	Smt Jasbir Kaur W/o Mahinder Singh
30	17/1	43	1.1	790	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit S/o Sh Hari Sigh S/o Jiwan Singh
30	17/2	43	5.2	2500	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit S/o Sh Hari Sigh S/o Jiwan Singh
30	25	43	1.2	3965	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit S/o Sh Hari Sigh S/o Jiwan Singh
37	26	169	1.6	690	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, Sant Singh, Talok singh S/o Bir singh
37	27	118	3.8	1730	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan singh, Gurdial singh, Harbant Singh, GurIqbal Singh, Devinder Singh, Amardev Singh, Amarjit Singh, Karamjit Singh, Pritpal Singh S/o Bakhshish Singh S/o Mahima Singh, Atma Singh, Sujan Singh S/o Smt Bhagwan Kaur d/o Mahima Singh, Pala Singh, Sarup singh , Smt Rupinder Kaur, Jaskaran Kaur, Jaskiran kaur, D/o Sh. Baldev Singh S/o Gurlabh Singh Gurcharan Singh, Avtar Singh, Pali S/o Dalip singh, Smt Tarvinder Kaur W/o sh. Sarabjit singh W/o Sarabjit Singh, Smt Harjinder Kaur W/o Balbir Singh.
38	6/1/1	158	0.8	645	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jasbir Singh, Bahadur Singh S/o Sh. Gurcharan Singh, Gurmit Singh, Gurdip Singh S/o Sant Singh, Sant Singh S/o Tarlok Singh

38	5	286	6.3	3815	Government	Baren	Gram Panchayat

**Village: Bairampur Tehsil: Mohali District: Mohali**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
	35			1220			
	184			995			

**Village: Darri Tehsil: Mohali District: Mohali**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
13	18/3	28	2.1	1815	Private	Agriculture	Kaka Singh, Bhagwan Singh, Kishan Singh S/o Baru Singh
	18/2	48	0.19	1520	Government	Baren	Gram Panchayat
13	26	3	0.7	7810	Private	Agriculture	Avtar Singh, Bhag Singh S/o Sh. Mal Singh S/o Harnam Singh Smt. Gurdev Kaur Kuldeep Singh, Kesar Singh Amar Singh S/o Sh. Mal Singh, Smt. Bhupinder Kaur, Charanjit Kaur, Surinder Kaur, Daughter/o Sh. Amar Singh S/o Mal Singh Bhupinder Singh, Jagbir Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Mal Singh
	34			1455			
	27	5	0.3	16485	Private	Agriculture	- do -
34		51	1.3		Government		Public wealth Department

**Village: Bhatlana Tehsil: Mohali District: Mohali**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
33	13/2	189	2.19	2020	Private	Agriculture	Bhupinder Pal Singh S/o Sh. Gurbaksh Singh S/o Bajinder Singh
33	17	189	3.14	840	Private	Agriculture	Bhupinder Pal Singh S/o Sh. Gurbaksh Singh S/o Bajinder Singh

**Village: Banur Tehsil: Rajpur District: Patiala**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
	2745	965/1381	2.1	2215	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kala wanti
	2743	1369	3.7	1220	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gulzar Ahmad, Kamal Mahesh
	3580	88	4.13	2730	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh
	3581	88	4.13	2295	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh
	4636	1144	4.15	3940	Private	Temple	Sh. Shiv Divala
	4638	1284	2.7	3995	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurbachan Singh
	2837	2855	3.1	1500	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surmukh Singh
	2836	1265	5.13	1580	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mandeep Kaur
	2835	1265	2.19	1625	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mandeep Kaur
	2805	1268	4.15	1560	Private	Agriculture	M/s Hargoi Rice Mill
	2804	2799	6.1	1575	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev Singh
	2803	2799	3.19	1620	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev Singh
	2794	21	6.02	1550	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bachittar Singh
	2793	1020	4.15	3035	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurbax pal
	2790	1020	5.18	980	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurbax pal
	3546	3391	4	1115	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dev Raj
	3547	3391	4	3050	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dev Raj
	3549	3315	1.18	2700	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dev Raj
	3549	2794	2		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bathittar Singh
	3550	365	5	1525	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit singh
	3555	362	2.8	1450	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail Singh

	3556	362	2.13	860	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Karnail Singh
	3556/1			715	Private		
	3557	362	2.2	1050	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Karnail Singh
	3569	500	2.9	1505	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Bachan Singh
	3574	500	4	360	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Bachan Singh
	3575	88	2.19	1375	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Bachan Singh
	3578	88	3.15	1345	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Surjit Singh
	295	1685	2.19	1675	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Gurmukh Singh
	296	1685	5.3	1530	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Gurmukh Singh
	297	1685	3.8	1530	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Gurmukh Singh
	340		5.12	1660	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Gurmukh Singh
	342		3.16	1660	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Gurmukh Singh
	343	105	2.3	1700	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Mulk Singh
	344	105	2	1600	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Mulk Singh
	362	23	3.2	1050	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Karnail Singh
	2787	1018	4.3	1505	Government	Baren	Municipal Corporation
	2786	1018	5.9	1505	Government	Baren	Municipal Corporation
	2784	1981	3.2	1505	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Avinash
	2783		4.14	1570	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Avinash
	2780		1.1	1360	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Avinash
	2754	920	2.18	1190	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Gian Chand
	2753	920	5.9	2660	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Gian Chand
	2752	920	4.1	1415	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Gian Chand
	2751		4.1	2765	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Karam Singh
	2750	437	6.18	1300	Private	Agiculture	Sh. Karam Singh
	2747	965	1.4	875	Private	Agiculture	Smt. Kalawanti
	2746	965	3.07	2735	Private	Agiculture	Smt. Kalawanti
	2748			135	Private		
	2749			380	Private		

**Village: Rajgarh****Tehsil: Rajpur****District: Patiala**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
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				acquired (Sq ft.)		(If any)	
462		109/192	4.6	3665		Agriculture	Sh. Satnam Singh S/o Singara Singh
464		109/192	6.4	5330		Agriculture	Sh. Satnam Singh S/o Singara Singh
465		193/321	3.7	8040		Agriculture	Sh. Jaspal Singh S/o Singara Singh
466				1875		Agriculture	

**Village: Mahmoodpur Tehsil: Rajpur District: Patiala**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft.)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
361/1		20,21,24	1.2	410	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Chhinder Kaur Widow of Sh. Hazara Singh S/o Sh. Buta Singh, Sh. Dhyam Singh, Baj Singh, Karnail Singh, Rajwant Singh, Sahib singh S/o Sh. Hazara Singh

**Annexure 7.2: Ownership Details of affected Land on LM road**

**Village: Gill (Bypass) Tehsil: Ludhiana (West) District: Ludhiana**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
	1797	3395	2.16	9029	Government		Gram Panchayat	
	1830			4652				
	1832	452	0.48	5073	Private	Agriculture	Shamlat	Smt Mahinder Kaur W/o Shamsheer singh, Smt Bhupinder Kaur W/o Harbhajan Singh S/o Dharam Singh, Faquir Singh S/o Attar Singh, Harpreet Singh S/o Manjit Singh

	1833			4022				
	1325			12570				
	1834	163	0.2	1553	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bhupinder singh, Surinder Singh, Ravinder Singh, Tejinder Singh S/o Sh. Manjit Singh	
	1835	142	0.6	8513	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit Singh S/o Bhan singh s/o Ganga singh, Ravinder Singh S/o Ajit Singh	
	1836			24657				
	1837	390	0.3	6754	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Teja Singh, Malkit singh, Darshan singh, Gurnam singh, Kartar singh S/o Bal singh, Smt Surjit Kaur, Tarsem Singh, Atma Singh, Davinder Singh, Ujjaggar Singh S/o Amar Singh, smt Balbir Kaur W/o Piara Singh S/o Mahinder Singh, smt Nikki D/o Karam Chand S/o Lal Chand	Sh. Tarsem singh, Atma Singh, Davinder Singh S/o Ujjaggar Singh S/o Amar Singh, Smt Gurcharanjit Kaur W/o Surinder Singh S/o Jagjit Singh, Tarsem Singh S/o Ujjaggar Singh

	1838	440	0.4	7371	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kehar Singh, Bakhshish singh, Basant Singh S/o Dalel singh, Patiram singh, Darbara Singh, Kehar Singh S/o Sh. Basant Singh, Ajit Singh, Gурpal singh, Bakhshish singh, Harjit Singh S/o Sarwan Singh, Harbans Singh S/o Ram Singh S/o Natha singh, Jaswant Singh S/o sh. Bishan Singh S/o Bagga Singh	
	1839	324	0.6	6298	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mukhtiar Singh s/o Sh. Khuman singh S/o Partap singh	
	1840	84	0.4	2649	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mukhtiar Singh S/o Khuman Singh, Davinder Singh S/o Balvir Singh S/o Bakhtaur singh, Bhim singh S/o Baldev Singh	Jagdev Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh
	8982/1845/2	88	1.16	11757	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Khuman singh S/o Partap singh	Sh. Jagjit singh S/o Mahinder Singh
	8984/1845/4	88	0.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Khuman singh S/o Partap singh	
	1846	55	1.7	30141	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Sh. Khuman Singh S/o Partap singh	

	1847	55	0.8	6182	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Sh. Khuman Singh S/o Partap singh	
	1850	318	1.1	12310	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Sh. Khuman Singh S/o Partap singh	Sh. Jagjit Singh S/o Mahinder Singh
	8985/1852/1	313	0.4	9586	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kulwinder Singh S/o Jagjit singh S/o Mahinder Singh	
	8986/1852/2	318	2.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Sh. Khuman Singh S/o Partap singh	Sh. Jagjit Singh S/o Mahinder Singh
	1856	2725	2.7	46516	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Harjinder Singh, Avtar Singh, Sakandar Singh, Randhir singh S/o Surjit Singh S/o Dalip singh, Bant Singh, Gurdev Singh S/o Dalip Singh, smt Baljit kaur, Jaginder Singh S/o Bhajan singh	

	1866	2502	2	1401	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jodh singh S/o Lakha Singh, Major Singh, Dilbagh singh, Sher Singh, Ravinder Singh S/o Sarwan Singh s/o Lakha Singh, Jaspal Singh, Harjit singh S/o Sh. Piara singh S/o Sarwan Singh, smt gurdev Kaur, Surinder Kaur, Paramjit Kaur, Palwinder Singh, Mohan Singh, Tarlochan singh, Baldev Singh, Balkar Singh S/o Rajan singh S/o Lakha Singh, Harnam Singh, Rajan Singh S/o Lakha singh s/o Fateh singh, Joginder Singh, Davinder Singh, Harminder singh S/o Sh. Jiwan singh S/o Bhag Singh, Harnam Mohan singh S/o Gajjan Singh	Sh. Hardip singh, Baljit singh S/o Nahar Singh, Surjit Singh, Kuldip singh, Bachittar Singh, Gurnej singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Mohan singh S/o Rajan Singh, Sher Singh, Dilbagh Singh, Sher singh, Ravinder Singh, Gurtej Singh
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	1868	2526	1.2		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Avtar Singh S/o Santokh singh S/o Harchand Singh, Boota Singh, mahinder Singh s/o Sh. Ajit Singh S/o Ratan Singh, Naranjan singh, Ajaib Singh, surjit Singh S/o Rattan Singh, Hari Singh S/o gurdev Singh S/o Rattan Singh Nachhattar Singh S/o Naranjan Singh S/o Kahan singh, Avtar Singh, gurpreet Singh S/o Bhag Singh S/o Naranjan singh, gurdip singh, Jagdip singh, Karamjit singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Sh. Sangram singh S/o Ranjit singh, Mohan singh S/o Rajan singh S/o Lakha Singh, Bhajan singh, sukhdev Singh S/o Sh. Karnail Singh, Buta singh S/o Narain Singh, Tarlochan singh, Baldev Singh, Balkar Singh S/o Rajan singh S/o Lakha Singh, Puran Singh, Hardev Singh S/o Paresh Singh S/o Udey Singh, Harnek Singh S/o Udey singh, Karamjit Singh S/o Mewa Singh, Bhag Singh, Sarup singh, Wazira Singh, smt Sukhwinder kaur D/o Sh. sher Singh S/o Sh. Udey Singh	
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	1868/1	2516	0.1	14014	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mohan singh S/o Rajan Singh S/o Natha Singh, Bir singh, Nachhattar Singh S/o Naranjan singh S/o Kahar Singh, Gurpreet Singh S/o Bhag Singh S/o Naranjan singh, R.C.Nath S/o Ravinder Singh, Tarlochan Singh S/o Dilbagh singh, Pritam Singh s/o Nand Singh S/o Uttam Singh, Smt Avnit Kaur D/o Pritam Singh, Hari Singh S/o Rotary Ram S/o Gulaba Ram, Vinod Kumar S/o Chunni Lal, Buta Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Ajit singh S/o Rattan Singh, Naranjan singh, Ajaib singh, Surjit Singh, Hari Singh S/o Gurdev Singh, Mohan singh, Tarlochan singh, Baldev Singh, Balkar singh, Balvir Singh S/o Mahinder Singh, Gurdip singh, Jagdip singh, Karamjit Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Sangara Singh S/o Ranjit Singh, Sukhdev Singh, Bhajan Singh S/o Karnail singh S/o Mira Singh, Sarwan Singh S/o Hamira Singh, Boota Singh S/o Narain Singh, smt Gulwant Kaur, Lal Singh, Harpal Singh S/o Charan singh S/o Udey Singh, Kehar Singh, harnek Singh S/o Uday Singh, Bhag Singh, Sarup Singh, Wazir Singh, Santokh Singh, Smt sukhwinder kaur D/o Sh. sher Singh, Puran singh, Hardev Singh S/o sh. Prem Singh, Kikar Singh S/o Jaimal Singh
	1868/2			11626			

	1869	2528	1.18	37152	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baljit Singh, Surjit Singh s/o Tahjit singh S/o Harwans Singh, Smt Surinder Kaur, Harjit Singh, Amandip Singh S/o Ujjagar Singh, Jaswir Singh, Surjit Singh S/o Narain Sigh s/o Teja Singh, Sardara Singh S/o Teja Singh S/o Gopal singh, Jagjit singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh, gurdev Singh, Sukhwinder Singh S/o Jagir singh s/o Rudu singh, Bant Singh, Gurdev singh, Bhajan Singh s/o Dalip singh	
	1871	2486	1.1	22952	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jodh singh S/o Lakha Singh, Mohan Singh, Tarlok Singh, Baldev Singh, Balkar Singh S/o Rajan singh	Sh. Harmit Singh, Baljit Singh, Hardip Singh, Surjit Singh, Kuldip singh, Jaspal singh, Harjit singh, Rajwinder Singh, Hasandip Kaur, Gurdip Kaur D/o Jodh Singh, Najar Singh S/o Darshan Singh, Sawaran Kaur, Warinder Singh, Sher Singh, Ravinder Singh, Gurtej Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Mohan singh
	1873	3405	0.014	2469	Government		Gram Panchayat	
	1926			6668				



	1927	1234	0.12	14506	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurbachan Singh S/o Natha singh S/o Sundar Singh, Gurmel Singh, Jasmer Singh S/o Sh. Piara Singh, Ujjaggar Singh S/o Pura singh	
	1927	1235	0.17		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurbachan Singh S/o Natha singh S/o Sundar Singh, Gurmel Singh, Jasmer Singh S/o Sh. Piara Singh, Ujjaggar Singh S/o Pura singh	
	1928	1350	1.1	5813	Private	Agriculture	Smt Mahinder Kaur, Jagjir Singh, Ranjit Singh Amarjit Singh S/o Barinder Singh, gurdev Singh, Paramjit Kaur, Baljit Singh S/o Garima Singh, gurmit Kaur	
	1929	2544	0.5	8131	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Bishan singh S/o Mastan Singh, Labh singh S/o Inder Singh	

	1930	1269	1.8	20215	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dalip singh, Pritam Singh S/o Jodh Singh S/o Bakhshish singh, smt Matab Kaur W/o Teja singh, Billa, Darshan singh, Amarjit Singh, Gurjit Singh, Surinder Singh, Surjit Singh, Balbir Singh S/o Milkha singh, Nihal singh Milkha Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh	Sh. Harjinder Singh S/o Pritam singh S/o Jora singh, Smt Manjit Kaur W/o Harbhajan Singh, Amar Singh Bhupinder, smt Kartar Kaur D/o Sh. Dalip singh
	1930	1270	1.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dalip singh, Pritam Singh S/o Jodh Singh S/o Bakhshish singh, smt Matab Kaur W/o Teja singh, Billa, Darshan singh, Amarjit Singh, Gurjit Singh, Surinder Singh, Surjit Singh, Balbir Singh S/o Milkha singh, Nihal singh Milkha Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh	Sh. Harjinder Singh S/o Pritam singh S/o Jora singh, Smt Manjit Kaur W/o Harbhajan Singh, Amar Singh Bhupinder, smt Kartar Kaur D/o Sh. Dalip singh
	1931	1.16	1.16	12325	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nahar singh, Pritam singh, Surjit Singh S/o Amar Singh S/o Sawan Singh, Arjan singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gurdit Singh, Tara Singh S/o Jaimal singh, Jagjir singh, Amarjit Singh, Ranjit singh S/o Kartar singh	

	1942	2369	1	9407	Private	Agriculture	<p>Sh. Balwant Singh S/o Sh. Avtar Singh S/o Bishan Singh, Gokul Chand S/o Hari Ram , Nand Lal S/o Kishor Chand, Smt Kailash Kaur W/o Nand Lal S/o Kishor chand, Satwant Kaur W/o Jagrup Singh S/o Piara Singh, smt Pritam Kaur W/o Sadhu Singh, Piara Singh S/o Bishan singh S/o gurbaksh singh, amarjit Singh, Kawaljit singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Jawahar Singh S/o Sh. Gopal singh, Harpal Singh, Karamjit Singh, Maghar singh S/o Bishan singh, Sant Singh S/o Dalip singh, Pawan Kumar S/o Vishvamittar, Pavittar Singh S/o Maghar Singh, Budhi Singh S/o Ram singh, Harinarain S/o jagannath, Harbhajan Singh, smt Mahinder Kaur D/o Sh. Inder singh</p>	<p>Sh. Mohan singh S/o Bhag Singh, Bhupinder singh S/o Kuldip singh</p>
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	1942	2369	1.7		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwant Singh S/o Sh. Avtar Singh S/o Bishan Singh, Gokul Chand S/o Hari Ram , Nand Lal S/o Kishor Chand, Smt Kailash Kaur W/o Nand Lal S/o Kishor chand, Satwant Kaur W/o Jagrup Singh S/o Piara Singh, smt Pritam Kaur W/o Sadhu Singh, Piara Singh S/o Bishan singh S/o gurbaksh singh, amarjit Singh, Kawaljit singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Jawahar Singh S/o Sh. Gopal singh, Harpal Singh, Karamjit Singh, Maghar singh S/o Bishan singh, Sant Singh S/o Dalip singh, Pawan Kumar S/o Vishvamittar, Pavittar Singh S/o Maghar Singh, Budhi Singh S/o Ram singh, Harinarain S/o jagannath, Harbhajan Singh, smt Mahinder Kaur D/o Sh. Inder singh	Sh. Mohan singh S/o Bhag Singh, Bhupinder singh S/o Kuldip singh
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	1942	2369	1.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwant Singh S/o Sh. Avtar Singh S/o Bishan Singh, Gokul Chand S/o Hari Ram , Nand Lal S/o Kishor Chand, Smt Kailash Kaur W/o Nand Lal S/o Kishor chand, Satwant Kaur W/o Jagrup Singh S/o Piara Singh, smt Pritam Kaur W/o Sadhu Singh, Piara Singh S/o Bishan singh S/o gurbaksh singh, amarjit Singh, Kawaljit singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Jawahar Singh S/o Sh. Gopal singh, Harpal Singh, Karamjit Singh, Maghar singh S/o Bishan singh, Sant Singh S/o Dalip singh, Pawan Kumar S/o Vishvamittar, Pavittar Singh S/o Maghar Singh, Budhi Singh S/o Ram singh, Harinarain S/o jagannath, Harbhajan Singh, smt Mahinder Kaur D/o Sh. Inder singh	Sh. Mohan singh S/o Bhag Singh, Bhupinder singh S/o Kuldip singh
	1943/1	1290	0.18	4816.656	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Raghbir singh, Baljit Singh, Jagjir singh, Inderjit singh S/o Udhey Singh	
	1943/2	1290	6.6		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Raghbir singh, Baljit Singh, Jagjir singh, Inderjit singh S/o Udhey Singh	

	1943/3	1292	0.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mukand Singh S/o Sh. Channan Singh, Raghbir Singh, Baljit Singh, Jagjit Singh, Inderjit Singh S/o Sh. Uday Singh S/o Sh. Rattan Singh	
	1943/4	1290	5.17		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Raghbir singh, Baljit Singh, Jagjir singh, Inderjit singh S/o Udhey Singh	

