

Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program

Tranche - I

(ADB Loan No.: 2592-IND)

Updated Resettlement Plan Report

132kV Rupai LILO

(July, 2016)



Prepared by
Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL)

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. Purpose of Resettlement Plan	1
1.2. Project Description	1
1.3. Sub-project Profile	2
1.4. Need for Sub-project Rerouting	2
2. Impacts.....	4
2.0 General	4
2.2 Affected Persons.....	5
2.3 Land Requirements	5
2.4 Loss of Trees.....	6
2.5 Impacts on Structure and CPR's.....	6
2.6 Restrictions on Use of Land	6
2.7 Income Loss.....	6
2.8 Vulnerable Groups	6
3. Socio Economic Profile of Affected Persons	7
3.0 General	7
3.1 Households	7
3.2 Gender Distribution.....	7
3.3 Household Size.....	7
3.4 Literacy	8
3.5 Landholding	8
3.6 Workforce Participation.....	8
3.7 Income Distribution Pattern of Affected Persons.....	9
3.8 Social Stratification of Affected Families.....	9
4. Policy and Legal Frameworks.....	10
4.1. Policy Framework.....	10
4.2. The Electricity Act, 2003	10
4.3. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885	10
4.4. The National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007	10
4.5. Land Acquisition Act, 1894 amended 1984	11
4.6. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009	12
4.7. Applicability of Legal Frameworks.....	12
5. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.....	14
5.1. Eligibility	14
5.2. Entitlements.....	14
5.3. Valuation of Assets.....	17
6. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget	18
7. Consultation and Disclosure	19
7.1. Consultation in the Project	19
7.2. Key Findings of Consultations	20
7.3. Disclosure	20
8. Grievance Redress Mechanism	21
8.1. General	21
8.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	21
9. Institutional Set-up.....	23
9.1. Key Institutions involved.....	23
9.2. Executing Agency.....	23
9.3. Environmental and Social Management Unit	23
9.4. Project Implementation Unit.....	23
9.5. Social Safeguard Consultant.....	24
10. Implementation Schedule	25

11. Monitoring and Evaluation	26
11.1. General	26
11.2. Internal Monitoring by PMU	26
11.3. Monitoring Indicators	26
12. Findings of Due Diligence	27
12.1. General	27
12.2. Compensation for Damaged Land	27
12.3. Compensation for Loss of Trees	27
12.4. R&R Assistance	27
12.5. Findings and Conclusion	27

List of Annexure

Annexure 1	Towers Schedule of Final 132kV DC LILO Tinsukia – Margherita T/L
Annexure 2	Mankhuwa Tea Estate - Request for Change in Transmission Line Alignment
Annexure 3	Census Survey Questionnaire
Annexure 4	List of Persons Affected due to Tower Footings
Annexure 5	List of Persons Affected by Stringing of Transmission Line
Annexure 6	Deputy Commissioner Order for Land Compensation
Annexure 7	Consultation Minutes and Photographs
Annexure 8	Sample of Land and Ziraat Compensation Receipt

List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEGCL	Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd.
AP	Affected Person
APSEIP	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program
ASEB	Assam State Electricity Board
D.C.	District Collector
EA	Executing Agency
ESMU	Environmental and Social Management Unit
GOA	Government of Assam
GOI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Implementing Agency
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
Ltd.	Limited
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right of Way
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
S/S	Sub Station
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
T & T	Transmission and Transformation
T/L	Transmission Line

Executive Summary

ES1 Project Description

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting 'Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program' (APSEIP) through a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) to support continued investment in the state power sector, which is necessary to support economic growth and poverty reduction. The Tranche-I is one of the investments under the program, which has six investment components related to transmission system, energy efficiency enhancement and capacity building. The investment components are: i) 1 new 220/132/33 kV substation, (ii) 5 new 132/33 kV substations, (iii) 180 km. of 220 kV transmission lines, (iv) 82 km. of 132 kV transmission lines, (v) upgrade to OPGW, and (vi) extension and refurbishment of existing transmission substations (for 2 s/s). The 132kV DC LILO Tinsukia – Margherita at Rupai (sub-project) is one of the transmission lines under Tranche-I.

ES2 Need for sub-project rerouting

The sub-project encountered right-of-way problem due to Mankhuwa Tea Estate restraining stringing of transmission line between tower no. 95 to 101, to prevent cutting of tea plants and shading trees growing within transmission corridor. Executing Agency (EA) reacted to tea estate request by conducting a joint survey and verification exercise, and approving rerouting of the transmission line. The rerouting of transmission line is limited within Mankhuwa village. The final alignment has led to increase transmission line length by 0.115km and 7 towers were added over and above original tower schedule.

ES3 Objectives of Resettlement Plan

The aims and objectives of this Resettlement Plan (RP) are to mitigate all unavoidable impact due to implementation of the sub-project by providing adequate resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the affected households, to restore or improve their pre-project standard of living. The plan has been prepared on the basis of findings of inventory survey, socio-economic census survey and consultation with various stakeholders as well as in compliance with ADB's safeguard policy and other social safeguard policies designed by the Bank to protect the rights of affected persons and communities. The RP also takes in to account the laws and policies of Government of India. A Resettlement Plan for the sub-project's original alignment was prepared in April, 2011. This RP has been updated and finalised taking into account modification in original design of the subproject, which resulted to changes in the number of affected persons.

ES4 Impacts

The construction of tower footings has damaged 1.02ha of private land, affecting 30 affected households including 11 tea estate entity. Additionally, within 27m transmission corridor 3632 trees, 12763 bamboos and 6525 tea plants are impacted that belongs to 64 affected persons (Annexure 5), which include 10 tea estates and 6 APs whose land are damaged.

ES5 Policy and Legal Frameworks

The policy framework and entitlements for the 'Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program' is based on the Electricity Act 2003, The Indian Telegraph Act 1885, The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP) and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009.

In the sub-project, no land was acquired for transmission tower footings. However, the project authority has paid compensation to affected persons for damaged to their private land due to tower footings construction. This has been achieved by exercising sections 164 (power to execute provisions of ITA, 1885) and 165 (allowing to adopt land estimation

process in LAA, 1894) of the Electricity Act 2003, and reading along with section 10 of the Indian Telegraph Act (ITA) 1885 that allow compensation for damage to private land but without acquiring any right.

ES6 Entitlements, Assurances and Benefits

All affected households (AHHs) are entitled to receive compensation for all losses and affected assets based on the principle of replacement value. All compensation and assistance is paid as per the entitlement matrix included in the RP. Special assistance is provided to vulnerable and severely affected households. In addition, all AHHs are entitled to livelihood restoration assistance to help improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income-earning capacities. The RP is fully implemented prior to commencement of any civil works. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RP prepared for this Project.

ES7 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget

The resettlement cost for this Project includes compensation, resettlement assistance and the support cost for RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the 132kV DC LILO Tinsukia – Margherita is **INR 1,16,50,945**.

ES8 Consultation and Disclosure

A total of 4 public consultations were organized during preparatory stage of the project and one consultation at time of finalising this RP. The consultations were participated by about 58 APs, local peoples, and representatives from AEGCL. During the consultations the project features were explained, perceived benefits and losses due to the Project were discussed with the affected persons, and the various stakeholders' opinions were elicited. The updated Final Resettlement Plan will be translated into the local language and disclosed at the local level, such as at project sites and the offices of the Gram Panchayats and of the Deputy Commissioner.

ES9 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The EA has established a mechanism to receive and ensure the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism is designed to address AP's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the displaced persons at no cost.

ES10 Institution Set-up

The executing agency (EA) through its Project Management Unit (PMU) in the Head Office is responsible for planning, coordinating, implementing and financing of all resettlement activities. The PMU has established an Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU), headed by the Assistant General Manager, to deal with all social safeguards issues. The field units of PIU undertakes all related field level activities, including RP implementation.

ES11 Monitoring and Evaluation

This sub-project impacts are not significant, it is classified as Category B. The monitoring mechanism for implementation of the RP is limited to internal monitoring. The internal monitoring is the responsibility of the PIUs and ESMU. The PMU prepares biannual social monitoring reports on resettlement activities and submits the same to ADB for review, to determine whether the resettlement objectives have been achieved and livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced, and to recommend suitable corrective actions as required.

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of Resettlement Plan

1. Initially a Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared in April, 2011 for the original alignment of 132kV DC LILO Tinsukia - Margherita at Rupai (the sub-project) following the guidelines in Resettlement Framework (RF) of 'Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program' (APSEIP). This RP has now been finalized due to changes in the number of affected persons, as well as changes in the original design of the subproject. However, an updated Final RP was not prepared for the sub-project after the realignment of transmission line between towers 95 to 101. Furthermore, the original RP had considered persons affected due to tower footings and didn't reported about persons who were affected due to stringing of transmission line. This is the updated Final RP for the sub-project, based on the Resettlement Framework (RF) and the relevant ADB policies.
2. The main objective of this RP is to mitigate all involuntary resettlement impacts caused by the subproject and provide adequate R&R assistance to the affected households to restore or improve their pre-project standard of living. The RP is based on the final engineering design, findings of a census survey and consultation with various stakeholders, and R&R activities implementation status provided by Executing Agency. The RP is in compliance with national laws and policies, such as the Electricity Act 2003, The Indian Telegraph Act 1885, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007, the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. Tranche 1 of APSEIP is classified as Involuntary Resettlement Category B due to its low significant impacts.
3. A due diligence exercise was carried out for resettlement & rehabilitation activities implemented in the sub-project. This was desired due to (a) all resettlement & rehabilitation (R&R) activities were already implemented without updating the RP, and (b) to ascertain compensation paid to APs identified during stringing of transmission line were as per RF. A due diligence chapter is included in the updated final RP, which reports on gaps and corrective actions to comply with the project safeguard requirements.

1.2. Project Description

4. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting 'Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program' (APSEIP) through a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) to support continued investment in the state power sector, which is necessary to support economic growth and poverty reduction. The investments under the program are intended to (i) facilitate increased power transfers to accommodate increased demand and economic growth; (ii) improve supply-side energy efficiency by system de-bottlenecking and reducing technical losses; (iii) reduce the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) and other emissions via improved system efficiency; (iv) support expanded private sector participation in distribution system operations and other energy services; and (v) facilitate poverty reduction via improved electricity services and economic growth.
5. The impact of the investment program will be a sustainable state power sector with increased T&D capacity to support inclusive economic growth. The outcome will be enhanced quality and expanded service delivery of electricity through improved technical, commercial, and financial performance and capability of power utilities.

6. The Tranche-I is one of the investments under the program, which has six investment components related to transmission system, energy efficiency enhancement and capacity building. The investment components are: i) 1 new 220/132/33 kV substation, (ii) 5 new 132/33 kV substations, (iii) 180 km. of 220 kV transmission lines, (iv) 82 km. of 132 kV transmission lines, (v) upgrade to OPGW, and (vi) extension and refurbishment of existing transmission substations (for 2 s/s).

1.3. Sub-project Profile

7. In Tranche-I, the physical investment for expansion and upgrade of transmission and distribution systems involves construction of six sub-stations and six transmission lines. The 132kV DC LILO Tinsukia – Margherita at Rupai is one of the transmission line sub-project implemented under Tranche-I. The final alignment of the transmission line traverses through 19 villages of Tinsukia and Doom Duma revenue circles. The final transmission line length of 29.662km will be laid over 108 towers. The majority of towers i.e. 79% are located in tea estates, while the remaining 21% are located in private and government land. The final tower schedule is in Annexure 1.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Towers – Land use wise

S.No	Land Use	No. of Towers	% distribution
1	Tea Estates	85	79
2	Private Land	18	16
3	Government Land	5	5
Total		108	100

According to the 2011 Census, Tinsukia has a population of 1327929 with a population density of 350 persons per sq. km. The average literacy rate of Tinsukia district is 69.66%, with a male-female literacy of 36.71% and 27.92% respectively.

