

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

For

**LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha
S/S Package-A
For Transmission Line**

ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

SUBMITTED TO
ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK



SUBMITTED BY
ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LIMITED



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Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT***ABBREVIATIONS**

AH	Affected Household
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AEGCL	Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited
AISTSEP	Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project
AGM	Assistant General Manager
ARAP/RAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DC or D/C	Double Circuit
EPC	Engineering, Procurement And Construction Management
E&S	Environment and Social
E&S officer	Environment and Social Officer
E&S Specialist	Environment and Social Specialist
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMPF	Environmental and Social Management and Planning Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoA	Government of Assam
GoI	Government of India
GSS	Grid Sub-station
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Implementing Agency
INR	Indian Rupee
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IPPF	Indigenous People Planning Framework
IP	Indigenous Peoples
LA	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
Affected landowners	Project Affected Families
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Consultancy
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RFCLARRA	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TDP	Tribal Development Plan

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

GW	Gigawatt
Ha. (hectare)	10,000 sq. m = 2.47105 Acre
Bhiga	14,400 Sq. Ft. (0.13378038 Ha)
km (kilometre)	1,000 meters
kV	kilovolt (1,000 volts)
kW	kilowatt (1,000 watts)
MVA	Megavolt Ampere
MW	Megawatt

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A. Background: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), through Government of India (GOI), has been requested by Government of Assam (GoA) for financial and technical assistance to upgrade and strengthen the power transmission network in the state of Assam to support implementation of the Power for All (PFA) plan. In response, AIIB has considered supporting enhancement of power transmission to improve the reliability of power supply through “Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project” (AISTSEP), to be implemented in two phases. The Project is being implemented by Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL), the designated Implementing Agency (IA).

Phase I of the AISTSEP includes the construction of 10 new substation in 400kV, 220kV and 132kV voltage level along with the associated (332.945 km) transmission lines (TL), Conversion of one no. of existing AEGCL S/S (132/33kV Gohpur) from AIS to GIS; Augmentation of 18 existing substations (replacement of old transformers with new transformers); Augmentation of 186 km of transmission line (restringing of One Single Circuit (S/C) line and two Double Circuit (D/C) line) by High Temperature Low Sag (HTLS) conductors; Replacement of ground wire to Optical Power Ground Wire (OPGW) for 636 km of transmission lines and substation equipment at substations.

PT Feedback Infra Limited (PTFIL), Indonesia in Association with Jade Consult Nepal and NIPSA, Spain has been engaged by AEGCL as Project Management Consultant (PMC) including scope of preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action plan (ARAP) for the transmission line for Package A.

B. Description of the Project: This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) focuses on one transmission line projects namely **the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S–Package-A spanning 2.592 km.**

S.No	Land requirements and associated impacts by project components			
1	Project Component	220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S		
2	District/Tehsil Location	Jakhlabandha/Nagaon		
3	Line Length (km)	2.592 km		
4	Number of Tower Footings	13 numbers		
5	Tower Base Land Requirement (ha)	0.44 hectares		
6	RoW Land Requirement (ha)	9.072 hectare		
7.	Temporary Access Road Land Requirement (ha)	0.33 hectares		

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C. Scope and Objective of the ARAP: Based on the assessment of the proposed project components and interventions, it has been established that no permanent land acquisition is required, as transmission line projects do not involve land acquisition for tower footings or the Right of Way (RoW) corridor. The ownership of the land remains with the respective landowners, who are allowed to resume cultivation after the completion of construction activities as per prevailing norms. However, for tower base area agriculture activities are suggested not to carry out considering the electrical safety measures.

The anticipated project impacts are limited to restricted land use under tower footings and within the transmission line RoW corridor. These impacts are permanent for tower base area and temporary for RoW corridor and primarily related to construction activities, including land disturbances, stringing operations, and potential loss of standing crops or trees.

This version of the ARAP will present the general principles, methodologies, and entitlements matrix based on the total affected area, recognizing that the specific individuals and households to be impacted

D. Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework: The RoW permission for the transmission line has been obtained in keeping with the requirements of the Electricity Act 2003, the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, MoP Guidelines for Payment of Compensation Towards Damages in regard to RoW, October 2015 and Assam Government Power (Electricity) Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 and new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024. As the Project is funded through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) also applies to the Project. As per AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) applies. The Project has been assigned "Category B" as per ESP.

ESS 1 is applicable to the project as civil works may cause a limited number of potentially adverse environmental and social impacts. These impacts are not unprecedented and are limited to the project area and same has been presented in the ESIA-ESMP report of Transmission Line of Package-A.

ESS 2 is applicable and accordingly, as per AIIB ESS 2, Abbreviated RAP is prepared when impacts on the affected population are considered 'minor' i.e. if affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.

ESS 3 is applicable if indigenous peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the project, and are likely to be affected by the project. ESS 3 is not

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applicable for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/Sat Jakhlabandha transmission line project. Although twenty households (4 affected households land from tower base area and 16 households land for RoW corridor from project area) from the ST Plains community affected in Jakhlabandha Transmission line, they do not possess distinct cultural, linguistic, or institutional characteristics of Indigenous Peoples. Moreover, the area is not covered under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Hence, ESS 3 is not triggered.

The detail of the various regulatory frameworks pertaining to the project has been discussed in the main ARAP report of Transmission line component under Package-A.

E. Project Impact: The project does not require any land acquisition for construction of LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. Therefore, no physical displacement is foreseen in the project. However, construction of towers will lead to social impacts that are temporary in nature in terms of loss of standing crops/trees/structures.

The impact of crop is limited to 0.44 hectares of land for 13 tower bases, affecting only the four legs of each tower. The primary impact is crop damage, mainly to paddy cultivation. The 35-meter-wide Right of Way (RoW) corridor (17.5 meters on each side) spans approximately 9.072 hectares over a length of 2,592 meters, where similar crop damage is anticipated.

Based on the assessment of check survey report conducted within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO line, a total of 115 numbers of bamboos and 30 nos. of fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees have been identified. There are no permanent or temporary structures present on the encroached land that have been identified for the LILO line. Compensation will be provided only for crop damages.

The Check survey has been completed and approved for the LILO transmission line. The assessment for landowner identification has been completed for 13 nos. tower footing areas. The compensation for tower footing locations is currently under process. Based on the report from the Circle Office, Kaliabor Revenue Circle, the AGM, AEGCL, Samuguri, submitted the assessment report of compensation amounts for the affected persons for tower footing locations and the RoW corridor of the Jakhlabandha Transmission Line to the Deputy Commissioner, Nagaon on 9th October 2025, for payment of compensation. Upon approval, the compensation is expected to be disbursed to the affected persons by the end of November 2025. as per new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024 and per ARAP entitlement matrix. The

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compensation will be paid before commencement of civil work.

The land requirement for the transmission lines is 0.44 hectares for tower footing area and 9.072 hectare for the Transmission Line and is comprised primarily of the following:

- 13 tower footing locations for the Transmission Lines, where the identification of landowners has been completed by the respective Revenue Circle.
- The RoW is 35 meters with a line length of 2.592 km and approx. 9072 sq. m of land i.e. 9.072 hectare of affected land area is involved.
- The route of “LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S” comprises of land from 2 villages namely Seconee pathar and Borhola .
- The ground area required for different types of towers: - for DA type towers approx. 35 to 51 sqm., DB type towers is approx. 47 to 66 sqm., DC type towers is approx. 50 to 70 sqm., and DD type towers is approx. 57 to 79 sqm.
- For the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S, temporary access roads for 11 tower foundation locations will be require out of 13 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 2 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads and barren land. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 0.33 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy crops.
- The compensation amount for crop damage along the access road areas for the LILO transmission lines has been finalized by the relevant administrative department. Following approval from the Revenue Department, the EPC Contractor will disburse the compensation to the affected landowners. However, effort will be taken to minimize or avoid damage to crops by scheduling tower foundation work after the harvesting season.

The ARAP report will be further updated once compensation for the tower base and RoW is paid to the affected Landowners.

F. Stakeholder & Public Consultation and Information Disclosure:

The community consultations are carried out in all the villages along the transmission line corridor with local habitants where Sixty one (61) participants were participated in the of 220KV D/C line from Samaguri to Mariani Transmission line at Jakhlabandha S/s like poor or economically vulnerable communities like Scheduled caste, Elderly persons and Below poverty line (BPL), women, vulnerable groups, project affected persons and households and ST households and other local community leaders nearby the proposed transmission line on were consulted during these consultations 10th April 2025, 11th April 2025, 14th May 2025, 15th May 2025, 18th July 2025, 19th July 2025 and 22nd July 2025. The detailed findings are elaborated in the "Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Landowners " section. The socio-economic census survey for tower footing location was completed for all the affected persons

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i.e. 18 nos. However, for RoW corridor sample survey was carried out for 51 people living in the project area. Further, it is anticipated that the 100% census survey for Row corridor will be completed by the first week of December 2025, following the completion and approval of the land scheduling report for RoW corridor by the Circle Officer

The transcript of these discussions will help AEGCL and EPC contractor for proper needs assessment to ensure the issues raised by people are addressed appropriately. Consultation will be carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle. Community welcomed the construction of proposed Transmission Line. No major environmental and social issues were raised during the consultation process. Most of the project affected landowners asked about the payment procedure for tower footing area, access road for tower foundation work and RoW. Further, the PAF has shown their interest on unskilled works on temporary basis when the civil works are initiated. Local people are waiting eagerly for the implementation to start, so they could receive their compensation amount and hoped for some employment generation.

The ARAP Summary including the Entitlement Matrix will be translated in the local language (Assamese or relevant tribal dialect spoken in project area) and disclosed both at the PMU and PIU offices and on the AEGCL website. Further, the ARAP hard copies in English shall also be made available at the following location:

1. PMU: Project Director,
Address: 1st Floor, AEGCL, Bijulee Bhawan,
Contact No.: 0361-2739520
Website: www.aegcl.coc.in
2. PIU: Project Manager
Address: AGM, 220/132 kV Samaguri GSS, AEGCL
Email: agm.samaguri@aegcl.co.in

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): To ensure environmentally and socially responsible implementation a free, multi-tiered GRM will be established to promptly address concerns or complaints from project-affected people or workers, helping to resolve issues efficiently and avoid litigation. The GRM is a free system that registers and attempts to resolve concerns or complaints by Project-affected people (PAPs) or construction workers. This process aims to quickly resolve disputes and avoid litigation, thus ensuring the smooth implementation of the project activities. The primary objectives of GRM are:

- Provide an accessible, transparent, efficient and predictable mechanism for resolution of grievances to all project by:
- Popularizing the GRM and how it can be accessed for free.

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- Receiving grievances in various possible forms (Written, Verbal, Electronic, Email, social media, Telephone, Fax, Suggestion Box)
- Establishing clear procedures for redress that covers:
 - Registrations in the GRM log all grievances (including minor and verbal).
 - Acknowledgement to the complainant, explaining expected duration for resolution.
 - Investigation of the grievance, proposing a solution to the complainant and if acceptable closure of the complaint. OR
 - Escalation of the grievance to Tier II which should be communicated to the complainant.
 - Investigation of the grievance, proposing a solution to the complainant
 - Provision of feedback and closure of the grievance in the GRM Log.
- Complaint should be made aware that:
 - There is no retribution or intimidation for complainants.
 - Access of the GRM is free for the complainants.
 - The GRM does not replace the judicial system.
- Observe for any repeated complaints and inform PMU of such for their systemic resolution.

Providing an environment that fosters free and honest exchange of information, views, and ideas.

The GRM will consist of two levels of committees:

- **Tier I** – Operates at the field level.
- **Tier II** – Functions at the Project Management Unit (PMU) / Headquarters level.
- **Tier I: Composition of the Tier I GRCs**
 - *The members of the Tier-1 GRC and their communication details in the project Districts*
 - *GRC Committee for Jakhlabandha*

Sl No.	Officials	Name of the Official presently holding the post	Contact No.	Designation in the committee
1	Deputy General Manager, Tezpur T&T Circle (Project Authority)	Sri Lohit Krishna Borah	9435188931	Chairman
2	Circle Officer, Kalaibor Revenue Circle	Sri Nitish Borah	8638975629	Deputy Chairman
3	Assistant General Manager, 220kv Samaguri GSS AEGCL, (Project Manager)	Sri Bikram Bordoloi	9435558545	Member
4	Chief Councilor, Kalaibor Anchalick Panchayat	Sri Jatindra Nath Borah	9101560600	Member

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5	President Jakhlabandha Gaon Panchayat	Sri Trishna Saikia	9854447307	Member
6	Vice President, Bhotai Pathari Gp.	Sri Bhupen Bora	9706947821	Member
7	Women Representative Of Village	Sri Minali Bora	9127220113	Member
8	Member, All Assam Gorkha Student Union (AAGSU), Central Committee	Sri Lekhnath Sharma	9706480065	Member
9	General Secretary, All Assam Student Union, Kaliabor Kendriya Satra Sanstha	Sri Plaban Borah	7002200839	Member
10	Ngo Workers	Sri Puspa Paul Baruah	9957995023	Member
11	Environment & Social Specialist PMU.	Sri Dibya Jyoti Baruah	9854339228	Member
12	Resident Engineer AEGCL	Sri Bikram Bordoloi	9435558545	Member
13	Representative of EPC Contractor	Sri Basudev Das	8761816618	Member

Tier II: Composition of the Tier II GRCs

Sl. no.	Designation	Position in the Committee	Communication Address		Website & Email id
1.	Chief General Manager (PP&D), AEGCL	Chairman	Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd, (AEGCL) First Floor, Bijuli Bhawan Guwahati - 781001	Contact No.: 0361-2739520	Website: www.aegcl.co.in Mail Id: gm.eap@aegcl.co.in
2.	Project Director (EAP) Projects, AEGCL	Deputy Chairman		Mobile No.: 9859181640	
3.	Dy. General Manager (EAP), PMU, AEGCL	Member		Mobile No.: 7002649012	
4.	E&S Safeguard Specialist, PMU, AEGCL	Member		Mobile No.: 985433922	
5.	Project Related AGMs (EAP), AEGCL	Member		Mobile No.: 9706078551 9864602779 9864577672	
6.	Joint Secretary (Power, Electricity), GoA	Member		GoA, Power (Electricity Dept.), Assam Secretariat, Dispur, Guwahati-781006 Contact No.: 0361-2237260	

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Sl. no.	Designation	Position in the Committee	Communication Address	Website & Email id
7.	Team Leader, Environment Expert and Social Expert, PMC	Member	House No 1, Saniram Bora Road, Near Bora service Petrol Pump, Guwahati, Assam 781007	aegcl.pmc@feedbackinfra.com

At all levels of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism, the Grievance Redress Committee members should uphold the objectives of the GRM and strive to achieve them.