	1944	1111	4.4	59574	Private	Agriculture	<p>Smt Nasib Kaur, Jarnail Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Nirmal Kaur D/o sh. Jagat Singh, Naj Bala D/o Sh. Nath Mal, Gurmel Singh, Sarbjit Singh, Lakhmir singh, Raghbir singh, Santokh Singh S/o Jit Singh, Smt Amar Kaur W/o Tirath Singh S/o Bhag Singh, Karamjit Singh</p> <p>Sh. Kashmiri Lal S/o Atma Ram, Smt Gula Devi W/o Sh. Puran singh, Jagjit Kaur W/o Harbinder Singh, Shamsher Singh S/o Amar Singh, Jagrup singh Bachan Singh, Balbir Singh S/o Ronki Singh, Amrik singh S/o Dalip singh, Kuldip singh S/o Nirmal singh, Baldev singh S/o Charan singh, Harbans singh S/o Bir singh, Ram Lal S/o Prem Nath, Bhola singh S/o Gurdial singh, Jans Raj S/o Mohan Lal, Kashmiri Lal S/o Sobha Ram, Malkit Chand S/o Gur charan, Smt Kashmiro Devi W/o Roshan Lal, Raj Rani W/o Amar jit Singh, Gurpal Singh S/o Charan singh, Smt Gurjant Kaur W/o Darshan Singh, Darshan Singh, Smt Suman Devi W/o Om Parkash, Bhupinder kaur W/o Jagdev Singh, Manmohan Seth S/o Kishan chand, Bir Chand S/o Gullu Ram, Rajinder Kumar S/o Muraj Bali, Harminder Singh S/o Baldev Singh, Chhinda Singh S/o Jalu ram, Harminder Singh S/o Baldev Singh, Mankawar Singh S/o Harminder Singh, Harpal Singh S/o Teja Singh, Bhola singh S/o Gurdial Singh, Varinder Kumar S/o Om Parkash, Harpal singh S/o Teja Singh, harbans Singh S/o Kartar</p>
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	1946	1112	6	60047	Private	Agriculture	<p>Smt Nasib Kaur, Jarnail Singh S/o Ajit Singh, Nirmal Kaur D/o sh. Jagat Singh, Naj Bala D/o Sh. Nath Mal, Gurmel Singh, Sarbjit Singh, Lakhmir singh, Raghbir singh, Santokh Singh S/o Jit Singh, Smt Amar Kaur W/o Tirath Singh S/o Bhag Singh, Karamjit Singh S/o Jarnail Singh S/o Kartar Singh</p> <p>Sh. Gurmel Singh, Sarabjit singh, Lakhmir Singh S/o Chand Singh, Raghbir singh S/o Ajit Singh, Varinder Kumar, Harpal singh S/o Teja Singh, Smt Suman Devi W/o Om Parkash, Smt Gurjit Kaur W/o Sh. Darshan Singh S/o Mahinder Singh, Darshan Singh, Harbans singh S/o Bir singh, Bhupinder kaur W/o sh. Jagdev singh, Jagrup singh S/o Bachan Singh, Balbir Singh S/o Rotary singh, Smt Gula Devi W/o sh. Puran singh, Bhola S/o Gurdial Singh, Smt Kashmir Kaur W/o Roshan Lal, Raj Rani W/o Amarjit Singh, Smt Jagjir Kaur W/o Harminder Singh, Jagmohan Seth S/o Kishan Chand, Vir Chand S/o Sh. Gullu Ram, Rajinder Kumar S/o Sh. gurjballi, Harminder Singh S/o Baldev Singh, Sh. Harpal singh S/o Teja Singh, Bhola singh S/o Gurdial Singh, Amrik singh S/o Dalip singh, Kuldip singh S/o Nirmal Singh, baldev Singh S/o charan singh, Raj Rani W/o Amarjit Singh, Gurpal singh S/o Bachan singh</p>
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	1961/1	3233	0.3	16923	Private	Agriculture	Sh. GurIqbal singh s/o Joginder Singh S/o partap singh, smt Nirmal Kaur D/o sh. Ranjit Singh S/o Harnam singh, smt surjit Kaur, Manmohan singh, Brijmohan Singh, amarjit Singh, Karamjit Kaur D/o Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Joginder Singh	
	1961/2/1	3230	0.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Harcharan Singh, sunder Singh	
	1962	3230	0.1	13175	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Harcharan Singh, sunder Singh	
	1963/1	3233	0.15	3005	Private	Agriculture	Sh. GurIqbal singh s/o Joginder Singh S/o partap singh, smt Nirmal Kaur D/o sh. Ranjit Singh S/o Harnam singh, smt surjit Kaur, Manmohan singh, Brijmohan Singh, amarjit Singh, Karamjit Kaur D/o Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Joginder Singh	
	1963/2/1	3224	0.06		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Harbans singh, Hardial Singh, Ram singh S/o Kehar Singh S/o Lehwa Singh, Harcharan Singh, Sunder Singh	
	1963/2/2	3230	0.2		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Harcharan Singh, sunder Singh	

	1964/1	3233	0.16	26573	Private	Agriculture	Sh. GurIqbal singh s/o Joginder Singh S/o partap singh, smt Nirmal Kaur D/o sh. Ranjit Singh S/o Harnam singh, smt surjit Kaur, Manmohan singh, Brijmohan Singh, amarjit Singh, Karamjit Kaur D/o Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Joginder Singh	
	1964/2/1/2	3228	0.12		Private	Agriculture	Smt balvir Kaur, Surinderpal singh, Amarinderpal singh, Hardial Singh S/o kehar singh	
	1964/2/2	3230	0.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Harcharan Singh, sunder Singh	
	2103	3238	0.12	5732	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Avtar Singh s/o Sohan singh S/o Hazara Singh, Darbara singh S/o Sohan Singh	
	8361/2123	1299	1.5	35138	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Narpal singh s/o Sarwan Singh s/o Ram singh, Rajinder Singh, Bhinder Singh S/o Avtar singh S/o Ram Singh	Sh. Bhinder Singh/Bhupinder Singh
	8362/2123	1306	3.16		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinga Singh S/o gurdial Singh	

	2124	205	3.1	10712	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Darshan Singh, Bachan Singh, Harbhajan singh s/o Malkit Singh S/o Naurang Singh, smt Pritam Kaur W/o Sh. Malkit singh s/o Naurang Singh, Charanjit Kaur W/o Sh. Mahinga Singh S/o gurdial Singh, Gurjit Singh s/o Naurang Singh S/o Bhag Singh, Sukhdev Sinigh S/o Naurang Singh S/o Bhag Singh, malkit Singh S/o Naurang Singh S/o Bhag singh, Avtar Singh, Harpreet Singh, smt Harnam Kaur W/o Sukhdev singh S/o Naurang Singh	
	2130/1	2164	0.9	3861	Private	Agriculture	Smt charanjit Kaur W/o Sh. Mahinga singh, Gurdial Singh S/o Kandhar singh S/o Udhey Singh	
	2130/2	2165	0.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nirmal Singh, Aman Singh S/o Bakhtaur singh S/o Kartar singh, Pavitar Singh, Dilbag Singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Parsang Singh s/o Kartar Singh, Sukhpal Singh, Harpal Singh, Kirpal singh	

	2130/3	2172	0.1		Private	Agriculture	Smt charanjit Kaur W/o Sh. Mahinga singh, Kartar Singh S/o Khushhal singh S/o Diwan Singh, Bachan singh, Jagjit Singh S/o Mehar singh S/o Bhagat Singh, smt Sukhpal Kaur, Mandip Singh, Rajdip singh S/o Sh. amarjit Singh S/o Mehar Singh	
	2130/4	2170	0.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bachan singh, Jagjit singh S/o Mehar singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Smt Sukhpal Kaur , Mandip Singh, Rajdip Singh S/o Amarjit Singh	Bachan singh s/o Mehar Singh
	2130/5	2169	0.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nachhattar Sinigh, Hukam Singh, Karnail Singh, Jarnail Singh, Jaspal Singh S/o Nahar Singh S/o Khushhal Singh, Smt Bachan kaur W/o Mahinga Singh S/o gurdial Singh	
	2131			18318				
	2131	2157	1.5	6061	Private	Agriculture	Smt charanjit Kaur W/o Sh. Mahinga singh, Gurdial Singh S/o Kandhar singh S/o Udhey Singh	
	2132/1	2161	0.8	20363	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Malkit singh S/o Naurang Singh S/o Bhag Singh	
	2132/2	2161	0.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Malkit singh S/o Naurang Singh S/o Bhag Singh	

	2132/3	2182	0.35		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sajjan singh S/o Sh. Jodh singh S/o Rala Singh	
	2132/4	2180	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Paramjit Singh / Bittu, Jagdip singh S/o Najar Singh S/o gurdev Singh, Manjit Singh S/o Mehar Singh	M/s Solitare Colonisers and Builders Pvt Ltd
	7946/2133/1	2180	0.15	14687	Private	Agriculture	Paramjit Singh / Bittu, Jagdip singh S/o Najar Singh S/o gurdev Singh, Manjit Singh S/o Mehar Singh	M/s Solitare Colonisers and Builders Pvt Ltd
	7946/2133/2	2182	0.11		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sajjan singh S/o Sh. Jodh singh S/o Rala Singh	
	2134	218	1.9	7746	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Tajinder Singh, Sukhwant Singh S/o Charan singh s/o Phuman singh, Amarjit Singh, gulwant Singh, Balwinder Singh, Tajinder singh S/o Phuman singh	
	2135	1882/1	1	22902	Private	Agriculture	Smt Manjit Kaur d/o Mukhtiar Kaur W/o Sh. Pritam Singh, smt Sawaran Kaur D/o Sh. Pritam singh S/o Rala Singh, Baldev Singh S/o Bachittar Singh, Tejwant Singh, Sukhwant Singh S/o Charan Singh, Gurnam singh S/o Phuman singh, smt Charanjit kaur W/o Sh. Mahinga Singh, Gurcharan singh S/o Parkash Singh	

	2138	3352	2	30868	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwant Singh, smt Basant Kaur, Balwant Kaur D/o Gurdial singh S/o Lahira Singh, smt Sukhdev kaur , Ramanjit Kaur D/o Jaswant Singh S/o gurdial Singh, Rajpal Singh S/o Darbara Singh S/o Hira singh, Mandip singh S/o charanjit singh S/o Darbara Singh, Baldev Singh s/o Bachittar singh s/o Lal Singh, smt Tej kaur D/o Hira singh S/o Basawa Singh	
	2142/1	3263	0.2	55079	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kirpal Singh, Deva Singh, Bahadar Singh, S/o Mahinder Singh S/o Harnam singh, Harvinder Singh, Balwinder Singh, Balwant Singh, Santokh singh S/o Partap singh	
	2142/2	3266	3.18		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nirmal singh, Bahadur Singh S/o Mahinder Singh S/o Harnam singh	
	2143	3160	2.1	4207	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwinder Singh, Sukhwinder Singh S/o Surjit Singh S/o Avtar Singh, Gurpreet Singh S/o Jog Singh S/o Piara singh	
	2144	3158	2.11	41341	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdial singh S/o Sundar Singh	Sh. Baljinder Singh, Avtar Singh, Jagtar Singh, Paramjit Singh S/o gurdial singh

	2147	3204	1.11	10257	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Harnek Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Manvir Singh, smt Mahinder Kaur, Daljit Singh S/o Malkit Singh S/o Kartar Singh, smt Jaswinder kaur, Kuldip Singh, Pritpal Singh S/o Harbhajan Singh s/o Kartar Singh	
	2923			9530				
	3114/1	566	0.12	5095	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Avtar Singh, Amarjit Singh, Rajinder Singh, S/o Darshan Singh s/o Jep Singh, Sukhwinder Singh, gurjinder Singh S/o Shamsher Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Balwant Singh S/o Jawahar Singh, Manoj Kumar s/o Onkar Singh	Sh. Manjit Singh, Sukhinder Pal S/o Ranjit Singh
	3114/1/1	566	0.07		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Avtar Singh, Amarjit Singh, Rajinder Singh, S/o Darshan Singh s/o Jep Singh, Sukhwinder Singh, gurjinder Singh S/o Shamsher Singh, Amritpal Singh S/o Balwant Singh S/o Jawahar Singh, Manoj Kumar s/o Onkar Singh	Sh. Manjit Singh, Sukhinder Pal S/o Ranjit Singh

	3114/1/2	565	0.6		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kuldip singh, Sukhjot singh S/o Dial Singh S/o Parkash Singh, Smt Balwant Kaur, Harminder kaur, gurdip singh, Jagdip singh S/o Rachhpal singh S/o Parkash Singh, Jodh Singh S/o Parduman singh S/o Harnam singh, Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Balwant Kaur , Rachhpal Kaur D/o Parduman Singh, Gurinderjit Singh, Parminderjit singh S/o Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Baljit singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Ishar Singh, Sikandar Singh, Gurmit singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Hazur Singh	M/s Solitare Colonizers and Builders Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana, Jit Singh, Parminder Singh S/o Harbans singh, Baljit singh, Smt Sakander Kaur D/o Sh. Dalip singh, Inderpal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Inder Singh, Harpal singh, Jagjit singh S/o Sawaran singh
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	3114/2	565	0.13		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kuldip singh, Sukhjot singh S/o Dial Singh S/o Parkash Singh, Smt Balwant Kaur, Harminder kaur, gurdip singh, Jagdip singh S/o Rachhpal singh S/o Parkash Singh, Jodh Singh S/o Parduman singh S/o Harnam singh, Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Balwant Kaur , Rachhpal Kaur D/o Parduman Singh, Gurinderjit Singh, Parminderjit singh S/o Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Baljit singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Ishar Singh, Sikandar Singh, Gurmit singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Hazur Singh	M/s Solitare Colonizers and Builders Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana, Jit Singh, Parminder Singh S/o Harbans singh, Baljit singh, Smt Sakander Kaur D/o Sh. Dalip singh, Inderpal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Inder Singh, Harpal singh, Jagjit singh S/o Sawaran singh
	3114/2	566	1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Avtar Singh, Amarjit singh, Rajinder singh, S/o Darshan singh s/o Jep singh, Sukhwinder singh, gurjinder Singh S/o Shamsher Singh, Amritpal singh S/o Balwant Singh S/o Jawahar Singh, Manoj Kumar s/o Onkar Singh	Sh. Manjit singh, Sukhinder Pal S/o Ranjit singh

	3114/3	565	1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kuldip singh, Sukhjit singh S/o Dial Singh S/o Parkash Singh, Smt Balwant Kaur, Harminder kaur, gurdip singh, Jagdip singh S/o Rachhpal singh S/o Parkash Singh, Jodh Singh S/o Parduman singh S/o Harnam singh, Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Balwant Kaur , Rachhpal Kaur D/o Parduman Singh, Gurinderjit Singh, Parminderjit singh S/o Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Baljit singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Ishar Singh, Sikandar Singh, Gurmit singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Hazur Singh	M/s Solitare Colonizers and Builders Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana, Jit Singh, Parminder Singh S/o Harbans singh, Baljit singh, Smt Sakander Kaur D/o Sh. Dalip singh, Inderpal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Inder Singh, Harpal singh, Jagjit singh S/o Sawaran singh
	3114/3	567	0.15		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwant Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Dhaman singh, Smt Mahinder kaur, Balbir Kaur, Jatinder Singh, Parminder singh, Gurdial singh s/o Bakhtaur singh	

	3114/4/1	566	0.25		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Avtar Singh, Amarjit singh, Rajinder singh, S/o Darshan singh s/o Jep singh, Sukhwinder singh, gurjinder Singh S/o Shamsher Singh, Amritpal singh S/o Balwant Singh S/o Jawahar Singh, Manoj Kumar s/o Onkar Singh	Sh. Manjit singh, Sukhinder Pal S/o Ranjit singh
	3114/4/2	567	0.515		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwant Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Dhaman singh, Smt Mahinder kaur, Balbir Kaur, Jatinder Singh, Parminder singh, Gurdial singh s/o Bakhtaur singh	
	3125			7736				

	3129	355	4	12217			Sh. Kuldip singh, Sukhjit singh S/o Dial Singh S/o Parkash Singh, Smt Balwant Kaur, Harminder kaur, gurdip singh, Jagdip singh S/o Rachhpal singh S/o Parkash Singh, Jodh Singh S/o Parduman singh S/o Harnam singh, Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Balwant Kaur , Rachhpal Kaur D/o Parduman Singh, Gurinderjit Singh, Parminderjit singh S/o Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Baljit singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Ishar Singh, Sikandar Singh, Gurmit singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Hazur Singh	M/s Solitare Consultation and Builders Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana, Jit Singh, Parminder Singh S/o Harbans singh, Baljit singh, Smt Sakander Kaur D/o Sh. Dalip singh, Inderpal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Inder Singh, Harpal singh, Jagjit singh S/o Sawaran singh
	3130	985	0.4	5272	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ishar Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Daljit Singh S/o Davinder Singh, smt Balwant Kaur, Kirpal Singh, Joth singh, Gurinder Jit Singh, Parminder jit singh S/o Harbans singh	

	3131	2451	0.3	1225	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ishar Singh, Harbans singh S/o Sh. Davinder Singh S/o Harnam singh, Baljit Singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Gurinderjit singh, Parminder singh S/o Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Kuldip singh, Sukhjrit singh S/o Kirpal singh S/o Parduman singh, smt Rachhpal Kaur, Balwant Kaur	
	3132	386	0.18	20694	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ishar singh S/o Davinder Singh S/o Harnam singh, Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Baljit singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Davinder , gurInderjit Singh, Parminderjit singh, Smt Balwant Kaur, Rachhpal Singh, Jodh Singh, Parduman Singh	

	3133	2547	1.2	24679	Private	Agriculture	Smt Baldev Kaur, Kirpal singh, Rachhpal singh, Jodh singh, smt Rachhpal Kaur D/o Praduman Singh S/o Harnam Singh, Ishar Singh, Harbans Singh, Devinder Singh, gurinderjit Singh, Parminderjit Singh S/o Harbans Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Baljit Singh S/o Davinder Singh S/o Harnam Singh	Sh. Bahadur singh S/o Baru Singh S/o Chanan Singh, Harjit Singh S/o Bant Singh S/o Karnail singh, Harpal singh, Karamjit Singh S/o Piara singh , Gurjit Kaur W/o Sh. Sarabjit singh S/o Ram Dhan Singh, Pavittar Singh S/o Maghar Singh S/o Bishan singh, Harbans singh, Arvinder Singh, gurjit Singh S/o Sant singh
	3134	354	1.2	19540	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kuldip singh, Sukhjit singh S/o Dial Singh S/o Parkash Singh, Smt Balwant Kaur, Harminder kaur, gurdip singh, Jagdip singh S/o Rachhpal singh S/o Parkash Singh, Jodh Singh S/o Parduman singh S/o Harnam singh, Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Balwant Kaur , Rachhpal Kaur D/o Parduman Singh, Gurinderjit Singh, Parminderjit singh S/o Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Baljit singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Ishar Singh, Sikandar Singh, Gurmit singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Hazur Singh	M/s Solitare Colonizers and Builders Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana, Jit Singh, Parminder Singh S/o Harbans singh, Baljit singh, Smt Sakander Kaur D/o Sh. Dalip singh, Inderpal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Inder Singh, Harpal singh, Jagjit singh S/o Sawaran singh

	3136	354	2.18	35406			Sh. Kuldip singh, Sukhjot singh S/o Dial Singh S/o Parkash Singh, Smt Balwant Kaur, Harminder kaur, gurdip singh, Jagdip singh S/o Rachhpal singh S/o Parkash Singh, Jodh Singh S/o Parduman singh S/o Harnam singh, Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Balwant Kaur , Rachhpal Kaur D/o Parduman Singh, Gurinderjit Singh, Parminderjit singh S/o Harbans singh S/o Davinder Singh, Baljit singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Davinder Singh, Ishar Singh, Sikandar Singh, Gurmit singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Hazur Singh	M/s Solitare Colonizers and Builders Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana, Jit Singh, Parminder Singh S/o Harbans singh, Baljit singh, Smt Sakander Kaur D/o Sh. Dalip singh, Inderpal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Inder Singh, Harpal singh, Jagjit singh S/o Sawaran singh
	3136			7124				
	Road			10443				

**Village: Bulara****Tehsil: Ludhiana (West)****District: Ludhiana****(Gill Bypass)**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
22	11	424	7.12	477	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bachan Singh, Jagjit Singh S/o Mehar Singh S/o Sh. Amrik Singh, Smt Sukhpal Kaur, Sandeep Singh, Rajdip Singh S/o Amarjit Singh S/o Mehar singh	

22	20	424	9.1	33300	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bachan Singh, Jagjit Singh S/o Mehar Singh S/o Sh. Amrik Singh, Smt Sukhpal Kaur, Sandeep Singh, Rajdip Singh S/o Amarjit Singh S/o Mehar Singh	
23	7	423	7.3	6318	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmit Singh, Mejoor Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sundar Singh, Rachhpal Singh, Rajinder Singh, Mangara Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sardara Singh S/o Sundar Singh	Smt. Rajinder Kaur W/o Sh. Gurjit Singh, Hardeep Singh S/o Major Singh, Smt. Charanjit Kaur W/o Mahenga Singh S/o Gurdial Singh,
23	14	423	2.1	9911	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmit Singh, Mejoor Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sundar Singh, Rachhpal Singh, Rajinder Singh, Mangara Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sardara Singh S/o Sundar Singh	Smt. Rajinder Kaur W/o Sh. Gurjit Singh, Hardeep Singh S/o Major Singh, Smt. Charanjit Kaur W/o Mahenga Singh S/o Gurdial Singh,
23	15	423	8	23775	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmit Singh, Mejoor Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sundar Singh, Rachhpal Singh, Rajinder Singh, Mangara Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sardara Singh S/o Sundar Singh	Smt. Rajinder Kaur W/o Sh. Gurjit Singh, Hardeep Singh S/o Major Singh, Smt. Charanjit Kaur W/o Mahenga Singh S/o Gurdial Singh,
23	16	423	6.17	21323	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmit Singh, Mejoor Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sundar Singh, Rachhpal Singh, Rajinder Singh, Mangara Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sardara Singh S/o Sundar Singh	Smt. Rajinder Kaur W/o Sh. Gurjit Singh, Hardeep Singh S/o Major Singh, Smt. Charanjit Kaur W/o Mahenga Singh S/o Gurdial Singh,