1.4. Need for Sub-project Rerouting

8. The tower schedule and detailed survey of original transmission line has planned stringing of 29.547km length over 101 towers. The sub-project encountered right-of-way problem due to Mankhuwa Tea Estate restraining stringing of transmission line between tower no. 95 to 101, to prevent cutting of tea plants and shading trees growing within transmission corridor. Further, through their letter has requested the Executing Agency (EA) and informed about other impacts that would be prevented due to rerouting of transmission line alignment through vacant land of the tea estate (Annexure 2). Subsequently, a joint survey and verification exercise was carried out between tower no. 95 to 101, and rerouting (Fig. 1) of transmission line alignment has been agreed. The rerouting of transmission line is limited within Mankhuwa village. The design attributes of original and final (after rerouting) alignment of transmission line is provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Comparison of design attributes before and after rerouting

Sl.No	Design Attributes	Original T/L	Final T/L	Changes
1	Transmission Line length (km)	29.547	29.662	0.115
2	Number of Towers (No.)	101	108	7

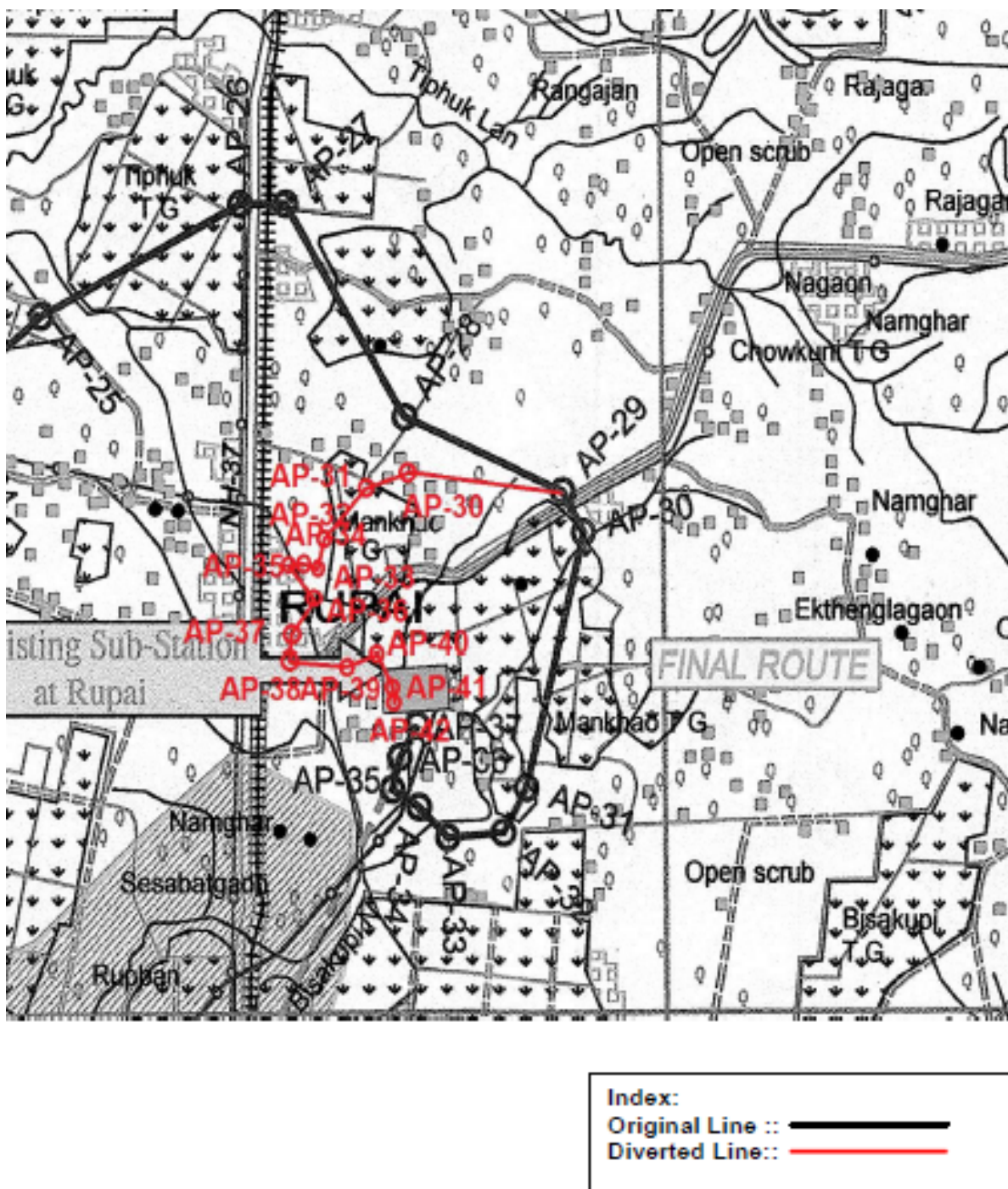


Fig. 1: Transmission Line Rerouted at Mankhuwa Tea Estate

2. Impacts

2.0 General

9. A Resettlement Plan has been prepared adopting the guidelines in RF for original alignment of 132kV DC LILO Tinsukia – Margherita at Rupai (the sub-project) in April, 2011. The RP intended to minimise and mitigate social impacts due to construction of tower footings and stringing of transmission line. As per this RP, impacts due to the sub-project includes damage to land, loss of trees, bamboos and tea plants (Table 2.1). No CPRs, structures, and any other assets were impacted. No non-titleholders were identified as affected.
10. At the time of sub-project implementation, the original design has been modified to address the right-of-way constraint. Further, persons losing trees/bamboos/tea plants during stringing of transmission line were also identified. These resulted in changes in the overall number of affected person. In order to assess the changes, a fresh census survey of persons whose land is damaged was undertaken in the months of September, 2015 to update the original RP. The objective of this census survey was to update the data on identified affected persons and establish an inventory of the affected persons, their assets, land, structures, and their ensuing losses, within defined 'Project Impact Area' (27m transmission corridor). An already approved 'Census Survey Questionnaire Format' (Annexure 3) for the project has been used to collect information of affected persons and their losses.
11. In case of persons whose losses are limited to only trees/bamboos/tea plants located within transmission corridor, a joint verification exercise was conducted by the officials of Revenue Department during transmission corridor verification. The joint verification survey was done in phase manner and participated by officials of IA and respective affected persons as member of the team. The impacts recorded were jointly verified by all the members present during the joint verification exercise. Hence, the census survey was not carried out for such affected person.
12. The involuntary resettlement impacts identified in original RP and during updating the Resettlement Plan are summarized in Table 2.1. The impacts reported from henceforth is for the finalised transmission line alignment.

Table 2.1: Summary of Impacts - Original and Final T/L Alignment

S. No	Impacts Description	Unit	Impacts	
			Original RP	Final RP
1	Total APs	No.	27	78
a.	AP's HH due to tower footings	No.	16	19
b.	AP due to T/L stringing	No.	-	64 ¹
c.	Affected Tea Estate due to tower footing	No.	11	11
2	Total Land Requirement	ha	1	1.07
a.	Agriculture land	ha	0.13	0.17
b.	Tea estate land	ha	0.82	0.85
c.	Government land	ha	0.05	0.05
3	Loss of Structure	No.	Nil	Nil
4	Loss of Trees (non-fruit + fruit tree)	No.	1362	3632
5	Loss of Bamboos	No.	380	12763
6	Loss of Tea Plants	No.	-	6525
7	Vulnerable Affected Person	No.	1	2
8	Loss of Assets	No.	Nil	Nil

2.2 Affected Persons

13. A total of 78 private entities (private households or tea estates) have been affected by the sub-project. The land of 30 entities, including 11 tea estates, has been damaged by the construction of tower footings. 64 private entities are sustaining losses of trees, bamboos and tea plants due to stringing of transmission line. 16 of these private entities are affected by both, damage to land loss of trees (Annexure 4).

2.3 Land Requirements

14. The design standard of tower footings require approximately 100m² of land area for all categories of towers at 300 - 350 meter interval. As per final tower schedule 1.07ha of land area is damaged due to 108 tower footings construction, an increase of 0.07ha over area assessed in original RP. The majority of land area damaged is private land i.e. 1.02ha owned by 19 individuals and 11 tea estates. The tea estates are the most impacted (0.85ha) entity.

Table 2.2: Status of Land Area Damaged

S.No	Particular	Area (ha)	% distribution
1	Total Private Land	1.02	95
a.	Tea Estates	0.85	-
b.	Agriculture Land	0.17	-
2	Government Land	0.05	5
Total		1.07	100

The sub-project does not involve acquisition of land for tower footings. The details of procedures adopted to compensate affected persons is discussed in Legal Frameworks chapter.

¹ The total APs due to stringing of T/L is 64 that also includes 10 tea estates and 6 APs due to tower footings.

2.4 Loss of Trees

15. The final alignment of Rupai LILO T/L has impacted 3632 trees, 12763 bamboos and 6525 tea plants located within transmission corridor of 27m. The impacts to trees includes 375 fruit bearing trees (Jack Fruit, Mango, Plum, Betelnut, Jamuk, Monok, Lemon, Rabab Tenga, Berry etc.) and 3257 non-fruit trees (Sirish, Pongta, Modar, Agar, Seleng, Peeple, Azhar, Kadam, Mouj, Chatiana, Rahimala, Rudrakha, Titasapa, Keseru / Sishu, Gamari, Hilika, Gokul dhup, Nahar, Maikhab, Som, Poma, Amra, Teak, Simolu etc.) belonging to Affected Persons.

Table 2.4: Details of Affected Persons experiencing impact on Trees

S.No	Type of Trees	Number of APs	Percentage
1	Fruit trees	19	23
2	Non-fruit Trees	48	58
3	Both fruit and non-fruit trees	16	19
Total		83	100

These identified impacts existed on private land of 64 affected persons (Annexure 5), which include 10 tea estates and 6 APs whose land are damaged.

2.5 Impacts on Structure and CPR's

16. No impacts on private structures and common property resources were identified within transmission corridor of finalized T/L alignment.

2.6 Restrictions on Use of Land

17. Land use restriction is limited to the transmission corridor (27m) along the transmission line. No construction of building and planting of tall trees within the transmission corridor is allowed to maintain safe vertical clearance of 6.1mt from the lowest conductor.

2.7 Income Loss

18. The stringing of transmission line has been done after harvesting of crops. This change in construction schedule has avoid damage to standing crops (paddy) within transmission corridor, thereby, prevented impacting livelihood source of five affected person involved in agriculture occupation.

2.8 Vulnerable Groups

19. Two affected households has been identified as vulnerable. Amongst these, one is Schedule Tribe household and another household has income below poverty line.

3. Socio Economic Profile of Affected Persons

3.0 General

20. The chapter discusses the social and economic profile of affected households due to tower footings in the project area. The profile of the affected households is established from original census survey undertaken in October, 2010 and fresh census survey carried out at rerouted stretch in the months of September, 2015.
21. A team comprising officials of Revenue Department and Implementing Agency, and respective Affected Persons has conducted a joint verification exercise to estimate loss of trees /bamboos/tea plants due to stringing of transmission line. However, the affected persons due to stringing of T/L was not surveyed. The census survey findings discussion in subsequent paragraphs is for affected persons whose land is damaged due to tower footings and does not include affected persons whose loss is limited to trees/bamboos/tea plants.