The GRM can be accessed through the following channels:

- Project Sign board
- Display in PIU office/T&T Circle office
- To be upload in the AEGCL web site

Moreover, in accordance with AIIB ESP Section 73.2, the Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is designed to address project-related complaints efficiently and transparently. It is clarified that use of the GRM does not impede or restrict access of affected persons to other judicial or administrative remedies that may be available under applicable laws or through existing arbitration or mediation procedures.

The Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) has been established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for the independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by the AIIB's failure to implement its ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRM or the AIIB's management processes. Information about the PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>

H. Institutional Arrangement: The Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project (AISTSEP), is implemented by Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) under the financial assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). A Project Management Unit (PMU), established within the AEGCL, headed by a Project Director cum CGM (PP&D). The Project Director is accountable for overall supervision, coordination and responsibility of the project planning, implementation, and monitoring. The PMC reports to PMU. The Environmental and Social (E&S) staff is dedicated for projects funded by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to streamline decision-making and provide more autonomy for project execution and delivery. The E&S staff of AIIB project is part of PMU which is headed by Project Director. At divisional level, the charge of E&S Officer is given to the concern's AGM. The AGM's will also act as project Manager for individual subprojects

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(substation and associated Transmission Line). The AGM's will work under the supervision of DGM at circle level.

I. M&E provisions: The M&E system enables the PMU to receive feedback from field operatives and implement remedial measures to ensure project targets are met on schedule. It monitors all aspects of project implementation, including timely and equitable compensation for restricted or temporary land use in tower base areas and the RoW corridor. The RAP implementation process is closely monitored to ensure transparency, fairness, and compliance with the approved plan and schedule. Outputs, procedures, and corrective actions are tracked systematically to support effective project management.

J. Budget: The estimated cost for implementing the ARAP includes compensation for affected land, loss of crops, trees, and structure, along with necessary expenses for implementation, monitoring reporting costs, administrative activities all other assistance, GRM, public consultations etc. The budget allocation will be determined based on the new guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) and the Government of Assam Power Department Notification dated 04.11.2024, compensation for the tower base area will be 200% of the land value, covering the area enclosed by the four legs of the tower at ground level, plus a one-meter extension on each side, while compensation for the RoW corridor will be 30% of the land value, in accordance with Schedule VII of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022. The total estimated budgeted for 220KV D/C line from Samaguri to Mariani Transmission line at Jakhlabandha S/s is INR 13,456,356/.

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1. Introduction

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), through Government of India (GOI), has been requested by Government of Assam (GoA) for financial and technical assistance to upgrade and strengthen the power transmission network in the state of Assam to support implementation of the Power for All (PFA) plan. In response, AIIB has considered supporting enhancement of power transmission to improve the reliability of power supply through “Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project” (AISTSEP), to be implemented in two phases. The Project is being implemented by Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL), the designated Implementing Agency (IA).

Phase I of the AISTSEP includes the construction of 10 new substation in 400kV, 220kV and 132kV voltage level along with the associated (332.945 km) transmission lines (TL), Conversion of one no. of existing AEGCL S/S (132/33kV Gohpur) from AIS to GIS; Augmentation of 18 existing substations (replacement of old transformers with new transformers); Augmentation of 186 km of transmission line (restringing of One Single Circuit (S/C) line and two Double Circuit (D/C) line) by High Temperature Low Sag (HTLS) conductors; Replacement of ground wire to Optical Power Ground Wire (OPGW) for 636 km of transmission lines and substation equipment at substations.

As part of AIIB’s E&S policy and its compliance requirements, and as per AIIB ESS 2, this Abbreviated RAP has been prepared for LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S–Package-A Project spanning 2.592 km. An Abbreviated RAP is prepared when impacts on the affected population are considered 'minor' i.e. if affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost.

PT Feedback Infra Limited (PTFIL), Indonesia in Association with Jade Consult Nepal and NIPSA, Spain has been engaged by AEGCL as Project Management Consultant (PMC) including scope of preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action plan for the associated transmission line for Package A.

Description of the Project: This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) focuses on one transmission line projects:

The LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S–Package-A spanning 2.592 km.

Description of the Activities:

A brief on activities under taken during construction phase are:

- Pre-construction Activity including a reconnaissance, walkover and detailed route survey was carried out to identify the corridor and fixing the alignment; (6 months).
- Preliminary & Detail Survey was conducted for finalizing the tower spotting and alignment of route;(6 months).

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- Soil investigation at tower locations was carried out to ascertain the type of foundation to be adopted ;(1 month).
- Marking of the Route and Right of Way (RoW) ;(3 months).
- Clearing of Towering Sites;(3 months).
- Foundations for Towers;(3 working months).
- Erection of Towers ;(4 working months).
- Stringing;(3 working months).
- Protection of Tower Footing (if required) ;(2 working months).
- Final checking;(2 months).
- Testing and Commissioning;(1 month).

A brief on activities under taken during Operation phase are:

- Ground inspection by lineman / team
- Inspection of Towers
- Thermo-vision scanning
- Punctured insulator detection
- Attending all Defects

++ The major impacts are associated with temporary and permanent land use restrictions during tower foundation construction and stringing activities. The primary impacts include:

- **Loss of crops and trees:** Temporary crop damage, mainly to paddy cultivation, is expected during tower foundation works and conductor stringing within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor.
- **Loss of structures (if any):** No permanent or temporary structures are reported to be affected.
- **Restriction on land use within the RoW:** Although land ownership remains unaffected, restrictions on land use directly beneath and near tower locations may potentially reduce land productivity and perceived land value.

The significance of these impacts varies depending on land ownership status:

- **For titleholders,** impacts are considered **minor**, as compensation will be provided for land, crop and tree losses as per Entitlement Matrix of this ARAP and the ESMPF.
- **For non-titleholders (encroachers),** impacts are **minor**, limited to crop loss within the encroached government land, for which compensation will be provided only for crop damage as per Entitlement Matrix of this ARAP and the ESMPF.

Further, as per AIB ESS 2, these impacts are considered *minor*, since less than 10% of the productive assets of affected households are lost. The project has put in place measures to minimize the project impacts issues, which are detailed in Section 1.4.

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Project Impacts:

The project scope involves construction of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S associated transmission lines. The present ARAP report focuses on the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S–Package-A spanning 2.592 km. This ARAP covers the impacts related to 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land and RoW corridor. The report will be further updated to incorporate once the compensation is paid to affected landowners for both the tower footing location and RoW corridor.

- A total of 13 tower footing locations including one tower on encroached Government Land have been identified for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. The construction of these 13 tower foundations will impact 18 landowners in total.
- The report also covers the entire corridor area of the Transmission line.

1.1 Purpose of the ARAP

The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for this transmission line project aims to address the socio-economic impacts arising from restrictions on land use within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor and tower footing areas, even though no land acquisition is required. This plan ensures that affected landowners receive fair compensation and support in accordance with national regulations and AIB Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). A total of 13 tower footing locations, including one tower on encroached Government Land will be impacted. The nature of the encroachment is limited to crop cultivation, primarily rice cultivation. However, the encroacher will be entitled for assistance and compensation for assets and crop damages (not related to land) in accordance with the cut-off-dates established. It provides a framework for mitigating potential economic losses due to the imposed restrictions, such as limitations on agricultural activities, construction, restrictions on land use directly beneath and near tower locations may potentially reduce land productivity and perceived land value or other land uses beneath transmission lines. The report outlines mitigation measures, including compensation frameworks and stakeholder engagement, to address the Project impacts.

Additionally, the ARAP outlines measures to safeguard the rights and livelihoods of socio-economically vulnerable households including ST households, present within the project area, if present within the project-affected area. It ensures their concerns are addressed through meaningful consultation, participation, and culturally appropriate mitigation strategies. The plan serves as a guiding document for project authorities, and stakeholders to implement compensation, grievance redress mechanisms, and livelihood assistance as measures while maintaining compliance with environmental and social safeguards.

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1.2 Objective of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

The primary objective of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan is to identify impacts/damages and to plan measures to mitigate losses likely to be caused by the projects. The ARAP is based on the general findings of field visits, preliminary assessments and meetings with various project-affected persons in the project areas

The ARAP presents (i) introduction and project description (ii) socio-economic information and profile (iii) legal & regulatory framework (iv) project impacts, (v) entitlement, assistance and benefit (vi) information disclosure, consultation and participation (vii) Institutional Arrangements & Monitoring and Evaluation (viii) grievance redress mechanism (ix) budget (x) implementation schedule and (xi) Summary, Recommendation and Conclusion. The ARAP is guided by The Electricity Act 2003, The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Govt. of Assam notification dated 10th March 2017 and new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024 for payment of compensation towards damages in regards to right of way for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S, AEGCL/ESMPF and AIIB Environment & Social Policy.

1.3 Scope and Limitation of the ARAP

Based on the assessment of the proposed project components and interventions, it has been established that no permanent land acquisition is required, as transmission line projects do not involve land acquisition for tower footings or the Right of Way (RoW) corridor. The ownership of the land remains with the respective landowners, who are allowed to resume cultivation after the completion of construction activities as per prevailing norms. However, for tower base area agriculture activities are suggested not to carry out considering the electrical safety measures.

The anticipated project impacts are limited to restricted land use under tower footings and within the transmission line RoW corridor. These impacts are permanent for tower base area and temporary for RoW corridor and primarily related to construction activities, including land disturbances, stringing operations, and potential loss of standing crops or trees.

This version of the ARAP will present the general principles, methodologies, and entitlements matrix based on the total affected area, recognizing that the specific individuals and households to be impacted have not yet been fully identified along the corridor while understanding the socioeconomic context. The census survey for tower footing location has been completed. However, for RoW corridor, it is anticipated that the 100% census survey will be completed by the first week of December 2025, following the completion and approval

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of the land scheduling report for RoW corridor by the Circle Officer. A more detailed and site-specific update will follow once the census and asset verification surveys are completed.

As per the latest guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4), dated 14.06.2024), and the Notification from the Power Department, Government of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-6, dated 04.11.2024, the compensation process for 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S, including one tower located on encroached Government land. The payment is expected to be disbursed to the affected persons by last week of November, 2025 for tower footing area.

The assessment of socio-economic conditions of the affected persons, as part of the census survey, for tower footing areas was conducted from July 18th to 22nd, 2025, covering 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Govt. land under the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. The findings of these surveys are detailed in the Socio-Economic Census Survey section. This survey for RoW corridor of the project area was conducted on 23rd and 24th July, 2025 for the LILO line of Jakhlabandha on sampling method. The detailed findings are elaborated in the "Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Landowners" section.

1.4 Measures to Minimize Impact

In compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank AIIB's Environment & Social Policy, AEGCL/State Utilities have carefully selected and finalized the route for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. The selection process prioritized minimizing potential temporary damages to crops, trees, and structures within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor during construction. Field visits and public consultations were conducted to assess potential impacts and develop mitigation measures to reduce negative social and economic effects on communities.

This project does not involve permanent land acquisition, in accordance with the relevant legal framework, including the Electricity Act, 2003, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Ministry of Power (MoP) Guidelines for Payment of Compensation Towards Damages in regard to RoW (October 2015). Additionally, it adheres to the latest guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) and the Government of Assam, Power Department, Dispur, Notification dated 04-11-2024.

To minimize disruption, all tower foundations and footings will be excavated and installed post-harvest whenever feasible, reducing the impact on agricultural productivity. However, any damages incurred during construction will be duly compensated as per the Entitlement

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Matrix of this ARAP and the ESMPF . Once construction is completed, farmers will be allowed to resume agricultural activities beneath the transmission line RoW corridor, as per prevailing norms. However, for tower base area agriculture activities are suggested not to carry out considering the electrical safety measures.