**Village: Sarinh      Tehsil: Ludhiana (West)      District: Ludhiana**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
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	272	517	1.11	1077	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sukhdev Singh, Jagdev singh S/o Sh. Bachan Singh S/o Harnam singh, Gurmukh singh, Sakandar Singh s/o Prem singh, Baljit singh, Baljit singh s/o Labh Singh S/o Sh. Sunder Singh	
	273	320	0.4	1120	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kawaljit singh S/o Sh. Lekh Ram S/o Ajit Ram	
	274	593	0.2	415	Private	Agriculture	Smt Kaushliya Devi , Sita devi, Satya Devi, Karishna Devi D/o Sh. Gurdas Ram, Kamaljit singh, gurinderjit S/o Sh. Lekha Ram S/o Anand Ram, Jatinderjit S/o Sh. Brij lal S/o Sh. Lekh Ram, Tarsem, Jamna, Santu, Kaka, Sunder Ram S/o Sh. Atma Ram S/o Sh. Ajit Ram	Smt Kamla Devi, Sh. Davinderpal Singh, Rupinderpal singh, Kiran Bala, Anita Rani D/o Tarsem Lal
	275	593	0.2	283	Private	Agriculture	Smt Kaushliya Devi , Sita devi, Satya Devi, Karishna Devi D/o Sh. Gurdas Ram, Kamaljit singh, gurinderjit S/o Sh. Lekha Ram S/o Anand Ram, Jatinderjit S/o Sh. Brij lal S/o Sh. Lekh Ram, Tarsem, Jamna, Santu, Kaka, Sunder Ram S/o Sh. Atma Ram S/o Sh. Ajit Ram	Smt Kamla Devi, Sh. Davinderpal Singh, Rupinderpal singh, Kiran Bala, Anita Rani D/o Tarsem Lal
	276	497	0.19	1273	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Shamsheer Singh, Amar Singh/Amarjit Singh S/o Sh. Karnail singh S/o Sh. Puran singh, Sukhwinder Singh S/o Gurdev Singh S/o Karnail Singh, Chanan Singh S/o Puran singh S/o Sh. Rao Singh	
	277	472	0.7	639	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Telu Ram, Banarsi Das S/o Sh. Sukhdev S/o Parbh Dayal, smt Dawaraki W/o Sh. Baldev Singh S/o Parbh Dayal	

	278	474	0.17	3290	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Telu Ram, Banarsi Das S/o Sh. Sukhdev S/o Parbh Dayal, smt Dawaraki W/o Sh. Baldev Singh S/o Parbh Dayal	
	279	480	0.1	187	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Muhammad Yasin S/o Ibrahim, Muhammad Iladeen S/o Sh. Kamodi, smt Dalip Kaur W/o Bachna	
	280	478	0.1	238	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Satwant Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Bhajan Singh S/o Nand Singh	
	281	472	0.8	1151	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Telu Ram, Banarsi Das S/o Sh. Sukhdev S/o Parbh Dayal, smt Dawaraki W/o Sh. Baldev Singh S/o Parbh Dayal	
	282	330	0.8	980	Private	Agriculture	Central government, Pritam Singh S/o Santa Singh S/o Nand Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Phattu Singh S/o Rulia Singh	
	283	535	0.8	797	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bawa Singh, Charan Singh s/o Nathu Singh S/o Dara Singh, Pritam Singh, Darshan Singh S/o Nikka Singh S/o Dara Singh	
	284	602	0.4	425	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Bhag Sigh S/o Narain Singh	
	285	539	0.3	118	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Hira Singh	Sh. Sukhwinder Singh S/o Karnail Singh
	286	604	0.1	198	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev Singh, Balwinder Singh s/o Sadhu Singh S/o Sundar Singh	

**Village: Kaind****Tehsil: Ludhiana (East)****District: Ludhiana**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
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	120			1691				
	120	233	0.16	1554	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmukh singh, Bhagwan Singh S/o Kehar Singh S/o Rai Singh	
	125	244	0.13	2543	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rachhpal singh S/o Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Sunder singh, Nirmal singh s/o sh. Sunder Singh s/o Kahla singh, smt Jaswinder Kaur D/o sh. Lal Singh, Santa Singh, Hari Singh S/o Natha Singh S/o Sh. Sahib singh, Harbhajan singh S/o Santa Singh S/o Natha singh, Mahinder Singh, Bakhtaur Singh, Ranjit Singh, Labh singh s/o Bachan singh S/o Natha singh, gurvinder Singh S/o Ram singh S/o Bachan singh and Shamlat	Sh. Jaswinder Kaur W/o sh. Gurdev Singh s/o Sunder Singh, Rachhpal singh S/o sh. Gurdev singh, Sadhu Singh, gurmit singh S/o Bachan Singh, Bakhtaur Singh S/o Bachan Singh, Dawinder Singh, gurmit Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh
	126	244	0.19	1365	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rachhpal singh S/o Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Sunder singh, Nirmal singh s/o sh. Sunder Singh s/o Kahla singh, smt Jaswinder Kaur D/o sh. Lal Singh, Santa Singh, Hari Singh S/o Natha Singh S/o Sh. Sahib singh, Harbhajan singh S/o Santa Singh S/o Natha singh, Mahinder Singh, Bakhtaur Singh, Ranjit Singh, Labh singh s/o Bachan singh S/o Natha singh, gurvinder Singh S/o Ram singh S/o Bachan singh and Shamlat	Sh. Jaswinder Kaur W/o sh. Gurdev Singh s/o Sunder Singh, Rachhpal singh S/o sh. Gurdev singh, Sadhu Singh, gurmit singh S/o Bachan Singh, Bakhtaur Singh S/o Bachan Singh, Dawinder Singh, gurmit Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh

	700/147	299	0.9	500	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Santa Singh, Hari Singh S/o Natha singh S/o Sahib Singh, Bahadar Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Santa Singh S/o Natha Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Bachan singh S/o Natha Singh, Labh Singh S/o Bachan singh S/o Natha singh, Ranjit Singh S/o Bachan Singh S/o Natha singh, Davinder Singh, Gurmit Singh s/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Bachan Singh, gurvinder Singh s/o Ram singh	
	701/147	299	0.19		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Santa Singh, Hari Singh S/o Natha singh S/o Sahib Singh, Bahadar Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Santa Singh S/o Natha Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Bachan singh S/o Natha Singh, Labh Singh S/o Bachan singh S/o Natha singh, Ranjit Singh S/o Bachan Singh S/o Natha singh, Davinder Singh, Gurmit Singh s/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Bachan Singh, gurvinder Singh s/o Ram singh	
	702/147	299	0.19		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Santa Singh, Hari Singh S/o Natha singh S/o Sahib Singh, Bahadar Singh, Harbajan Singh S/o Santa Singh S/o Natha Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Bachan singh S/o Natha Singh, Labh Singh S/o Bachan singh S/o Natha singh, Ranjit Singh S/o Bachan Singh S/o Natha singh, Davinder Singh, Gurmit Singh s/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Bachan Singh, gurvinder Singh s/o Ram singh	
	165	347	0.1	28872	Government	Baren	Punjab Ice Board	

	549	130	1.14	2901	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Bishan Singh S/o Dula Singh	Sh. Balwant Singh, Balvir Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Kartar Singh
	551	130	2.15	5084	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Bishan Singh S/o Dula Singh	Sh. Balwant Singh, Balvir Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Kartar Singh
	552/1	130	2.3	6337	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Bishan Singh S/o Dula Singh	Sh. Balwant Singh, Balvir Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Kartar Singh
	552/2	131	0.16		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Garib Singh, Chamkaur Singh, Jagdev Singh S/o Amar Singh S/o Bishan Singh S/o Bishan Singh, Bhagwan Kaur, Mahinder Kaur, Manpreet kaur D/o Sh. Rachhpal Singh S/o Amar Singh	
	553	131	2.16	9309	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Garib Singh, Chamkaur Singh, Jagdev Singh S/o Amar Singh S/o Bishan Singh S/o Bishan Singh, Bhagwan Kaur, Mahinder Kaur, Manpreet kaur D/o Sh. Rachhpal Singh S/o Amar Singh	
	555/1	132	0.1	16334	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Bishan Singh S/o Dula Singh, Chamkaur Singh, Garib Singh, Jagdev Singh S/o amar Singh S/o Bishan Singh, Bhagwan Kaur, Mahinder Kaur, Hardip Kaur, Manpreet Kaur D/o Rachpal Singh S/o Amar Singh	
	555/2	131	1.6		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Garib Singh, Chamkaur Singh, Jagdev Singh S/o Amar Singh S/o Bishan Singh S/o Bishan Singh, Bhagwan Kaur, Mahinder Kaur, Manpreet kaur D/o Sh. Rachhpal Singh S/o Amar Singh	

	622	206	0.15	1371	Private	Agriculture	Avtar Singh S/o Sadhu Singh S/o Kartar singh, Gurmel singh, Guljar Singh, Mahinder Kaur d/o sh. Jagtar singh S/o Fattu, Gurbachan singh s/o gurdial singh, Sucha singh s/o Rollu singh	sh. Ranjit Kaur W/o Avtar singh S/o Sadhu singh, Mahinder Kaur D/o Sh. Jagtar singh, Gurnam singh s/o Nand Singh
	623	205	0.16	4324	Private	Agriculture	Avtar Singh S/o Sadhu Singh S/o Kartar singh, Gurmel singh, Guljar Singh, Mahinder Kaur d/o sh. Jagtar singh S/o Fattu, Gurbachan singh s/o gurdial singh, Sucha singh s/o Rollu singh	sh. Ranjit Kaur W/o Avtar singh S/o Sadhu singh, Mahinder Kaur D/o Sh. Jagtar singh, Gurnam singh s/o Nand Singh
	624	206	0.16	5797	Private	Agriculture	Avtar Singh S/o Sadhu Singh S/o Kartar singh, Gurmel singh, Guljar Singh, Mahinder Kaur d/o sh. Jagtar singh S/o Fattu, Gurbachan singh s/o gurdial singh, Sucha singh s/o Rollu singh	sh. Ranjit Kaur W/o Avtar singh S/o Sadhu singh, Mahinder Kaur D/o Sh. Jagtar singh, Gurnam singh s/o Nand Singh
	625	207	0.18	6957	Private	Agriculture	Avtar Singh S/o Sadhu Singh S/o Kartar singh, Gurmel singh, Guljar Singh, Mahinder Kaur d/o sh. Jagtar singh S/o Fattu, Gurbachan singh s/o gurdial singh, Sucha singh s/o Rollu singh	sh. Ranjit Kaur W/o Avtar singh S/o Sadhu singh, Mahinder Kaur D/o Sh. Jagtar singh, Gurnam singh s/o Nand Singh
	626	206	1.14	8579	Private	Agriculture	Avtar Singh S/o Sadhu Singh S/o Kartar singh, Gurmel singh, Guljar Singh, Mahinder Kaur d/o sh. Jagtar singh S/o Fattu, Gurbachan singh s/o gurdial singh, Sucha singh s/o Rollu singh	sh. Ranjit Kaur W/o Avtar singh S/o Sadhu singh, Mahinder Kaur D/o Sh. Jagtar singh, Gurnam singh s/o Nand Singh
	627/2	109	0.11	8054	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurnam Singh S/o Santokh singh S/o Vir Singh	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, Gurdev Singh, Attar Singh
	627/4/1	111	0.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Harjinder singh S/o Ajaib singh S/o Uttam Singh	
	627/4/2	112	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Smt Baljit Kaur D/o Nath Singh S/o Parkash Singh	

	627/5	110	0.4		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sakander Singh S/o Bhag Singh S/o Prem Singh, Keshar Singh S/o Ranjit Singh S/o Bhag Singh	
	627/6	108	0.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ranjit Singh s/o Sh. Jit Singh S/o Hazara Singh	Sh. Arvinder Singh S/o Manjit Singh

**Village: Dehlon****Tehsil: Ludhiana (East)****District: Ludhiana**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
	103			2856			
	199	892	14.8	24956	Private	Temple	Shivala Vaitnam Guru & Chela Pradman Gir & Ganga Gir
	225	1087	5.3	15860	Government	Baren	Gram Panchayat
	226	890	18.11	38957	Private	Gurudwara	Akal Bunga Vaitnam Prabandhak Gurdwara Committee
	229	1096	19.13	2898	Government	Baren	Provisional Government

**Village: Pohir****Tehsil: Ludhiana (East)****District: Ludhiana****Pohir Bypass**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
10	8	778	8	4097	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh S/o Hajura Singh, Harjap singh, Ranjot Singh S/o Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh, Kamalpreet Sigh S/o Sh. Amrik singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh	M/s Samra International Private Limited, Samra House, GT Road, Sahnewal

10	9	778	3.18	15149	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh S/o Hajura Singh, Harjap singh, Ranjot Singh S/o Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh, Kamalpreet Sigh S/o Sh. Amrik singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh	M/s Samra International Private Limited, Samra House, GT Road, Sahnewal
10	12/2	778	3.16	18594	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh S/o Hajura Singh, Harjap singh, Ranjot Singh S/o Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh, Kamalpreet Sigh S/o Sh. Amrik singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh	M/s Samra International Private Limited, Samra House, GT Road, Sahnewal
10	13	778	8	35179	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh S/o Hajura Singh, Harjap singh, Ranjot Singh S/o Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh, Kamalpreet Sigh S/o Sh. Amrik singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh	M/s Samra International Private Limited, Samra House, GT Road, Sahnewal
10	14	778	8	10563	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh S/o Hajura Singh, Harjap singh, Ranjot Singh S/o Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh, Kamalpreet Sigh S/o Sh. Amrik singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh	M/s Samra International Private Limited, Samra House, GT Road, Sahnewal
10	16/1	1	1.12	2100	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, gurnam singh, Mehar singh, Karamjit Singh S/o babu singh S/o Rolu Singh	
10	16/2	1	6.8	19145	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, gurnam singh, Mehar singh, Karamjit Singh S/o babu singh S/o Rolu Singh	



10	17	1	8	30711	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, gurnam singh, Mehar singh, Karamjit Singh S/o babu singh S/o Rolu Singh	
10	18/1	1	2	3873	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, gurnam singh, Mehar singh, Karamjit Singh S/o babu singh S/o Rolu Singh	
10	18/2	1	2	1734	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, gurnam singh, Mehar singh, Karamjit Singh S/o babu singh S/o Rolu Singh	
10	18/3	1	4	308	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, gurnam singh, Mehar singh, Karamjit Singh S/o babu singh S/o Rolu Singh	
10	19/1			1480				
10	19/2	1	2.1	281	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, gurnam singh, Mehar singh, Karamjit Singh S/o babu singh S/o Rolu Singh	
10	24/1	594	3.16	360	Private	Agriculture	Smt Paramjit Kaur W/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Karnail singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, gurmail singh S/o Kartar Singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap singh S/o Harnam singh	
10	24/2	593	4.4		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Amrik Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh	

10	25/1	594	3.11	23000	Private	Agriculture	Smt Paramjit Kaur W/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, gurmail Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap Singh S/o Harnam Singh	
10	25/2	593	4.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Amrik Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal Singh	
11	20	1	8	371	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, gurnam Singh, Mehar Singh, Karamjit Singh S/o babu Singh S/o Rolu Singh	
11	21/1	557	4.9	26943	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh S/o Harchand Singh S/o Sh. Partap Singh, Amarjit Singh S/o Sh. Harchand Singh S/o Partap Singh, Karnail Singh s/o Sh. Surjan Singh S/o Sh. Bir Singh	Punjab & Sind Bank
11	21/2	552	3.11		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Tara Singh S/o Sh. Gurbaksh Singh S/o Sh. Jaimal Singh	State Bank of Patiala
11	22/1	552	3.11	246	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Tara Singh S/o Sh. Gurbaksh Singh S/o Sh. Jaimal Singh	State Bank of Patiala
11	22/2	557	4.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh S/o Harchand Singh S/o Sh. Partap Singh, Amarjit Singh S/o Sh. Harchand Singh S/o Partap Singh, Karnail Singh s/o Sh. Surjan Singh S/o Sh. Bir Singh	Punjab & Sind Bank
17	1/1	552	2	8736	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Tara Singh S/o Sh. Gurbaksh Singh S/o Sh. Jaimal Singh	State Bank of Patiala

17	1/2	600	6	11991	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev Singh/Gurdev Singh, Paramjit Kaur D/o sh. Maghar singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Karnail Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, Harminder Singh s/o Sh. Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap singh, surjit Singh, Amarjit Singh S/o sh. Harchand singh	
17	2/1	552	2	1604	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Tara Singh S/o Sh. Gurbaksh Singh S/o sh. Jaimal singh	State Bank of Patiala
17	2/2			5328				
17	2/3	506	4.19	9732	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Hoshiar Kaur W/o Sh. Harchand Singh S/o Partap singh, Surjit singh S/o Sh. Harchand Singh S/o Partap Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Sarjan singh S/o Bir singh, Nirmal singh S/o Tara Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Ishar Sigh S/o Sher Singh, Shamsher Singh S/o Tara singh S/o Partap Singh, Harjit Singh S/o Tara Singh S/o Partap Singh, Sukhdarshan singh S/o Sh. Bhag Singh, Charanjit Singh S/o Tara singh S/o partap singh, balbir Singh S/o Ajmer singh, Ajit singh S/o Sukhdev Singh S/o Sunder Singh	Smt. Sukhwinder Kaur W/o sh. Narain singh, Harpal Kaur W/o Sh. Jaghbir singh, Ranbir Singh S/o Sadhu singh, Kamaljit Singh S/o Atma Singh, manjit Kaur W/o sh. Gurdev Singh S/o lal singh, Nirmal singh S/o sh. Ishar Singh, Punjab and Sind Bank

17	8/1	506	4	142	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Hoshiar Kaur W/o Sh. Harchand Singh S/o Partap singh, Surjit singh S/o Sh. Harchand Singh S/o Partap Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Sarjan singh S/o Bir singh, Nirmal singh S/o Tara Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Ishar Sigh S/o Sher Singh, Shamsher Singh S/o Tara singh S/o Partap Singh, Harjit Singh S/o Tara Singh S/o Partap Singh, Sukhdarshan singh S/o Sh. Bhag Singh, Charanjit Singh S/o Tara singh S/o partap singh, balbir Singh S/o Ajmer singh, Ajit singh S/o Sukhdev Singh S/o Sunder Singh	Smt. Sukhwinder Kaur W/o sh. Narain singh, Harpal Kaur W/o Sh. Jaghbir singh, Ranbir Singh S/o Sadhu singh, Kamaljit Singh S/o Atma Singh, manjit Kaur W/o sh. Gurdev Singh S/o lal singh, Nirmal singh S/o sh. Ishar Singh, Punjab and Sind Bank
17	9/1	506	6.1	29574	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Hoshiar Kaur W/o Sh. Harchand Singh S/o Partap singh, Surjit singh S/o Sh. Harchand Singh S/o Partap Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Sarjan singh S/o Bir singh, Nirmal singh S/o Tara Singh, Gurjant Singh S/o Ishar Sigh S/o Sher Singh, Shamsher Singh S/o Tara singh S/o Partap Singh, Harjit Singh S/o Tara Singh S/o Partap Singh, Sukhdarshan singh S/o Sh. Bhag Singh, Charanjit Singh S/o Tara singh S/o partap singh, balbir Singh S/o Ajmer singh, Ajit singh S/o Sukhdev Singh S/o Sunder Singh	Smt. Sukhwinder Kaur W/o sh. Narain singh, Harpal Kaur W/o Sh. Jaghbir singh, Ranbir Singh S/o Sadhu singh, Kamaljit Singh S/o Atma Singh, manjit Kaur W/o sh. Gurdev Singh S/o lal singh, Nirmal singh S/o sh. Ishar Singh, Punjab and Sind Bank

17	9/2	597	1.8	2755	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev Singh/Gurdev Singh, Karnail Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, paramjit Kaur D/o Sh. Maghar Singh, Harminder Singh s/o Sh. Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap singh, surjit Singh, Amarjit Singh S/o sh. Harchand singh
17	12/1	598	3.4	4220	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev Singh/Gurdev Singh, Paramjit Kaur D/o sh. Maghar singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Karnail Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, Harminder Singh s/o Sh. Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap singh, surjit Singh, Amarjit Singh S/o sh. Harchand singh
17	12/3	313	2.15	14209	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bhupinder singh S/o Sh. Partap singh S/o Harnam singh, Amarjit Kaur W/o sh. Malkit singh S/o Sh. Partap singh, Malkit singh S/o Sh. Partap singh S/o sh. Harnam singh, Balbir Kaur W/o Sh. Baljinder singh Harwinder singh, Harjinderpal Kaur, Sarbjit kaur, Sukhwinder kaur D/o Sh. Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap singh