3.1 Households

22. A total of 19 households comprising 63 affected persons has been impacted due to tower footings construction. 16 households were available at time of census survey, while the socio-economic information of 3 absentee household is not included.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Affected Households and Affected Persons

S.No	Name of Village	No. of HHs	No. of APs
1	Bangali Baliyan	4	15
2	Amguri	1	2
3	Holotup	6	21
4	Asomiya Baliyan	1	3
5	Mankhowa	4	22
Total		16	63

3.2 Gender Distribution

23. Of the 63 affected persons in 19 affected households, 57.15% are male and 42.85% are female.

Table 3.2: Distribution of AP Population

S.No	Gender	Total Population	Percentage
1	Male	36	57.15
2	Female	27	42.85
Total		63	100.00

3.3 Household Size

24. The majority i.e. 50% of affected household are nuclear family having household size of 1 to 4. This is followed by household size of 5 to 8 in 43.75% of household and only one household is having household size of 9 to 12.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Households Size

S.No	Household Size	No. of HHs	Percentage
1	1 to 4	8	50
2	5 to 8	7	43.75
3	9 to 12	1	6.25
Total		16	100

3.4 Literacy

25. 34.92% of affected person have attended secondary level. This is followed by people attended up to graduation (30.16%) and primary level (26.98%). The illiterate people comprises only 6.35%, which is low. Details of Literacy level are mentioned in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Summary of Literacy Level

S.No	Education Status	Number of AP	Percentage
1	Illiterate	4	6.35
2	Primary (up to class 4)	17	26.98
3	Secondary (up to class 10)	22	34.92
4	Higher (upto graduate)	19	30.16
5	Technical	1	1.59
Total		63	100.00

3.5 Landholding

26. The data when compared with classification of Agriculture Census India, indicates that 50% of affected persons are in marginal category, which is followed by affected person in small category.

Table 3.5: Distribution of Landholdings

S.No	Farmer Classification	Land holding (ha)	No. of AP	Percentage
1	Marginal	below 1	8	50
2	Small	1-2	5	31.25
3	Semi-medium	2-4	3	18.75
Total			16	100

3.6 Workforce Participation

27. Of the total affected person, only 28 of them are employed and remaining 55.6% are unemployed. Hence, the workforce participation rate (Table 3.6) among the affected person is 44.4%.

Table 3.6: Employment Status

Sl. No.	Employment Status	Number of AP	Percent
1	Employed	28	44.4
2	Unemployed	35	55.6
Total		63	100.00

3.7 Income Distribution Pattern of Affected Persons

28. The census survey findings indicates that majority (67.86%) of the affected person engaged in economic activities have monthly income above Rs. 3000 per month. This is followed by 25% of affected person earning income in range of Rs. 2000- Rs. 3000 per month.

Table 3.71: Income Pattern of Affected Persons (Per Month)

Income Range	Number of AP	Percentage
Less Than Rs. 2000	2	7.14
Rs. 2000 - Rs. 3000	7	25.00
Rs. 3000 above	19	67.86
Total	28	100.0

However, of the 16 households surveyed, there are 8 households that has two earning members and their aggregate monthly income is more than Rs 3000/-. In addition, 7 households has monthly income above Rs. 3000/-. Hence, only one affected household is earning below Rs. 2000/-.

29. The vulnerability of affected households is assess by comparing their monthly income with the derived monthly poverty threshold limit². Based on analysis of monthly income at each household level, 15 households are earning more than the monthly poverty threshold limit, except for one who is earning less has been identified as vulnerable person.

3.8 Social Stratification of Affected Families

30. The majority (62.5%) of affected households belong to General category and followed by OBC at 31.25%. Only 6.25% household belongs to Scheduled Tribe category.

Table 3.8: Social Stratification of Affected Person

Caste	Number of HH	Percent
Scheduled Tribe	1	6.25
Other Backward Caste	5	31.25
General	10	62.5
Total	16	100

² The Assam state poverty threshold limit of Rs. 691.7 monthly per capita for rural area for 2009-10 set by the Ministry of Development for North Eastern Region has been used to calculate a household monthly poverty threshold limit of Rs. 2723/-. This monthly poverty threshold limit is derived by multiplying rural area poverty threshold limit with affected HH average household size of 3.9.

4. Policy and Legal Frameworks

4.1. Policy Framework

31. The policy framework and entitlements for the 'Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program' is based on the Electricity Act 2003, The Indian Telegraph Act 1885, The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP) and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009.

4.2. The Electricity Act, 2003

32. An Act to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This act provides guidelines for compensating damage in private land when installing of electricity transmission equipment. The section of this acts relevant to RP preparation are;
 - a. The sub-section 3 of section 67 of part VIII stipulate to cause little damage and has made provision to make full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused.
 - b. The sub-section 6 of section 68 of part VIII set provision for compensating trees affected due to lying of transmission line.
 - c. The section 164 of part XVII empowers to execute the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885.
 - d. The section 165 of part XVII empowers to acquire land under the provision of the Land Acquisition Act 1894.

4.3. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

33. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 main objective was to give power to the Government to install telegraph line and poles on private as well as public property. The act contain six parts, of which section 10 of part III details out the power of telegraph agency and procedures for compensating for damage sustained in private and public land at time of installing and maintaining of telegraph line and poles. Further, the act also clearly specify not to acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post.

4.4. The National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

34. The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes and to provide for the basic minimum requirements. All projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP. The principles of this policy may also apply to the

rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason. The objectives of the Policy are:

- i. to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives;
- ii. to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- iii. to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- iv. to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- v. to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- vi. where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

The NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 families in the plains or 200 families in hilly or tribal or Desert Development Program (DDP) areas are displaced. However, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating regardless of the number affected.

4.5. Land Acquisition Act, 1894 amended 1984

35. The LAA provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles APs to a hearing before acquisition. The main elements of LAA are:
 - i. Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
 - ii. The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
 - iii. In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the District Collector (DC) to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
 - iv. Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
 - v. Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
 - vi. The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, with actual payment by the State taking about two or

three years. An additional 30 percent is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12 percent per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 12 percent per annum is paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

4.6. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

36. ADB has adopted the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009, including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and Indigenous People. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
37. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

4.7. Applicability of Legal Frameworks

38. This final RP has to be consistent with provisions of legal frameworks enforced in the country. An analysis has been carried out to identify acts, rules, and regulations triggered and its extent of applicability. The Table 4.1 summarises the applicability of various legal frameworks.
39. To minimise the impact on affected persons, the project authority decided not to acquire and to pay compensation for damaged private land due to tower footings construction. This has been accomplished by exercising sections 164 (power to execute provisions of ITA, 1885) and 165 (allowing to adopt land estimation process in LAA, 1894) of the Electricity Act 2003, and reading along with section 10 of the Indian Telegraph Act (ITA) 1885 that allow compensation for damage to private land but without acquiring any right.

Table 4.1: Applicability of Legal Frameworks

Sl.No	Legal Framework	Objectives	Applicability
1	The National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (MoRD), 2007	The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes and to provide for the basic minimum requirements.	Applicable.
2	Land Acquisition Act, 1894 amended 1984	Provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles APs to a hearing before acquisition.	Applicable. The estimation of land damaged compensation has been carried out following the procedures stipulated in the LA Act 1894.

Sl.No	Legal Framework	Objectives	Applicability
3	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013	The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the affected families (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. The Act prohibits acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land as a special provision to safeguard food security, unless in exceptional circumstances as a demonstrable last resort.	Not Applicable. The sub-project does not involve acquisition of land. Additionally, the estimates for land damage was done before enactment of this Act.
4	The Electricity Act-2003 as amended in 2007	An Act to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.	Applicable.
5	Indian Telegraph Act, 1885	The main object of the Telegraph Act was to give power to the Government to install telegraph lines on private as well as public property.	Applicable. The payment for land damage compensation without acquiring the right has been as per section 10 of the ITA, 1885.
6	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009	The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy in SPS, 2009 is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	Applicable.

5. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

5.1. Eligibility

40. The APs entitled to compensation and/or rehabilitation provisions for this sub-project include (i) all APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, or without legal status; (ii) registered and unregistered tenants and sharecroppers; (iii) owners of buildings, crops, trees, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing income and/or access to natural resources.
41. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date set for the subproject. The day of the census survey will serve as the cut-off-date. APs who settle in the affected area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will however be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

5.2. Entitlements

42. A Resettlement Framework for the sub-project was prepared for Tranche 1 and explain the detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance provided in the entitlement matrix. At the time of finalising this RP, the Resettlement Framework has been updated in August 2014. Since, the estimation of R&R budget for this sub-project were completed in 2012 and compensation payment completed in 2013, the Resettlement Framework 2009 has been adopted to keep consistency of procedures and provision adopted in R&R budget. The entitlement matrix of original RF 2009 is detailed out in Table 5.1.
43. The construction of tower footings and stringing of transmission line are the key activities inducing social and environmental impacts due to implementation of the sub-project. Hence, the affected persons of this sub-project is entitled for:
- damage to private land due to tower footings construction;
 - loss of trees, bamboos, tea plants etc.;
 - vulnerable groups;

Table 5.1: Entitlement Matrix

S.No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
1	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ APs with customary land right/APs with Permit from local authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement value or land-for-land where feasible. • Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates. • Shifting assistance for households (@Rs.10,000/- per affected household). • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/ lease documents or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates. • Shifting assistance for households. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops.

S.No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Sharecroppers for agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
2	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land and homestead land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursement of unexpired lease. Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates. Shifting assistance @ no less than Rs. 10,000/- per household. Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to shift from encroached land. Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to shift from occupied land. Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided.
3	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. Shifting assistance @ no less than Rs. 10,000/- per household. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP. Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. Shifting assistance @ no less than Rs. 10,000/- per household. . Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers and squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP. Shifting assistance @ no less than Rs. 10,000/- per household. Right to salvage materials from structure

S.No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and other assets Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
4	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. One time financial assistance @ Rs. 25,000/- per structure. Shifting assistance @ no less than Rs. 10,000/- per household. . Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP. Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. One time financial assistance @ Rs. 25,000/- per structure. . Shifting assistance @ no less than Rs. 10,000/- per household. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers and squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP. One time financial assistance @ Rs. 25,000/- per structure. Shifting assistance @ no less than Rs. 10,000/- per household. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. Additional compensation for vulnerable households
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder/ tenant/ leaseholder/ non-titled /employee of commercial structure, farmer/ agricultural worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for lost income based on three months minimum wage rates. Additional compensation for vulnerable households. Consideration for project employment.
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/ tenant/ leaseholder /sharecropper/ non-titled AP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops If notice cannot be provided, compensation for standing crop (or share of crop for sharecroppers) at market value Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.

S.No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
7	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional one time financial assistance: Assistance in the form of grant will be paid to those below the poverty line and the vulnerable including households headed by women, SC, ST, disabled and the elderly at the rate of Rs.10,000 per eligible households Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.
8	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of rent for period of occupation for legal titleholders. Compensation for assets lost at replacement value, Restoration of land to previous or better quality Additionally, Cash Compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the maintenance and repair after the construction. Also, the AP may be allowed to cultivate their land under the transmission lines (RoW)
9	Loss of common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc.
10	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework.