No household faces permanent displacement due to the project. While temporary disruptions may occur, they will be minimized through careful planning, and any losses will be fully compensated as per the laid-down procedure. Additionally, efforts will be made to prevent damage to crops and trees by scheduling construction during lean periods or post-harvest seasons whenever possible.

2. Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected Areas

This chapter presents the socio-economic profile derived from the census survey of 18 affected households located at tower footing sites, along with the findings from **socio-economic sample survey carried out** within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the Jakhlabandha transmission lines under Package A. The objective of the **socio-economic survey was** to establish the socio-economic profile of the affected area and its residents.

The survey was conducted through door-to-door interviews using a pre-designed structured questionnaire. The questionnaire collected demographic and socio-economic information such as family composition, education/literacy levels, caste/tribe status, income levels, landholding patterns, and vulnerability status.

A complete census survey was undertaken out for all 18 affected households at tower footing locations. In addition, to establish a broader socio-economic profile of the area along the Right of Way (RoW) corridor, a sample survey was conducted covering 51 households out of a total of 89 households residing in the villages within the project area along the Jakhlabandha transmission lines. It should be noted that the identification of households directly and adversely affected by the project will be finalized after the approval of the land scheduling and landowner identification report for the RoW corridor by the concerned Circle Office.

Socio-Economic Profile of Tower Footing Area for Jakhlabandha Transmission Lines.

The socio-economic profile of the affected households has been captured through **census surveys** of 18 affected persons for the tower footing locations and sampling method survey of people living in the project area for the RoWS corridor. For the Jakhlabandha transmission line, the survey was conducted from 18th to 22nd July, 2025 covering 13 tower footing locations including one tower on Government Land. The encroacher will be entitled for assistance and compensation for assets and crop damages (not related to land) in accordance

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with the established cut-off-date. Moreover, the sample socio-economic survey of people living in the project area for RoW corridor was conducted on 23rd and 24th July, 2025 for the LILO line of Jakhlabandha on sampling method. Photographic documentation of these surveys is provided in **Appendix-3**.

The date of the census survey shall serve as the cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation. Any individuals who settle in the affected area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. The census survey for 18 affected persons in the tower footing area has been completed. However, the census survey for the RoW corridor will be conducted after the finalization and approval of the land scheduling report by the Circle Office and is anticipated to commence from the first week of December 2025.

2.1 Affected Landowners for Jakhlabandha Transmission Line

The detailed **socio-economic profile of the affected persons** has been captured based on the approved check survey. While the socio-economic survey was carried out using a sampling method and does not require updating at this stage, **a detailed census for the Right of Way (RoW) corridor will be conducted once the relevant authorities confirm the list of Project Affected Households (PAHs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**.

The restricted or permanent/temporary use of land for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri - Mariani line-1 at Jakhalabandha for the Transmission line tower footing area (18 nos.) and ROW corridor area (51 nos.) has affected 69 families, comprising 326 family members of affected persons for tower footing area and project area households for RoW Corridor. Among them, there are 141 adult male members and 131 adult female members, while the remaining include 29 male children and 25 female children.

Table 1: Distribution of Affected Households (Population) of Jakhlabandha TL

Sl. No	Gender	Number	Percentage
1	Adults Male	141	43.25
2	Adults Female	131	40.18
3	Children Male	29	8.90
4	Children Female	25	7.67
Total		326	100

2.2 Family Size

The majority of families, i.e., 49 have 1–5 family members, while 15 families have 6–10 members and 5 have 11–15 family members

Table 2: Distribution of Households Size of Jakhlabandha TL

Sl.No	Household Size	No. of Affected households	Percentage
1	1 to 5	49	71.01
2	6 to 10	15	21.74

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3	11 to 15	05	7.25
4	16 to 20	00	00
Total		69	100

2.3 Literacy

As per socio-economic survey information 35 affected affected households have family heads attending up to Secondary level education. This is followed by 19 families have family heads attending up to Higher secondary level Education and 15 families have family heads attending up to Graduate level education as mentioned in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Literacy Level of Jakhlabandha TL

Sl. No	Education Status	Number of Affected households	Percentage
1	Illiterate	00	00
2	Primary (up to class 4)	00	00
3	Secondary (up to class 10)	35	50.72
4	Higher Secondary (up to class 12)	19	27.54
5	Higher (up to graduate/Post Graduate)	15	21.74
Total		69	100

2.4 Landholding

As per the Government of Assam¹, the farmers are classified into a) Marginal (having below 1 ha. of land), b) Small (1 to 2 ha.), c) Semi-medium (2 to 4 ha.), d) Medium (4 to 10 ha.) and e) Large (above 10 ha.).

From the table below, it is observed that 61 households are marginal farmers and the remaining eight households are small farmers.

Table 4: Distribution of Landholdings of Affected Households of Jakhlabandha TL

S. No	Farmer Classification	Land holding (ha)	No. of Affected households	Percentage
1	Marginal	below 1	61	88.41
2	Small	1 - 2	08	11.59
3	Semi Medium	2 - 4	00	00
4	Medium	4 - 10	00	00

¹https://des.assam.gov.in/sites/default/files/swf_utility_folder/departments/ecostat_medhassu_in_oid_3/this_comm/agri_census2010-11_phase1.pdf

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Total	69	100
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2.5 Workforce Participation

Out of the total 69 affected family heads, 33 affected landowners are engaged in agriculture. This is followed by 15 in business, 11 engaged in daily wage workers, eight engaged in government job and two engaged in private job.

Table 5: Occupation Status of Jakhlabandha TL

Sl. No.	Employment Status	Number of / Affectedhouseholds	Percentage
1	Agriculture	33	47.83
2	Business	15	21.74
3	Private Job	02	2.89
4	GOVT SERVICE	08	11.59
5	Daily wage worker	11	15.95
6	Unemployed	00	00
Total		69	100

2.6 Income Distribution Pattern of Affectedhouseholds

As per the socio-economic survey, the cumulative annual income of all earning members varies among the affected landowners. 28 affected landowners have an annual income range of below 1,00,000, while fourteen affected landowners within the income ranges from Rs. 3,00,001–4,00,000, eleven falls within the income range of Rs. 1,00,001–2,00,000, ten affected landowner has an income above Rs. 4,00,000 and six affected landowners within the income range of Rs. 2,00,001–3,00,000 .

Table 6: Income Pattern of Project households of Jakhlabandha TL

Sl. No.	Income Range in Rs/- per Annum	Number of Affected landowners/ People living in project area	Percentage
1	<1,00,000	28	40.58
2	1,00,001-2,00,000	11	15.94
3	2,00,001-3,00,000	06	8.70
4	3,00,001-4,00,000	14	20.29
5	>4,00,000	10	14.49
Total		69	100

2.7 Social Stratification of Affected households

The majority 29 of the affected landowners belong to General Castes, 20 of affected landowners belongs to Schedule Tribe Castes and 20 affected landowners belong to Other Backward Castes. However, the actual enumeration of the vulnerability of affected households can be ascertained only through a 100% census survey and the same will be

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carried out after finalization and approval of the land scheduling report of RoW corridor by concerned Circle Office.

Table 7: Social Stratification of Affected households of Jakhlabandha TL

Caste	Number of Affected landowners/ People living in project area	Percentage
General	29	42.02
SC	Nil	Nil
ST	20	28.99
Other Backward Caste	20	28.99
Total	69	100

2.8 Impact on Indigenous People for the LILO line.

The Constitution of India identifies Scheduled Areas that are predominantly inhabited by tribal communities. In Assam, special provisions have been extended to the Tribal Areas under the Sixth Schedule [Articles 244(2) and 244(A) of the Constitution], in addition to the basic fundamental rights. The Sixth Schedule provides for the administration of tribal areas as autonomous entities, with governance vested in District Councils for autonomous districts and Regional Councils for autonomous regions. However, the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S at Jakhlabandha, transmission line, does not fall under a Sixth Schedule Area.

As per the AIB mandates ESS 3 applies if Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the Project, and are likely to be affected by the Project. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (d) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Based on the criteria (ESS) 3 is not applicable to the construction of the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. Although twenty households (4 affected households from tower base area and 16 households for RoW corridor from project area) from the Scheduled Tribe (ST) Plains community are affected by tower footing activities in Borhola village in Jakhlabandha transmission line. They do not exhibit the distinct

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characteristics that define Indigenous Peoples under ESS 3. During the public consultation and socio-economic survey, it was found that the affected population lives within the mainstream society and does not maintain a separate language, culture, or distinct customary economic and social institutions from those of the dominant population. Furthermore, they are not located in an area designated under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which applies to certain regions in the state of Assam. Accordingly, the provisions of ESS 3 are not triggered for this project.

Among the affected Scheduled Tribe (ST) landowners, all the 4 are farmers. The primary crops cultivated in the Jakhlabandha area is paddy cultivation, which form the backbone of local farming activities.

The tribal communities residing in Jakhlabandha under the Kaliabor Revenue Circle of Nagaon District, Assam, primarily include the Mishing, Karbi, and Bodo tribes, who are officially recognized as Scheduled Tribes (ST). These communities predominantly rely on agriculture, fishing, and forest-based activities for their livelihood. Paddy cultivation is the mainstay, supported by livestock rearing, fishing in nearby wetlands (beels), and the collection of non-timber forest produce such as bamboo and firewood. A section of the population also works as seasonal wage laborers in nearby towns or tea estates. The average monthly household income remains modest, typically ranging from INR 5,000 to 10,000, placing most families in the low-income. Many tribal households benefit from government schemes like MGNREGA, the Public Distribution System (PDS), and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), which provide partial social security.

In terms of education, the tribal literacy rate in the area is lower than the district average. Male literacy is estimated between 60–65%, while female literacy lags behind at around 45–50%. Primary and middle schools are accessible within a few kilometers, but access to higher secondary and tertiary education remains limited, often leading to high dropout rates, especially among girls. Cultural and language barriers, as well as economic constraints, further impede educational progress.

Access to basic services such as healthcare, water supply, and sanitation is limited. Primary health services are available through sub-centres or the Jakhlabandha Community Health Centre (CHC), but these often suffer from inadequate resources. Safe drinking water is sourced mostly from hand pumps and tube wells, though water quality issues such as high iron content have been reported. Piped water supply is limited but gradually improving through the Jal Jeevan Mission. While household toilet coverage has increased under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Infrastructure in tribal areas is generally underdeveloped. Electricity connections exist in most villages, but power supply is often irregular. Internal roads are mostly unpaved and become difficult to navigate during monsoons. Despite these challenges, tribal communities in Jakhlabandha maintain a strong cultural identity and social cohesion.

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2.9 Impacts on Females and other Vulnerable

In the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S, no female/women-headed/ widows/ or any landowners with disabilities, below poverty line landowners have been identified among the affected persons. All affected landowners are male. However, the actual impact of the vulnerability of affected households can be ascertained only through a 100% census survey and the same will be carried out after finalization and approval of the land scheduling report of RoW corridor by concerned Circle Office.

2.10 Impact on each affected landowner.

No land is acquired permanently for tower foundation and ownership of land will be remains with the owner. However, compensation for restricted use of land, tree and crop damages will be paid to the individual landowners as per compensation procedures laid in new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024.

A total of 13 tower footing locations will impact 18 affected households under the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. Among these, one tower footings are located on encroached government land The nature of encroachment is paddy cultivation, and the land is currently under cultivation. There are no structures present on the encroached government land. Furthermore, based on the sample survey of the RoW in the project area, no non-titleholders have been identified so far. However, the final census survey will help to ascertain whether any non-titleholders are encroaching on government land.

As per the entitlement matrix, towers situated on government land are eligible only for compensation related to crop damage. Compensation for restrictions on land use due to tower footing in such areas is not applicable. However, the District Commissioner will serve as the final authority for determining the compensation in these cases.

The compensation amount for crop damage along the access road areas for the LILO transmission line has been finalized by the relevant administrative department. Following approval from the Revenue Department, the EPC Contractor will disburse the compensation to the affected landowners. The detail affected landowners with crop damages along the access road is provided at Table-11. However, effort will be taken to minimize or avoid damage to crops by scheduling tower foundation work after the harvesting season.

The Rate of Crops per Bigha is received from District Agriculture office of Nagaon District and appended in **Appendix: -15**.

Crop Damage for Tower Footing Area: It is assessed that out of the 8 tower footing locations identified along the Jakhlabandha transmission line out of the 13 tower footing locations identified for the tower-based area. All the 13 tower locations will experience crop loss,

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mainly of paddy crop. The total affected agricultural land is approximately 0.144 hectares. Based on crop value provided by concern Agriculture department, the total compensation for crop damage for these locations is approximately estimated as Rs. 14,823.99

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3. Legal & Regulatory Framework

3.1. Overview

For transmission line project, land for tower and right of way is not acquired and ownership of land remains with the owner. Once construction is completed, farmers will be allowed to resume agricultural activities beneath the transmission line RoW corridor as per prevailing norms. However, for tower base area agriculture activities are suggested not to carry out considering the electrical safety measures.