17	13	313	7.2	7015	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bhupinder singh S/o Sh. Partap singh S/o Harnam singh, Amarjit Kaur W/o sh. Malkit singh S/o Sh. Partap singh, Malkit singh S/o Sh. Partap singh S/o sh. Harnam singh, Balbir Kaur W/o Sh. Baljinder singh Harwinder singh, Harjinderpal Kaur, Sarbjit kaur, Sukhwinder kaur D/o Sh. Ujjaggar Singh S/o Sh. Partap singh	
17	18	595	8	15458	Private	Agriculture	Smt Paramjit Kaur W/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Baldev Singh/Gurdev Singh S/o Sh. Najar singh, gurmail singh, Karnail singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, Smt Balwinder Kaur W/o Sh. Bhagat Singh S/o Sh. Kharag Singh	Sh. Gurmel Singh S/o Sh. Kartar singh
17	19/1	594	3.4	16227	Private	Agriculture	Smt Paramjit Kaur W/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Karnail singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, gurmail singh S/o Kartar Singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap singh S/o Harnam singh	
17	19/2	592	4.16		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Nirmal singh S/o Hajura Singh, Ujjaggar Singh S/o Sh. Partap singh S/o Harnam singh	

17	22	594	8	13246	Private	Agriculture	Smt Paramjit Kaur W/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, gurmail Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap Singh S/o Harnam Singh
17	23	594	8	18204	Private	Agriculture	Smt Paramjit Kaur W/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Karnail Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, Najar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Nand Singh, gurmail Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Sh. Partap Singh S/o Harnam Singh
27	2	589	8	16164	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Paramjit Kaur D/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Baldev Singh, Gurdev Singh, Karnail Singh, gurmel Singh, Najar Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Nand Singh
27	3/1	589	1.7	6165	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Paramjit Kaur D/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Baldev Singh, Gurdev Singh, Karnail Singh, gurmel Singh, Najar Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Nand Singh
27	3/2	589	3.2	2657	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Paramjit Kaur D/o Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh, Baldev Singh, Gurdev Singh, Karnail Singh, gurmel Singh, Najar Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Nand Singh

27	3/3	466	3.11	5364	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh, gurdev Kaur W/o sh. Randip singh, Mandip Singh, Gurpreet Singh s/o Sh. Chuhar singh S/o Sh. Bant Singh, Karnail singh	Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank
27	8	466	8	8216	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh, gurdev Kaur W/o sh. Randip singh, Mandip Singh, Gurpreet Singh s/o Sh. Chuhar singh S/o Sh. Bant Singh, Karnail singh	Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank
27	9	466	8	26446	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh, gurdev Kaur W/o sh. Randip singh, Mandip Singh, Gurpreet Singh s/o Sh. Chuhar singh S/o Sh. Bant Singh, Karnail singh	Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank
27	12	466	7.7	29208	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh, gurdev Kaur W/o sh. Randip singh, Mandip Singh, Gurpreet Singh s/o Sh. Chuhar singh S/o Sh. Bant Singh, Karnail singh	Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank
27	13/1	466	6.5	849	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh, gurdev Kaur W/o sh. Randip singh, Mandip Singh, Gurpreet Singh s/o Sh. Chuhar singh S/o Sh. Bant Singh, Karnail singh	Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank



27	19	466	8	31197	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh
27	20	466	1.4	327	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh
27	21/1	466	3.6	4880	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh
27	21/2	466	0.7	22145	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh
27	22/2	527	0.13	1627	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Randip singh, Mandip Singh, gurpreet Singh S/o Chuhar Singh
34	11	222	8	25110	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jaswant Singh S/o Sh. Pritam Singh S/o sh. Basanta
34	1/1	466	1.6	862	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh S/o Bant singh S/o sh. Ram singh
34	1/2	221	5.2	8975	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Manjit Kaur, Bhajan Kaur W/o Sh. Dalip singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Sh. Dalip singh
34	1/3	151	1.11	3102	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Manjit Kaur, Bhajan Kaur W/o Sh. Dalip singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Sh. Dalip singh
34	2/2	221	3.4	9085	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Manjit Kaur, Bhajan Kaur W/o Sh. Dalip singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Sh. Dalip singh
34	2/3			4314			
34	10/1	222	6.12	20315	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jaswant Singh S/o Sh. Pritam Singh S/o sh. Basanta
34	12/1	418	3.4	3570	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Najar Singh, Jaswant Singh S/o Sh. Narain Singh
34	12/2	417	4.16		Private	Agriculture	Smt. Pal Kaur W/o Sh. Bachan Singh S/o Sardara Singh

34	20/1	222	0.13	2315	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jaswant Singh S/o Sh. Pritam Singh S/o sh. Basanta	
34	20/2	285	7.7	27134	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surinder Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Sh. Bachan singh, Dalip singh S/o Variam singh S/o Wazira Singh	State Bank of Patiala, Ranvir Singh S/o Sadhu singh, Yuvraj Singh, Sani Kumar S/o Om Parkash S/o Sham Lal
34	21/1	285	1.2	4502	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surinder Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Sh. Bachan singh, Dalip singh S/o Variam singh S/o Wazira Singh	State Bank of Patiala, Ranvir Singh S/o Sadhu singh, Yuvraj Singh, Sani Kumar S/o Om Parkash S/o Sham Lal
34	21/2	227	6.11	24355	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh S/o Santa Singh S/o sh. Gujar Singh	
35	25/4	227	0.17	4337	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh S/o Santa Singh S/o sh. Gujar Singh	
35	25/5	227	0.9	1875	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh S/o Santa Singh S/o sh. Gujar Singh	
35	25/6	481	0.11	2752	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh S/o Santa Singh S/o sh. Gujar Singh	

44	5/3	11	0.5	1342	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmel Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Malkit Singh, Rajpal Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh s/o Sh. Devi Dayal, Mahinder Singh S/o Jaswant Singh, Ashok Kumar S/o Ved Parkash, gurmel singh S/o Sh. Ajaib Singh, Balraj Singh, Surinder Singh S/o Babu singh S/o Nahar Singh, sukhwant kaur W/o Sh. gurdev Singh S/o Juginder Singh, Raghbir Kaur W/o Jaspal singh S/o Joginder Singh, Jagjit singh S/o Bhajan singh, Mahinder Singh s/o Avtar Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Sh. Harbans singh S/o Fateh sikh, Amrik singh S/o Harnek singh
45	1/1	11	6.1	25960	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmel Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Malkit Singh, Rajpal Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh s/o Sh. Devi Dayal, Mahinder Singh S/o Jaswant Singh, Ashok Kumar S/o Ved Parkash, gurmel singh S/o Sh. Ajaib Singh, Balraj Singh, Surinder Singh S/o Babu singh S/o Nahar Singh, sukhwant kaur W/o Sh. gurdev Singh S/o Juginder Singh, Raghbir Kaur W/o Jaspal singh S/o Joginder Singh, Jagjit singh S/o Bhajan singh, Mahinder Singh s/o Avtar Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Sh. Harbans singh S/o Fateh sikh, Amrik singh S/o Harnek singh

45	10/1	11	5.4	14725	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmel Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Malkit Singh, Rajpal Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh s/o Sh. Devi Dayal, Mahinder Singh S/o Jaswant Singh, Ashok Kumar S/o Ved Parkash, gurmel singh S/o Sh. Ajaib Singh, Balraj Singh, Surinder Singh S/o Babu singh S/o Nahar Singh, sukhwant kaur W/o Sh. gurdev Singh S/o Juginder Singh, Raghbir Kaur W/o Jaspal singh S/o Joginder Singh, Jagjit singh S/o Bhajan singh, Mahinder Singh s/o Avtar Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Sh. Harbans singh S/o Fateh sigh, Amrik singh S/o Harnek singh	
45	11/2			3649				
51	2/3			1659				
51	9/2	402	3.4	6582	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bhagwan singh S/o Sh. Santa Singh S/o Attar Singh, Gurdial singh S/o Sh. Mal Singh S/o Sh. Sita Singh	
51	13			3067				
51	12/1/1	402	1.1	4496	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bhagwan singh S/o Sh. Santa Singh S/o Attar Singh, Gurdial singh S/o Sh. Mal Singh S/o Sh. Sita Singh	
51	12/1/2	402	2.17		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bhagwan singh S/o Sh. Santa Singh S/o Attar Singh, Gurdial singh S/o Sh. Mal Singh S/o Sh. Sita Singh	

51	2/1	481	1.8	2870	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sher singh S/o Sh. Badan Singh S/o Sh. Bishan, Pavitar Singh S/o sh. Malkit Singh S/o Sh. Badan Singh, Pardip Kumar S/o Sh. Jagdish chander, Deepak singla S/o surinder Kumar, Ajit singh, Kulwant singh S/o Bhajan Singh S/o Hira singh	
51	22/2	111	2.8	2577	government	Baren	Punjab government	

**Village: Nanakpur Jagera****Tehsil: Payal****District: Ludhiana**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
7	14	167	3.14	5569	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sukhwinder Singh, Jawar Singh S/o Malkit Singh	
7	17/2	141	8.11	22906	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sukhwinder Singh, Jawar Singh S/o Malkit Singh	
7	24	139	9.14	9957	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sushil Kumar S/o Sh. Jagan Nath S/o Charanji lal, Smt sudha Singla W/o Sh. Shushil Kumar	
15	4	143	8.2	7824	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Chuhar Singh s/o Bishan Singh S/o Jaimal Singh, Dawinder Singh S/o Natha Singh S/o Sh. Ram Singh, Harbans Kaur W/o Sh. Harbinder S/o Gurdev Singh, Baljinder Kaur W/o Sh. Dawinder Singh	
15	7			2500				

## Village: Akbarpur

## Tehsil: Malerkotla

## District: Malerkotla

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
	551	72/192	6.16	6663	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dalip singh S/o Bhag Singh	
	553	77/197	7.11	4486	Private		Sh. Jagdip singh S/o Gurdeep singh, M/s S.T. Wooden Mills Pvt Ltd, Rohira, M/s Shiv Industrial Corporation (Prop Mrs Raj Rani W/o Sh. Jawed) M/s Shiv Shakti Industries, Akbarpur (Mr Akashdeep, Ved Parkash)	
	554			15729				
	555			6937				
	565	163/326	5.4	6892	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Teja Singh S/o Kartar Singh S/o Satta Singh, Parag Singh, Ajmer singh S/o Bhag singh S/o Kartar Singh, Tarsem Singh S/o Ishar Singh	

	566	147/294	4.16	7241	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ujjagar Singh, Saudagar Singh S/o Sh. Prem Singh S/o Hira Singh, Manohar Singh, Sohan singh, S/o Sh. Nirmal sikh S/o Sh. Gil Bahadur, smt Surjit Kaur W/o Sh. Prem Singh S/o Hira singh, Prem singh S/o Hira singh S/o Karam singh	Smt Surjit Kaur W/o Sh. Prem singh, Saudagar Singh, Ujjagar Singh, Jasvir Singh, Krishan Chand, Hira singh
	578	39/78	7.5	3300	Private	Commercial	M/s S.T. Woods Mills, 101, Chag Gate Chamber Chechai	
	798			3710				
	799			5471				

**Village: Malakpur/Jandalim Khurd****Tehsil: Malerkotla****District: Malerkotla**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
	599	84/241	11.90	210	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Daljit Singh S/o sh. Randhir singh s/o Bakhtaur Singh, Suraj Parkash S/o Inder Das s/o Sunderdas	Sh. Darshan singh, Hargurchet Singh, Balwinder Singh, Smt Ravinder Kaur, charan Kaur D/o Sh. Randhir singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh
	601	494	6.12	1881	Private	Agriculture	Sugar Was Private Limited, Ujjagar Singh, Sakattar Singh S/o Ram Singh, Smt Surjit Kaur W/o Sh. Ujjagar Singh, Harbans kaur W/o Sh. Sakattar Singh	

## Village: Rohira

## Tehsil: Malerkotla

## District: Malerkotla

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
	766			4002				
	768	95/258	6.16	10475	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Krishna Kumari W/o Sh. Vidya Sagar S/o Sh. Mohan Lal	
	1358/136 2/769	96/209	2.6	19899	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surinder Kumar S/o Rudan Lal	
	1360/769	95/258	0.19		Private	Agriculture	Smt. Krishna Kumari W/o Sh. Vidya Sagar S/o Sh. Mohan Lal	
	1361/769	326/584	1.60		Government	Baren	Local government	
	1557/136 2/769	91/184	0.50		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mohammad guljar S/o Sh. Ruldu Khan, Chhaju S/o Mandaur Singh, Smt Kulwant Kaur W/o Sh. Chhaju singh	
	831	58/123	5.18	1885	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Varinder Kumar, Naresh Kumar S/o Ram Sarup S/o babu Ram	Gram Panchayat
	832	58/123	7.2	2103	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Varinder Kumar, Naresh Kumar S/o Ram Sarup S/o babu Ram	Gram Panchayat
	835	309/548	4.3	2917	Private	Agriculture	M/s Savina Wools Mills Ltd	
	836	309/548	9.4	4366	Private	Agriculture	M/s Savina Wools Mills Ltd	
	837	309/548	9.9	5337	Private	Agriculture	M/s Savina Wools Mills Ltd	
	866			2009				
	869	112/240	2.3	3100	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Khusid Khan S/o Sh. Inder Baksh	
	870	57/122	7.18	5647	Private	Agriculture	M/s Savina Wools Mills Ltd	



	962	63/141	4.1	1591	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rajpal Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Pisro Singh, Rachhpal Singh, Pritpal Singh S/o Sh. Bariam Singh, Harnek Singh, Harpal Singh, Pinder Singh, Baljinder Singh, Santan Mohan Singh S/o Sh. Banta Singh, Smt Manjit Kaur widow of Sh. Gurpreet Kaur S/o Sh. sukhwinder Singh, Sarabjit Kaur	Sh. Beant kaur, Sarabjit Kaur D/o Sh. Kuldip Singh, Surjit Kaur Widow of Sh. Ranjit Singh
	963	325/574	4.1	3331	Government	Agriculture	Gram Panchayat	
	965	324/565	2.2	4247	Government	Baren	Shamlat	
	965	566	1		Government	Baren	Shamlat	

**Village: Phalewal****Tehsil: Malerkotla****District: Malerkotla**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
	431/21	2	1.10	3607	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh, Dalip Singh S/o Jagat Singh S/o Bisan Singh, Jagrup Singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Harnek Singh s/o jagat Singh, Avtar Singh baljinder Singh S/o Teja Singh S/o Jagar Singh	Sh. Harvinder Singh s/o Avtar Singh, Jagrup Singh S/o Sh. Dalip Singh, Dalip Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Sh. Teja Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Beant Kaur W/o Sh. Tejinder Singh, Harinder Singh S/o Avtar Singh S/o Teja Singh, Kirpal Singh S/o Pritam Singh S/o babu Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o jagat Singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Karan Singh

	432/21	3	1.00	670	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat singh S/o Bisan singh, Jagrup singh S/o Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Harnek singh s/o jagat Singh, Avtar Singh baljinder singh S/o Teja singh S/o Jagar Singh	Sh. Harvinder Singh s/o Avtar Singh, Jagrup singh S/o Sh. Dalip singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Sh. Teja Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Beant Kaur W/o Sh. Tejinder singh, Harinder Singh S/o Avtar Singh S/o Teja Singh, Kirpal singh S/o Pritam singh S/o babu Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o jagat Singh, Sukhdev singh S/o Karan Singh
	433/21	5	0.13	431	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat singh S/o Bisan singh, Jagrup singh S/o Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Harnek singh s/o jagat Singh, Avtar Singh baljinder singh S/o Teja singh S/o Jagar Singh	Sh. Harvinder Singh s/o Avtar Singh, Jagrup singh S/o Sh. Dalip singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Sh. Teja Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Beant Kaur W/o Sh. Tejinder singh, Harinder Singh S/o Avtar Singh S/o Teja Singh, Kirpal singh S/o Pritam singh S/o babu Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o jagat Singh, Sukhdev singh S/o Karan Singh
	434/21			1188				

	22	1	1.00	5536	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat singh S/o Bisan singh, Jagrup singh S/o Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Harnek singh s/o jagat Singh, Avtar Singh baljinder singh S/o Teja singh S/o Jagar Singh	Sh. Harvinder Singh s/o Avtar Singh, Jagrup singh S/o Sh. Dalip singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Sh. Teja Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Beant Kaur W/o Sh. Tejinder singh, Harinder Singh S/o Avtar Singh S/o Teja Singh, Kirpal singh S/o Pritam singh S/o babu Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o jagat Singh, Sukhdev singh S/o Karan Singh
	22	2	4.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat singh S/o Bisan singh, Jagrup singh S/o Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Harnek singh s/o jagat Singh, Avtar Singh baljinder singh S/o Teja singh S/o Jagar Singh	Sh. Harvinder Singh s/o Avtar Singh, Jagrup singh S/o Sh. Dalip singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Sh. Teja Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Beant Kaur W/o Sh. Tejinder singh, Harinder Singh S/o Avtar Singh S/o Teja Singh, Kirpal singh S/o Pritam singh S/o babu Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o jagat Singh, Sukhdev singh S/o Karan Singh
	23	6	6.30	1553	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh, Dalip singh S/o Jagat singh S/o Bisan singh, Jagrup singh S/o Dalip singh S/o Jagat Singh, Harnek singh s/o jagat Singh, Avtar Singh baljinder singh S/o Teja singh S/o Jagar Singh	Smt. Surjit kaur W/o Sh. Gurcharan singh S/o Harjit Singh, Harnek singh S/o Jagat Singh, Rajbir singh S/o Bachittar singh
	24			1603				

	47	23	2.60	6269	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit Singh, Pehal Singh s/o Bakhtaur Singh, Santokh Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh, Anokh Singh S/o Jagat singh s/o gopal singh, Bhag Singh S/o Jagat Singh s/o Gopal singh, Jaswant Singh S/o Jagat Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Jagir Singh S/o Pritam singh s/o Karora Singh, Smt Jaswant kaur, Satwinder kaur, hardip Kaur D/o Sh. Jagmohan Singh S/o Sh. Dahel Singh S/o Bakhtaur singh	Sh. Jagir singh, Pritam singh S/o Karora Singh, Sukhdev singh, Darshan singh S/o Jangir singh, Amandip Kaur D/o Sh. Darshan Singh
	487/49			1775				
	488/49			344				
	489/49	28	1.15	752	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sadhu Singh s/o Teja Singh S/o Ganga Singh	State bank of Patiala
	490/49	29	4.70	1487	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmel singh S/o Teja Singh S/o Ganga Singh	
	50	23	7.16	3689	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit Singh, Pehal Singh s/o Bakhtaur Singh, Santokh Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh, Anokh Singh S/o Jagat singh s/o gopal singh, Bhag Singh S/o Jagat Singh s/o Gopal singh, Jaswant Singh S/o Jagat Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Jagir Singh S/o Pritam singh s/o Karora Singh, Smt Jaswant kaur, Satwinder kaur, hardip Kaur D/o Sh. Jagmohan Singh S/o Sh. Dahel Singh S/o Bakhtaur singh	Sh. Jagir singh, Pritam singh S/o Karora Singh, Sukhdev singh, Darshan singh S/o Jangir singh, Amandip Kaur D/o Sh. Darshan Singh

	51	23	9.50	3285	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit Singh, Pehal Singh s/o Bakhtaur Singh, Santokh Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh, Anokh Singh S/o Jagat Singh s/o gopal Singh, Bhag Singh S/o Jagat Singh s/o Gopal Singh, Jaswant Singh S/o Jagat Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Jagir Singh S/o Pritam Singh s/o Karora Singh, Smt Jaswant kaur, Satwinder kaur, hardip Kaur D/o Sh. Jagmohan Singh S/o Sh. Dahel Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh	Sh. Jagir Singh, Pritam Singh S/o Karora Singh, Sukhdev Singh, Darshan Singh S/o Jangir Singh, Amandip Kaur D/o Sh. Darshan Singh
	52	23	12.14	7597	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit Singh, Pehal Singh s/o Bakhtaur Singh, Santokh Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Sh. Bakhtaur Singh, Anokh Singh S/o Jagat Singh s/o gopal Singh, Bhag Singh S/o Jagat Singh s/o Gopal Singh, Jaswant Singh S/o Jagat Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Jagir Singh S/o Pritam Singh s/o Karora Singh, Smt Jaswant kaur, Satwinder kaur, hardip Kaur D/o Sh. Jagmohan Singh S/o Sh. Dahel Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh	Sh. Jagir Singh, Pritam Singh S/o Karora Singh, Sukhdev Singh, Darshan Singh S/o Jangir Singh, Amandip Kaur D/o Sh. Darshan Singh
	53	138	7.16	3894	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajmer Singh, Parag Singh S/o Bhag Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Gurdip Singh S/o Sh. Teja Singh S/o Kartar Singh	
	54	138	14.00	6906	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajmer Singh, Parag Singh S/o Bhag Singh S/o Kartar Singh, Gurdip Singh S/o Sh. Teja Singh S/o Kartar Singh	