5.3. Valuation of Assets

44.	<p>Land: In the sub-project, land for tower footings has not been acquired under LAA, 1894, as a result the provision for loss of private land (S.No 1) in the entitlement matrix is not applicable. However, to mitigate the impact, the project authority has compensated 30 (includes 11 tea estates) affected persons for damaged to their land by exercising section 164 of part XVII of the Electricity Act 2003 and read along with section 10 of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885. Further, in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 165 in the Electricity Act 2003, the process defined under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 has been adopted for calculating compensation amount for the land area damage due to tower footings. The circle rate were collected from concern department for fixing the land price for different categories of land along the transmission corridor. Subsequently, the Deputy Commissioner has order (Annexure 6) final land compensation amount. The land compensation amount also include additional 30 percent solatium as well as escalation of 12 percent per year from date of notification.</p>
45.	<p>Tree Loss: The compensation rate for trees has been decided after consulting concerned departments to arrive at a rate at-par with market value (Annexure 5). For instance, rate for timber tree has been determined in consultation with the Forest Department, similarly, horticulture department was consulted to obtain remaining productive period of fruit bearing trees.</p>

6. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget

46. The resettlement cost for this Project includes compensation, resettlement assistance and the support cost for RP implementation. Ten percent contingency has been added to the budget. Based on the above, the final resettlement budget has been calculated. The total land damage compensation and resettlement cost for the 132kV DC LILO Tinsukia – Margherita is **INR 1,16,50,945**.
47. The affected private land are located in 19 villages with different land use, proximity to urban area and comes under different revenue circles. Hence, for calculating the land cost, the average land rate (inclusive of 30% solatium plus interest of 12% on land value) of Rs. 20,61,288/- and Rs. 12,41,334/- have been used for private agriculture and tea estate land, respectively.
48. In case of loss of trees, girth size and remaining productivity period is adopted to arrive at the rate for non-fruit and fruit bearing trees, respectively. The rate assessed by the horticulture and forest departments (Annexure 5) used for calculating tree loss compensation is indicated in bracket against each tree i.e. Jack Fruit (Rs. 3998), Mango (Rs. 3998), Plum (Rs.182), Betelnut (Rs.1000), Lemon (Rs.1050), Neem (big-Rs.2000, medium-Rs.1500, small-Rs.1000), Sirish (Rs.3998), Kadam (Rs.2018), Titasapa (Rs.6396), Teak (Rs.6006), Bamboo (Rs.60), Tea Plant (Rs. 50) etc.

Table 6.1: Resettlement Budget

Sl. No	Items	Unit	Unit Rate (INR)	Final T/L Alignment	
				Quantity	Total Cost (INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Compensation for damaged Land and Trees				
	Agriculture Land (Private)	Ha	20,61,288	0.17	3,50,419
	Tea Garden Land	Ha	12,41,334	0.85	10,55,134
Sub Total for A					14,05,553
B	Trees				
	Timber Trees	No.	Rate determine by Forest Department/ horticulture department (Annexure5)	3257	76,53,950
	Fruit Trees	No.		375	5,47,865
	Tea Plant	No.		6525	3,26,250
	Bamboos	No.		12763	6,38,150
Sub Total for B					91,66,215
C	Assistance to Vulnerable Families				
	Assistance to Vulnerable Affected Families (both socially & economically) @10000/family	No.	10,000	2	20,000
Sub Total for C					20,000
Total (A+B+C) (In Rs.)					1,05,91,768
Contingency (10%) on (A+B+C)					10,59,177
Grand Total (INR)					1,16,50,945
Grand Total in Million (INR)					11.65

7. Consultation and Disclosure

7.1. Consultation in the Project

49. Public consultation is an important tool to ensure peoples participation in the planning and implementation phase of this sub-project. Public consultations were organised during preparatory stage of the project. The details of consultation undertaken are summarised in Table 7.1

Table 7.1: Summary of Consultation

Date	Venue	Number of Participants	Issues Discussed
11-2-2009	Nagaon	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness about the project and environmental pollution • Benefits of the projects • Likely impacts on direct/indirect development • Social and environmental problems in the region • Presence of environmental sensitive areas in the region • Health and safety issues • Compensation payment mechanism initiatives for minimal environmental/social impacts
12-2-2009	Sonari	10	
13-2-2009	Dibrugarh	11	
21-2-2009	Kamalpur	5	

50. At time of finalising this RP one round of consultation was organised at Mankhuwa village on September 17, 2016. The consultation was limited to one-on-one interaction with 6 affected persons at realigned stretch. The consultation was conducted with an objective of:

- Establishing an understanding on overall developmental goals and benefits of the project;
- Identifying the best suited alignment for stretch of transmission lines requiring rerouting;
- Understanding the views of the people affected, with reference to use of land and its due compensation;
- Understanding views of people on resettlement options, if any;
- Identifying and assess major economic and social characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Resolving issues related to impacts on community property and their relocation, if any;
- Examine APs' opinions on health safety issues during the construction and selection garbage materials or the waste materials;
- Identifying levels and extent of community participation in project implementation and monitoring;
- Developing a thorough coordination between all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project;

7.2. Key Findings of Consultations

51. This RP is being finalised when majority of R&R activities are completed and compensation has been paid to the identified affected persons of the sub-project. The consultation conducted at time of updating this RP went well and the affected persons inform to know about the project. They have also lauded the efforts of AEGCL and perceive benefits after the operationalization of the sub-project in terms of improved electricity, regular power supply, better irrigation and better living condition. Due to continuous interaction with the circle officer during the verification surveys for cutting of trees and land area damaged, they informed about knowing the processes involved to estimate the compensation for the losses they suffered. The APs concerns were regarding opportunities for employment in the Project, and possibility for enhancement in compensation rates for trees cut.
52. The Implementing Agency informed the people that the rate has been derived In discussion with Forest and Horticulture Departments. Further, the officials also explained to APs on the approach adopted to arrive to marker rate. The Annexure 7 provide the details of consultation.

7.3. Disclosure

53. To ensure transparency in planning and active involvement of APs and other stakeholders, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of the updated Final RP. The summary of the final RP will be made available in Assamese language. The official of IA will continue interacting with affected persons and information dissemination through consultation will continue throughout Investment Program implementation. A copy of the final RP will also be disclosed in ADB's and AEGCL website.

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism

8.1. General

54. RP implementation requires an efficient grievance redress mechanism that will resolve the queries and complaints of the APs. The EA established a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism is required to address AP's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the displaced persons at no costs.

8.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

55. **PIU Level**

Grievances will first be addressed to Implementing Agency (IA) at the local level and registers grievances in a complaint register with details related to the date of complaint, the type and nature of the complaint, action taken, follow up and communication sent to the complainant. Investigation of grievances involves site visits and consultation with relevant parties, such as the affected persons, contractors, land acquisition officials and the like. If a grievance remains unresolved within 2 weeks it is referred to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).

56. **Grievance Redress Committee**

The GRC comprises representatives of the APs, PMU, PIU, ESMU, field level staff, district magistrate/commissioner, local administration, revenue authority and local community. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the PMU of serious cases; and (iv) report to APs on the resolution of their grievances and decisions of the GRC and the PMU. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights, which require to be resolved by a court of law, the GRC will review grievances involving compensation assessment and payment, relocation and other assistance. The GRC will meet every month if grievances are brought to the Committee, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint. Simultaneously, the affected person is free to access the country's legal system at any time, although the GRM is the preferred mechanism of grievance redress. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting and information dissemination) will be borne by the Project. Records will be kept of all grievances received, including contact details of the complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and the final outcome. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project including the defect liability period.

57. In respect of the sub-project, except for one person who approached the High Court with the plea that he should to be compensated for traversing of transmission line over his the agriculture field. However, no impacts were recorded during route survey verification either by tower footings, does not involves tree cutting or damage to standing crop due to stringing of transmission that was done

after harvesting of crops. The court quash the plea of the affected person in June 2015 and allowed the EA to execute the work that was pending.

58. In addition to above, the official of Implementing Agency informed about receiving few cases directly from affected persons. The cases were resolved at level of Assistant General Manager, IA in a way amicable to parties. The formal recording of such complaints has not been maintained.

9. Institutional Set-up

9.1. Key Institutions Involved

59. The implementation of the RP requires the involvement of various institutions at different stages of the project cycle. This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutional actors. It is noted that the Program (MFF) has been under implementation, therefore, all the necessary institutions are already in place and functional. Additionally, the relevant staff has been trained to deal with safeguards issues and has been involved in RP implementation for several years. The primary institutions involved in the process are as follows:
- Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (EA and IA)
 - Project Management Unit (PMU)
 - Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) at PMU Level
 - Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

9.2. Executing Agency

60. The Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) is the executing agency (EA) for the APSEIP. The AEGCL also functions as the implementing agency (IA) for APSEIP with a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU in AEGCL has been set up for the overall implementation of the subproject activities. PMU is responsible for planning, coordinating, implementing and financing all resettlement activities. The PMU also comprises an Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) headed by an Assistant General Manager to deal with the safeguards issues. A Land Acquisition Officer is placed in the PMU to handle land acquisition issues. Additionally, the EA/IA ensures that the office of the District Commissioner and its concerned staff are involved during the land acquisition process.

9.3. Environmental and Social Management Unit

61. The Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) has been set up within the PMU/AEGCL, along with other engineering units, to address all environmental and social issues of the APSEIP. The ESMU is headed by an Assistant General Manager, who works closely with other staff of the PMU and assists the PMU in getting all necessary clearances and in the implementation of the resettlement activities prior to the start of any civil works. The ESMU coordinates safeguard activities both at headquarter and PIU level. All activities are managed and supervised by the Assistant General Manager based at the Head Office.

9.4. Project Implementation Unit

62. In addition to the PMU, there is a PIU at the field level for the independent implementation of sub-project. The PIU is responsible for field level activities, including all social safeguards related requirements and RP implementation. The PIU maintains all databases, works closely with APs and other stakeholders and monitors day-to-day resettlement activities.

9.5. Social Safeguard Consultant

63. In addition to the above, a social safeguard consultant has also been engaged to facilitate the process of finalization of the Resettlement Plans prepared for sub-projects under the APSEIP. The key responsibility of the Social Safeguard Consultant is to review and update all sub-project RPs, based on the Resettlement Framework (RF) agreed for this MFF and the relevant ADB policies. In addition, the Consultant's responsibilities also include advising and assisting the EA/IA in mitigating Social and Environmental issues and administration and Implementation of measures in RP, as required.

10. Implementation Schedule

64. The implementation of the RP was scheduled as per the overall project implementation timeframe. All activities related to land acquisition and resettlement were planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to the commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress were undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. As part of advance actions, the EA established the PMU, PIU, ESMU and GRC for resettlement implementation.
65. Payment of compensation to all 30 affected persons for land damaged and to 64 affected persons losing trees/bamboos/tea plant due to stringing of transmission line is completed. The sub-project has been charged from June 30, 2016.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

11.1. General

66. RP implementation is closely monitored through both, internal and external monitoring arrangements, to assess resettlement progress and identify potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring is undertaken by the PIU with assistance from the PMU/ESMU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, is commensurate with the Project's risks and impacts. AEGCL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance.

11.2. Internal Monitoring by PMU

67. The PMU internal monitoring include: (i) administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP file maintenance, and progress reports; (ii) socio-economic monitoring: baseline information for comparing AP's socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and (iii) impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the affected persons.
68. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided bi-annually by the PMU to ADB for review.

11.3. Monitoring Indicators

69. The indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items such as:
- Training of PIU and other staff completed
 - Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed
 - Grievance redress procedures in-place and functional
 - Compensation payments disbursed, and
 - Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

These indicators will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation. The information collected through the household survey will provide benchmarks for comparison on the socio-economic status of the DPs in the project implementation period. A key objective will be the maintenance or improvement of the APs incomes and quality of lives.

12. Findings of Due Diligence

12.1. General

70. The main purpose of the due diligence exercise is to (i) assess the compliance of all RP activities already implemented under the subproject with provisions of the RF, (ii) identify gaps, if any, and (iii) design corrective actions as required.

12.2. Compensation for Damaged Land

71. To minimise the impact on affected persons, the project authority has paid compensation to affected persons for damaged to their private land due to tower footings construction. This has been achieved by exercising sections 164 (power to execute provisions of ITA, 1885) and 165 (allowing to adopt land estimation process in LAA, 1894) of the Electricity Act 2003, and reading along with section 10 of the Indian Telegraph Act (ITA) 1885 that allow compensation for damage to private land but without acquiring any right.
72. The total private land requirement assessed for tower footings is 1.02ha for this sub-project, which also include private tea estates. A total amount of **INR. 14, 05, 553/-** has been paid as compensation for damaged to private land (agriculture and tea estate land) to 30 affected persons.