However, as per existing laws compensation for all damages are paid to the individual land owner. The relevant national laws applicable for transmission line project are (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 and (ii) The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and (iii) MoP Guidelines for Payment of Compensation Towards Damages in regard to RoW, October 2015 and Assam Government Power (Electricity) Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 and new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024. The MoP Guidelines for Payment of Compensation Towards Damages in regard to RoW of Ministry of Power, Govt of India and Govt. of Assam, Power Deptt. Assam is **Appendix at 7 and 8**. The compensation principles adopted for this project shall comply with applicable laws and regulations of the Government of India/ State Govt, AIBB Environmental & Social Policy and approved Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) of Assam Intra State Transmission System Enhancement Project (AISTSEP).

3.2. Statutory Requirements

The RoW permission for the transmission line has been obtained in keeping with the requirements of the Electricity Act 2003, the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 (**Appendix 9**). The Transmission lines are constructed under the ambit of The Electricity Act, 2003. The provisions stipulated in section 67-68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with section 10 & 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 governs the compensation as AEGCL has been vested with the powers of Telegraph Authority vide Power(Electricity) MoP Guidelines for Payment of Compensation Towards Damages in regard to RoW, October 2015 and Assam Government Power (Electricity) Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 and new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024. As per the provision of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 under section 10 (b), AEGCL is not authorized to acquire any land hence land under tower is not acquired. However, compensation for all damages will be paid to the individual landowner as per the provision of Section-10 (d) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

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3.3. The provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 regarding compensation for laying of transmission lines are as follows:

Section 67 (3&4)

(1) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this section and the rules made thereunder, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by him or by anyone employed by him.

(2) Where any difference or dispute [including amount of compensation under sub-section

(3) Arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by the Appropriate Commission.

Section 68 (5&6)

(1) Where any tree standing or lying near an overhead line or where any structure or other object which has been placed or has fallen near an overhead line subsequent to the placing of such line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of electricity or to interrupt or interfere with the conveyance or transmission of electricity or the accessibility of any works, an Executive Magistrate or authority specified by the Appropriate Government may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree, structure or object to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he or it thinks fit.

(2) When disposing of an application under sub-section

(3) an Executive Magistrate or authority specified under that sub-section shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the overhead line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee.

Explanation-For purposes of this section, the expression tree shall be deemed to include any shrub, hedge, jungle growth or other plant.

- **The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Part-III, Section 10 (“e”):**

“Section 110 – The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along, or across, and posts in or upon any immovable property, Provided that

- a)The telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the [Central Government], or to be so established or maintained;
- b)The [Central Government] shall not 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; and

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- c) Except as hereinafter provided, the telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority, and
- d) In the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, the telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to in clause I, shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers.”

- **MoP Guidelines for Payment of Compensation Towards Damages in regard to RoW, October 2015**

Ministry of Power (MoP), Government of India (GoI) vide notification no. 3/7/2015-Trans dated 15.10.2015 has issued ‘Guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines. It is to be noted that the guidelines have proposed compensation to be paid for the base area in between the transmission tower (between four legs) and towards diminution of land value in the width of the RoW corridor due to laying of transmission line @ 85 % and 15 % respectively of the land value as determined by the District Magistrate or any authority based on circle rate/ guideline value/ stamp value/stamp act.

- **Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024), has notified guidelines for compensation related to Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines, including urban areas, ensuring uniformity in payments to affected landowners.**

Compensation Structure: Tower Base Compensation: 200% of land value for the area enclosed by the four legs of the tower at ground level, plus a one-meter extension on each side.

RoW Corridor Compensation: 30% of land value for land within the RoW corridor, as per Schedule VII of the Central Electricity Authority

- **Assam Government Power (Electricity) Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6**

No.PEI.219/2015/91: The Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the following rates for payment of compensation towards damages in regards to Right of Way for transmission lines. In accordance with the Guidelines of Ministry of Power, Govt of India, vide Ref No. 03/07/2015 Trans, dated 15.10.2015 for maintaining uniformity in compensation payment to the affected land owners during construction of transmission lines, it has been decided that a similar payment methodology towards compensation shall also be adopted in the state of Assam. The guidelines of payment methodology of compensation towards “damages” as stipulated in Section 67 & 68 of the Electricity Act, 2023 read with Section 10 and 16 of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 shall be in addition to the compensation towards normal crop and tree damages. This amount will be payable only for transmission lines supported by

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tower base of 66kV and above and not for sub-transmission and distribution lie below 66kV & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024.

- **Government of Assam Power Department Dispur: Guwahati-06**

No.PEL.510851/30: - The Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines including those in urban areas. In accordance with Guidelines of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, vide Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024 for maintaining uniformity in compensation payment to the affected land owners during construction of transmission lines, it has been decided that a similar payment methodology towards Compensation shall also be adopted in the State of Assam.

- **Cut-Off-Date**

The socio-economic profile of the affected households has been captured through dedicated census survey. For the Jakhlabandha transmission line, the census survey was conducted from July 18th to 22nd, 2025, covering 13 tower footing locations including one tower on encroached Government Land. Photographic documentation of these surveys is provided in **Appendix-3**.

The date of the socio-economic survey - 23rd July, 2025 for Jakhlabandha - will serve as the official cut-off dates for identifying affected persons and for determining eligibility for compensation and other entitlements. These dates have been formally communicated to the affected communities in advance. Specifically, the affected landowners and villagers were informed on 18th and 19th June, 2025 regarding the schedule of the upcoming surveys from 18th to 22nd July, 2025 for the Jakhlabandha TL. The proposed date for RoW corridor census survey for both the TL is anticipated between 5th December, 2025 to 20th December, 2025. However, the final cut-off dates will be confirmed before the completion of the census survey

In addition, during the socio-economic survey, public consultations were held with the affected landowners and villagers. These consultations were used to disseminate information about the cut-off date and engage with the community regarding the project and its potential impacts.

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Table 8: Gap Analysis of ESS2 and National Policy

Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
Additional assistance to PAPs	The Act has the provision of transportation cost of Rs. 50000/- for each displaced family and one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50000/- for each affected family to provide support during relocation.	It is necessary to provide assistance during relocation; particular attention is to be paid to the needs of poor and vulnerable individuals and groups.	AEGCL will ensure providing financial assistance to PAP's as per GoI regulations, which generally covers the provisions of AIIB's ESS2.
Livelihood restoration and assistance	The Act provides for various types of support to affected and displaced families. It employment to one member of the displaced family if jobs are created under the project by providing suitable training or onetime payment of Rs. 5 lakhs to restore their livelihood and living standard. Besides, a subsistence grant @ Rs. 3000/- per month for 12 months to each displaced family. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the STs families displaced from the Scheduled Area shall be paid one-time financial assistance of Rs. 50000/-.	ESS 2 provides that the RP or policy include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) offered support after displacement for a transitional period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standard of living; and, (ii) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities.	AEGCL will ensure the livelihood restoration and assistance as per GoI regulation, which generally covers the provisions of AIIB's ESS2.
Resettlement instruments, census and Social impact assessment	Conducting Social Impact Assessment (U/s 4 of the Act) is mandatory before the land acquisition for the project is initiated under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Preparation of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Scheme (U/s 16 of the Act) is compulsory. Census, the socio-economic survey, and consultations are carried out for the preparation of Resettlement Plan for all externally funded projects. Depending upon the magnitude of impacts, a ARAP shall be prepared for each sub-project separately.	Preparation of individual RPs, census survey and social impact assessment.	As per GoI norms development of RP or socio-economic survey is not required for transmission line projects as no land acquisition is required for area under tower footing. The preliminary assessment does not envisage and Land acquisition for Transmission line. Thus, does not require development of ARAP. Based on the census survey, AEGCL will insure the development of subproject specific ARAP.
	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected persons and others and disclosure of the report	Meaningful consultations with	AEGCL will ensure that public consultation and disclosure is carried out during entire project

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
Meaningful consultations	mandatory exercise as per the Act. Section 5, Section 6, Section 18, and Section 19 are related to consultation and disclosure. The public hearing for SIA is conducted in the affected area after giving adequate publicity and pre-fixed date, time and venue.	affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations need to be carried out.	duration. Consultation is to be carried out with affected persons and other and disclosure is to be made as per GoI regulations and AIIB's policy.
Cut-off date for eligibility and census	The cut-off date is the date for determining the entitlements (compensation and assistance) to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership of titles. According to the Act, the cut-off date for assistance to those depending on affected private lands is three years preceding the acquisition and for the titleholders, it is the date of notification under the said Act. Thus, in case of land acquisition, the date of issue of public notice of intended acquisition under Section 4(1) under the Act will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders.	Normally, the cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information at the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further encroachment.	The Act does not cover encroachers, squatters, and others collectively known as non- titleholders. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the start date of the census survey/enumeration of affected persons for each sub-project. The date of the socio-economic census survey i.e. 23rd July, 2025 for Jakhlabandha TL tower footing area will serve as the official cut-off dates for identifying affected persons.
Timing of compensation of payments	The Act ensures that the possession of land is taken after full payment of compensation (within 3 months) as well as resettlement entitlements (within 6 months) to entitled persons from the date of award U/s 30 of the Act.	The compensation should be provided before construction work start and before taking possession of the assets	AEGCL will ensure that compensation is provided before construction work start and before taking possession of the assets
Resettlement of formal owners of immovable property except agricultural land	The Act provides compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to entitled persons. The market value of the immovable property is determined as per the current BSR of the State/District and then solatium is added @ 100%. The value of the immovable property without depreciation along with solatium is the replacement cost.	Option 1: Cash compensation: Cash compensation at replacement cost. Option 2: Resettlement: Replacement property of equal or higher value and similar productivity + Moving and transitional allowance + Administrative fees	AEGCL will ensure the Resettlement of formal owners of immovable property as per GoI regulation. which generally covers the provisions of AIIB's ESS2

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
	<p>The entitled person is eligible for following resettlement and rehabilitation assistance: (i) provision of a housing unit in case of displacement; (ii) subsistence grant @ Rs. 3000/- per month for 12 months to each displaced family; (iv) transportation cost of Rs. 50000/- for each displaced family; (v) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50000/- for each affected family; (vi) provision of stamp duty and registration fees if a house is allotted to the affected families.</p> <p>The Scheduled Castes and the STs families displaced from the Scheduled Area shall be paid one-time financial assistance of Rs. 50000/- over and above the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance mentioned above.</p>		
<p>Acquisition of agricultural land</p>	<p>The Act provides compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to entitled persons. The market value of land is determined as per section 26 of the Act which is the replacement cost. The payment of compensation is four times the market value of the land determined in rural areas and 2 times the market value of land determined in urban areas.</p> <p>Besides, compensation entitled persons are eligible for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance which includes the following: (i) onetime payment of Rs. 5 lakhs to restore their livelihood and living standard; (ii) subsistence grant @ Rs. 3000/- per month for 12 months to each displaced family; (iii) provision of stamp duty and registration fees if the land is allotted to the affected families.</p>	<p>Resettlement: Replacement property of equal or higher value and similar productivity + Moving and transitional allowance + Administrative fees</p>	<p>AEGCL will ensure that the Acquisition of agricultural land (if involved) will be as per Gol regulation. which generally covers the provisions of AIIB's ESS2</p>

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
<p>Resettlement of informal owners of buildings</p>	<p>The Act does not cover informal owners of buildings known as non-titleholders.</p>	<p>PAP is entitled to cash compensation at replacement cost for construction of similar quality construction with additional moving and transitional allowances AND The value of time invested in construction</p>	<p>AIIB does not differentiate between the titleholders and non- titleholders (encroachers, squatters, tenants, etc) except for compensation for land. Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd. (AEGCL), Govt of Assam, recognizes existence of such informal owners and occupants of the building (encroachers, squatters, tenants, etc) for the Enhancement of Intra State Transmission System of Assam Project and agrees to provide resettlement and rehabilitation assistance including cost of buildings (as per current BSR of the District/State – the value of time invested in constructed is subsumed in the BSR), shifting allowance, displacement allowance, subsistence grant, etc at par with titleholders in accordance with the Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Non-titleholders (encroachers, squatters, tenants) will not be eligible for compensation of land encroached upon or occupied without authority or squatted upon for whatever purpose(s).</p>
<p>Resettlement of informal users of agricultural land</p>	<p>The Act also provides rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired. The rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements include the following: (i) onetime payment of Rs. 5 lakhs to restore their livelihood and living standard; (ii) subsistence grant @ Rs. 3000/- per month for 12 months to each displaced family; (iii) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50000/- for each</p>	<p>PAP is entitled to cash compensation for any improvements made on the land e.g. irrigation, drainage, perennial crops, objects etc. at replacement cost, and support after displacement for a transition period to restore livelihood.</p>	<p>The replacement cost of improvements (irrigation channel, drainage etc.) made on the land shall be estimated without depreciation as per the method followed by the concerned department (Irrigation or Water Resources Department) based on the current year rate.</p>