	55	138	10.14	3777	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajmer Singh, Parag Singh S/o Bhag singh S/o Kartar Singh, Gurdip Singh S/o Sh. Teja Singh S/o Kartar Singh	
	341/57	110	0.70	2089	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir Singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan singh S/o Fanda Singh	
	342/57	110	0.20	2122	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir Singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan singh S/o Fanda Singh	
	404/343/57	110	4.20	1145	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir Singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan singh S/o Fanda Singh	
	405/343/57	110	5.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir Singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan singh S/o Fanda Singh	
	406/344/57	110	2.60	6145	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir Singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan singh S/o Fanda Singh	
	407/344/57	110	2.60		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir Singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan singh S/o Fanda Singh	
	408/344/57	110	4.13		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir Singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan singh S/o Fanda Singh	
	60	63	12.80	9579	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jaswant Singh S/o jagat singh S/o gopal singh, gurpreet Singh S/o Bhag Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o bakhtaur singh S/o Gopal singh, gurmukh singh S/o sh. Dahel singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh, Jagrup singh S/o Sh. Santokh singh, smt Jaswant Kaur, Satwinder Kaur, Hardip Kaur D/o Sh. jagmohan singh	

	61	63	6.50	5380	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jaswant Singh S/o jagat singh S/o gopal singh, gurpreet Singh S/o Bhag Singh S/o Jagat Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o bakhtaur singh S/o Gopal singh, gurmukh singh S/o sh. Dahel singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh, Jagrup singh S/o Sh. Santokh singh, smt Jaswant Kaur, Satwinder Kaur, Hardip Kaur D/o Sh. jagmohan singh	
	67	13	7.70	3500	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Pal Singh S/o Ishar Singh, malkit Singh S/o Sh. Pal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Sh. Guru Harkishan Education Trust, Walaitpura, Jagmail Singh S/o Pal singh, Akbar Khan S/o Sh. Saroj Khan	
	68	13	11.10	4852	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Pal Singh S/o Ishar Singh, malkit Singh S/o Sh. Pal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Sh. Guru Harkishan Education Trust, Walaitpura, Jagmail Singh S/o Pal singh, Akbar Khan S/o Sh. Saroj Khan	
	409/69	14	1.10	8587	Private	Agriculture	sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Pal Singh S/o Ishar Singh, malkit Singh S/o Sh. Pal singh S/o Ishar Singh, Sh. Guru Harkishan Education Trust, Walaitpura, Jagmail Singh S/o Pal singh, Akbar Khan S/o Sh. Saroj Khan	

	410/69	10	15.40		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Pal Singh S/o Ishar Singh, malkit Singh S/o Sh. Pal Singh S/o Ishar Singh, Sh. Guru Harkishan Education Trust, Walaitpura, Jagmail Singh S/o Pal Singh, Akbar Khan S/o Sh. Saroj Khan	Manjit Kaur W/o Sh. Sukhmel Singh, malkit Singh S/o Pal Singh, State Bank of patiala, Punjab and Sind bank
	132	195	4.00	5138	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh, Ajmer Singh, Sher Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh, Bhajan Singh s/o Santa Singh S/o Hajara Singh	Sh. Rajinder Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal Singh, gurmukh Singh S/o Dahel Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh
	132	196	3.11		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh, Ajmer Singh, Sher Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh, Bhajan Singh s/o Santa Singh S/o Hajara Singh	Sh. Rajinder Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal Singh, gurmukh Singh S/o Dahel Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh
	133	195	3.20	5708	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh, Ajmer Singh, Sher Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh, Bhajan Singh s/o Santa Singh S/o Hajara Singh	Sh. Rajinder Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal Singh, gurmukh Singh S/o Dahel Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh
	133	196	3.10		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh, Ajmer Singh, Sher Singh, Jaswinder Singh S/o Gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh, Bhajan Singh s/o Santa Singh S/o Hajara Singh	Sh. Rajinder Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal Singh, gurmukh Singh S/o Dahel Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh
	134	207	0.19	943	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gafur Khan S/o Gujar Singh S/o Pir Bakhsh, Smt Bachni, Nihali W/o Sh. Gujar Singh s/o Pir Bakhsh, Gulam S/o Sh. Nathu S/o Nabi S/o Yusuf, Karmo W/o Nathu S/o Yusuf, Rafi S/o Nabi Mohammad S/o Sardara, Bachna S/o Chamba	



	349/139	221	0.20	7425	Private	Agriculture	Santokh Singh S/o sh. Ram Rattan S/o gujar Singh	
	350/139	216	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Harbans singh S/o Ram Kishan	
	351/139	220	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Jog singh S/o Ram Rattan Singh s/o Gujar Singh	
	352/139	219	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Darshan singh S/o Ram Kishan S/o gujar singh	
	353/139	222	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Dalip singh s/o Kehar Singh S/o Sundar singh	
	354/139	221	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Santokh Singh S/o sh. Ram Rattan S/o gujar Singh	
	355/139	223	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Nachhattar Singh S/o Joginder Singh S/o sunder Singh	
	356/139	225	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Nachhattar Kaur S/o Chanda singh S/o Birbal	
	357/139	217	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Bant Singh S/o Ram Kishan S/o gujar Singh	
	358/139	226	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Bhinder Singh S/o Chand singh S/o Pir Bakhsh	
	359/139	227	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Bhajan Singh S/o Billa S/o sh. Harnam singh	
	360/139	224	0.20		Private	Agriculture	manjit singh S/o gurdev singh S/o Maiditta	
	361/139	218	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Mejar Singh S/o Ram Kishan Singh S/o gujar Singh	
	362/139	215	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Ruldu Singh S/o Guljar Singh S/o Gujar Singh	
	363/139	208	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Amarjit Singh S/o Chanan Singh S/o Sh. Harnam singh	
	364/139	211	0.20	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurmukh singh S/o Aalla singh S/o Inder Singh		

	365/139	210	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Jagmel singh S/o Avtar singh S/o rattan singh	
	366/139	209	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Darshan singh S/o suda Singh S/o Rattan Singh	
	367/139	212	0.20		Private	Agriculture	sh. Santu S/o Khiwa	
	368/139	213	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bashir Mohammad S/o Sh. Rafi Mohammad	
	369/139	214	0.20		Private	Agriculture	Nek Mohammad S/o Chahra	
	370/139	229	2.17		Shamlat	Baren	Shamlat	
	463/141			5046				
	462/141			1739				
	142	137	14.90	5557	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Samsher Singh/ Sher Singh, jaswinder Singh, Ajmer Singh S/o gurdev singh S/o Amar Singh, gurdev Singh S/o Amar Singh	Sh. Jaswinder Singh, The Sangrur Central Coop Bank
	143	120	16.11	5204	Private	Agriculture	Babu Singh S/o Ishar Singh S/o Santa Singh, Baljit singh S/o Babu singh, Amritpal singh S/o babu Singh	Baljit Singh, SBOP,

**Village: Kupkhurd/Dilawargarh****Tehsil: Malerkotla****District: Malerkotla**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador
4	21	123	1.80	3927	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan Singh S/o Sh. Sada Singh, Ranjit Singh S/o Dalip singh S/o Kehar singh, Naurang Singh S/o Narain Singh S/o Kahar Singh	

9	1/1/1	123	1.00	3868	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kundan Singh, Hamir singh S/o Sh. Gurbachan Singh S/o Sh. Sada Singh, Ranjit Singh S/o Dalip singh S/o Kehar singh, Naurang Singh S/o Narain Singh S/o Kahar Singh
9	2/1	98/161	1.00	2976	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Darshan Singh S/o Harchand singh S/o Sh. Surmukh singh, Parminder singh S/o Jagdev Singh S/o Gajjan Singh
9	2/2	76/132	0.19		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Darshan Singh S/o Harchand singh S/o Sh. Surmukh singh, Hakam Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Sukhjiwan singh, Sukhvir Singh S/o Joginder Singh S/o Dasondhi singh, Smt Inderjit Kaur W/o Jagdev Singh S/o Gajjan Singh, M/s Indian Oil Corporatioin Singh
9	2/3						
9	2/4	76/132	0.8		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Darshan Singh S/o Harchand singh S/o Sh. Surmukh singh, Hakam Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Sukhjiwan singh, Sukhvir Singh S/o Joginder Singh S/o Dasondhi singh, Smt Inderjit Kaur W/o Jagdev Singh S/o Gajjan Singh, M/s Indian Oil Corporatioin Singh
9	2/5	76/132	1.14		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Darshan Singh S/o Harchand singh S/o Sh. Surmukh singh, Hakam Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Sukhjiwan singh, Sukhvir Singh S/o Joginder Singh S/o Dasondhi singh, Smt Inderjit Kaur W/o Jagdev Singh S/o Gajjan Singh, M/s Indian Oil Corporatioin Singh

9	2/6	76/132	1.6		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Darshan Singh S/o Harchand singh S/o Sh. Surmukh singh, Hakam Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Sukhjiwan singh, Sukhvir Singh S/o Joginder Singh S/o Dasondhi singh, Smt Inderjit Kaur W/o Jagdev Singh S/o Gajjan Singh, M/s Indian Oil Corporatioin Singh	
9	9/1	76/132	0.90	6439	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Darshan Singh S/o Harchand singh S/o Sh. Surmukh singh, Hakam Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Sukhjiwan singh, Sukhvir Singh S/o Joginder Singh S/o Dasondhi singh, Smt Inderjit Kaur W/o Jagdev Singh S/o Gajjan Singh, M/s Indian Oil Corporatioin Singh	
9	9/2	2/4	1.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sukhdev Singh S/o Ranjit Singh, Sarabjit Singh S/o Dial Singh S/o Surmukh singh, Raghbinder Singh S/o Chamkaur Singh S/o Surmukh Singh, Maha Singh S/o Sh. Chattar Singh S/o Maghi	Sh. Amandip singh S/o Om Parkash S/o Ram Chand
9	9/3	44/83	1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mejor Singh, Manjit Singh S/o Sh. Joginder Singh S/o Sh. Sawan Singh, Smt. Surjit Kaur, Sukhwinder Singh, Kiranpreet kaur, D/o Sh. Murl Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Gurmel Singh S/o Sh. Nachhattar Singh	Sh. Jaswant Singh S/o Sh. Naranjan Singh
9	9/4/1	99/162	0.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sarabjit Singh S/o Hardial Singh S/o Surmukh Singh	
	9/4/2	100/163	0.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Raghvinder Singh S/o Chamkaur Singh S/o Surmukh Singh	

9	10	60/115	9.40	1269	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dalip singh S/o Variam Singh S/o Hira Singh, Nirmal Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Dal Singh S/o Sh. Hira Singh
9	12/1	60/112	1.00	4482	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dalip singh S/o Variam Singh S/o Hira Singh, Nirmal Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Dal Singh S/o Sh. Hira Singh
9	12/2	113	0.10		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dalip singh S/o Variam Singh S/o Hira Singh, Nirmal Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Dal Singh S/o Sh. Hira Singh
9	12/3/1	114	2.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dalip singh S/o Variam Singh S/o Hira Singh, Nirmal Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Dal Singh S/o Sh. Hira Singh
9	12/3/2	114	2.10		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dalip singh S/o Variam Singh S/o Hira Singh, Nirmal Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Dal Singh S/o Sh. Hira Singh
9	13/1	21/40	7.00		3208	Private	Agriculture
9	13/2	149/231	0.18	364	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Tara Singh S/o Punjab, Amar Singh S/o Sh. Ghumand Singh, Variam Singh S/o Karam Singh, smt Gujri, Hardial Singh, Surat Singh, Mukhtiar Singh
9	18/2	210/313	4.10	4667	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Raghbir Singh S/o Mahinder Singh S/o Chanan Singh

9	19	128/207	5.17	4096	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jagtar singh s/o Jwala Singh S/o Sucha Singh, Smt Sukhwinder Kaur, Parminder Singh, Pardeep Kaur D/o Raj Singh S/o Jwala singh	
9	23	214	4	4371	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwinder Singh S/o Dalip Singh S/o Joginder Singh, Chamkaur Singh S/o Sh. Gurdial Singh S/o Kahan singh, Nariman Pal S/o Kesar Singh, Smt Santosh Singla W/o Rajinder Kumar, Deepak Kumar Sharma, Naresh Kumar Sharma	Smt. Ravinder Kaur W/o sh. Ranjit Singh
9	23			1996				
9	24	210/313	8.1	734	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Raghbir Singh S/o Mahinder Singh S/o Chanan Singh	
17	3			3394				
17	4	182/274	5.4	3801	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jiwa Singh S/o Ujjaggar Singh S/o Phuman singh	
17	7/1-2	128/207	2.19	7983	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jagtar singh s/o Jwala Singh S/o Sucha Singh, Smt Sukhwinder Kaur, Parminder Singh, Pardeep Kaur D/o Raj Singh S/o Jwala singh	

17	7/1	143/222	0.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surat Singh s/o Sarwan singh, Rajinder Singh, Davinder Singh s/o Bhajan singh s/o Surmukh singh, Tara singh, Gurjed Singh, Sukhwinder Singh, Surjit Kaur W/o Chanan Singh S/o Sh. Lahiga Singh, Smt Tej Kaur, Gurcharan Singh, sukhdev Singh, surjit Singh S/o Naranjan Singh S/o Sh. Lahiga Singh, Bhagwan Singh, manjit Singh, Sarabjit Singh, Jagtar Singh S/o sh. Ujjaggar Singh S/o Kishan singh	Smt Kulwant Kaur, Harpreet Singh, Manjit singh, Mahinder Singh
17	6	183/275	9.12	136	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Atma singh, Mukhtiar singh, surjit Singh S/o Nachhattar Singh s/o Phuman singh	
17	46/1	318/425	0.3	3707	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Amarjit Singh s/o Karam Singh	
17	46/2	319/426	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Inder Singh s/o Dhokha Singh	
17	46/3	320/427	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Surjit Singh s/o Jangi Singh	
17	46/4	321/428	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sukhdev Singh S/o Amar Singh	
17	46/5	322/429	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kartar Singh s/o Sh. Ishar Singh	
17	46/6	323/430	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karpal singh s/o Sh. Hari Singh	
17	46/7	324/431	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Telu singh S/o Sh. Hari Singh	
17	46/8	325/432	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh S/o Bhag Singh	
17	46/9	307/414	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Megh Singh S/o Moga Singh	
17	46/10	320/433	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nachhattar Singh S/o Sh. Kartar Singh	
17	46/11	327/434	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nirmal Singh S/o Sh. Nirranjan singh	
17	46/12	328/435	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Parkash Singh S/o Sh. Surjan Singh	

17	46/13	334/441	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Palo Devi W/o Sh. Parkash Singh
17	46/14	329/436	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Parkash Singh S/o Natha Singh
17	46/15	330/437	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bachan Singh S/o Sh. Atma Singh
17	46/16	337/444	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwant Singh S/o Bhan Singh
17	46/17	332/439	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bishn Singh S/o Mongal Singh
17	46/18	4331/438	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Bhagat Ram S/o Sh. Karnail Singh
17	46/19	333/440	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mela Singh S/o Charan Singh
17	46/20	335/442	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Puran singh
17	46/21	336/443	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mejor Singh S/o Mukhtiar Singh
17	46/22	338/445	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Munshi S/o Sh. Mogal Singh
17	46/23	308/415	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rup Singh S/o Sh. Joginder Singh
17	46/24	339/446	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Sh. Sarwan Singh
17	46/25	340/447	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ruldu Singh S/o Sh. Karma
17	46/26	341/448	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Lachhman singh S/o Karam singh
17	46/27	313/420	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ahmed Ali S/o Sh. Tam Ali
17	46/28	309/416	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Gurmit Kaur W/o Sh. Kirpal singh
17	46/29	314/421	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rafiq S/o Sh. Babu Khan
17	46/30	316/423	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sher Khan S/o Khushi Muhammad
17	46/31	342/449	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mela Singh S/o Natha Singh
17	46/32	343/450	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Singh S/o Amar Singh
17	46/33	310/417	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nihal singh S/o Baru Singh
17	46/34	312/419	0.3	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Piara Singh S/o Baru Singh



17	46/35	311/418	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Pritam singh S/o Baru Singh	
17	46/36	317/424	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Yusuf s/o Sh. Hanif S/o Kan shah	
17	46/37	344/451	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dharampal Singh S/o Sukhram	
17	46/38	309/416	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Smt. Gurmit Kaur W/o Sh. Kirpal singh	
17	46/43	315/422	0.3		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Roshan S/o Badhawa S/o Kahla	
17	15	183/275	6	3440	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Atma singh, Mukhtiar singh, surjit Singh S/o Nachhattar Singh s/o Phuman singh	
17	16/1	147/226-229	2.6	3566	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Naranjan singh S/o Inder Singh S/o Uttam Singh, smt Mahinder Kaur, Surjit Singh, Atma Singh, Beant Singh S/o Variam singh, Jagtar Singh, mahinder Singh, Kulwant singh S/o Teja Singh S/o Ishar Singh, Jagat Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal singh, Gurmukh singh S/o Tehal Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh, Smt Jaswant Kaur, Satwinder kaur, Hardip Kaur d/o Sh. Jagmohan singh	Smt Kulwant Kaur, Vikramjit singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Teja Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Teja singh
17	16/2/1	327	1.2	2838	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Singh S/o Jaswant Singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Jaswinder Singh, Sandip singh S/o Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Nikka singh	
17	16/2/2	327	1.7		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Singh S/o Jaswant Singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Jaswinder Singh, Sandip singh S/o Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Nikka singh	

17	17/1	327	2.18	167	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Singh S/o Jaswant Singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Jaswinder Singh, Sandip Singh S/o Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Nikka Singh	
17	17/2	327	3.11		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Singh S/o Jaswant Singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Jaswinder Singh, Sandip Singh S/o Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Nikka Singh	
17	25	327	5.3	3483	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Singh S/o Jaswant Singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Jaswinder Singh, Sandip Singh S/o Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Nikka Singh	
18	21	147/226-229	6.14	3186	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Naranjan Singh S/o Inder Singh S/o Uttam Singh, smt Mahinder Kaur, Surjit Singh, Atma Singh, Beant Singh S/o Variam Singh, Jagtar Singh, mahinder Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Teja Singh S/o Ishar Singh, Jagat Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Gurmukh Singh S/o Tehal Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh, Smt Jaswant Kaur, Satwinder kaur, Hardip Kaur d/o Sh. Jagmohan Singh	Smt Kulwant Kaur, Vikramjit Singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Teja Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Teja Singh
22	5	327	8.00	1251	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Singh S/o Jaswant Singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Jaswinder Singh, Sandip Singh S/o Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Nikka Singh	

21	1/2	147/226-229	3.40	3254	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Naranjan singh S/o Inder Singh S/o Uttam Singh, smt Mahinder Kaur, Surjit Singh, Atma Singh, Beant Singh S/o Variam singh, Jagtar Singh, mahinder Singh, Kulwant singh S/o Teja Singh S/o Ishar Singh, Jagat Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal singh, Gurmukh singh S/o Tehal Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh, Smt Jaswant Kaur, Satwinder kaur, Hardip Kaur d/o Sh. Jagmohan singh	Smt Kulwant Kaur, Vikramjit singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Teja Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Teja singh
21	1/1	327	1.12	2790	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Singh S/o Jaswant Singh S/o Bhagat Singh, Jaswinder Singh, Sandip singh S/o Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Nikka singh	
21	10	328	5.40	5085	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, Jinder Singh S/o Sh. Ranjit singh s/o Jagat Singh	
21	9/1	147/226-229	5.13	1886	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Naranjan singh S/o Inder Singh S/o Uttam Singh, smt Mahinder Kaur, Surjit Singh, Atma Singh, Beant Singh S/o Variam singh, Jagtar Singh, mahinder Singh, Kulwant singh S/o Teja Singh S/o Ishar Singh, Jagat Singh S/o Gopal Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh S/o Gopal singh, Gurmukh singh S/o Tehal Singh S/o Bakhtaur Singh, Smt Jaswant Kaur, Satwinder kaur, Hardip Kaur d/o Sh. Jagmohan singh	Smt Kulwant Kaur, Vikramjit singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Teja Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Teja singh

21	11	328	8.16	3775	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh, Jinder Singh S/o Sh. Ranjit singh s/o Jagat Singh
21	12	13	4.00	2929	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Avtar Singh, Dalip Singh S/o Rud Singh
21	18/2	13	7.50	175	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Avtar Singh, Dalip Singh S/o Rud Singh
21	19/1	307	1.15	1396	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Shinder Singh, Bhag Singh S/o Sh. Punjab Singh S/o Deva Singh, Chota Singh S/o Punjab S/o Deva Singh, Ravi Kumar Sharma S/o Praduman Dass S/o Ram lal
21	19/2	307	2.13	2025	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Shinder Singh, Bhag Singh S/o Sh. Punjab Singh S/o Deva Singh, Chota Singh S/o Punjab S/o Deva Singh, Ravi Kumar Sharma S/o Praduman Dass S/o Ram lal
21	22	307	7.16	3724	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Shinder Singh, Bhag Singh S/o Sh. Punjab Singh S/o Deva Singh, Chota Singh S/o Punjab S/o Deva Singh, Ravi Kumar Sharma S/o Praduman Dass S/o Ram lal