12.3. Compensation for Loss of Trees

73. Compensation for 3632 trees, 12763 bamboos and 6525 tea plants owned by 64 title holder has been paid based on their market value. The rate for compensation for these impacts were finalized by engaging the Horticulture and Forest Departments. The loss of timber trees and bamboos was compensated at applicable market rates amounting to a total of INR 76, 53, 950/- and INR 6, 38, 150/-, respectively. The compensation for the loss of fruit trees and tea plant was calculated based on the age of the affected tree and the annual produce value for the remaining productive years, totaling INR 5, 47, 865/- and INR 3, 26, 250/-, respectively. The grand total amounts to **INR 91, 66, 215/-**. See Annexure 8 for sample documentary evidence of compensation payments made for land and trees.

12.4. R&R Assistance

74. Two affected households has been identified as vulnerable. Amongst these, one is Schedule Tribe household and another household has income below poverty line. As per S.No. 7 of the entitlement matrix (Table 5.1), a one-time assistance of INR. 10,000/- has to be paid to each affected vulnerable household. However, payment of assistance will be upon producing of necessary documentary evidence.

12.5. Findings and Conclusion

75. There is no land acquisition and no physical displacement of affected person. The APs are however, economically displaced due to damaging of their land. All affected persons have been paid the compensation for damage to private land, loss of trees, bamboos and tea plants. Even though compensation for land is paid, it is noted that the ownership of the land is not acquired and remains with respective individual owners. The usability of land has diminish, still the owner has the option to utilise the land for cultivation, which further minimise the impact of the project. The payment of assistance as stipulated in the RF has not happen, as the sub-

project impacts does not qualify as stipulated in the entitlement matrix in the RF. Finally, documentary support needs to be provided for the payment of assistance to 2 vulnerable households.

Annexure 1

Towers Schedule of Final 132kV DC LILO Tinsukia – Margherita T/L

S. No	Name of Land Owner	Tower Location	No. of Towers
1	Anandbag TE Co. Ltd.	AP 1, AP 2, AP 2/1, AP 2/2, AP 3	5
2	Suren Borgohain	AP 4	1
3	Purnananda Borgohain	AP 5	1
4	Lakheswar Dutta	AP 6	1
5	Rotna Kumari Magar	AP 6/1	1
6	Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd, Chota Hapjan	AP 6A, AP 6A/1, AP 6A/2, AP 6A/3, AP 6A/4, AP 7, AP 8, AP 8/1, AP 8/2, AP 8/3, AP 9, AP 9/1, AP 9/2, AP 10, AP 11, AP 11/1, AP 12, AP 12/1, AP 12/2, AP 12/3, AP 12/4, AP 12A, AP 12A/1, AP 12A/2, AP 12A/3, AP 12A/4	26
7	Sagar Mura	AP 12A/5	1
8	Bishal Mura	AP 13	1
9	Hemang Ekka	AP 13/1	1
10	Abraham Sal	AP 14	1
11	Londa Mura	AP 15	1
12	Antony Kuzur	AP 16	1
13	Bodrinath Kanu	AP16/1	1
14	Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd, Hilika T.E	AP16/2, AP16/3, AP16/4, AP16/5, AP 17, AP 17/1, AP 17/2, AP 17/3, AP 17/4, AP 17/5, AP 17/6	11
15	Government Land	AP 17/7	1
16	Pavojan Tea Co. Ltd.	AP 17/8, AP 17/9, AP 18, AP 18/1	4
17	Government Land	AP 18/2, AP 18/3, AP 18/4, AP 19	4
18	Deamuli Tea Co. Ltd, Deamuli TE	AP 19/1, AP 19/2, AP 19/3, AP 20	4
19	Warren Tea Ltd., M/S Rupai T.E.	AP 20/1, AP 20/2, AP 20/3, AP 20/4, AP 21, AP 21/1, AP 21/2	7
20	M/S Hindustan Lever Ltd, Doomdooma Division	AP 22, AP 22/1, AP 22/2, AP 22/3, AP 22/4	5
21	Md. Ahmed	AP 23/1	
22	Prabhat Tea. Company Pvt. Ltd.	AP 23, AP 23/2, AP 24, AP 24/1, AP 25	5
23	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ltd, Tipuk T.E	AP 25/1, AP 25/2, AP 25/3, AP 26, AP 27, AP 27/1	6
24	Area Bari Tea Co. Ltd, Tipuk T.E	AP 27/2, AP 27/3	2
25	Bijay Munda	AP 28	1
26	Bina Bordoloi	AP 28/1	1
27	Donbosco Niketon	AP 29	1
28	Lilawati Devi		
29	Brij Kishore Prashad	AP 30	1
30	Dinesh Saikia	AP 31	1
31	Dhirendra Patowary	AP 32	1
32	Mankhowa T.E	AP 33, AP 34, AP 35, AP 36, AP 37, AP 38, AP 39, AP 40, AP 41, AP 42	10
Total			108

Annexure 2

Mankhuwa Tea Estate
Request for Change in Transmission Line Alignment

HAJARIMALL NANDLALL
(MANKHOWA TEA ESTATE)

Garden : Rupai Siding, Doomdooa, Dist. Tinsukai, Assam.

Head Office : Opp. SBI Regional Office, Chowkidinghee, Dibrugarh – 786 001, Assam

Our Ref : MTE/101/Elec.

Dated 22nd July, 2013

To
The Managing Director,
M/s. Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited,
Bijulee Bhawan, Paltan Bazar,
Guwahati, Assam – 781 001.

For Kind Attention of Mr. Gopal Kr. Das

Sub : Construction of 132 kV Tinsukia Rupai Tower Line.

Sir,

We thank you for the kind courtesy extended to the writer during the meeting in your office, in connection with the above subject.

As discussed and apprised to you and your Engineers during the meeting, we would request you to take the electric tower line from and along the vacant land of our Tea Estate for setting up of new electric tower/transformer and connect the electric tower line through the said vacant land instead of passing through the tea planted area.

We would like to inform you that in our 160 Hectares Estate, 148 Electrical Posts have already been installed along the planted area, over which wires are already passing making it a web nest of wires over the tea garden. As a consequence of which, no shade trees can be planted under the electric lines and as a result the tea bushes in the area are badly damaged causing huge PERENNIAL loss to the production of green leaves for lack of adequate shade trees. The devastation caused due to lack of shade trees in the existing planted area, is incalculable.

We are enclosing herewith our Tea Garden Map with the areas marked, from where the electric line can be taken. If the electric lines are taken from this area there will be a minimum effect to the plantation of the Estate. We would earnestly request you to pass your electric tower line through these areas only so that minimum long term damage is done to the plantation part of the Tea Estate.

We take this opportunity to place on record that this Tea Estate is a sick unit, due to improper cultivation resulting due to the lack of shade trees, over the tea bush. Needless to mention that one of the important contributory factors in the sickness of the Estate, is the absence of shade trees. We have taken the management of this sick unit during October, 2010 and are trying our utmost to revive this sick unit, which is providing livelihood to more than 500 families.

Continued

Page 2

On the subject of shade trees, we would like to draw your kind attention to an advisory issued by Tea Research Association and P. Bordoloi & Associates (Ex Advisory Officer, Tea Research Association), from where it is abundantly clear that shade trees are a must for the health of the tea bush and the absence of shade trees results in improper cultivation and long term damage to the plantation. The shade trees grow upto a height of 60 / 80 feet and provide protection to the plucking table from direct sunlight and torrential rain.

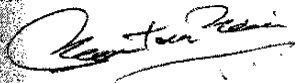
We are of the considered opinion that taking electric tower lines from within the main plantation area may further worsen the plantation of the Tea Estate and thus request you to take the Electric Towers, over the marked areas in the attached map. We would further like to request you to kindly confirm your acceptance of our proposal to enable us thereafter submit our claim for compensation.

We trust you would appreciate the precarious situation and allow sustainability of this Estate, over which the livelihood of more than 500 of families is dependent.

This is for your information and kind consideration.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
For Hajarimall Nandlall
(Mankhowa Tea Estate)



Partner

Encl.: As stated

- c.c. 1) The Hon'ble Minister for Power, Industry and Commerce, Government of Assam, Dispur.
2) OSD to The Hon'ble Minister for Power, Industry and Commerce, Dispur.

----- for information

Annexure 3

Census Survey Questionnaire

Annexure 2: Census and Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire

ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD
ADB TA 7096- IND ASSAM POWER SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 2
For all Tranches
<u>SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE</u>

Date
/ /

Identification Number
/ /

Type of the Use

1 Agriculture Land	2 Residential	3 Commercial
4 Residential cum Commercial	5 Open Land/Plot	6 Plantation
7 Well	8 Hand Pump	9 Graveyard
10 School	11 Hospital	12 Bus Stop
13 Petrol Pump	14 Industrial	15 Masjid
16 Mazar	17 Temple/Shrine	18 Others (specify)
19	20	21

No of Storeys	
G	⊕
G+1	⊕
G+2	⊕

Measurement of the Structure / Land (in mts)		
Length:	Breadth:	Area:
Assessment of the Supervisor (a brief note if required):		

(Note: Provide a sketch of the property on Page 3 of this questionnaire.)

A. IDENTIFICATIONS

A.1 General Identification.

Province		District		Village/Hamlet/ Town/Municipality	
Private	Government	Trust	Community	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	

A.2 Type of Property

A.3 Ownership

A.3.1 Do you own the structure/ plot/agriculture land?

1. Owner	2. Tenant
----------	-----------

A.3.2 Occupiers Name

S/o

A.3.3 If Tenant, Name and Address of the Owner

A.4 Utilities in the Property

Sl.No	Utilities	Unit owned
1.	Trees	
2.	Dug wells	
3.	Tube wells	
4.	Lift Irrigation Points	
5.	Water Tap	
6.	Water Tank	
7.	Hand Pump	
8.	Boundary Wall	
9.	Barbed Wire Fence	
10.	Cattle Shed	
11.	Others	

SMEC India Pvt. Ltd.

Census & Socio-economic Survey



ASEB – ADB TA 7096 IND

(For Private Properties only)

A. Typology of the Main Structure

Roof	Wall	Floor	Boundary
RCC/RBC ①	Brick ①	Concrete ①	Brick ①
Thatched ②	Wood Plastic ②	Mud ②	Barbed Wire ②
Mud ③	Mud ③	Stone ③	Wood ③
GI / Asbestos ④	Asbestos ④	Others ④	Others ④
Bamboo ⑤	Others ⑤		
Others ⑥			

(only for Agricultural Property)

B. LAND UTILISATION

B.1 Details of landholding:

Sl.No	Particulars	Unit in acres
1.	Irrigated	
2.	Unirrigated	
3.	Fallow	

B.2 Cropping Pattern (Ask for only Major Crops)

Season	Sl. No.	Crop Name	Area cultivated (ha / acres)	Production (Kg per ha/acre)	Rate (in Rs./Kg*)
Autumn Plant Kharif (Nov.-Mar)	1				
	2				
	3				
Spring Plant Rabi (July-Nov.)	1				
	2				
	3				
Summer Plant (Mar-July)	1				
	2				
	3				

C. RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION

(for Commercial Structures Only)

C.1 How old is the structure? (Mention the year since you are operating from this structure/ year of construction)

C.2 How long are you residing or operating from the structure? (Mention the year)

C.3 What type of business are you doing, in case of commercial use?

1. Tea Stall	8. Educational
2. Grocery	9. Hotel
3. Cloth/Garments	10. Electrical
4. Tailoring	11. Furniture
5. Medicines	12. Any other, please specify
6. Repairing	
7. Cigarette	

C.4 Is your business self owned? Yes / No

C.5 If No, how many partners? (number)

C.6 How many people have you employed? (number)

C.7 Where would you prefer to re-settle? (Distance in kms)

1	Same Village/Town
2	Outside Village/Town
3	Other Village/Town

SMEC India Pvt. Ltd.

SMEC

C.8 Do you have any alternative land /structure? Yes / No

C.9 If Yes, where? (name of the place / or distance from present location)

D.1: Household Details

D.1.1. Caste details Group of the Occupier.