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
	<p>affected family. The value of perennial crops shall be determined by the concerned department as the standard process followed.</p>		
<p>Resettlement of the lessee of agricultural land</p>	<p>The Act also provides rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired. The rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements include the following: (i) onetime payment of Rs. 5 lakhs to restore their livelihood and living standard; (ii) subsistence grant @ Rs. 3000/- per month for 12 months to each displaced family; (iii) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50000/- for each affected family. The value of perennial crops shall be determined by the concerned department as the standard process followed.</p>	<p>PAP is entitled to cash compensation for any improvements made on the land i.e. Irrigation, drainage, perennial crops, objects etc. at replacement cost, assistance in provision of lease to corresponding public owned property for an equivalent period of time (if applicable), and support after displacement for a transition period to restore livelihood.</p>	<p>The lease amount for the remaining period of the lease agreement shall be deducted from the compensation amount of land to be paid to the landowner and the same will be paid to the lessee.</p>
<p>Annual crops (owner or lessee)</p>	<p>The Act provides for assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition. The value of crops shall be determined by taking the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary.</p>	<p>PAP is entitled to compensation for lost crops at full replacement cost, including all not harvested crops.</p>	<p>Both AIIB and GoI norms insist on entitled to compensation for lost crops at full replacement cost, including all not harvested crops.</p>
<p>(Tea) Plantations</p>	<p>The compensation of the damage is governed by the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The compensation towards the damage are provided without the acquisition of land which are assessed/reviewed by the Revenue Authorities.</p>	<p>PAP is entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the tea plantation including the net value of the production lost during the period it takes to restore the productivity of the plantation, and any investments (seedlings, treatment of land etc.) and labour needed for growing plantation.</p>	<p>As per GoI norms compensation is paid as per assessment done by revenue department, which is the net value of production loss Including shade trees and tree bushes. AIIB guidelines suggest additional support with regards to seedlings, treatment of land and labour needs.</p>

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
(Tea) Plantations not yet yielding (owner, lessee, informal owner)	The compensation of the damage is governed by the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The compensation towards the damage are provided without the acquisition of land which are assessed/reviewed by the Revenue Authorities.	PAP is entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the plantation including the net value of the production lost during the period it takes to restore the plantation, and any investments (seedlings, treatment of land etc.) and labour needed for growing the plantation	As per Gol norms compensation is paid as per assessment done by revenue department. AIIB guidelines suggest additional support with regards to seedlings, treatment of land and labour needs.
Business property	The Act has provision for determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired. The services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field shall be used for the same. The market value of the business property shall be estimated based on current year BSR without depreciation.	Option 1. Cash compensation at replacement cost, loss of income and moving allowance. Option 2. Alternative property with adequate tenure arrangements, full relocation cost, including the inventory, and the replacement cost for any investment, transitional allowance, appropriate level of support for skill upgrading training if necessary, to restore livelihood.	The route alignment for transmission lines are selected to avoid any damage to permanent structure or temporary structure. AEGCL will ensure the compensation against damage to any business property in case of damage as per law of land, which is in coherence with AIIB policy.
Loss of benefits and income for workers and employees	The Act does not cover workers and employees who will experience loss of income.	Targeted assistance and opportunities to restore, and where possible improve, income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living.	AEGCL recognizes the existence of workers and employees whose livelihood will be disrupted due to the implementation of the proposed project. Workers and employees engaged with the business enterprise, industrial units, and others shall be identified and considered for rehabilitation and resettlement assistance including livelihood training at project cost.

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
<p>Loss of civic infrastructure and community services.</p>	<p>The Act has the provision of Infrastructural Amenities. Infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities shall be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority at the resettlement site/colony.</p>	<p>Assistance should be provided that will offset any loss of a civic infrastructure and community services. Identification of institutions tasked with setting up and maintaining specific public amenities and consult local communities on how to replace them. These provisions shall be specified in the RP.</p>	<p>The proposed project is not likely to have any large-scale involuntary resettlement leading to development of a new resettlement site/colony. However, common property resources are likely to be affected due to the implementation of the project. AEGCL will replace or reconstruct or provide an alternate common property resources affected in consultation with the local community at project cost.</p>
<p>Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution</p>	<p>The Act mandates the establishment of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement authority for the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, and rehabilitation and resettlement.</p>	<p>Accessible and appropriate grievance mechanism must be enabled for PAPs and local communities at the whole period of project implementation.</p>	<p>A multi-tier GRM (at sub-project and Project level) shall be constituted prior to the start of the project works to resolve as many grievances as possible using an understandable and transparent process that is gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible at no costs and without retribution.</p>
<p>Monitoring of resettlement implementation</p>	<p>The formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes shall vest in the Administrator who will work as per directions and control of the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. Further, the Act provides for establishing National Monitoring Committee & State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.</p>	<p>PIU is responsible for appropriate monitoring of the activities, which were defined in this RPF and RPs.</p>	<p>Project level internal monitoring of ARAP implementation will be carried out by PMU/PIU/ESC of AEGCL and PMC. Evaluation of ARAP implementation will be conducted by an external agency to be engaged by AEGCL.</p>
<p>Vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Act governing land acquisition (Second Schedule) provides additional assistance to SC and ST families displaced from Scheduled Areas only which is Rs. 50000/-. This one-time financial assistance is in addition to the rehabilitation and resettlement as</p>	<p>According to the ESS2, special attention must be given to vulnerable groups. They are entitled to additional compensation, legal assistance during resettlement and help during physical</p>	<p>AEGCL recognizes vulnerable groups. The ESMP Framework for the proposed project has been covered under the "Objectives of the resettlement planning framework". It includes STs residing in scheduled areas disabled HoH, ,</p>

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Subject	National Regulations	AIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
	per the second schedule.	relocation. As well, these PAPs are given a priority of employment.	Women headed families, etc. Special assistance of Rs. 25,000/- shall be paid to vulnerable households ² .

² The compensation to the affected landowners for both the transmission line Right of Way (RoW) corridor and tower footing areas will be provided in accordance with the latest Notification issued by the Government of Assam, Power Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06, dated **04 November 2024**. However, the final compensation amount will be determined by the district administration.

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4. Project Impacts**4.1. General**

The project does not require any land acquisition for construction of LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlbandha S/S. Therefore, no physical displacement is foreseen in the project. However, construction of towers will lead to social impacts that are temporary in nature in terms of loss of standing crops/trees/structures.

The impact of crop is limited to 0.44 hectares of land for 13 tower bases, affecting only the four legs of each tower. The primary impact is crop damage, mainly to paddy cultivation. The 35-meter-wide Right of Way (RoW) corridor (17.5 meters on each side) spans approximately 9.072 hectares over a length of 2,592 meters, where similar crop damage is anticipated.

Base on the assessment of detailed survey report conducted within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO line, a total of 115 numbers of bamboos and 30 nos. of fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees have been identified.

There are no permanent or temporary structures present on the encroached land that have been identified for the LILO line. However, compensation will be provided only for crop damages.

The Check survey has been completed and approved for the LILO transmission line. The assessment for landowner identification has been completed for 13 nos. tower footing areas. The compensation for tower footing locations is currently under process. Based on the report from the Circle Office, Kaliabor Revenue Circle, the AGM, AEGCL, Samuguri, submitted the assessment report of compensation amounts for the affected persons for tower footing locations and the RoW corridor of the Jakhlbandha Transmission Line to the Deputy Commissioner, Nagaon on 9th October 2025, for payment of compensation (referred Appendix- 17). Upon approval, the compensation is expected to be disbursed to the affected persons by the end of November 2025. as per new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024 and per ARAP entitlement matrix. The compensation will be paid before commencement of civil work.

This ARAP addresses the social impacts related to a total of 13 tower footing locations, including one tower on encroached Government Land. The nature of the encroachment is limited to crop cultivation, primarily rice cultivation. There are no permanent or temporary structures present on the encroached land that have been identified for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlbandha S/S. The construction of these 13 tower foundations will impact a total of 18 landowners, including one landowner on encroached government land where crop damage will occur. However, compensation for the encroacher will be limited to crop damage only.

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According to the Electricity Act 2003 provides the utilities with powers under the Telegraph Act 1885 which in turn states that states that land for the lines (towers) will not be acquired. The utility will have the right of user only in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the lines towers are placed.

However, the Act allows the utilities to from time to time, place and maintain transmission lines under, over, along, or across, and towers in or upon any immovable property. Further, the utility may at any time for the purpose of examining, repairing, altering or removing any transmission line or tower, enter on the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the line or tower has been placed.

In addition, the MoEF provides guidelines for maintaining a Right of Way (RoW) corridor which shall be kept clear of any obstruction. The RoW corridor width depends upon the voltage of the line, a 220Kv transmission line will have to maintain a clear RoW corridor of 35 meters width.

Similarly, use of the land in the RoW corridor may also be restricted. In a similar manner, tress in the RoW corridor have to be cut or pruned to the extent required for preventing electrical hazards by maintaining the prescribed minimum clearances (from the lines). The Permanent restricted use of land is required for the tower footing area. However, no land is acquired permanently for the tower foundations or Right-of-Way (RoW) corridor, and ownership of the land will remain with the respective landowners. Agricultural activities will be allowed to continue within the RoW corridor after construction; however, for the tower base area, it is recommended that agricultural activities not be carried out due to electrical safety considerations.

No physical displacement is foreseen in the project. The impacts associated with loss of income resulting from project related to loss of crop, trees, structures (if any), potential decrease in land value caused by restrictions on land use within the RoW, particularly in areas directly beneath the tower etc. The check survey has been completed and approved for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. Landowner identification assessment has been completed for 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LILO transmission line is currently underway by the concerned administrative department and is expected to be completed by first week of November, 2025 for tower footing area. Once finalized and submitted to the PIU and EPC contractor, the compensation amounts will be disbursed to the respective affected landowners. Moreover, the identification and assessment of landowners within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO line is currently in progress and is expected to be completed by first week of December,2025. The detail impacts of tower footing and Right of way corridor are provided below:

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The impact of the transmission line tower base is limited to the four legs of the tower, with no transfer of land ownership. The total land area affected by the construction of the tower bases is 0.144 hectares for Jakhlabandha. As per the guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024, the compensation process for 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LIL0 transmission line is currently underway by the concerned administrative department. Once finalized, the payments will be made to the affected landowners in accordance with prevailing laws and guidelines.

Table 9: Impact on Affected Landowners for tower base/footing area of Jakhlabandha TL

S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Permanent/Temporary use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
1.	GG001	Male	0.94	0.006	Govt. Service	600000
2.	NP002	Male	0.80	0.003	Farmer	60000
3.	PP003	Male	0.80	0.003	Farmer	70000
4.	KG004	Male	0.94	0.006	Farmer	80000
5.	SK005	Male	1.33	0.01	Govt. Service	700000
6.	HA006	Male	1.60	0.009	Farmer	300000
7.	RA007	Male	0.80	0.007	Govt. Service	4560000
8.	SKA008	Male	0.94	0.007	Farmer	500000
9.	NB009	Male	1.34	0.009	Business	300000
10.	LD010	Male	1.47	0.01	Business	200000
11.	HT011	Male	1.34	0.005	Farmer	80000
12.	RT012	Male	1.47	0.005	Farmer	80000
13.	BK013	Male	0.67	0.01	Farmer	120000
14.	GT014	Male	0.80	0.01	Business	400000
15.	BT015	Male	0.80	0.01	Farmer	80000
16.	KD016	Male	1.87	0.006	Pvt.Job	200000
17.	SN017	Male	1.34	0.006	Business	400000
18.	CT018 (encroached on Govt. Land)	Male	0.40	0.01	Daily Wage	60000

4.2.2 Impact on land under Right of Way Corridor

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The transmission line corridor will traverse areas with mixed land use, including agricultural land, private plantations, and government land. The land impact calculations are based on check surveys and investigations conducted along the proposed transmission lines routes, considering the total line length and the designated Right of Way (RoW) corridor.

For the LILO of the 220kV S/C Samuguri- Mariani Line 1 at proposed Jakhlabandha S/S, the total line length is 2.592 kilometers, which will affect approximately 9.072 hectares of land across two villages within the transmission line corridor.