21	23	316	4.00	3027	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Dal singh S/o sh. Pritam singh S/o Sawan Singh, Jagrup singh S/o Pritam singh S/o Sawan Singh, Smt Kartar Kaur W/o Dial singh S/o Sawan Singh, Pritam singh, Randhir Singh, harbans Singh, Sukhdev Singh S/o Karnail singh S/o Shyam singh, smt Sukhwinder Kaur W/o Raj singh S/o Jawala singh, Sukhdev Kaur W/o Inderjit Singh S/o Sh. Gurdial singh, Surjit Singh, Harjit Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Bhagwant Singh, Bachittar Singh, Ajaib singh, S/o Jarnail singh
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**Village: Kupkalan****Tehsil: Malerkotla****District: Malerkotla**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land in Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Pattador / Khatador	Owner/	Other owners
	575	750/1395	9.70	6639	Private	Agriculture	M/s Jain Mani Bishan Chand Rani School		M/s Partap Rice Mills Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal
	576	750/1395	6.10	4561	Private	Agriculture	M/s Jain Mani Bishan Chand Rani School		M/s Partap Rice Mills Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal
	583	750/1395	6.50	4063	Private	Agriculture	M/s Jain Mani Bishan Chand Rani School		M/s Partap Rice Mills Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal
	584	750/1395	5.00	4494	Private	Agriculture	M/s Jain Mani Bishan Chand Rani School		M/s Partap Rice Mills Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal
	591	750/1395	4.40	4494	Private	Agriculture	M/s Jain Mani Bishan Chand Rani School		M/s Partap Rice Mills Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal
	592	750/1395	3.00	4978	Private	Agriculture	M/s Jain Mani Bishan Chand Rani School		M/s Partap Rice Mills Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal

	602	750/1395	8.80	5188	Private	Agriculture	M/s Jain Mani Bishan Chand Rani School	M/s Partap Rice Mills Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal
	603	750/1395	8.10	2499	Private	Agriculture	M/s Jain Mani Bishan Chand Rani School	M/s Partap Rice Mills Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal
	620	112/244	1.16	2635	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Shyam Kaur Widow Sh. Dalbara Singh, Avtar Singh, Ram singh, Darshan Singh, Mehar Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Sh. Jagir Singh S/o hardit Singh, Nachhattar Singh S/o Hardit singh, Jagtar Singh Harwinder singh S/o Sh. Bachittar Singh	Sh. Hardev Singh S/o Nahar Singh
	626	112/244	3.90	4519	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Shyam Kaur Widow Sh. Dalbara Singh, Avtar Singh, Ram singh, Darshan Singh, Mehar Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Sh. Jagir Singh S/o hardit Singh, Nachhattar Singh S/o Hardit singh, Jagtar Singh Harwinder singh S/o Sh. Bachittar Singh	Sh. Hardev Singh S/o Nahar Singh
	627	112	2.6	4939	Private	Agriculture	Sh gurdev Singh, Nahar Singh S/o Gurdit Singh, Smt Shyam Kaur widow Sh. Danbag singh, Avtar Singh, Ram Singh, Darshan Singh, Major Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Jagir singh, Nachhatar Singh S/o Hardit Singh, Jagtar singh, Harwinder Singh	

	3078/627	112/234	1.19		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh, Nahar Singh S/o gurdit Singh	Sh. Balwinder Singh, Jagdip Kaur W/o Sh. Gurjit Singh, Sh. Harwinder Singh
	639	112/236	6.5	4618	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Shyam Kaur Widow Sh. Dalbara Singh, Avtar Singh, Ram singh, Darshan Singh, Mehar Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Sh. Jagir Singh S/o hardit Singh	
	640	112/235	5.15	4755	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh, nahar Singh S/o Sh. Gurdit Singh, smt Shyam Kaur W/o Sh. Dalwara Singh, Avtar Singh, Ram singh, Darshan Singh, Mejoor singh, balwinder Singh, Nachhattar Singh, Jagtar Singh, Harwinder Singh	Harbant Singh S/o Sher singh
	3076/641	112/242	12.8	4848	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh	
	3076/641	241	1.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh	
	3086/641	233	4.16		Private	Agriculture	Sh gurdev Singh, Nahar Singh S/o Gurdit Singh, Smt Shyam Kaur widow Sh. Danbag singh, Avtar Singh, Ram Singh, Darshan Singh, Major Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o Jagir singh, Nachhatar Singh S/o Hardit Singh, Jagtar singh, Harwinder Singh	Smt. Harpreet kaur w/o Sh. Ram singh S/o Sh. Harbant Singh, Nirmal singh
	3049/648	243	1.5	4866	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh	Smt Niyam Kaur, Nirmal singh
	3078/648	112/242	15.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh	

	3078/648	112/238	5.5		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh, Nahar Singh S/o gurdit Singh, Smt Niyam Kaur Widow of Sh. Dalbara singh, Avtar Singh, Ram Singh, Darshan Singh, Major Singh, Balwinder Singh S/o sh. Jagir singh S/o Sh. Hardit Singh, Nachhattar singh, Jagtar Singh, Harwinder Singh	
	649	242	9	5638	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdev Singh	
	3489/650	122/265	5.13	2448	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jarnail Singh S/o Sh. Nikka Singh S/o Ram Singh	
	3490/650	122/266	1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jarnail Singh	
	3491/650	269	1.90		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jarnail Singh	
	2194/1066	379/880	1.12	2925	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hari Chand S/o sh. Tej Ram S/o Sh. Ramji Das, Smt Parkash Devi W/o Sh. Tej Ram S/o Ramji Das, smt Ashok Lata W/o sh. Harkishan Lal	
	2795/1066	380/881	1.30		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Santokh singh, Charanjit Singh, Labh singh S/o Kahla Singh, Bhagwan Singh, Darshan singh, Ajit Singh, Malkiat singh, Balwir Kaur, Laxman Singh, Dial singh, Jagtar Singh S/o Jit singh	
	2916/1066	374/875	0.80		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Laxman Singh, Dial singh SinghS/o Sh. Jit Singh, Labh singh s/o Sh. Kahla Singh	



	2916/1066	377/878	3.00		Private	Agriculture	Ram singh S/o Sh. Kirpal Singh	
	1067	375/877	0.10	4814	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Parminder Singh S/o Ram singh	
	1067	377/878	3.60		Private	Agriculture	Ram singh S/o Sh. Kirpal Singh	
	2543/1068	383/884	0.80	4737	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jagir Singh, Bakhtaur Singh S/o Mahel singh	
	2544/1068	384/885	4.15		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kewal singh, Surinder singh S/o Jagir Singh	Smt Meena Devi W/o Sh. Darshan Kumar, surinder Pal S/o Sh. Jagir Singh, Parkash Kumar S/o Sh. Darshan Kumar
	2545/1068	384/885	2.80		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kewal singh, Surinder singh S/o Jagir Singh	Smt Meena Devi W/o Sh. Darshan Kumar, surinder Pal S/o Sh. Jagir Singh, Parkash Kumar S/o Sh. Darshan Kumar
	1069							
	1127	330/713	7.10	1497+328 +7963	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kuldip singh, smt Ranjit kaur W/o Sh. Mahinder singh S/o Sarwan Singh, Paramjit kaur W/o Sh. Kulwinder Singh, Harwinder singh S/o Kulvir Singh, Sukhchain Singh, sukhwal Singh S/o Kuldip singh S/o sh. Mahinder Singh	

	3133/1130	402/915	0.60	1141	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Chamkor Singh, Jagtar Singh, Paramjit Singh, Amar singh, Santokh singh S/o Chand Singh	Kulwinder Singh, Harwinder Singh S/o gurbaksh Singh, parminder Singh, Karam singh
	3134/1130	402/915/1	5.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Santokh singh S/o Chand singh	Kulwinder Singh, Harwinder Singh S/o gurbaksh Singh, parminder Singh, Karam singh
	2341/1132	366/866	1.19	2635	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rajinder Singh S/o malkiat Singh	
	2342/1132	366/866	1.19		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rajinder Singh S/o malkiat Singh	
	2338/1140	368/868	4.12	3422	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Yadwinder Singh, Malwinder Singh s/o Sh. Rajinder singh S/o Sh. Malkiat singh, Rajinder Singh S/o malkiat singh S/o Sh. Sunder singh	
	2339/1140	366/866	0.13		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rajinder Singh S/o malkiat Singh	
	2340/1140	369/869	4.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Yadwinder Singh, Malwinder Singh s/o Sh. Rajinder singh S/o Sh. Malkiat singh, Rajinder Singh S/o malkiat singh S/o Sh. Sunder singh	

	2342/1143	368/868	1.00	3596	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Yadwinder Singh, Malwinder Singh s/o Sh. Rajinder singh S/o Sh. Malkiat singh, Rajinder Singh S/o malkiat singh S/o Sh. Sunder singh	
	3561/2341/1143	369/869	3.60		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Yadwinder Singh, Malwinder Singh s/o Sh. Rajinder singh S/o Sh. Malkiat singh, Rajinder Singh S/o malkiat singh S/o Sh. Sunder singh	
	3562/1144	369/869	0.10	4873	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Yadwinder Singh, Malwinder Singh s/o Sh. Rajinder singh S/o Sh. Malkiat singh, Rajinder Singh S/o malkiat singh S/o Sh. Sunder singh	
	3181/1209	891	1.00	3302	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Nasib Kaur W/o sh. Kirpal Singh S/o Kishan Singh, Sadhu Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Bant singh S/o Kirpal singh	Smt Devi Verma W/o Sh. Balraj, Ujjagar Singh S/o Wasan Singh, Mukhtiar Singh s/o Nachhattar Singh
	3182/1209	889	0.10		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Nasib Kaur W/o sh. Kirpal Singh S/o Kishan Singh, Sadhu Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Bant singh S/o Kirpal singh	Smt Devi Verma W/o Sh. Balraj, Ujjagar Singh S/o Wasan Singh, Mukhtiar Singh s/o Nachhattar Singh

	3183/1209	890	0.10		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Nasib Kaur W/o sh. Kirpal Singh S/o Kishan Singh, Sadhu Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Bant singh S/o Kirpal singh	Smt Devi Verma W/o Sh. Balraj, Ujjagar Singh S/o Wasan Singh, Mukhtiar Singh s/o Nachhattar Singh
	3184/1209	385/892	0.15		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Kirpal singh	Sh. Parminder Singh S/o Sh. Ram singh, Mukhtiar singh S/o Nachhattar Singh, Nirmal singh s/o sh. Jaspal singh
	3185/1209	893	0.15		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Kirpal singh	
	3186/1/1209	888	2.10		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Nasib Kaur W/o sh. Kirpal Singh S/o Kishan Singh, Sadhu Singh S/o Kirpal singh, Bant singh S/o Kirpal singh	Smt Devi Verma W/o Sh. Balraj, Ujjagar Singh S/o Wasan Singh, Mukhtiar Singh s/o Nachhattar Singh
	3186/1209	894	0.15		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Kirpal singh	
	1218							
	1219	333/728	10.10	3587	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sewa Singh, Tahel Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Boga Singh, gurdev Singh, Jarnail Singh, Darshan singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Bhagat singh	

	1221	333/728	6.80	7963	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sewa Singh, Tahel Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Boga Singh, gurdev Singh, Jarnail Singh, Darshan singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Bhagat singh	
	3182/1223	333/728	2.80	1141	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sewa Singh, Tahel Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Boga Singh, gurdev Singh, Jarnail Singh, Darshan singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Bhagat singh	
	3183/1223	333/728	5.70		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sewa Singh, Tahel Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Boga Singh, gurdev Singh, Jarnail Singh, Darshan singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Bhagat singh	
	1224	333/728	1.13	3630	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sewa Singh, Tahel Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Boga Singh, gurdev Singh, Jarnail Singh, Darshan singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Bhagat singh	
	1325	333/728	5.60	3787	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sewa Singh, Tahel Singh, Bhagwant Singh S/o Sh. Boga Singh, gurdev Singh, Jarnail Singh, Darshan singh, Ujjagar Singh S/o Bhagat singh	

	1331	338/779	5.80	5383	Private	Agriculture	sh. Tej Kaur W/o Sh. Gurmel Singh, amar Singh, Malkiat Singh, Mehar Singh, Kuldip Kaur, Minder Kaur D/o Sh. Dial Singh S/o Sh. Mahi Singh	
	1332	778	3.10	4112	Private	Agriculture	sh. Tej Kaur W/o Sh. Gurmel Singh, amar Singh, Malkiat Singh, Mehar Singh, Kuldip Kaur, Minder Kaur D/o Sh. Dial Singh S/o Sh. Mahi Singh	
	2163-65/1333	344/791	6.18	950	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ajit Singh, Tahel Singh, Rajinder Singh, Santokh Singh S/o Lakhnaur Singh S/o Gopal singh, Anokh Singh, Bhag Singh, Jaswant Singh S/o Jagar Singh S/o Gopal singh	

**Village: Balewal****Tehsil: Malerkotla****District: Malerkotla**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owner
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	4	225	2.3	2462	Private	Agriculture	Bhog singh S/o Labh singh, Hira Singh s/o Sh. Bhog Singh, Sukhwinder Kaur W/o Sh. Hira Singh, Gurnam Kaur W/o Sh. Jog Singh, Charanjit Kaur W/o Sh. Narinder Singh	Sh. Satbir singh, gurpreet Singh, Gurbir Singh, Charanjit Singh, Gurpreet Singh, Satish Garg S/o Prem Nath, Inder Kaur, M/s Champa Devi Foods Pvt Ltd, Dev Raj, Satwir Singh,
	5	225	3	2966	Private	Agriculture	Bhog singh S/o Labh singh, Hira Singh s/o Sh. Bhog Singh, Sukhwinder Kaur W/o Sh. Hira Singh, Gurnam Kaur W/o Sh. Jog Singh, Charanjit Kaur W/o Sh. Narinder Singh	Sh. Satbir singh, gurpreet Singh, Gurbir Singh, Charanjit Singh, Gurpreet Singh, Satish Garg S/o Prem Nath, Inder Kaur, M/s Champa Devi Foods Pvt Ltd, Dev Raj, Satwir Singh,

	9	225	3	3770	Private	Agriculture	Bhog singh S/o Labh singh, Hira Singh s/o Sh. Bhog Singh, Sukhwinder Kaur W/o Sh. Hira Singh, Gurnam Kaur W/o Sh. Jog Singh, Charanjit Kaur W/o Sh. Narinder Singh	Sh. Satbir singh, gurpreet Singh, Gurbir Singh, Charanjit Singh, Gurpreet Singh, Satish Garg S/o Prem Nath, Inder Kaur, M/s Champa Devi Foods Pvt Ltd, Dev Raj, Satwir Singh,
	754/10	122/226	2	3928	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwinder Singh S/o Hari Singh, Ravijit Singh S/o Jagwant Singh S/o Dasaunda singh	Sh. Balwinder Singh, Hitender Singh, Ravijit singh, Bhupinder Singh
	755/10	225	1.2		Private	Agriculture	Bhog singh S/o Labh singh, Hira Singh s/o Sh. Bhog Singh, Sukhwinder Kaur W/o Sh. Hira Singh, Gurnam Kaur W/o Sh. Jog Singh, Charanjit Kaur W/o Sh. Narinder Singh	Sh. Satbir singh, gurpreet Singh, Gurbir Singh, Charanjit Singh, Gurpreet Singh, Satish Garg S/o Prem Nath, Inder Kaur, M/s Champa Devi Foods Pvt Ltd, Dev Raj, Satwir Singh,
	12	185/343	7	3771	Government	Baren	Gram Panchayat	
	13	185/343	4.15	3594	Private	Agriculture	Gram Panchayat	
	14	185/343	1	6512	Private	Agriculture	Gram Panchayat	
	14	348	1.16		Private	Agriculture	Gram Panchayat	



	17	93/186	6.50	3624	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Joginder Singh S/o Puran Singh, Jit Singh, Chamkor Singh, Sajjan singh, Harbans Singh	Sh. Joginder Singh, Amar Singh, Patrol singh
	18	93/186	7.20	3391	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Joginder Singh S/o Puran Singh, Jit Singh, Chamkor Singh, Sajjan singh, Harbans Singh	Sh. Joginder Singh, Amar Singh, Patrol singh
	22	93/186	7.00	3507	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Joginder Singh S/o Puran Singh, Jit Singh, Chamkor Singh, Sajjan singh, Harbans Singh	Sh. Joginder Singh, Amar Singh, Patrol singh
	23	93/186	9.14	3114	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Joginder Singh S/o Puran Singh, Jit Singh, Chamkor Singh, Sajjan singh, Harbans Singh	Sh. Joginder Singh, Amar Singh, Patrol singh
	40	24/28	4.30	2055	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nahar Singh, Asgar Singh, Raghbir singh S/o Gurdial Singh S/o Madda Singh	
	41	24/58	6.18	3471	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nahar Singh, Asgar Singh, Raghbir singh S/o Gurdial Singh S/o Madda Singh	
	42	24/1/58	0.1	3453	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurdial Singh S/o Sada Singh	Sh. Mahinder Singh S/o Sadhu Singh
	42	93/186	6.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nahar Singh, Amar Singh, Raghbir singh S/o gurdial Singh S/o Madda Singh	

	45	69/135	3.2	3169	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nachhttar Sigh, Kulwant Singh, Nirmal singh, Bachittar Singh S/o Sh. Dalip Singh	
	45	136	3.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nachhttar Sigh, Kulwant Singh, Nirmal singh, Bachittar Singh S/o Sh. Dalip Singh	
	46	68/133	5.15	3145	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nirmal singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Dalip singh	
	47	68/133	5.8	3117	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nirmal singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Dalip singh	
	48	68/133	5	4027	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Nirmal singh, Kulwant Singh S/o Dalip singh	
	695/49	99/200	0.1	3747	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Santa Singh, Inder Singh, Bakhtaur Singh, Gajjan singh S/o Mansa Singh	
	71	71/138	3.12	5959	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Hardev singh, Surjit Singh S/o Sh. Nahar Singh S/o Narain Singh	State Bank of Patiala

**Village: Bhogiwal****Tehsil: Malerkotla****District: Malerkotla**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
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	1311/37	176/352		1200	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mahinder Singh	Smt. Kaiser, Sharda, Irshad, Harvinder Pal, s/o Mukhtiar singh, Ramandip Kaur W/o Harvinder Pal, Mohammad Salim S/o Rajim Din, Jagtar Singh
	1313/39	199/413	1.00	2823	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Saroj Rani W/o Sh. Raman Kumar S/o Piara Singh	
	1314/39	201/414	2.10		Private	Agriculture	Smt. Taripta Goel, W/o Sh. Nilam Kumar, smt Veena , Kamla W/o Subhash Chand	Raghibir singh S/o Karna, Jagtar Singh S/o Bachan singh S/o Dalip Singh
	1315/39	201/415	1.50		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Balwant Singh, Balvir Singh, Darshan Singh, Malkit Singh, Mohammad Salim S/o Rahim Chand	Bhola, Mohammad Salim, Dalip Singh
	1316/39	174/350	3.15		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Sukhdev Singh S/o Sarwan Singh	
	41	636	4.17	2185	Government	Agriculture	Gram Panchayat	
	42	304/622	3.30	2431	Government	Agriculture	Punjab Ice Board, Ambala Cantt C/o Smt Usri	
	44	636	8.70	3526	Government	Agriculture	Gram Panchayat	
	1789/723	44/95	0.10	513	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Jagga singh S/o Gurmel singh	
	1790/723	43/93	2.10		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Maghar Singh S/o Sh. Roru Ram	
	725	81/150	5.40	2552	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Joginder singh S/o Sh. Sadhu Singh s/o Sahib singh	
	726	81/150	6.00	2899	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Joginder singh S/o Sh. Sadhu Singh s/o Sahib singh	
	1791/1368/729	84/153	1.00	4857	Private	Agriculture	M/s Harman Dairy Department Limited, Chandigarh	

	1792/1368/ 729	81/150	5.10		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Joginder singh S/o Sh. Sadhu Singh s/o Sahib singh
	1797/1366/ 729	83/152	1.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Raj Kumar S/o Chiranji Lal S/o Ramesh Kumar
	1367/729	82/151	2.00		Private	Agriculture	Smt. Kiran Kamal W/o Sh. Raj Kumar S/o Chirinji Lal
	1393/730	52/117	4.10	2693	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ranjit singh s/o Sh. Jagir singh S/o Uttam singh
	1805/745	55/120	3.13	3956	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Mukhtiar singh S/o Jangir singh S/o Uttam singh, Muhammad Kasim, Mohammad Irshad, Mohammad Mushtaq s/o Mohammad Usman
	1806/745	64/129	0.80		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Ranjit singh, Darshan singh, Baldev Singh, Mukhtiar Singh, Baldev Singh, Charan singh S/o Jagir singh
	1807/746	60/125	4.16	3000	Private	Agriculture	Mohammad Irshad S/o Mohammad Usman, Parveen Begam W/o Sh. Mohammad Aslam, S/o Mohammad Usman, Mohammad Juwaid S/o Muhammad Usman, Shehnaj w/o sh. Mohammad Salim S/o Mohammad Usman
	1808/746	62/127	1.13		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Charan Singh S/o sh. Jagir singh
	1809/747	63/128	3.14	2937	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev singh S/o Jagir singh
	1810/747	62/127	2.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Charan Singh S/o sh. Jagir singh
	1811/1371/ 747/1	57/172	3.00	2916	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Beant Kaur W/o Sh. Avtar Singh S/o Balwant Singh
	1812/1371/ 747/1	63/128	0.70		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Baldev singh S/o Jagir singh