ST (hills)	ST (Plain)	SC	MOBC	OBC	General
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
Others					
⑦					

D.1.2. No. of Persons in Household.

Above 14 yrs	Below 14 yrs

Codes for Relationship

1	Self	2	Wife	3	Husband	4	Son
5	Daughter	6	Son-in-law	7	Daughter-in-law	8	Grandfather
9	Grandmother	10	Grandson	11	Grand daughter	12	Grandson-in-law
13	Grand daughter-in-law	14	Brother	15	Sister	16	Brother-in-law
17	Sister-in-law	18	Father	19	Mother	20	Father-in-law
21	Mother-in-law	22	Uncle	23	Aunt	24	Cousin
25	Nephew	26	Niece	27	Any other (specify)		

Provide a hand sketch drawing indicating the dimensions of the property (structure/land) in this blank place below:

Annexure 4

List of Persons Affected due to Tower Footings

S. No	Name of Land Owner	No. of Towers	Affected Area (sq.m)	Compensation Amount (INR)
1	Anandbag TE Co. Ltd.	5	500	36,405.00
2	Suren Borgohain	1	100	27,686.00
3	Purnananda Borgohain	1	100	19,033.00
4	Lakheswar Dutta	1	100	14,981.00
5	Rotna Kumari Magar	1	100	13,491.00
6	Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd, Chota Hapjan	26	2600	1,93,847.00
7	Sagar Mura	1	100	3,502.00
8	Bishal Mura	1	100	9,340.00
9	Hemang Ekka	1	100	3,209.00
10	Abraham Sal	1	100	5,248.00
11	Londa Mura	1	100	9,340.00
12	Antony Kuzur	1	100	9,340.00
13	Bodrinath Kanu	1	100	3,209.00
14	Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd, Hilika T.E	11	1100	86,720.00
15	Pavojan Tea Co. Ltd.	4	400	45,748.00
16	Deamuli Tea Co. Ltd, Deamuli TE	4	400	30,317.00
17	Warren Tea Ltd., M/S Rupai T.E.	7	700	60,634.00
18	M/S Hindustan Lever Ltd,	5	500	45,475.00
19	Md. Ahmed	1	100	7,747.00
20	Prabhat Tea. Company Pvt. Ltd.	5	500	56,507.00
21	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ltd, Tipuk T.E	6	600	44,215.00
22	Area Bari Tea Co. Ltd, Tipuk T.E	2	200	29,266.00
23	Bijay Munda	1	100	16,983.00
24	Bina Bordoloi	1	100	5,836.00
25	Donbosco Niketon	1	100	2,334.00
26	Lilawati Devi			20,000.00
27	Brij Kishore Prashad	1	100	52,050.00
28	Dinesh Saikia	1	100	42,600.00
29	Dhirendra Patowary	1	100	84,490.00
30	Mankhowa T.E	10	1000	4,26,000.00
Total		103	10200	14,05,553.00
Note: Out of 108 towers, 103 towers are located in private land and remaining on government land.				

Annexure 5

List of Persons Affected by Stringing of Transmission Line

Sl. No.	Location No.	Name of Affected Household	Loss Tree (Quantity)				Compensation Amount (Rs.)	
			Fruit Bearing	Timber	Bamboos	Tea Bushes	Zirat	Total
Sub-Project Name:132kV RUPAI LILO Tranche 1								
1	1 - 6	Anandbag TE	6	271	0	0	3,07,809	3,07,809
2	6 - 7	Sri Purnananda Borgohain	3	8	800	0	68,058	68,058
3	7 - 8	Sri Dukhram Nayak	0	0	600	0	36,000	36,000
4	7 - 8	Sri Parmila Podi	20	4	800	0	57,636	57,636
5	7 - 8	Sri Lombodhar Baruah	9	1	0	0	6,273	6,273
6	9 - 10	Sri Trailukya Saikia	0	0	0	0	88,900	88,900
7	9 - 20	Hapjan TE	0	573	11	0	13,75,179	13,75,179
	20 - 31	Hapjan TE	0	218	0	0	4,96,001	4,96,001
	32 - 35	Hapjan TE	0	172	0	0	3,69,686	3,69,686
8	31 - 32	Sri Pradip Guwala	0	8	300	0	30,222	30,222
9	31 - 32	Sri Dhaniram Murah	0	10	1000	0	88,410	88,410
10	31 - 32	Sri Ram Murah	0	7	250	0	13,591	13,591
11	32 - 33	Sri Jethu Nagbanshi	0	4	300	0	28,745	28,745
12	35 - 36	Sri Chaharia Munda	1	0	700	0	43,403	43,403
13	35 - 36	Sri Raju Munda	0	9	100	0	20,884	20,884
14	37 - 38	Sri Patras Putam	3	0	0	0	2,919	2,919
15	38 - 39	Sri Abraham Chall	0	32	0	320	43,891	43,891
16	39	Sri Ajit Urang	0	0	50	0	2,900	2,900
17	39 - 40	Sri Abhiram Sal	41	29	0	0	66,814	66,814
18	39 - 40	Sri Hanook Munda	6	9	0	0	5,676	5,676
19	40 - 41	Antony Kujur	12	1	50	0	8,259	8,259
20	41 - 42	Samaru Munda	16	28	0	0	59,521	59,521
21	42 - 43	Pahan Mura	0	9	0	0	1,636	1,636
22	42 - 43	Anil Munda	1	0	40	0	2,850	2,850
23	42 - 43	Namghar	0	5	0	0	5,397	5,397
24	42 - 54	Hilika TE	0	264	0	0	7,49,093	7,49,093
25	53 - 54	Herala Koia	0	8	50	0	15,014	15,014

Sl. No.	Location No.	Name of Affected Household	Loss Tree (Quantity)				Compensation Amount (Rs.)	
			Fruit Bearing	Timber	Bamboos	Tea Bushes	Zirat	Total
26	54 - 55	Suresh Guwala	0	13	200	0	12,327	12,327
27	55 - 58	Pabhojan TE	0	91	0	0	2,40,734	2,40,734
28	62 - 63	Sri Sunil Mangra	0	6	700	0	57,013	57,013
29	62 - 63	Bisnu Mura	0	2	2000	0	1,22,401	1,22,401
30	62 - 63	Sri Pawan Mallah	1	3	0	0	12,802	12,802
31	62 - 67	Deamoolie TE	0	324	0	0	4,36,095	4,36,095
32	66 - 73	Rupai TE	0	249	0	0	5,39,846	5,39,846
33	72 - 73	Lokhe Bag	105	33	1200	0	1,30,962	1,30,962
34	72 - 73	Suren Praja/Biru Praja	0	2	0	0	6,401	6,401
35	73 - 74	Biren Praja	0	1	1000	0	60,403	60,403
36	74 - 78	Daimukhia TE	0	274	0	0	7,63,274	7,63,274
37	78 - 80	Prabhat TE	0	47	0	0	1,03,699	1,03,699
	80 - 84	Prabhat TE	0	117	0	0	3,34,504	3,34,504
38	79 - 81	Ahmed Hussain	27	15	0	0	75,608	75,608
39	84 - 85	Pranati Phukan	17	2	1	0	49,399	49,399
40	84 - 85	Sri Anil Kumar Sharma	0	0	250	0	16,500	16,500
41	84 - 91	Tiphuk TE	0	196	0	0	7,40,543	7,40,543
42	90 - 91	Mrs Binu Chutia	0	3	0	0	7,209	7,209
43	90 - 91	Sri Subhas Mangal	0	8	0	0	17,048	17,048
44	90 - 91	Sri Santi Soutal	4	15	0	0	24,477	24,477
45	91 - 92	Sri Madhav Rai Ghatowar	0	6	100	0	18,042	18,042
46	91 - 92	Sri Rakhal Rai Ghatowar	0	8	0	0	15,991	15,991
47	91 - 92	Sri Sonu Ghatowar	0	2	0	0	2,494	2,494
48	91 - 92	Sri Sukra Ghatowar	0	2	500	0	31,676	31,676
49	93 - 94	Sri Nuwas Munda	0	2	0	0	4,271	4,271
50	94 - 95	Smt. Lilawati Sah	0	26	0	0	4,862	4,862
51	99 - 108	Mankhowa TE	0	21	0	5255	9,18,325	9,18,325
52	101	Sri Budheswar Boruah	19	5	151	0	57,315	57,315
53	108	Smt. Anima Gogoi	82	98	300	0	1,14,671	1,14,671
54	31 - 32	Dipak Boraik	0	0	100	0	5,000	5,000
55	31 - 32	Madrasi Tati	0	0	80	0	4,000	4,000

Sl. No.	Location No.	Name of Affected Household	Loss Tree (Quantity)				Compensation Amount (Rs.)	
			Fruit Bearing	Timber	Bamboos	Tea Bushes	Zirat	Total
56	31 - 32	Sunil Karmakar	0	0	270	0	13,500	13,500
57	31 - 32	Ashok Mura	0	0	400	0	20,000	20,000
58	31 - 32	Samson Manki	0	0	180	0	9,000	9,000
59	31 - 32	Rameswar Konglu	0	5	180	0	10,365	10,365
60	53- 54	Ram Lal Koira	0	0	100	0	5,000	5,000
61	94 - 95	Smt. Lilawati Devi	0	0	0	400	40,000	40,000
62	95 - 96	Om Prakash Shah	0	0	0	100	5,000	5,000
63	95 - 96	Brij Kishore Prasad	0	0	0	450	74,550	74,550
64	97	Sri Dinesh Saikia	2	11	0	0	66,141	66,141
Total			375	3257	12763	6525	91,66,215	91,66,215

Rates of Tree used for calculating Tree Loss Compensation

Item	Rate (Rs.)
Elephant Apple	1000
Jack Fruit (Big)	3998
Mango	3998
Jaluk	750
Plum	182
Modar (Big)	273
Agaru	273
Jamuk	800
Betelnut	
• Big	1000
• Medium	750

Item	Rate (Rs.)
Monok	400
Lemon	1050
Rabab Tenga	1300
Berry	300
Seleng	227
Peeple	170
Azhar	2000
Pongta	1202
Maha Neem	
• Big	2000
• Medium	1500
• Small	1000

Item	Rate (Rs.)
Rudrakha	492
Titasapa	6396
Keseru / Sishu	400
Hilika	2018
Gokul dhup	182
Nahar	4604
Maikhab	1000
Som	2000
Mouj	227
Kadam	
• 0.5m girth	227
• 1.22m & above	2018

Item	Rate (Rs.)
Poma	227
Amra	273
Teak (Big)	6006
Simolu	182
Bamboo	60
Tea Plant	50
Chatiana	1300
Rahimala	1346
Sirish	
• 0.3 to 0.6m girth	227
• 0.61 to 1.22m	2403
• 1.22m & above	3998

Annexure 6

Deputy Commissioner Order for Land Compensation

Exhibit - II

GOVT. OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, TINSUKIA
(LAND ACQUISITION & REQUISITION BRANCH)

NO. TRQ. 158/2009/

Dated Tinsukia the 15th March, Feb 2012

: **ORDER**

Sanctioned is hereby accorded a sum of **Rs.12,41,354.00** (Rupees Twelve Lakhs Forty One Thousand Three Hundred Fifty Four) only for payment to the following affected land holders as compensation amount of acquisition of land by Right of Way for Tower footing due to construction of 132KV D/C LILO line to propose 132KV Rupai Grid Sub-station received from the Asstt. General Manager 220 KV Grid Sub-station AEGCL, Tinsukia.