Table 10: Number of Affected landowners of RoW corridor for Jakhlabandha TL (Project area)

S. No.	Affected landowners for corridor	Gender (Male/Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Temporary use of land for RoW corridor in hectares.*	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
1.	GT019	Male	0.93	0.006	Govt. Service	600000
2.	NP020	Male	0.80	0.003	Farmer	60000
3.	PP021	Male	0.80	0.003	Farmer	70000
4.	SG022	Male	0.93	0.006	Daily Wage	80000
5.	KG023	Male	0.93	0.01	Farmer	80000
6.	GP024	Male	0.93	0.01	Farmer	70000
7.	BP025	Male	0.80	0.01	Farmer	80000
8.	SK026	Male	0.66	0.01	Govt. Service	700000
9.	GK027	Male	0.93	0.009	Farmer	80000
10.	SB028	Male	0.93	0.008	Daily Wage	120000
11.	MN029	Male	0.66	0.006	Daily Wage	80000
12.	HA030	Male	0.40	0.006	Farmer	300000
13.	AA031	Male	0.27	0.01	Business	300000
14.	BH032	Male	0.13	0.006	Farmer	200000
15.	JA033	Male	0.53	0.009	Farmer	400000
16.	AH034	Male	0.93	0.009	Farmer	120000
17.	RA035	Male	0.80	0.009	Govt. Service	456000
18.	SA036	Male	0.80	0.006	Farmer	500000

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19.	SA037	Male	0.93	0.006	Farmer	300000
20.	HA038	Male	0.53	0.01	Daily Wage	200000
21.	JA039	Male	0.93	0.007	Farmer	120000
22.	NB040	Male	0.80	0.009	Business	300000
23.	SR041	Male	0.27	0.01	Daily Wage	80000
24.	BR042	Male	0.93	0.005	Daily Wage	50000**
25.	AR043	Male	0.53	0.005	Daily Wage	40000**
26.	LD044	Male	0.53	0.008	Business	200000
27.	AB045	Male	0.53	0.008	Business	1500000
28.	HT046	Male	0.66	0.008	Farmer	80000
29.	HR047	Male	0.80	0.006	Farmer	120000
30.	HT048	Male	0.80	0.003	Govt. Service	80000
31.	RT049	Male	0.66	0.003	Farmer	80000
32.	LK050	Male	0.13	0.006	Farmer	80000
33.	BK051	Male	0.40	0.01	Business	80000
34.	DK052	Male	0.53	0.009	Daily Wage	80000
35.	SK053	Male	0.66	0.007	Govt. Service	80000
36.	BK054	Male	0.26	0.006	Farmer	120000
37.	BK055	Male	0.93	0.006	Farmer	120000
38.	LK056	Male	0.66	0.006	Farmer	300000
39.	HK057	Male	0.66	0.006	Farmer	300000
40.	GT058	Male	0.66	0.006	Business	400000
41.	KT059	Male	0.40	0.007	Business	80000
42.	LT060	Male	0.80	0.009	Daily Wage	400000
43.	PB061	Male	0.80	0.01	Business	400000
44.	CB062	Male	0.80	0.01	Business	400000
45.	BT063	Male	0.80	0.01	Business	80000
46.	SK064	Male	0.80	0.006	Farmer	120000
47.	RK065	Male	0.80	0.006	Farmer	80000

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48.	KD066	Male	0.53	0.006	Daily Wage	200000
49.	SN067	Male	0.80	0.007	Pvt. Service	400000
50.	CT068	Male	0.13	0.009	Business	60000
51.	BN069	Male	0.80	0.006	Daily Wage	90000

* The assessment for temporary land use within the RoW corridor has been carried out based on findings from the sample survey and inputs obtained during public consultations from the project area.

** Vulnerable PAFs are defined as those below poverty line (as per Government of India – Planning Commission, those households whose annual earning is less than Rs. 52, 260 (at 2009-2010 rates, classified as BPL, according to the planning Commission the poverty line for Assam (urban) is Rs.1008 per month per person), include STs residing in scheduled areas, schedule caste/ physically handicapped HoH/ disabled families, Women headed families, etc

Further, as per the above-mentioned table 10, it is confirmed that **two affected persons have been identified as vulnerable** with an annual income of INR 50,000/- thousand and less.

4.2.3 Impact of land for Access Road

For the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S at Jakhlabandha, transmission line, temporary access roads for 11 tower foundation locations will be require out of 13 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 2 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads and barren land. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 0.33 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy crops.

Table:11: Name of the affected person of Access Road to the tower Locations and crop damages for the LILO of 220 kV Samuguri – Mariani Line-1 at proposed at Jakhlabandha S/S.

Sl. No	Name of Location	Name of Affected Person	Gender (Male/Female)	Approx . affected Area for access Road in sq mtr	Type of Crops Damaged	Rate of Crops per Bigha	Rate of Crops sq mtr	Compensation Amount
1	AP-1	AR01	Male	90	Paddy	1472 2	11	990
		AR02	Male	110	Paddy	1472 2	11	1210
		AR03	Male	115	Paddy	1472 2	11	1265
2	AP-2	AR04	Male	175	Paddy	1472 2	11	1925
		AR05	Male	96	Paddy	1472 2	11	1056

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3	AP-2A	AR06	Male	144	Paddy	1472 2	11	1584
4	AP-3	AR07	Male	160	Paddy	1472 2	11	1760
		AR08	Male	230	Paddy	1472 2	11	2530
		AR09	Male	206	Paddy	1472 2	11	2266
5	AP-3/1	AR10	Male	222	Paddy	1472 2	11	2442
		AR011	Male	75	Paddy	1472 2	11	825
		AR012	Male	160	Paddy	1472 2	11	1760
		AR013	Male	200	Paddy	1472 2	11	2200
6	AP-4	AR014	Male	162	Paddy	1472 2	11	1782
7	AP-5	AR015	Male	85	Barren land			Nil
8	AP-6	AR016	Male	267	Paddy	1472 2	11	2937
9	AP-7	AR017	Male	33	Paddy	1472 2	11	363
10	AP-8	AR018	Male	100	Paddy	1472 2	11	1100
		AR019	Male	120	Paddy	1472 2	11	1320
		AR020	Male	95	Paddy	1472 2	11	1045
11	AP-9	AR21	Male	250	Paddy	1472 2	11	2750
		AR22	Male	188	Paddy	1472 2	11	2068
12	AP-10	AR23	Male	30	Paddy	1472 2	11	330
13	AP-11	AR24	Male	106	Existing Village road			Nil
Total				3313	Total compensation amount			35508/-

4.2.4 Impact on Crops

After the final assessment the impact of the transmission line tower base is limited to the four legs of the tower. The total land area affected by the construction of the tower bases is 0.144 hectares for Jakhlabandha transmission line. The impact primarily results in crop damage, particularly to paddy cultivation.

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The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S is 35 meters wide (17.5 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This corresponds to approximately 9.072 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor. Based on a corridor length of 2592 meters, where crop damage—particularly to paddy (rice) cultivation—is expected to occur.

The Rate of Crops per Bigha is received from District Agriculture office of Nagaon District is appended in **Appendix: -15**.

Table 12: Crop damages compensation for Tower Footing area for Jakhlabandha TL

Sl. No.	Tower loc No	Affected area (sq. mt)	Owner details	Gender (Male/Female)	Type of Crops Damaged	Rate of Crops per Bigha	Rate of Crops sq.mtr.	Zirat Compensation Amount for Tower Footing Area (Rs.)
1	1	59.068	CDTF01	Male	Paddy	14722	11	649.748
		29.534	CDTF02	Male	Paddy	14722	11	324.874
		29.534	CDTF03	Male	Paddy	14722	11	324.874
2	2	118.135	CDTF04	Male	Paddy	14722	11	1299.485
3	2A	118.135	CDTF05	Male	Paddy	14722	11	1299.485
4	3	83.869	CDTF06	Male	Paddy	14722	11	922.559
5	3/1	36.4915	CDTF07	Male	Paddy	14722	11	401.4065
		36.4915	CDTF08	Male	Paddy	14722	11	401.4065
6	4	100.100	CDTF09	Male	Paddy	14722	11	1101.1
7	5	100.080	CDTF010	Male	Barren land	14722	11	Nil
8	6	50.50	CDTF011	Male	Paddy	14722	11	555.5
		50.50	CDTF012	Male	Paddy	14722	11	555.5
9	7	136.796	CDTF013	Male	Paddy	14722	11	1504.756
10	8	138.204	CDTF014	Male	Paddy	14722	11	1520.244
11	9	83.869	CDTF015	Male	Paddy	14722	11	922.559
12	10	69.102	CDTF016	Male	Paddy	14722	11	760.122
		69.102	CDTF017	Male	Paddy	14722	11	760.122
13	11	138.204	CDTF018	Male	Paddy	14722	11	1520.244
		1447.71		Total				14823.99

4.2.5 Impact on trees

Base on the assessment of detailed survey report conducted within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO line, a total of 115 numbers of bamboos and 30 nos. of fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees have been identified. However, the exact enumeration of trees will be confirmed after the joint survey for tree enumeration which will be carried out by the Revenue and Forest Departments. The survey is anticipated to be conducted in the first week of December 2025.

. Compensation for any damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

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4.2.6 Impact on Structure

Based on the final survey, no permanent or temporary structures exist along the transmission line corridor, including on government-encroached land identified for the LILO line. However, if any structures are encountered during construction, compensation will be provided in accordance with the ESMPF Entitlement Matrix.

4.2.7 Impact on each affected landowner

No land is acquired for tower foundation and Right of Way and ownership of land will remain with the owner. However, Compensation for restricted use of land, trees and crop damage will be paid to the individual landowners as per compensation procedure laid in the new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India & Government of Assam Power Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 and per ARAP.

Based on the landowner identification report for the tower footing area, a total of 13 tower footing locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S which affect 18 landowners for tower footing area Table 24.

As per the entitlement matrix, tower situated on government land are eligible only for compensation related to crop damage on the affected land. They are not entitled to compensation for restrictions on land use resulting from the tower footing. However, the District Commissioner will serve as the final authority for determining the compensation in these cases.

Table 13: Number of Affected landowners for Jakhlabandha TL

Sl. No	Name & Address of affected Person	Gender (Male/ Female)	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hactares
1.	GG001	Male	Secone Borhola	4.48	0.006
2.	NP002	Male	Secone Borhola	2.24	0.003
3.	PP003	Male	Secone Borhola	2.24	0.003
4.	KG004	Male	Secone Borhola	4.48	0.006
5.	SK005	Male	Secone Borhola	7.47	0.01
6.	HA006	Male	Secone Borhola	6.72	0.009
7.	RA007	Male	Secone Borhola	5.23	0.007
8.	SKA008	Male	Secone Borhola	5.23	0.007
9.	NB009	Male	Secone Borhola	6.72	0.009
10.	LD010	Male	Lakshi Nagar	7.47	0.01
11.	HT011	Male	Lakshi Nagar	3.73	0.005

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Sl. No	Name & Address of affected Person	Gender (Male/ Female)	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hactares
12.	RT012	Male	Borhola Karbi Gaon	3.73	0.005
13.	BK013	Male	Borhola Karbi Gaon	7.47	0.01
14.	GT014	Male	Borhola Karbi Gaon	7.47	0.01
15.	BT015	Male	Jakhalabandha Town	7.47	0.01
16.	KD016	Male	Borhola Karbi Gaon	4.48	0.006
17.	SN017	Male	Jakhalabandha Town	4.48	0.006
18.	CT018 (encroached on Govt Land)	Male	Jakhalabandha Town	7.47	0.01
			TOTAL	98.58	0.132

4.2.8 Summary of Impacts

Based on the check survey and landowner identification assessment report, temporary impacts on tower footing, loss of crops, trees, other structures and number of Affected landowners are summarized below.

Table 14: Summary of Impacts for Jakhalabandha Transmission Line

Particulars	Details
LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhalabandha S/S.	2.592 Kms (for entire Transmission Line)
Number of Towers	13 Nos.
Total Area under RoW corridor (hectares)	9.072 hectares
Total Area under Tower footing	0.144 hectares for 13 tower footing area.
Total Project affected landowners for tower location	18 nos. (including 1 no. in encroached Govt. land).
Affected Structures (Small Sheds for agricultural purpose)	After the final assessment of 13 nos. location, it was found that there are no small sheds in the tower footing areas.
Area of Temporary Damages for crop compensation (In hectares)	The District Agriculture Office has provided the approved crop compensation rates applicable to the tower base/footing areas and access roads. Based on these established rates, compensation for crop losses will be calculated and disbursed to the affected landowners in a timely manner. It is anticipated that compensation will be provided to the affected persons (APs) by mid-December 2025

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Trees including fruit and not fruit bearing in ROW corridor and Tower footing location	As per the detailed survey report conducted within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO line, a total of 115 bamboos and 30 fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees have been identified. However, the exact enumeration of trees will be confirmed after the final survey. Compensation for any damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
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Source: Check Survey and Landowner identification report

5. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

5.1 Provisions in the RPF/ ESMPF

Impacts due to restricted/temporary use of land

Most of the impacts are temporary in nature in terms of loss of standing crops/trees and other damages for which compensation will be paid to the affected persons/ community for all damages including cost of land for tower base and RoW corridor to its owner without acquiring it as per the Ministry of Power (MoP) guidelines, and Assam has already adopted MoP guidelines for land compensation vide notification dated 10.03.2017 and new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024.

The valuation of affected assets—such as structures, trees, and crops—within the transmission line corridor, including tower base locations and the Right of Way (RoW), will be conducted in accordance with applicable government norms, project-specific guidelines, and the Entitlement Matrix outlined in the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). The following approach will be adopted:

Structures:

- Valuation of affected residential, commercial, or ancillary structures (e.g., sheds, boundary walls) will be carried out by the concerned department (e.g., Public Works Department or local authority).
- Assessment will consider the type of construction (temporary, semi-permanent, permanent), materials used, age of the structure, and current market rates.

Trees:

- Enumeration of affected trees will be done jointly by the Forest Department and/or Revenue Department during final alignment marking.
- Compensation will be based on species, age, girth, and productivity (for fruit-bearing and not fruit bearing trees), in line with rates provided by the Forest or Horticulture Department.

Crops:

- Standing crops within the tower base or RoW corridor will be assessed during execution by the Agriculture Department or revenue officials.

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- Compensation will be based on the latest prevailing market rates for the type and maturity of the crop at the time of damage.

Verification and Documentation:

- Project Affected landowners will be informed prior to assessment.
- Valuation records will be documented with signatures from affected persons, village heads, and the assessing officials.
- Final compensation amounts will be disbursed prior to construction, as per the Entitlement Matrix/Government norms and ARAP.