	1369-72/747/1	159/311	3.60		Private	Agriculture	Irshad Khan S/o Sh. Ahmed Khan, smt Kaushar W/o Sh. Muhammad Yusuf S/o Haji Muhammad, smt Khalida W/o Sh. Muhammad Suhaib, S/o Haji Mohammad, Abdul Sahid S/o Haji Muhammad	
	1370/747/1	158/310	2.00		Private	Agriculture	Smt Sunita Garg, W/o roshan Singh S/o Banwari Lal	
	1374/748	165/317	2.00	1073	Private	Agriculture	M/s _____ Auto Centre Ltd	
	1375/748	65/130	3.50	690	Private	Agriculture	M/s Indo Friend Suspension works Ludhiana road, Malerkotla (Amar Chand S/o Milk Raj	
	749			1733				
	1241/752	576	1.50	1715	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh, Charan singh S/o Bhan singh S/o Mangal singh, Jarnail singh, Gurmit singh, Bahadur singh s/o Sh. Babu Singh, Babu Singh S/o Sh. Mangal singh, Bhagwan Singh S/o Mangal singh, M/s F.M.L. Alies Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal, Mohammad Akbar S/o Haji Fateh Mohammad	
	1378/1247/752	575	175.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh, Charan singh S/o Bhan singh S/o Mangal singh, Jarnail singh, Gurmit singh, Bahadur singh s/o Sh. Babu Singh, Babu Singh S/o Sh. Mangal singh, Bhagwan Singh S/o Mangal singh, M/s F.M.L. Alies Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwal, Mohammad Akbar S/o Haji Fateh Mohammad	Sh. Dalip Singh, Mahinder Singh S/o Fuman Singh S/o Sarup singh

	1379/1242/ 752	273/572	6.18		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh, Charan singh S/o Bhan singh S/o Mangal singh, Jarnail singh, Gurmit singh, Bahadur singh s/o Sh. Babu Singh, Babu Singh S/o Sh. Mangal singh, Bhagwan Singh S/o Mangal singh, M/s F.M.L. Alies Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwala, Mohammad Akbar S/o Haji Fateh Mohammad	
	753	273/572	9.40		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Karnail singh, Charan singh S/o Bhan singh S/o Mangal singh, Jarnail singh, Gurmit singh, Bahadur singh s/o Sh. Babu Singh, Babu Singh S/o Sh. Mangal singh, Bhagwan Singh S/o Mangal singh, M/s F.M.L. Alies Pvt Ltd, Ludhiana Road, Bhogiwala, Mohammad Akbar S/o Haji Fateh Mohammad	
	870	163/315	3.30	466	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Rakesh Kumar S/o Gian chand S/o Nathu Lal	
	1292/871	160/312	1.70	1027	Private	Agriculture	Sham lal S/o Narata Ram	
	1293/871	163/315	4.80		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Rakesh Kumar S/o Gian chand S/o Nathu Lal	
	1060/872	160/312	0.11	1626	Private	Agriculture	Sham lal S/o Narata Ram	
	1061/872	11/14	4.10		Private	Agriculture	Smt Diya Rani w/o sh. Shakti Kumar S/o Sh. Navir Kumar, Makhsh Devi W/o Ravi Das, Bhagat Singh S/o Puran Singh	

	874	11/14	6.80	1645	Private	Agriculture	Smt Diya Rani w/o sh. Shakti Kumar S/o Sh. Navir Kumar, Makhsh Devi W/o Ravi Das, Bhagat Singh S/o Puran Singh	
	1284/903	619	0.11	2720	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Satpal Singh S/o Sh. Joginder sikh S/o Partap singh, Babu singh, Ajmer Kaur, Malkit Kaur, Surjit Kaur D/o Sh. Kako W/o Sant Singh S/o sunder, Sucha sikh S/o Guljar singh, Milkhi Singh, gurmel Singh S/o gurram Das S/o sunder Singh, Avtar Sigh, gurdev kaur Tilak Singh	
	1526/1295/ 903	618	0.11		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Satpal Singh S/o Sh. Joginder sikh S/o Partap singh, Babu singh, Ajmer Kaur, Malkit Kaur, Surjit Kaur D/o Sh. Kako W/o Sant Singh S/o sunder, Sucha sikh S/o Guljar singh, Milkhi Singh, gurmel Singh S/o gurram Das S/o sunder Singh, Avtar Sigh, gurdev kaur Tilak Singh	
	1527/1285/ 903	617	1.20		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Satpal Singh S/o Sh. Joginder sikh S/o Partap singh, Babu singh, Ajmer Kaur, Malkit Kaur, Surjit Kaur D/o Sh. Kako W/o Sant Singh S/o sunder, Sucha sikh S/o Guljar singh, Milkhi Singh, gurmel Singh S/o gurram Das S/o sunder Singh, Avtar Sigh, gurdev kaur Tilak Singh	

	1528/1295/ 903	616	4.80		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Satpal Singh S/o Sh. Joginder sikh S/o Partap singh, Babu singh, Ajmer Kaur, Malkit Kaur, Surjit Kaur D/o Sh. Kako W/o Sant Singh S/o sunder, Sucha sikh S/o Guljar singh, Milkhi Singh, gurmel Singh S/o gurram Das S/o sunder Singh, Avtar Sigh, gurdev kaur Tilak Singh	
	1529/1295/ 903	302/615	2.40		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Satpal Singh S/o Sh. Joginder sikh S/o Partap singh, Babu singh, Ajmer Kaur, Malkit Kaur, Surjit Kaur D/o Sh. Kako W/o Sant Singh S/o sunder, Sucha sikh S/o Guljar singh, Milkhi Singh, gurmel Singh S/o gurram Das S/o sunder Singh, Avtar Sigh, gurdev kaur Tilak Singh	
	904	112/219	9.18	3261	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kirtan Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Wahiguru Singh S/o Harcharan Singh, Smt. Saranjit Kaur W/o Sh. Bhinder Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Wahiguru Singh S/o Harcharan singh, Harpreet Singh S/o Rajinder Singh S/o Wahiguru Singh	Sh. Avtar singh, Gurmeet Singh
	910	112/219	10.11	3093	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Kirtan Singh, Avtar Singh S/o Wahiguru Singh S/o Harcharan Singh, Smt. Saranjit Kaur W/o Sh. Bhinder Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh, Rajinder Singh S/o Wahiguru Singh S/o Harcharan singh, Harpreet Singh S/o Rajinder Singh S/o Wahiguru Singh	Sh. Avtar singh, Gurmeet Singh



	1530/1149/911	161/313	3.00	2657	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Muhammad Aslam, Mohammad Anwar, Mohammad, Akhtar S/o Sh. Mohammad Rafiq	
	1531/1149/911	161/313	3.00		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Muhammad Aslam, Mohammad Anwar, Mohammad, Akhtar S/o Sh. Mohammad Rafiq	
	1710/914	123/249	2.10	2020	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Parmatma Singh S/o Hardit Singh S/o Amar Singh	
	1713/914	124/250	6.13		Private	Agriculture	Smt mahinder kaur, Gagandip Kaur, Jaspreet kaur, mandip Kaur, Simranjit kaur, D/o Sh. Balwant Singh	
	1742/915/1	124/250	0.70	1867	Private	Agriculture	Smt mahinder kaur, Gagandip Kaur, Jaspreet kaur, mandip Kaur, Simranjit kaur, D/o Sh. Balwant Singh	
	1713/915/2	120/246	2.70		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Parmatma Singh S/o Hardit Singh Smt Harinder kaur, Sukhminder kaur, Sukhdev Singh	
	1718/918	120/246	0.19	2789	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Parmatma Singh S/o Hardit Singh Smt Harinder kaur, Sukhminder kaur, Sukhdev Singh	
	919	123/249	4.40		2823	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Parmatma Singh S/o Hardit Singh S/o Amar Singh
	920	123/249	2.10	3541	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Parmatma Singh S/o Hardit Singh S/o Amar Singh	

**Village: Ghospura****Tehsil: Malerkotla****District: Malerkotla**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
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	62	180	4	237	Government	Barren	Gram Panchayat	
	62	181	1.12		Government	Barren	Gram Panchayat	
	246/159	40	0.5	218	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Latif, babu, Hamid Mohammad, hanif Mohammad, Hassan S/o Nur Muhammad	
	484/434/3 14/246/15 9	41	0.9		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Latif, babu, Hamid Mohammad, hanif Mohammad, Hassan S/o Nur Muhammad	
	315/246/1 59	46	1.1		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Latif, babu, Hamid Mohammad, hanif Mohammad, Hassan S/o Nur Muhammad	
	315/246/1 59	47	0.12		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Latif, babu, Hamid Mohammad, hanif Mohammad, Hassan S/o Nur Muhammad	

**Village: Malerkotla****Tehsil: Malerkotla****District: Malerkotla**

Murabba No.	Khasra No.	Patta / Khata No.	Extent of land In Hectares and acres	Area to be acquired (Sq. ft)	Type of Land Govt./ Private	Nature of Cultivation (If any)	Name of Owner/ Pattador / Khatador	Other owners
	2432/3	1336/2222	87.18	2028	Private	Agriculture	Smt. Chander Rani W/o Sh. Kesari Das, Surinder Kumar, Kulbhushan, Pawan Kumar, Anil Kumar, Shobha, Renu D/o Sh. Kesari Das	
	2432/3	2223	10		Private	Agriculture	Smt. Chander Rani W/o Sh. Kesari Das, Surinder Kumar, Kulbhushan, Pawan Kumar, Anil Kumar, Shobha, Renu D/o Sh. Kesari Das	

	2544/1/5	1003/1644	5.13	704	Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh S/o Hazara Singh S/o Diwan Singh, Karamvir Kaur W/o sh. Gurcharan Singh S/o Hazara Singh, Mohammad Salim, Jamil S/o Ramjaan S/o Hira Singh, Suleman S/o Hira, Barkhu S/o Bhola singh	
	2544/1	1645	0.13		Private	Agriculture	Sh. Gurcharan Singh S/o Hazara Singh S/o Diwan Singh, Karamvir Kaur W/o sh. Gurcharan Singh S/o Hazara Singh, Mohammad Salim, Jamil S/o Ramjaan S/o Hira Singh, Suleman S/o Hira, Barkhu S/o Bhola singh	
	2544			1210				

**Annexure 8: List of NGO's along project road districts**

Project Road	District		NGOs
Kharar-Banur-Tepla	Ropar	1.	Rural Human Development Centre, Saini Majra, P.O. Nurpur Bedi Distt. Ropar.
		2.	Centre for Rural Environment Education, Madiali, P.O. Dharamgarh, Distt. Ropar-140306.
		3.	District Environment Society of Ropar, #79/15, Mohalla Sheikhan, Ropar 140001.
		4.	Social Work & Rual Dev. Centre, Saini Majra, P.O. Nurpur Bedi, Distt. Ropar.
		5.	Society for Social Action through Human Interests, Vill. Mathura, P.O. Khamera Distt. Ropar 140 123.
		6.	Advancement of Rural People and Natural Resources (ARP AN) V.P.O. Dobhetta Distt. Ropar 140 124
		7.	Adarsh Sewa Samiti, Mohalla Bari Sarkar, Anandpur Sahib (Pb), Distt. Ropar.
		8.	Mahilla Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Sri Dasmesh Public School, Chamkaur Sahib, Ropar.
Kharar-Banur-Tepla / Patiala-Sirhind	Patiala	1.	The Centre of Development & Action, 5325-C Urban Estate, Phase II, Patiala-147002.
		2.	Friends Library (Regd) Nagran Chowk, Nabha, Patiala-147201
		3.	Residents Welfare Association, Pinkelysium-4825, Urban Estate-II, Patiala 147002.
		4.	Baba Farid Sewa Kendra, 4325-C, Urban Estate, Phase - II, Patiala 147002.
		5.	Baba Farid Kalyan Society (Regd), 14968, Arorian Street, Patiala.
Kharar-Banur-Tepla / Patiala-Sirhind	Patiala	6.	Sh.Sanatan Dharam Kumar Sabha, Jaurian Bhattian, Mandir Birji Marg, Patiala.
		7.	Young Farmers Association Punjab Chowk Magni Ram, PO Box No.54, Patiala.
Patiala-Sirhind	Fatehgarh Sahib	1.	National Institute of Secondary Steel Tech., IDC Building (First Floor), PO

Project Road	District		NGOs
			Mandi Gobindgarh, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib.
Ludhiana -Malerkotla	Ludhiana	1.	Bharat, Jan Gyan Vigyan Jatha, 139-E, Kitchlu Nagar, Ludhiana.
		2.	Punjab Sahitya Kala Manch, 230-C, Bhai Randhir Singh Nagar, Ludhiana.
		3.	Environmental & Life Scientists Assocn, 711-1, Bhai Randhir Singh Nagar, Ludhiana
		4.	Haibowal Kalan (NW), Welfare Society, New Patel Nagar Haibowal Kalan, Ludhiana.
		5.	Punjab Istri Sabha Ludhiana, 29, Shaheed Karnail Singh Nagar, Phase-II, Pakhowal Road, Ludhiana.
		6.	Indian Ecological Society, College of Agriculture, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana 141004
		7.	Punjab Society of Adult Education C/o Communication Centre, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
		8.	Prep Council, 8, Shanti Park, Near Aggar Nagar-I, Ferozpur Road, Ludhiana 141 001
Ludhiana -Malerkotla	Sangrur	1.	Umeed Khanna Foundation, Gaushala Road, Sangrur.
		2.	Prof. Udul Pratap Singh, Indira Colony Near Raj_ High School, Sangrur.
Phillaur-Nagar	Jalandhar	1.	Youth Welfare Club (Regd), Shahkot, Distt. Jalandhar 144 702.
		2.	Environmental Educational Awareness Communication Society, Meher Chand Polytechnic, Jalandhar 144 008.

### Annexure 9.1: Socio-Economic Census Questionnaire

#### **PUNJAB STATE ROAD SECTOR PROJECT** **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE**

Questionnaire No: 

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Property ID No: 

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Investigator: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **A: GENERAL INFORMATION**

##### **1. Property Details**

1.1 Road side

1. Left

2. Right

1.2 Chainage Km. 

1.3 1. District \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Village/Town \_\_\_\_\_



- 4.6 Number of persons employed by Owner or Tenant in a commercial structure: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (salary) \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (salary) \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (salary) \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (salary) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.7 If Non-titleholder then:   
 1. Encroachers 2. Squatters 3. Others (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)

## B: DETAILS OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

### 5. Structure/Household Identification

- 5.1 Name of the head of the household: \_\_\_\_\_  
 5.2 Address of the household identified: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5.3 Origin of the household: 1. Punjab 2. Other (specify State) \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Social Group Particulars

- 6.1 Religious Group:   
 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Sikh 4. Christians  
 5. Buddhist 6. Jain 7. Others (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)
- 6.2 Social Stratification:   
 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. Higher Class 5. Dalit of Muslim or Christian
- 6.3 Vulnerability category:   
 1. OBC 2. SC 3. ST 4. OC 5. WHHs 6. PHs 7. Families with widows
- 6.4 Details of family members:

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Occupation	Income
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

Note: insert additional sheets if family members exceeds 8

Marital status: 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others

Education: 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Middle 5. High School 6. Up to graduate 7. Above Graduate

Occupation: 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Student 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. professional

Sex: 1. Male 2. Female

- 6.5 Please indicate the annual income of the household from all sources \_\_\_\_\_

### 7. Details of Assets Owned

Sl No.	Asset Particulars	No of acres/ Sq. Mts	Land under Cultivation (Acres)/ Year of Construction
<b>LAND PARTICULARS</b>			
1	Own agriculture irrigated land		
2	Own agriculture unirrigated land		
3	Own garden/plantation land		
<b>STRUCTURES</b>			
4	House		
5	Farm House		
6	Cattle shed		
7	Pump house		
8	Storage/ go down		
9	Shop		
10	Open Well		
11	Bore Well		
12	Tube well		

13	Others (specify)		
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### 8. Possession of Other Assets

SI.No	Asset Owned	Number	SI.No	Asset Owned	Number
1	LPG gas Stove		9	Telephone connection	
2	Electric fan		10	Cell Phone	
3	Television		11	Scooter / motor bike	
4	Refrigerator		12	Four wheeler	
5	Washing Machine		13	Bullocks	
6	Air Cooler		14	Cows	
7	A/C		15	Buffaloes	
8	Computer		16	Others _____	

### 9. Cropping Pattern

SI No.	Season	Major Crops Grown	Total Cultivated Land (Acres)	Total yield
1	Kharif			
2	Rabi			
3	Summer Crop			
	<b>Total</b>			

### 10. Consumption pattern

Sl.no	Particulars / Source	Expenditure (Rs.)	
		Monthly	Annual
<b>A</b>	<b>Food</b>		
	1. Cereals		
	2. Pulses		
	3. Vegetables		
	4. Fruits		
	<b>Sub total (A)</b>		
<b>B</b>	Clothing		
<b>C</b>	Health		
<b>D</b>	Education		
<b>E</b>	Agriculture (seeds, implements etc.)		
<b>F</b>	Others (Specify _____)		
	<b>Grand total (A-F)</b>		

Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last one year

### 11. Indebtedness

Please indicate your borrowings during last one year:

SL. No	Source	Amount taken (in Rs.)	Amount returned (in Rs.)	Balance
1	Bank (specify which bank)			
2	Private money lender			
3	Others (Specify)			
	<b>Total</b>			

### 12. Health Status

- 12.1 Has anybody in the family been hospitalized in the last one year? 1. Yes 2. No
- 12.2 If yes, who and for how many days (Specify)? \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.3 Please specify the disease due to which the sickness was caused?  
 1. Cholerae 2. Dysentery 3. Typhoid 4. Jaundice 5. Others (.....)
- 12.4 Did any member of your family lose any working days due to any illness? 1. Yes 2. No
- 12.5 If yes, specify the number of days in the last one year?

### 13. Resettlement and Rehabilitation

- 13.1 Are you willing to resettle voluntarily? 1. Yes 2. No
- 13.2 If no, give reasons? \_\_\_\_\_



- 13.3 In case, if it is required, are you willing to move out from the land/building you are occupying now?  
 1. Yes 2. No
- 13.4 If no, give reasons? \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.5 If yes, then how far are you willing to move from the present location? \_\_\_\_\_ (kms)
- 13.6 Would you require any assistance? 1. Yes 2. No
- 13.7 What will be your option for compensation? (Record three options, in order of preference)  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 1. Equivalent property for the property lost 2. Government Housing Scheme  
 3. Regular License/Business Permit 4. Cash Compensation  
 5. Commercial Development Rights 6. Full & Complete resettlement and Rehabilitation  
 7. Other (Specify \_\_\_\_\_)

**14. Comments of the investigator**

collect any relevant specific information on each of the families if required?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Annexure 9.2: Questionnaire for Assessing Common/Government/Religious Properties**

**PUNJAB STATE ROAD SECTOR PROJECT  
 QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ASSESSING COMMON/GOVERNMENT/RELIGIOUS PROPERTIES**

Schedule No:  Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Property ID No:  Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Investigator: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Property Details**

- 1.1 Road side 1. Left 2. Right
- 1.2 Chainage Km. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3 1. District \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Village/Town \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.4 Location 1. Rural 2. Semi-Urban 3. Urban

**2. Type of likely loss**

- A. Community Structure** 1. Community Center 2. Burial Ground 3. Trust 4. Memorials 5. Others.....
- B. Religious Structure** 6. Temple 7. Church 8. Masjid 9. Gurudwara 10. Others.....
- C. Government Structure** 11. Hospital 12. School 13. College 14. Bus stop 15. Others.....
- D. Community Assets** 16. Wells 17. Tube Wells 18. hand Pumps 19. Ponds 20. Others .....

**3. Measurement of the Structure/Property**

- 3.1 Distance from the centre of the median (in meters) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.2 Area and Number of the land/structure/assets affected:

Sl. No.	Measurement in Mtrs.	Affected Area		Total Area	
<b>A</b>	<b>Structures</b>				
	Starting Point	SM:	EM:	SM:	EM:
	Ending Point	SM:	EM:	SM:	EM:
	Length (Along the road)				
	Survey No / House No.				
<b>B</b>	<b>Community Land</b>				
	Starting Point	SM:	EM:	SM:	EM:
	Ending Point	SM:	EM:	SM:	EM:
	Length (Along the road)				

Sl. No.	Measurement in Mtrs.	Affected Area	Total Area
	Survey No		
<b>C</b>	<b>Community Assets</b>		
	Sl.no	Name of the asset	Age (years)
	1	Tube Wells / Wells	
	2	Hand Pumps	
	3	Others	

- 3.3 Type of affect 1. Partially 2. Fully
- 3.4 Age of the structure \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.5 Type of Construction 1. Kutcha 2. Semi-pucca 3. Pucca

Place **PHOTOGRAPH** of the affected Structure/Land/Asset

### Annexure 9.3: Questionnaire For Public Consultation (Focused Group Discussion)

#### Punjab State Road Sector Project

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION (FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION)

Section No.


Questionnaire No.

#### Interview Schedule for FGDs

Name of Village/Township : \_\_\_\_\_ Chainage \_\_\_\_\_ kms

Date:

Time:

S.No.	Name	Profession	Address	Sex	Age	Caste	Signature
1							
2							
3							

- Q.1 Do you have any problem due to the existing road?
- Q.2 Have you heard about the project? If yes, what do you know about it?
- Q.3 If the road has to be expanded, which side should be expansion take place and why?
- Q.4 Bypass, via duct or raised roads - which is a better alternative? Why?
- Q.5 Why not the other two choices? Give reasons.
- Q.6 Which option is likely to cause minimum risk of accidents to the human beings?
- Q.7 If bypass, which side?
- Q.8 If the widening of the road necessitates dislocation, where would you like to be relocated? (Area)?
- Q.9 What form of compensation would you prefer?
- Q.10 What kind of problems do you foresee in the process of relocation?