Sl No	Name of the claimant	Market value	Addl. Compensation u/s 23(2) @ 30%	Damage u/s 23(1) 12%	Total Compensation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ananda Bag, Tea Co. Ltd. Ananda Bag T.E	Rs.35,285.00	Rs.10,586.00	Rs.4,234.00	Rs.50,105.00
2.	Sri Laksheswar Dutta, S/O Debendra Nath Dutta	Rs.10,550.00	Rs.3,165.00	Rs.1,266.00	Rs.14,981.00
3.	Smti. Ratno Kumari Magar, D/O Lalbahadur Magar	Rs.14,853.00	Rs.4,456.00	Rs.1,782.00	Rs.21,091.00
4.	Prabhat T.E	Rs.63,350.00	Rs.19,005.00	Rs.7,602.00	Rs.89,957.00
5.	Md. Ahmed, S/O Md. Osman	Rs.8,660.00	Rs.2,598.00	Rs.1,039.00	Rs.12,297.00
6.	Assam Frontier Tea Ltd. Chota Hapjan T.E	Rs.35,510.00	Rs.10,653.00	Rs.4,261.00	Rs.50,424.00
7.	Assam Frontier Tea Ltd. Chota Hapjan T.E	Rs.20,018.00	Rs.6,005.00	Rs.2,402.00	Rs.28,425.00
8.	Assam Frontier Tea Ltd. M/S Chota Hapjan T.E	Rs.1,17,870.00	Rs.35,361.00	Rs.14,144.00	Rs.1,67,375.00
9.	M/S Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd. Longsoal T.E.	Rs.34,840.00	Rs.10,452.00	Rs.4,181.00	Rs.49,473.00
10.	Sri Sagar Mura Sri Chanika Mura S/O Lt. Ladra Mura Smti. Chanika Mura D/O Lt. Boga Mura	Rs.2,466.00	Rs.740.00	Rs.296.00	Rs.3,502.00
11.	Sri Gora Majhi S/O Lt. Rabi Majhi Sri Danel Mura Sri Amuch Mura S/O Lt. Jugal Mura	Rs.6,578.00	Rs.1,973.00	Rs.789.00	Rs.9,340.00
12.	Atuwa Pator S/O Nunu Pator	Rs.2,260.00	Rs.678.00	Rs.271.00	Rs.3,209.00
13.	Sri Semsul Mura Sri Shantiel Mura S/O Sanika Mura Sri Abraham Shal S/O Lajor Shal	Rs.3,696.00	Rs.1,109.00	Rs.443.00	Rs.5,248.00
14.	Sri Samuel Mura S/O Lt. Sanika Mura	Rs.6,578.00	Rs.1,973.00	Rs.789.00	Rs.9,340.00

	Sri Samra Urang S/O Janda Urang Sri Bandhana Urang Sri Khasaru Urang Sri Sahrai Urang S/O Lt. Bisha Urang Sri Badrinath Prasad S/O Lt. Uttam Chand Kanu Sri Samara Mura S/O Lt. Dakhara Mura	Rs.6,578.00	Rs.1,973.00	Rs.789.00	Rs.9,340.00
16.	Sri Badri Kanu S/O Lt. Uttam Chand Kanu	Rs.2,260.00	Rs.678.00	Rs.271.00	Rs.3,209.00
17.	Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd. Hilikha T.E.	Rs.92,620.00	Rs.27,786.00	Rs.11,114.00	Rs.1,31,520.00
18.	Pabhajan Tea Co. Ltd. Pabhajan T.E.	Rs.51,090.00	Rs.15,327.00	Rs.6,131.00	Rs.72,548.00
19.	Deeamuli Tea Co. Ltd. Deeamuli T.E.	Rs.33,040.00	Rs.9,912.00	Rs.3,965.00	Rs.46,917.00
20.	Warren Tea Ltd. M/S Rupai T.E.	Rs.24,780.00	Rs.7,434.00	Rs.2,974.00	Rs.35,188.00
21.	Warren Tea Ltd. M/S Rupai T.E.	Rs.41,300.00	Rs.12,390.00	Rs.4,956.00	Rs.58,646.00
22.	M/S Hindustan Lever Ltd. Doondooma Division.	Rs.49,560.00	Rs.14,868.00	Rs.5,947.00	Rs.70,375.00
23.	Sri Suren Borgohain S/O Suna Borgohain Bongali Baliyan Gaon	Rs.19,497.00	Rs.5,849.00	Rs.2,340.00	Rs.27,686.00
24.	Sri Purnananda Borgohain S/O Suna Borgohain	Rs.13,404.00	Rs.4,021.00	Rs.1,608.00	Rs.19,033.00
25.	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ltd. Tipuk T.E. Area Bari Tea Co. Ltd. Tipuk T.E.	Rs.47,440.00	Rs.14,232.00	Rs.5,693.00	Rs.67,365.00
26.	Area Bari Tea Co. Ltd. Tipuk T.E.	Rs.31,420.00	Rs.9,426.00	Rs.3,770.00	Rs.44,616.00
27.	Sri Raghunath Gowala Sri Kalinath Gowala S/O Lt. Lagon Gowala Sri Aghunu Gowala Sri Durga Gowala S/O Sunu Gowala Sri Jaga Munda S/O Lt. Birsha Munda Sri Nawas Munda S/O Sri Chamel Munda Sri Rajkumar Prasad S/O Ramnath Prasad Sri Ashok Kumar Berma S/O Ramnath Berma Sri Nawas Munda S/O Shamel Munda	Rs.11,960.00	Rs.35,88.00	Rs.1,435.00	Rs.16,983.00
28.	Sri Samra Urang S/O Singa Urang Md. Khalil Ansari S/O Sekh Kurban Ansari Smti. Bina Devi Bordoloi	Rs.4,110.00	Rs.1,233.00	Rs.493.00	Rs.5,836.00

12	Sri Banshi Paul S/O Prafulla Paul Smti. Bina Bordoloi C/O Lt. Nakul Bordoloi				
29.	Don Bosco Niketan Principal: Mathew Mary Maton	Rs.1,644.00	Rs.493.00	Rs.197.00	Rs.2,334.00
30.	M/S Hazarimol Nandalal Prop: Mankhowa T.E.	Rs.23,610.00	Rs.7,083.00	Rs.2,833.00	Rs.33,526.00
31.	M/S Hazarimol Nandalal Prop: Mankhowa T.E.	Rs.57,370.00	Rs.17,211.00	Rs.6,884.00	Rs.81,465.00
	TOTAL	Rs.8,74,197.00	Rs.2,62,258.00	Rs.1,04,899.00	Rs.12,41,354.00

The expenditure is debitable to the amount of Rs.15,01,335.00 (Rupees Fifteen Lakh One Thousand Three Hundred Thirty Five) only receive from the Asstt. General Manager, 220 KV Grid Sub-station AEGCL, Tinsukia vide letter No.AGM/AEGCL/TSK/ADB-PH-II/2013/2148 dtd.28/1/2013 of cheque No.232256 dtd.24/1/2013.

[Signature]
15/03/13
Deputy Commissioner,
Tinsukia.

Memo No.TRQ.158/2009/

(A)

Dated Tinsukia the 15th March 2013

Copy to:-

1. The Addl. Deputy Commissioner(Nazarat), Tinsukia for information and necessary action.
2. The Asstt. General Manager, 220 KV Grid Sub-station AEGCL, Tinsukia.
3. The Cashier, D.C.'s Office, Tinsukia. He is directed to prepare account payee cheques in favour of awardees & handover the same to the Land Acquisition & Requisition Branch for payment. ;
4. Office file.

[Signature]
15/03/13
Deputy Commissioner,
Tinsukia.

33526
81465
33526

Annexure 7

Consultation Minutes and Photographs

Public Consultation	
Name of the Sub-project	132kV Rupai LILO (Rerouted section)
Name of the Village/s	Mankhowa village
Venue	Mankhowa
Date	17-09-2015
No. of Participants attended:	6
Consultations conducted by	K. Khumujam & D.J. Baruah.
Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To inform the community about the sub-project • To understand their overall socio-economic condition • To understand their views and perceptions on project 	
Issues Discussed & Observation made: <p>↳ During the time of Public Consultation, affected people told that they have received the compensation for land and Zirat. However the affected person requested the Implementing agency to enhance the compensation.</p> <p>↳ People of the sub project area are feeling happy because this sub projects (132kV Rupai LILO) leads to produce better electricity supply.</p>	

Attendance Sheet

Date: 17/09/15

Sub-Project Name:

132kV Rupai LILO (Rerouted Section)

Village/s:

Mamkhawa Village

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation	Signature
1	Hiranya Saikia	Business	H. Saikia
2	Dinesh Saikia	Business	D. Saikia
3	Anima Patowary	H/W	অনিমা পাটওয়ারী
4	Sikim Devi	H/W	সিকিম দেবী
5	Bikram	Private	Bikram Prasad
6	Brij Kishore Prasad	Business	ব্রজ কিশোর প্রসাদ
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			

Consultation Photographs



Photo 1: Affected Person



Photo 2: Consultation at Mankhowa Village



Photo 3: Consultation at Mankhowa Village



Photo 4: Consultation with affected person



Photo 5: Public Consultation at Mankhowa Village











Photo 6: Socio Economic Survey at Mankhowa Village

Annexure 8

Sample of Land and Ziraat Compensation Receipt

A. Land Compensation Receipt

6	Pabhojan Tea Co. PVT LTD, Pabhojan TE PHABHOJAN TE	471410 28/12/13	72548	Decision 7-14	
7	ASSAM FRONTIER TEA CO. LTD HILIK TE	471418 28/12/13	131520	Decision 7/2/14	 Mukher Dakwallah Hilika. 12
8	SR. HEMANG EKKA	471420 28/12/13	3209	Decision 9-14	 2067 238
9	SMT BINA DEVI BORDOLOI	471421 28/12/13	5836	Decision 24/10/14	 24/11/14
10	SRI BIJOY MUNDA	471422 28/12/13	16983	Decision 12/11/14	 Beroj Munda
11	SRI BISHAL MUNDA	471423 28/12/13	9340	Decision 9-14	 2067 238
12	SRI LONDA MUNDA	471424 28/12/13	9340	Decision 3/2/14	 L.T.I.


 Circle Officer
 Doomdooma Revenue Circle
 Doomdooma

B. Tree Compensation Receipt

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Sri Dukhram Nayak

Case no: estimate-3

Father's name:

Dag no:

Village: Bangali Balijan

Loc no 7 to 8

District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Tinsukia

Details of property

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Bamboo	big	no	300	70.00	21000.00	
		small	no	300	50.00	15000.00	
Total					Total =	36000.00	

(Rupees thirty six thousand) only.