5.2 Entitlement Matrix

Project Affected Landowners will be entitled as per Entitlement Matrix of ESMPF, AISTSEP, Phase-I for the Transmission line is given in Table 15: below

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix

COMPREHENSIVE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX				
S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of entitled persons	Entitlement
1.	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, vacant plot, of homestead land	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. Determination of compensation will be as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Market value of the land</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -as specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 Or -the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, Or -consented amount of compensation as agreed in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership project. <i>whichever is higher</i> <p>Market value x Multiplier as applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of rural areas (other than Scheduled Areas) within 10 km radial distance from urban areas, a multiplication factor of 1.5 will be applied • In case of rural areas beyond 10 kms of urban areas, a multiplication factor of 2 will be applied • In case of urban areas, a multiplication factor of 1.00 will be applied <u>2. Value of the assets attached to land:</u> Building/Trees/Wells/Crop etc. as valued by relevant govt. authority; <i>Land compensation = 1+2</i> <u>3. Solatium: 100% of total land compensation</u>

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				<p>Total Compensation= 1+2+3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • One-time assistance option from: (i) Job for at least one member of the displaced family¹⁰ in project which has created impact or in similar such other project; or (ii) One-time payment of INR 5,00,000 per displaced family. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of INR 50,000/- • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation (registration, stamp fees, etc.)
			Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share croppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Share of the crop loss between owners and sharecroppers/tenants/lease holders as per the agreement (50% of crop) • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation.
2.	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land and homestead	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursement of unexpired lease. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable

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				households. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. All displaced families will receive (i) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days 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.
			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). Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation (part of land compensation in S. No. 1 of the entitlement matrix) If house lost in rural areas, constructed house as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If in urban area, house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area. This benefit should be extended irrespective of title if the affected family is residing in affected area for continuously at least for three years prior to issue of notification. In either case the equivalent cost of the house may also be provided in lieu of the house as per the preference of the PAP. One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household Subsistence/grant allowance for displaced families of Rs 3000 per month for 12 months All physically displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. <p>Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount</p>

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				<p>as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			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). Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets • One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 <p>Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one- time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation.
			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). Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly

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				<p>Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award. SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one- time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
4.	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction cost (without depreciation) for lost frontage/structure; affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs. • Each affected family having petty shop shall get one- time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the total structure. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation. • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each affected family having petty shop shall get one- time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Additional compensation for vulnerable households. Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family Each affected family having petty shop shall get one- time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
5.	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder/tenant/leasehold/non-titled/employee of commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker/artisan/small trader/self employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 or as decided by the appropriate government, whichever is higher. Income restoration and training to eligible APs 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"> 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage, fruits, and timber. Compensation to actual cultivator at market rate for crops and 8 years income for fruit bearing trees*. Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price. All timber* will be allowed to retain by the owner.

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7.	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs# include STs residing in scheduled areas, schedule caste/physically disabled HoH, Women headed families, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance. Vulnerable APs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project. Consideration for project employment.
8.	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub- project construction (below tower base and in the RoW corridor)	Legal titleholders	<p>**New guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated 04-11-2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation Structure: Tower Base Compensation: 200% of land value for the area enclosed by the four legs of the tower at ground level, plus a one-meter extension on each side. RoW Corridor Compensation: 30% of land value for land within the RoW corridor, as per Schedule VII of the Central Electricity Authority.
			Non-titleholder APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days' notice to harvest standing crops If notice cannot be given the, compensation to actual cultivator at market rate for crops and 8 years income for fruit bearing trees*. Restoration of land to previous or better quality Compensation for actual damages (as assessed by concerned authority)
9.	Loss of common resource s	Common resource s	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. All community facility and utility replacement are compensated and also re-built following the principles of this RPF.
10.	Other damages (if applicable)	-	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework. Actual cost as assessed by the concerned authority.

** The AEGCL PMU has advised PIU officials of AEGCL to coordinate with the concerned district administration for calculating compensation to affected landowners for the transmission line corridor (RoW) corridor and tower footing, as per the latest Notification issued by the Government of Assam, Power Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06, dated 04-11-2024. However, the district administration remains the sole authority for determining the compensation amount.

Vulnerable PAFs are defined as those below poverty line (as per Government of India – Planning Commission, those households whose annual earning is less than Rs. 52, 260 (at 2009-2010 rates, classified as BPL, according to the planning Commission the poverty line for Assam (urban) is Rs.1008
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per month per person), include STs residing in scheduled areas, schedule caste/ physically handicapped HoH/ disabled families, Women headed families, etc

5.3 Procedure for payment of compensation

The following steps would be taken for payment of compensation for the transmission line.

Table 16: Steps wise Procedure for payment of compensation

Sl. No.	Procedure for payment of compensation
1.	Apply NOC for ROW corridor as per standard format.
2.	Grant of NOC
3.	Issue notice in State Gazette/local newspaper as per standard format.
4.	Detail survey
5.	Check Survey
6.	Assessment, jointly with concerned district administration, of properties likely to be affected and preparation of estimates as per standard formats and verify the same.
7.	Finalization of tower design/ tower structure/ tower foundation/ tower testing.
8.	Assisting district administration in preparation of valuation report based on Govt. approved rates.
9.	Working out compensation amount to be paid to the individual beneficiaries
10.	Completion of the Assessment report/estimate and countersignature by Circle Officer and verify the same by concerned officials of AEGCL.
11.	Preparation of Provisional Notice as per format, countersigned by Circle Officer and acknowledgement from beneficiaries.
12.	Preparation of Compensation Receipt as per format and countersignature by Circle Officer
13.	Serving the provisional notice to individual beneficiaries and obtaining their acknowledgement.
14.	Documents collection from affected person.
15.	Submission of proposal to HQ for requisition of fund along with all approved documents
16.	Re-Checking of all documents and Payment to individual beneficiaries and acknowledgment to be obtained on each receipt.
17.	Disbursement of compensation directly from AEGCL.

Source: AEGCL T/L Manual

The following process will be complied:

- Transmission Line passing through private lands, the clearance shall be obtained by EPC contractor in liaising with concern revenue department and other line departments for determining the Land compensation and zirat* value.
- The Land compensation amount will be paid directly by AEGCL to project affected person as per the assessment of the district administration.
- Moreover, the zirat compensation will be paid by EPC contractor for which the reimbursement of the same shall be made by the AEGCL.
- The documents required to be obtained from the landowners for disbursement of Compensation for tower footing, RoW corridor and zirat compensation, etc. shall be Aadhaar card/Voter ID/or other valid identity card, Bank details as per UID, Jamabandi copy/ Khajana receipt, next to kin certificate (where required), NOC for

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land use, etc.

- Further, PIU to communicate to all stakeholders like, Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest /departments for providing various government rates for compensation of crop damage, plantation damage, tree cutting, trimming, utilities, etc. that will be damaged during construction works.

EPC to obtain all statutory clearance if any required, such as Railway crossing, NHA etc & any clearance require from Power Grid etc.

Table 17:
Summary of Land Requirement for LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S

Project Sub Component	Affected Village	Total Land (ha)	Approx. Number of Project Affected Families
LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S			
Base are for Tower footing	Seconee Pathar and Borhola	0.144	Landowner identification for Tower base area is completed.
Transmission line RoW (Corridor Width of 35m)	Seconee Pathar and Borhola	9.072	Landowner identification for RoW corridor is under process

Source: landowner identification report and Check survey report.

Zirat” refers to the trees, crops, and other improvements existing on a piece of land, apart from the land itself

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6. Information Disclosure, Consultation & Participation

6.1 Stakeholder & Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

Carry out meaningful consultation with Project-affected people and other stakeholders and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Meaningful consultation is an interactive process to provide information and facilitate informed decision-making that:

- (a) begins early in the preparation stage of the Project to provide accurate information on the proposed Project, minimize misinformation and unsupported expectations, and obtain initial views on the Project;
- (b) Is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the implementation and life cycle of the Project;
- (c) Is designed so that all relevant parties have a voice in consultation, including national and subnational governments, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and people affected by the Project, including, as applicable, Indigenous Peoples;
- (d) Provides additional support as needed so that women, elderly, young, disabled, minorities and other vulnerable groups participate;
- (e) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information, including availability of the Project's GRMs and of the PPM or other Bank-approved IAM, which is understandable and readily accessible to the people affected by the Project and other relevant stakeholders;
- (f) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (g) is gender sensitive, inclusive, accessible, responsive and tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups; and (h) enables the consideration of relevant views of people affected by the Project and other concerned stakeholders in decision-making. Continue consultation with Project-affected people throughout Project implementation as necessary on issues related to environment.

6.2 Public Consultation

The community consultations are carried out in all the villages along the transmission line corridor with local habitants where Sixty one (61) participants were participated in the of 220KV D/C line from Samaguri to Mariani Transmission line at Jakhalabandha S/s like poor or economically vulnerable communities like Scheduled caste, Elderly persons and Below poverty line (BPL), women, vulnerable groups, project affected persons and households and ST households and other local community leaders nearby the proposed transmission line on 10th April 2025, 11th April 2025, 14th May 2025, 15th May 2025, 18th July 2025, 19th July 2025 and 22nd July 2025. The key findings of the consultation are provided in Table -20 below.

The transcript of these discussions will help AEGCL and EPC contractor for proper needs assessment to ensure the issues raised by people are addressed appropriately. Consultation will be carried out on an on-going basis throughout the sub-project cycle.

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Community welcomed the construction of proposed Transmission Lines. Most of the project affected landowners asked about the payment procedure of tower footing area, access road for tower foundation and ROW corridor. Further, the PAF has shown their interest on unskilled works on temporary basis when the civil works are initiated.

During the consultation, the community expressed interest in potential employment opportunities for local unemployed individuals, particularly for skilled and unskilled work during the construction phase of the transmission line. Additionally, the community emphasized the importance of supporting self-employment initiatives, such as establishing small businesses including tea stalls, local shops, or roadside eateries. They also requested the provision of livelihood restoration support through training in areas such as micro-enterprises, agricultural enhancement, and livestock management.

Local people are waiting eagerly for the implementation to start, so they could receive their compensation amount and hoped for some employment generation.

Attendance sheet of consultation with public and sample photographs along sample copy of NOC to be distributed to landowners are provided in **Appendix -1, 2, 6 & 9**. The No Objection Certificate (NOC) will be obtained from the affected landowners indicated that compensation would be provided prior to the commencement of transmission tower construction work.

To address this issue, a public consultation was held on 19th and 22nd July, 2025 with affected landowners (13 tower footing location in Jakhlabandha transmission lines) to discuss matters related to compensation for tower base areas and to obtain their consent for initiating tower foundation works. The minutes of this meeting, along with the obtained consents, are appended as **Appendix 11**.

Awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) also has been conducted, and a copy of the flyers distributed to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. Some sample photographs are appended in **Appendix 4**.

Keeping in mind the nature of the project and its setting, the key stakeholders' groups have been identified and listed in the table given below.

Table 18: Stakeholder Group Categorization

Category	Primary Stakeholder	Secondary Stakeholder
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Affected Families/Land Owners of the transmission line • Local Community like Women's self-help groups (SHGs) active in villages. • Vulnerable group including female headed households/ Indigenous Peoples/People below poverty line/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opinion holders & • Community Leaders

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	Persons with disability /Youth/Orphans/ Landless laborers, etc,	
Government Bodies/ Institutional Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Gaon Panchayats Regulatory Authority like Circle Office/Agriculture/Horticulture /Forest Department etc. District Administration i.e. Deputy Commissioner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Administration
Other Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors and sub-contractors Labour/ Workers Civil Society Organization Non-Government Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors and Labour.

The Focus Group Discussions with local organization, women’s groups, including Self-Help Groups in the villages of the affected area, were conducted on 22nd July, 2025. Sample photographs are provided below for reference, and the attendance sheet is included in **Appendix-16**.



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Table 19: Summary of Public Consultation

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
General Perception	Most community members, including women, were informed about the proposed LILO of the 220 kV S/C Samaguri–Mariani Line–1 at the proposed Jakhlabandha substation. A few respondents had only partial knowledge of the project and were not familiar with its detailed scope. In general, the community showed a positive outlook and expressed their support for the construction of the proposed transmission lines.
Support of local people for the construction of Transmission lines to Jakhlabandha GIS S/s.	The majority of community members conveyed their support for the proposed transmission line works associated with the Jakhlabandha GIS substation. They welcomed the Government of India's initiative to strengthen the transmission network through this project. Most participants also expressed confidence that the construction activities would not have any significant adverse impacts on their community.
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the proposed Transmission Lines to Jakhlabandha GIS substation locations.	Most community members indicated that there were no major concerns related to the construction of the proposed transmission lines to the Jakhlabandha GIS substation.
Project site selection criteria (Proposed Transmission lines)	The community emphasized that the project should avoid or minimize any damage to vegetation and locations of community importance, such as common property resources, structures, or gathering places. Some participants also suggested that adequate safety measures should be implemented to ensure the protection of people during the construction of the proposed transmission lines to the Jakhlabandha GIS substation.