1  
2

Q.11 What are the possible solutions for problems in relocation?

1  
2

Q.12 What would be the suitable location for the construction of lay-bye? What kind of services should be provided at these lay-byes? (Explain the conception of lay-bye)

Q.13 What is the possibility of shifting the temple(s)? And where to relocate?

Q.14 Any other issue that you would like to discuss?

#### Annexure 9.4: Format for Gender Dimensions – Women/Children

### RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION STUDY FORMAT FOR GENDER DIMENSIONS – WOMEN/CHILDREN

Name of the Project : Punjab State Road Sector Project

Location (Left/Right) : \_\_\_\_\_

Chainage : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Village : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the District : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Respondent : \_\_\_\_\_

Husband/Father's Name : \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1. Economic Activities

##### a) Cultivation

No. of Days of Employment	Yearly Earnings (Rs)

##### b) Subsidiary Activities

Particulars	No. of Days of Employment	Earnings (Rs)		
		Yearly	Monthly	Daily
Dairy				
Poultry				
Piggery				
Sheep and Goat Rearing				
c) Trade/Business				
d) Agricultural Labour				
e) Non Agricultural Labour				
f) Household Industries				
g) Service				
h) Others – specify				

## 2. Time Disposition

Particulars	Time spent per day in hours
a) Cooking	
b) Washing	
c) Collection of Drinking Water	
d) House Cleaning	
e) Cattle Rearing/Grazing	
f) As a Wage Earner	
g) Household Industries	
h) Service	
i) Help in Cultivation	
j) Collection of Fodder/Fuel	
k) Relaxation/Entertainment	
l) Other-specify	

## 3. Any say in decision making at household level such as

a) Financial	
b) Child Education	
d) Health Care	
e) Day to Day Activities	
f) Social/Marriage Function, etc.	

- 4 What is your perception regarding impact on day to day activities due to Project including employment, accessibility to medical and health facilities, education of children, safety aspects of children/animals, etc? What are your suggestions to minimize these impacts?

## Annexure 10: R&R Policy Disclosure

### Punjab State Road Sector Project Govt. of Punjab Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy Disclosure

1. As per the required World Bank Policy on involuntary disclosure, the R&R Policy of Punjab State Road Sector project (PSRSP) was disclosed at the following locations:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Venue</i>
Ludhiana	12 <sup>th</sup> May, 2006	Auditorium, Guru Nanak dev Engineering College
Mohali	15 <sup>th</sup> May, 2006	Community Hall, Phase 3B – 1
Tarn Taran	16 <sup>th</sup> May, 2006	Bhatt Marriage Palace near Arohi Walla Bridge
Ferozepur	19 <sup>th</sup> May, 2006	Saragarhi Gurdwara Complex

2. Procedure adopted for Policy Disclosure:

- Advertisements for the meeting were inserted in local vernacular newspapers in Punjabi (*Ajit*) and Hindi (*Punjab Kesri*) on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2006 and 12<sup>th</sup> May 2006 respectively (Copy of advertisement presented in following pages).
- Circular on R&R Policy disclosure was issued from PRBDB to four PWD Division Offices to finalize the Date, Time and Venue where workshop can take place and subsequently to inform the villages falling under their jurisdiction.
- The public was also informed of the R&R Policy disclosure meeting as well as its venue and time by the concerned PWD Division Officers through *Sarpanches / Panchayats* of the villages falling under their jurisdictions (Copy of the letter is presented in following pages).
- List of persons who attended the R&R Policy Disclosure Workshops is available with PRBDB (not enclosed here).
- Some of the selected Photographs from workshops are attached in previous annexure.

3. Information Dissemination

Following information was disseminated during the workshop:

- i. Objectives of PSRSP
- ii. Implementing Agency
- iii. Funding and Total estimated cost of the Project
- iv. Objectives of proposed “Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy”
- v. Entitlement matrix for Project Affected Persons
- vi. A detailed presentation was made enlisting all entitlements as proposed in R&R Policy.
- vii. A presentation on Environmental issues was also made in order to generate awareness among the people and capture their perception on issues relating to environment.

4. Questioning hours

After the completion of presentations, people were encouraged to enquire about their concerns, problems and suggestions related to the project. The summary of important issues that were raised during disclosure meetings is as under:

a) Social Issues

- i. People were generally not in favour of an NGO representing the PAFs in GRC. It was suggested that an MLA might be included in GRC instead of NGO, as he is the true representative of the people.
- ii. Concerns were also raised regarding the proper flow of compensation amount to the PAFs.
- iii. People's encroachments on Government land for their own purpose.
- iv. In the entitlement matrix, public has suggested for interest free loan against training for livelihood restoration.
- v. Regarding the bypasses at Gill & Pohir, there have been suggestions to have a relook at the alignment of proposed bypass, as the people feel that if the proposed bypass does not pass from their town then their business activities would be severely effected.

b) Environmental Issues

- i. The concern for proper cross drainage works was highlighted which affects the villages along the roads during monsoons. The drainage problem is further aggravated by encroachment on ponds in government land which earlier use to be the final discharge point.
- ii. Traffic safety is one of the major issues that have been constantly brought forward in each workshop. There are suggestions for providing speed breakers in residential areas, proper access roads to the main road, segregated lanes for pedestrians and junction improvement for reducing the rate of accidents.

The detail of questioning hour is attached in the following pages.

5. Photographs for all the workshops and video records of the workshops for which recordings have been done are available with PRBDB.

Advertisement Dater: - 9<sup>th</sup> May 2006

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ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ (ਜੀ ਓ ਪੀ) ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੋਰਡ (ਪੀ ਆਰ ਬੀ ਡੀ ਬੀ) ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਬੈਂਕ ਤੋਂ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਰੋਡ ਸੈਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ (ਪੀ ਐਸ ਆਰ ਐਸ ਪੀ) ਅਪਣਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਵ ਮੁੜ-ਵਸੇਬੇ ਅਤੇ ਅਪਗ੍ਰੇਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਲਗਭਗ 900 ਕਿ. ਮੀ. ਲੰਬੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਪਗ੍ਰੇਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਅਣਚਾਹੀ ਪੁਨਰ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬੁਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੀ ਆਰ ਬੀ ਡੀ ਬੀ ਨੇ ਜੀ ਓ ਪੀ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਪੀ ਐਸ ਆਰ ਐਸ ਪੀ ਅਧੀਨ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਣਚਾਹੀ ਮੁੜ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੜ ਵਸੇਬਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਰੀਸੈਟਲਮੈਂਟ ਐਂਡ ਰੀਹੈਬਲੀਟੇਸ਼ਨ (ਆਰ ਐਂਡ ਆਰ) ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਅਪਣਾਈ ਹੈ। ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੱਕਦਾਰੀ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਆਮ ਜਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪੀ ਆਰ ਬੀ ਡੀ ਬੀ ਹੇਠ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸਥਾਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਸਟੇਕਹੋਲਡਰ ਮੀਟਿੰਗਾਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਰ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਸਥਾਨ	ਮਿਤੀ/ਸਮਾਂ
1.	ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰਿੰਗ ਕਾਲਜ ਆਡੀਟੋਰੀਅਮ, ਗਿਲ ਪਾਰਕ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ।	12 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਵਜੇ
2.	ਕਮਿਊਨਿਟੀ ਸੈਂਟਰ, ਫੇਜ਼-3ਬੀ-1, ਮੁਹਾਲੀ।	15 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਵਜੇ
3.	ਬਾਠ ਮੈਰਿਜ ਪੈਲੇਸ ਨੇੜੇ ਆਰੋਹੀ ਵੱਲਾ ਪੁਲ, ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ।	17 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਵਜੇ
4.	ਸਹਾਰਾਗੜੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ।	19 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਵਜੇ

ਆਮ ਜਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ 'ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਸੁਵਿਧਾਜਨਕ ਸਥਾਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੀਟਿੰਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਸੱਦਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਆਰ ਐਂਡ ਆਰ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ/ਸੁਝਾਅ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਜਾ ਸਕਣ।

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਕਮ ਪਰਿਯੋਜਨਾ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ  
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਰੋਡ ਸੈਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ  
(ਪੀ ਐਸ ਆਰ ਐਸ ਪੀ)



इंजीनियरिंग

SANJEEV MAHAJAN AT 094170-66666, 98140-54902

**PUNJAB ROADS & BRIDGES DEVELOPMENT BOARD**SCO 210-211 (4th Floor), Sector 34-A, Chandigarh. Phone No.: 0172-2645497  
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पंजाब सड़क एवं पुल विकास बोर्ड (पीआरबीडीबी) द्वारा पंजाब सरकार (जीओपी) की ओर से विश्व बैंक से द्वितीय सहायता से पंजाब राज्य सड़क सैक्टर प्राजैक्ट (पीएसआरएसपी) हाथ में ले रहा है। प्राजैक्ट का लक्ष्य पुनर्वास तथा स्तर विकास के संदर्भ में अनुमानतः 900 कि.मी. सड़क लम्बाई का सुधार करना है। सड़कों के स्तर विकास में कुछ इन वालंटरी रीसेटलमेंट ऐसे विपरीत प्रभावों को कम करना शामिल होगा। पीआरबीडीबी ने जीओपी की ओर से पंजाब के मौजूदा कानूनी ढांचे के अनुरूप रीसेटलमेंट और रिहैबिलिटेशन (आर और आर) नीति, पीएसआरएसपी के अधीन प्राजैक्ट प्रभावित लोगों की इनवालंटरी रीसेटलमेंट और रिहैबिलिटेशन का पता लगाने की है। नीति प्राजैक्ट प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के लिए अधिकारिकता ढांचे को पारिभाषित करती हैं। सर्व-साधारण पर इस नीति को उद्घाटित करने के लिए पीआरबीडीबी, निम्नलिखित विभिन्न स्थानों पर शेयर होल्डर मीटिंग आयोजित कर रही है।

क्र.	स्थान	तिथि/समय
1.	गुरुनानक देव इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, आडिटोरियम गिल पार्क, लुधियाना	12 मई, 2006 को सुबह 10.00 बजे
2.	कम्युनिटी सेंटर, फेस-3 बी-1, मोहाली	15 मई, 2006 को सुबह 10.00 बजे
3.	बाठ मैरिज पैलेस निकट अरोही वाला ब्रिज, तरनतारन जिला अमृतसर	17 मई, 2006 को सुबह 10.00 बजे
4.	सहाराधारी गुरुद्वारा, जिला फिरोजपुर	19 मई, 2006 को सुबह 10.00 बजे

सर्व-साधारण को इन बैठकों में उन्हें सुविधाजनक स्थान पर निर्दिष्ट तिथि और समय को भाग लेने का निमंत्रण दिया जाता है, ताकि आर और आर नीति के संबंध में उनके विचारों/सुझावों को रिकार्ड किया जा सके।

**संयुक्त सचिव-कम-प्राजैक्ट निदेशक,  
पंजाब राज्य सड़क सैक्टर प्राजैक्ट  
( पी.एस.आर.एस.पी. )**

Advertisement Dater: - 12<sup>th</sup> May 2006



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## ਆਮ ਜਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਸੱਦਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ (ਜੀ ਓ ਪੀ) ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਲ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਬੋਰਡ (ਪੀ. ਆਰ. ਬੀ. ਡੀ. ਬੀ) ਵਿਸ਼ਵ ਬੈਂਕ ਤੋਂ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਰੋਡ ਸੈਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ (ਪੀ ਐਸ ਆਰ ਐਸ ਪੀ) ਅਪਣਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਮੰਤਵ ਲਗਭਗ 900 ਕਿ. ਮੀ. ਲੰਬੀਆਂ ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ। ਸੜਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਲਈ ਭੌ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਣਚਾਹੀ ਪੁਨਰ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਵਰਗੇ ਬੁਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘੱਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੀ ਆਰ ਬੀ ਡੀ ਬੀ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਤਰਫੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਰੋਡ ਸੈਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਅਧੀਨ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਣਚਾਹੀ ਮੁੜ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੜ ਵਸੇਵਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਮੁੜ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੜ ਵਸੇਵਾਂ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ (Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy) ਅਪਣਾਈ ਹੈ। ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੱਕਦਾਰੀ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਨੂੰ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਆਮ ਜਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣੂ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪੀ ਆਰ ਬੀ ਡੀ ਬੀ ਹੇਠ ਦਰਸ਼ਾਏ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸਥਾਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਨ ਸਭਾ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਲੜੀ ਨੰ:	ਸਥਾਨ	ਮਿਤੀ/ਸਮਾਂ
1.	ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰਿੰਗ ਕਾਲਜ ਆਡੀਟੋਰੀਅਮ, ਗਿਲ ਪਾਰਕ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ।	12 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਵਜੇ
2.	ਕਮਿਊਨਿਟੀ ਸੈਂਟਰ, ਫੇਜ਼-3ਬੀ-1, ਮੁਹਾਲੀ।	15 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਵਜੇ
3.	ਬਾਠ ਮੈਰਿਜ ਪੈਲੇਸ ਨੇੜੇ ਆਰੋਹੀ ਵਾਲਾ ਪੁਲ, ਤਰਨ ਤਾਰਨ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ।	16 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਵਜੇ*
4.	ਸਾਰਾਗੜੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ।	19 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ 10 ਵਜੇ

ਆਮ ਜਨਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਮਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਸੁਵਿਧਾਜਨਕ ਸਥਾਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੀਟਿੰਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਜ਼ਰ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਸੱਦਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਮੁੜ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁੜ ਵਸੇਵਾਂ ਪਾਲਿਸੀ (Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy) ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ/ਸੁਝਾਅ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਜਾ ਸਕਣ।

\*ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਨੋਟ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ : ਮਿਤੀ 09.05.2006 ਦੇ ਅਜੀਤ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕੇਸਰੀ ਅਖਬਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਛਪੀ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਵਿੱਚ 17 ਮਈ 2006 ਨੂੰ 16 ਮਈ 2006 ਪੜਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ।

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਕਮ ਪਰਿਯੋਜਨਾ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ  
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਟੇਟ ਰੋਡ ਸੈਕਟਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ  
(ਪੀ ਐਸ ਆਰ ਐਸ ਪੀ)

academicians regarding these consultation meetings so that flow of information can be expanded. You may contact Sh. Amrit Inder Singh, Project Director, PSRSP (Telephone number 0172- 2645497, Fax 0172-2601028) for any other information in this regard.

*With best wishes,*

Yours sincerely,



(Karan Avtar Singh)

Sh. Vivek Pratap Singh,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Gurdaspur.

### **Circular for R&R policy disclosure from PRBDB**

Person Name & village	Suggestion and Concerns raised by people	Replied
<b>Location:</b> Ludhiana <b>Venue:</b> Auditorium, Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College <b>Starting time:</b> 10.15 a.m <b>Date:</b> 12 <sup>th</sup> May 2006 <b>Number of people attended:</b> 48		
Amrik Singh, Nagar, Jalandhar	Width of the road can be kept same, as 3 Gurdwaras and School are affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.5 m is the existing road and proposed is 7.0m. Noise barrier will be provided at Gurdwara sahib.</li> <li>• Maps are available with EE.</li> </ul>
Nanebdar Mohan Singh	Line is marked at 72'0". □ Village Nagar map required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The line is marked for survey so that design can be managed.</li> </ul>
Beopar Mandal President	Bypass should go from Ahmedgarh (40,000) persons in Ahmedgarh will suffer – this is going against their favour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal can be studied again.</li> </ul>
Ajeab Singh, Pohir Village	Details of Bypass should remain same.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum effect</li> </ul>
Jatender Kumar Bhola, Shopkeper	Why Ahmedgarh getting destroyed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal can be studied again.</li> </ul>
Project Affected Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MLA can be member of GRC so that people can ask him.</li> <li>• World Bank coming for its own profit also.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MLA's are already member of DRC and DLPC; due to lack of time they are not considered at lower level.</li> <li>• World Bank giving loan at lower rate, long duration. WB directly to Punjab state and transparency will be first priority.</li> </ul>
Satpal, Shopkeeper, Dhelon	70'0" from market. If left side affected, then 18-20 nos. of titleholder shopkeeper will be affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land will be acquired after resettlement of the affected people.</li> </ul>
Gurdip Singh, Dhelon	When is project starting?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sep – Oct 2006.</li> </ul>
Surender Singh, Dhelon	Shopkeepers in between opinion of two sides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No step for destruction, option of two sides studied, but that doubles the effect.</li> <li>• Gurdwara and Mandir committee shall construct shops and help in resettling people.</li> </ul>
Jaswinder Kaur, Khaid village	Compensation should reach us,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trying to tell the entitlement matrix so that nobody is kept indent.</li> </ul>

<b>Person Name &amp; village</b>	<b>Suggestion and Concerns raised by people</b>	<b>Replied</b>
Usha rani, Nawi Abadi, Nagar	The whole verandah comes in acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land if acquired should be given, informed of 9 months ERG, land available at ¼ cost for vulnerable families and training.</li> </ul>
Surinder Singh (Sarpanch) Dhelon	Shopkeepers given suggestions	
Sunil Kumar, Dhelon	If one sided, 40 families will be destroyed.	
BDPO, Ludhiana	Instead of retired, working officers should be there in GRC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other than GRC, DRC is there and the members of DRC were told.</li> </ul>
Rajiv	Landowner confused which is one is better option for LA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In negotiation 1.5 times of circle rates plus 30% solatium and stamp duty born by project.</li> </ul>
Sarpanch, Dhelon	Government circle rates are lower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.5 timed of circle rate and rate can go higher in negotiation.</li> </ul>
Mr. Partho	Transparency – joint account in name of husband and wife at time of compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint account, nobody will be able to take out money from bank accept husband and wife.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location:</b> Mohali  <b>Venue:</b> Community Hall, Phase 3B-1  <b>Starting time:</b> 10.30 a.m  <b>Date:</b> 15<sup>th</sup> May 2006  Number of people attended: <b>68</b></p>		
Zora Singh, Mohali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thanks for the public consultation.</li> <li>During rainy seasons 6 villages along NH 21 got affected.</li> <li>With widening villages will get drowned</li> <li>Water is stagnant.</li> <li>Link road are lower, NH is higher, not easy accessible.</li> <li>To access to major road proper access should be there.</li> <li>NGO – no officer are good, awareness is</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Price fixation committee already exists and consists of 17 members.</li> <li>To recognize the lower rate than market value, 1.5 times of circle rate plus 30% solatium and stamp duty born by project if buy new land. Payment in one instance.</li> <li>Policy applied to whole Punjab.</li> <li>Consultation meeting to find out the probable solution.</li> <li>Cross – Section of road different for rural and urban.</li> </ul>

Person Name & village	Suggestion and Concerns raised by people	Replied
	there.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee of villages whose land is acquired should be made, as they will give better judgments.</li> <li>• Drainage of water, fixing of price should be given</li> <li>• How much widening is required?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good suggestion for village sub committee, we will work on it.</li> <li>• Drainage will be looked again and tried to improve more.</li> <li>• Total of 5.5 acres required for Kharar – Landran.</li> </ul>
Harcharan Singh, Sarpanch, Landran	Is land acquired for whole road section?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 – 22 m is available government land. Only 2-3 m wide may be acquired and maximum of 5 m wide.</li> <li>• For 40 km road length only 8 – 9 acre of land will be acquired. Land acquired only for bus bay, no other land acquired.</li> <li>• Map is there which can be seen.</li> </ul>
Karan Bir, Banur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Want to know the details of improvement in minor bridge at NH 64. Widening from Landran.</li> <li>• What is Accident rate and empty space across NH?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details drawing are available and can be referred.</li> </ul>
Harinder singh, Landran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speed humps in residential area – Landran junction.</li> <li>• Segregation of pedestrians.</li> <li>• Median for pedestrian.</li> <li>• Pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic will increase, government thinks of public health so pollution will be monitored.</li> <li>• Road designed for 15 years.</li> <li>• Buffer zone due to lack of space.</li> <li>• Details drawing with EE.</li> </ul>
Sarpanch		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If all PAP's resettled then only project begin, Sep – Oct 2006.</li> </ul>
Succha Singh Bindara	Bus bay should be placed at residential and shop area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At places where they can be used.</li> </ul>

<b>Person Name &amp; village</b>	<b>Suggestion and Concerns raised by people</b>	<b>Replied</b>
Gurjeet Singh, Bago Majara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Junction – lots of accidents</li> <li>• Drainage – should be resolved targeting separately</li> <li>• Existing road also have drainage problem.</li> </ul>	
Prem Singh, BDPO, Phillaur	Role of BDPO in Land Acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiation as per rules.</li> </ul>
Zora Singh	Standing crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 months notice, if not given then compensation.</li> </ul>



## Annexure 11: Photographs



*1. Public Consultation at Dehlon*



*2. Public Consultation at Pohir*





**3. Public Consultation at Ahmedgarh**



**4. Public Consultation at Dehlon**





**5. Women to Women Consultation**



**6. Women to Women Consultation**





**7. Cultural Property Consultation**



**8. Cultural Property Consultation**





**9. Sosio-Economic Survey**



**10. Sosio-Economic Survey**





***11. R&R Plocy Disclosure at District Level***



***12. Women participation at R&R Plocy Disclosure Meeting***