Signature of AEGCL's
representative Sub

Signature of owner

Signature of Civil Authority

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Sri Parmila Modi

Case no: estimate-4

Father's name:

Dag no:

Village: Asomyia Balijan

Loc no 7 to 8

District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Tinsukia

Details of property

S. no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
	Betel nut	0.2(medium)	no	20	91.00	1820.00	9000/=
1	Bamboo	big	no	400	70.00	28000.00	
		medium	no	400	50.00	20000.00	
2	Sirish	0.2	no	1	31.00	31.00	
		0.3	no	1	136.00	136.00	
		0.4	no	1	152.00	152.00	
		0.5	no	1	227.00	227.00	
					Rs	57,636.00.	
Rupees Fifty Seven thousand Six hundred thirty six only)							
	total						

(Rupees Fifty thousand four hundred fifty six only.) Total Rs. 50456.00.
Rs 57,636.00

UK Deoni
Senior Manager
60 KV Rupai Sub Station
Representative of AEGCL
AEGCL, Doochindoma

Signature of owner

Signature of Civil Authority

24/12/13

Circle Officer
Tinsukia Revenue Circle
Tinsukia

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirai Compensation

Name of owner: Hilika TE

Case no: Estimate-26

Father's name

Dag no:

Village:

Loc no: 42-54

District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Details of property

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.3	no	6	136.00	816.00	
		0.4	no	13	182.00	2366.00	
		0.5	no	4	227.00	908.00	
		0.61-1.22	no	137	2403.00	329211.00	
		1.22 & above	no	104	3938.00	415792.00	
TOTAL							

Ruppes Seven Lacks forty nine thousand
ninety three only. Total = 749093.00

Signature of AEGCL
representative
14/3/13

Signature of owner
Actg. Manager
HILIKA TEA ESTATE
A S C S Limited
P.O. BORHAPJAN-786150

Signature of Civil Authority
14/3/13

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirai Compensation

Name of owner: Heralal Mangra Koia

Father's name: Lt. Mangra Koia

Village: HiliKa Ling

District: Tinsukia

Case no: Estimate-27

Dag no:

Loc no: 53-54

Revenue Circle: Doomdoooma

Details of property

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.2	no	1	91.00	91.00	
		0.4	no	2	182.00	2184.00	
		0.5	no	1	227.00	227.00	
		0.61-1.22	no	4	2403.00	9612.00	
2	Bamboo	big	no	20	70.00	1400.00	
		medium	no	30	50.00	1500.00	
TOTAL							

Rupees fifteen thousand fourteen only Total 15014.00

Signature of
Manager
representative
66 KV Rupai Sub-Station
AEGCL, Doomdoooma

Signature of owner
Sri Heralal Koia

Signature of Civil Authority

Signature of
Manager
representative
132 KV Rupai Sub-Station
AEGCL, Tinsukia

Signature of
Manager
representative
132 KV Rupai Sub-Station
AEGCL, Tinsukia

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Suresh Boikunta Guwale
 Name of owner: Hera Sawasi Lt. Boikunta Guwale
 Father's name: Lt. Chaitin Sawasi
 Village: Hilika Line

District: Tinsukia

Details of property

Case no: Estimate-28

Dag no:

Loc no: 54-55

Revenue Circle: Doomdooa

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.2	no	10	91.00	910.00	
		0.4	no	1	182.00	182.00	
		0.5	no	2	227.00	454.00	
		0.61-1.22	no	0	Nil		
2	Bamboo	big	no	80	70.00	5600.00	
		medium	no	120	50.00	6000.00	
TOTAL						12327.00	

Rupees twelve thousand
three hundred and twenty
seven only.

Uddoni
 Signature of AEGCL
 representative
 Manager
 Sub-Station
 220 KV Guwahati
 NE-302, 100

Signature of owner
 Smt. Kesoboti Guwale
 w/o. Sri Suresh Guwale

Deelina
 Signature of Civil Authority

Assistant Engineer
 220 KV Guwahati Sub-Station
 AEGCL

Assistant Engineer
 220 KV Guwahati Sub-Station
 AEGCL

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Ziraf Compensation

Name of owner: Pabhojan TE

Case no: Estimate-29

Father's name:

Dag no:

Village:

Loc no: 54-58

District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Details of property

Sl no	Particulars Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.3	no	1	136.00	136.00.	
		0.4	no	7	182.00	1274.00.	
		0.5	no	0	927.00	nil	
		0.61.1.22	no	58	2403.00	139374.00.	
		1.22 & above	no	25	2498.00	30950.00.	
	TOTAL						

Two Lakhs forty thousand
Seven hundred thirty four only.

Total = 2,40,734.00

Signature of AEGCL's
representative

Signature of owner
Manager

Dhoedaam Tea Estate

Signature of Civil Authority

Asst. Secy. (C) & M. Manager
220 KV Rupai Sub Station
AEGCL, Tinsukia

Asst. Secy. (C) & M. Manager
220 KV Rupai Sub Station
AEGCL, Tinsukia

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Sri Sunil Mangra

Case no: estimate-30

Father's name: Lt Kisun Khatriya

Dag no:

Village: Doomdooma 7 No Line

Loc: 62-63

District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Details of property

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	.61-1.22	no	5	2403.00	12015.00	
		1.22 & above	no	1	3998.00	3998.00	
2	Bamboo	big	no	300	70.00	21000.00	
		small	no	400	50.00	20000.00	
total						57013.00	

Rupees fifty seven thousand thirteen only.

57013.00

Signature of AEGCL's
representative
66 KV Rupai Grid Sub-Station
AEGCL, Doomdooma

Signature of owner
Sri Sunil Mangra

Signature of Civil Authority

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Private TE (Mrs Binu Chutia)

Case no: Estimate-44

Father's name: L^t P. N. Chutia

Dag no:

Village:

Loc: 90-91

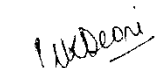
District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

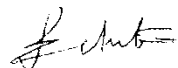
Details of property

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.5	no	0	NIL	NIL	
		.61-1.22	no	3	2403.00	7209.00	
		1.22 & above	no	0	NIL	NIL	
total						7209.00	

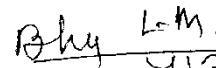
Rupees Seven thousand two hundred nine only. 7209.00.



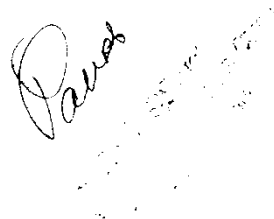
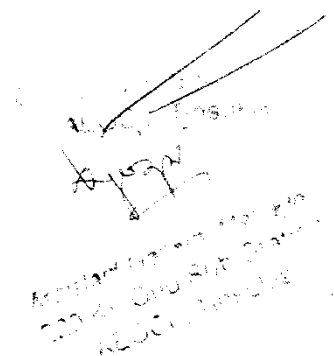
Signature of AEGCL's
representative
for
RP 132kV Rupai LILO
+ Ch. Doomdooma



Signature of owner



Signature of Civil Authority

Signature of P. N. Chutia
for
RP 132kV Rupai LILO
+ Ch. Doomdooma

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Sri Subhash Mangal

Case no: Estimate-45

Father's name: Sri Mangal Bisnath

Dag no:

Village:

Loc: 90-91

District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Details of property

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.5	no	1	227.00	227.00	
		.61-1.22	no	7	2403.00	16821.00	
		1.22 & above	no	0	NIL		
	total						

Rupers Seventeen thousand forty eight only. Total 17048.00.

Signature of AEGCL's
representative

Signature of owner

Signature of Civil Authority

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Sri Santi Ram Sautal

Case no: Estimate-46

Father's name: Lt Ram Sautal

Dag no:

Village:

Loc: 90-91

District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Details of property

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.3	no	1	136.00	136.00	
		0.4	no	2	182.00	364.00	
		0.5	no	2	227.00	454.00	
		0.6	no	2	273.00	546.00	
		.61-1.22	no	8	2403.00	19224.00	
		1.22 & above	no	0	Nil		
2	Kothal	.61-1.22	no	1	2403.00	2403.00	
3	Betel nut	0.2(medium)	no	3	21.00 450.00	63.00 1350.00	
						24477.00	
total							

(Rupees Twenty four ~~thousand~~ thousand four hundred seventy seven)Rupees twenty three thousand four Total Rs. 23,400.00.
Kindred only

Signature of AEGCL's
representative
Junior Manager
66 KV Rupai Gnd Sub-Station
AEGCL, Doomdooma

Signature of owner
Smt. Santi Sautal

Signature of Civil Authority
L.M.
9/7/13

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Sri Madhav Rai Ghodowari

Case no: Estimate-47

Father's name: Lt Jagat Rai Ghodowari

Dag no:

Village:

Loc: 91-92

District: Tinsukia

Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Details of property

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.3	no	0			
		0.4	no	0	NIL.		
		0.5	no	0			
		.61-1.22	no	5	2403.00	12015.00	
		1.22 & above	no	0	NIL.		
2	Kadam	0.5	no	1	227.00	227.00	
3	Bamboo	big	no	40	70.00	2800.00	
		medium	no	60	50.00	3000.00	
	total						

Rupees eighteen thousand forty two only. Total 18042.00

Signature of AEGCL's
representative

Junior Manager
Rupai GND Sub-Station
AEGCL Doomdooma

Signature of owner

Smt. Saraswati Rai Ghodowari

Signature of Civil Authority

Assistant General Manager
220 KV GND Sub-Station
AEGCL Tinsukia

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat Compensation

Name of owner: Sri Rakhal Rai Ghatawar
 Father's name: Sri Jagat Rai Ghatawar
 Village:
 District: Tinsukia
 Details of property

Case no: Estimate-48
 Dag no:
 Loc: 91-92
 Revenue Circle: Doomdoooma

Sl no	Particular Of tree	size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remark
1	Sirish	0.3	no	0	NIL		
		0.4	no	0	NIL		
		0.5	no	1	227.00	227.00	
		.61-1.22	no	6	2463.00	14778.00	
		1.22 & above	no	0	NIL		
2	Kadam	.61-1.22	no	1	1346.00	1346.00	
	total						

Repres fifteen thousand nine hundred Total 15991.00.
 ninety one only.

Signature of AEGCL's
 representative
 Junior Manager
 66 KV Rupai Gnu Sub-Station
 AEGCL, Doomdoooma

Signature of owner
 (Sri Sri Rakhal Rai Ghatawar)

Signature of Civil Authority

Print

Signature of Civil Authority

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirai compensation

Name of owner: Madhosi Tati
 Father's name: Lt Sudarsan Tati
 Village: Dipulme, Longowal.
 District: Tinsukia
 Details of property

Case no: estimate - 57
 Dag no:
 Loc no: 31 to 32
 Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Sl. No.	Particular of tree	Size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
1.	Bamboo	medium	nos	80	50.00	4000.00	
Total							

(Rupees Four thousand only)

UK Deoni

Junior Manager
 66 KV Rupai Grid Sub-Station
 AEGCL, Doomdooma
 Signature of AEGCL's representative

Signature of owner

Signature of Civil Authority

Contingent

Signature of AEGCL's representative

Signature of Civil Authority

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LTD

Zirat compensation

Name of owner: Sunil Karmakar
 Father's name: Lt Boudhuwa Karmakar
 Village: Purua Line, Longsowal
 District: Tinsukia
 Details of property

Case no: estimate – 58
 Dag no:
 Loc no: 31 to 32
 Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Sl. No.	Particular of tree	Size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
1.	Bamboo	medium	nos	270	50.00	13,500.00	
Total							

(Rupees Thirteen thousand five hundred only)

Junior Manager
 66 KV Rupai Grid Sub-Station
 AEGCL, Doomdooma
 Signature of AEGCL's representative

Signature of owner

Signature of Civil Authority

Contemporary

Contemporary

Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Total

Painted by [illegible]

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER
200 KV Unit, Sub-Engineer
AFGL, India

Case no: estimate - 60
Dag no:
Loc no: 31 to 32.
Revenue Circle: Doomsdoo

Total

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

Case no: estimate - 60
Dag no:
Loc no: 31 to 32.
Revenue Circle: Doomsdoo

Total

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

Case no: Estimate- 62
Dag no:
Loc: 53-54
Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

6/19/72
221 1/2
4000

Case no: Estimate- 63
Dag no: 128
Loc: 94-95
Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

[Handwritten signature]

Airat Compensation

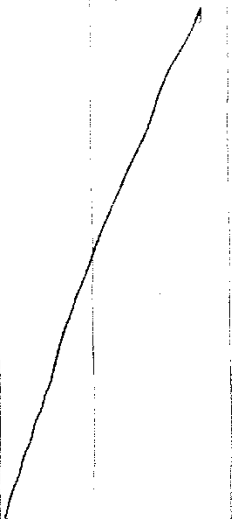
Case no: Estimate- 64

Dag no:

LOC: 95-96


Revenue Circle: Doomdooma

Details of property

Details of property							
Sl. No.	Particular of tree	Size/girth in meter	Unit	Qty	Rate (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
1.	Tea bushes		nos.	100	50.00	5000.00	
							
Total							

(Rupees Five thousand only)

Signature of AEGCL's
representative Manager
Junior
66 KV Rupai sub-Station
AEGCL, Doomdoooma


Signature of owner

Signature of Civil Authority

Counter signed
Paul

[illegible]