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Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
Employment potential in the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Jakhlabandha GIS substation.	The community expressed that the construction and operation of the proposed transmission lines to the Jakhlabandha GIS substation could create opportunities for local unemployed persons to engage in small businesses such as tea stalls, grocery shops, or eateries. They also requested that local residents be considered not only for unskilled labour but also for supervisory roles. Some participants noted that contractors often bring workers from outside, limiting local employment. Others believed that improved electricity supply from the project would promote small and medium-scale enterprises in the area.
Socio economic standing: land use, cropping pattern	The primary sources of livelihood for the communities are agriculture, wage labour, and small-scale businesses. Most households engage in single-crop farming each year, mainly cultivating paddy and vegetables.
Source of drinking water	The main sources of drinking water are hand pumps and tube wells, with ring wells also used. A few people noted an iron taste in the water and use simple sand filters for drinking. Overall, water availability is good, except during the winter season when the water table drops slightly.
Negative impact on food grain, availability /land use	Overall, the community did not anticipate any adverse impact on food or grain availability, as the construction of the proposed transmission lines to the Jakhlabandha GIS substation will be confined to the 35 m RoW. Compensation for land used for tower footings and the RoW will be provided by AEGCL to private landowners.
Will project cause widespread imbalance by cutting fruit and commercial trees in the locality	Trees falling within the RoW corridor of the proposed transmission lines to the Jakhlabandha GIS substation will be either cut or trimmed, and the communities will be compensated for them at the government-approved rates and Entitlement Matrix of ESMPF.
Will project cause health and safety issues	Most community members did not anticipate any significant health or safety issues from the construction of the proposed transmission lines to the Jakhlabandha GIS substation. However, some suggested that appropriate safety measures should be implemented to protect people during the construction activities.
Protected areas	No protected areas are located in the vicinity of the proposed transmission lines.
Will project setting change migration pattern of animals	The consulted communities noted the presence of migratory birds near the proposed Transmission lines and anticipated no major

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Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	impacts on them or their habitats from the construction of the Jakhlabandha GIS substation.
Migration pattern	Most community members observed that many young people, particularly males, are moving out of the area in search of employment. Common destinations include Guwahati, Nagaon, Sonitpur, and Kamrup Rural, where they take up various jobs, including factory work. Migration to the capitals of other northeastern states is relatively few in numbers.
Perceived benefits from project	Most respondents felt that the construction of the proposed Transmission line to the Jakhlabandha GIS substation would help alleviate the ongoing energy issues in the region, such as load shedding and low voltage. They expected the project to improve the reliability and consistency of electricity supply to households. Additionally, some anticipated that it would boost rural electrification and encourage the growth of small and medium-sized businesses in the area.
Perceived loss	Permanent land-use restrictions, resulting in the loss of crops, trees, and structures, will be eligible for compensation by AEGCL.

6.3 Continuous Consultation and Participation

AEGCL with PMC will carry out meaningful consultation as per requirement (Monthly consultation with local people nearby the Transmission lines passing through different villages by PMU, PIU and PMC along with EPC Contractor) with project affected landowners and other concerned stakeholders, including civil society and facilitate their informed participation. Consultation process undertaken under the directions of the PMU (i) will begin in the sub-project preparation stage and will be carried out on an on-going basis throughout the sub-project cycle (ii) will provide timely disclosure of relevant information that is understandable and readily accessible to groups and individuals, and specially women; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) will be gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) shall enable the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as subproject design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities and implementation issues. Consultation will be carried out in a manner commensurate with the impacts on affected communities. The consultation process and its results will be documented and reflected in the environmental and social monitoring report. Feedback about project should be obtained time to time from affected landowners during consultation. Affected landowners may approach GRC if any grievances arise.

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6.4 Public Consultation Information Disclosure

AEGCL will submit to AIIB the following documents for disclosure on AIIB's website: (i) the final ARAP; (ii) a new or updated ARAP and corrective action plan prepared during sub-project implementation, if any; and (iii) the environmental and social monitoring reports.

AEGCL will provide relevant environmental information, including information from the above documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and local language(s) understandable to affected people and other stakeholders in accordance with the AIIB's ESP 2019.

ARAP results will also be communicated to the local community before commencement of construction through posting on the website of AEGCL and other suitable means as well as providing a mechanism for the receipt of comments.

The information disclosure mechanism adapted during consultation process are to identifying stakeholders who may be affected by the transmission line project. This includes:

- Local communities and residents along the transmission corridor.
- Landowners and people whose land or properties might be impacted.
- Indigenous groups or communities with specific land use and cultural practices in the area.
- Government agencies responsible for regulating environmental, land use, and energy sectors.
- Environmental and social organizations monitoring the impacts on natural resources and communities.
- General public in areas that might experience indirect impacts, such as noise or visual disruption.

The Public Consultation are organized at community level where the transmission lines are passing, typically at key points area along the route. Public meetings allow the project team to present the project, answer questions, and gather feedback and Focus Group Discussions with smaller, targeted discussions with specific groups (e.g., women, indigenous groups, farmers) are held to understand their unique concerns and needs.

The ARAP Summary including the Entitlement Matrix to be also translated in the local language (Assamese or relevant tribal dialect spoken in project area) and disclosed both at the PMU and PIU offices and on the AEGCL website. Further, the ARAP hard copies in English shall also be available at the following location:

1. PMU: Project Director,

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Address: 1st Floor, AEGCL, Bijulee Bhawan,

Contact No.: 0361-2739520

Website: www.aegcl.co.in,

2. PIU: Project Manager

Address: AGM, 220/132 kV Samaguri GSS, AEGCL

Email: agm.samaguri@aeccl.co.in

6.5 Stakeholder Consultations undertaken

As part of the ARAP for the project, the following consultations were undertaken.

Table 20: Consultations undertaken for the Project

Sl. No.	Date	Stakeholder Details	Location	Gender-disaggregated No. of Participants	Issues discussed
1.	10 th April, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV Samaguri-Mariani transmission line	Seconee pathar	7 nos. (7 M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with the local community about details of the project and understanding the project, the construction of proposed Transmission lines works to Jakhlabandha substation. • Payment procedure of land compensation, Trees and crop compensation process to the landowners. • Other impacts associated with transmission lines and approach to minimizing the impact.
2.	11 th April, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV Samaguri- Mariani transmission line	Borhola	3 nos. 1M & 2 F)	
3.	14 th May, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV Samaguri- Mariani transmission line	Borhola	6 nos.(3M & 3 F)	
4.	15 th May, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV Samaguri- Mariani	Seconee Pathar	6 nos(6 M)	

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5.	18 th July 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV Samaguri- Mariani transmission line	Borhola-	11 nos (7M&4 F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The documents required to be submitted from the landowners for disbursement of Compensation for tower footing, RoW and zirat compensation, etc.
6.	19 th July, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV Samaguri- Mariani transmission line	Seconee Pathar	14nos.(7 M & 7 F)	
7.	22nd July, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV Samaguri- Mariani transmission line	Seconee Pathar	5 nos.(5M)	
			Borhola	8 nos b(7M & 1F)	

As part of these consultations an attempt was made to develop an understanding of the stakeholder group's key concerns and expectations from the project, the stakeholder group's perception of the project and to triangulate the secondary information available on the area.

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7. Institutional Arrangements & Monitoring and Evaluation

The Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project (AISTSEP), is implemented by Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) under the financial assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). A Project Management Unit (PMU), established within the AEGCL, headed by a Project Director cum CGM (PP&D). The Project Director is accountable for overall supervision, coordination and responsibility of the project planning, implementation, and monitoring. The PMC reports to PMU. The Environmental and Social (E&S) staff is dedicated for projects funded by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to streamline decision-making and provide more autonomy for project execution and delivery. The E&S staff of AIIB project is part of PMU which is headed by Project Director. At divisional level, the charge of E&S Officer is given to the concern's AGM. The AGM's will also act as project Manager for individual subprojects (substation and associated Transmission Line). The AGM's will work under the supervision of DGM at circle level.

PMU will monitor the implementation of ARAP to determine whether resettlement goals and other social safeguard requirements of the project have been achieved, and livelihood and living standards of the affected scheduled tribal peoples have been restored, and also to recommend on how to further improve ARAP implementation. PMU will prepare semi-annual monitoring reports and submit AIIB for review and approval. The monitoring reports will focus on whether resettlement activities have complied with ESS2 and ESS3 of the project. The reports will also document consultations conducted with the Affected landowners, and the summaries of the issues identified, and the actions taken to resolve them. It will also provide a summary of grievances or complaints lodged by the Affected landowners and the actions taken to redress them, and also the specific activities conducted to restore and improve income sources and livelihoods of the Affected landowners.

Thus, the overall purpose of monitoring & evaluation will be to keep track of the ARAP/RAP implementation process, progress, learning lessons, and taking corrective actions to deal with emerging constraints and issues and fulfilment of project objectives. Monitoring and Evaluation will focus on the effectiveness of ARAP implementation, covering the progress of land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement activities, payment of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation, and participation activities, the sustainability of income restoration, etc. It includes the following:

- (a) performance monitoring,
- (b) impact monitoring; and
- (c) end term evaluation or completion audit

The M&E will enable the PIU to get feedback from the field operatives to work out remedial measures to ensure achievement of targets within schedule. The progress of all aspects including payment of compensation for restricted/Temporary use of land for tower base area and RoW corridor and same will be monitored through the PIU. It is important to ensure the implementation of the ARAP, so the compensation process will be transparent and fair to ensure that all affected individuals are compensated in a timely and equitable manner. In this respect, monitoring process of ARAP implementation is designed as an important part for

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overall functioning and project management and provided inputs procedures and outputs will be monitored as per the approved plan and schedule of actions.

ARAP implementation will be evaluated internally by the PMU/PIU itself and the PMC Social Safeguard Expert and through field level officials, who will be regularly monitoring ARAP implementation. The PMC will submit monthly progress report to update the Project Management Unit (PMU) on the ARAP implementation on associated Transmission line activities. The Sr. Social Safeguard Expert will submit semi-annual monitoring report on progress and compliance issues of ARAP implementation and guide the PMU, and PMC to keep everything on track and carryout evaluation on the ARAP implementation.

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8. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

8.1 Objectives of GRM

The Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project (the Project) aims to strengthen Assam's electricity transmission system. As the Project is funded by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), it complies with the Environmental and Social Framework and the Policy on the Project affected People's Mechanism of the AIIB. The Environmental and Social Management and Planning Framework (ESMPF) of the Project provides for the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM is a free system that registers and attempts to resolve concerns or complaints by Project-affected people (PAPs) or construction workers. This process aims to quickly resolve disputes and avoid litigation, thus ensuring the smooth implementation of the project activities.

At all levels of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members should uphold the objectives of the GRM and strive to achieve them. The primary objectives of GRM to provide an accessible, transparent, efficient and predictable mechanism for resolution of grievances to all project by:

- Popularizing the GRM and how it can be accessed for free.
- Receiving grievances in various possible forms (Written, Verbal, Electronic, Email, Social Media, Telephone, Fax, Suggestion Box)
- Establishing clear procedures for redress that covers:
 - Registration in the GRM log all grievances (including minor and verbal).
 - Acknowledgement to the complainant, explaining expected duration for resolution.
 - Investigation of the grievance, proposing a solution to the complainant and if acceptable closure of the complaint. OR
 - Escalation of the grievance to Tier II which should be communicated to the complainant.
 - Investigation of the grievance, proposing a solution to the complainant
 - Provision of feedback and closure of the grievance in the GRM Log.
- Complaint should be made aware that:
 - There is no retribution or intimidation for complainants.
 - Access of the GRM is free for the complainants.
 - The GRM does not replace the judicial system
 - .Observe for any repeated complaints and inform PMU of such for their systemic resolution.
- Providing an environment that fosters free and honest exchange of information, views, and ideas.

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8.2 Stakeholders with Grievances

It is likely the following categories of stakeholders may have grievances and file the grievances for redressal. They are

- Individuals, both men and women
- Communities/ Groups of individuals
- Project workers – local and migrant
- Community Based Organizations or Common Interest Groups
- Firms, Companies, Enterprises, Service Providers, and other businesses
- National/ International Non-Government Organization (NGOs).

8.3. Institutional Arrangement of the Multi-Tier GRC Mechanism:

The Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project provides for a **multi-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** to ensure effective resolution of grievances at the local level and their escalation to higher levels when required. The mechanism is designed to be transparent, accessible, fair, and responsive to the needs of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), workers, and other stakeholders.

Tier 1: Circle/Field Level Grievance Redress Committee (CGRC) – PIU Level: First point of contact for complaints at the local level. The CGRC is responsible for receiving, registering, acknowledging, and addressing grievances within **10 working days**. If unresolved, grievances are escalated to Tier 2.

Tier 2: Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Level GRC: To review and resolve grievances escalated from the Circle/Field Level CGRC within **20 working days**. If grievances cannot be resolved at this stage, they are escalated to Tier 3.

Tier 3: Project Management Unit (PMU) Level GRC: To resolve grievances of significant complexity or those with broad implications for the project. The PMU GRC also provides oversight, ensures consistency of grievance handling across PIUs, and monitors systemic issues. Grievances unresolved at this level may be pursued through the **judicial system** or, if related to AIIB compliance, may be taken up under the **AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM)**.

Table 21: Roles and Responsibilities of GRC Member

PMU/ PIU GRC Members	Community GRC Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receives grievance from complainant and record them in a logbook. • Acknowledge receipt of complaints with a written record. • Arrange for GRC meetings to consider the grievances. • Work closely with the GRC members to develop and implementing actions to resolve grievances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularize the existence, functions, and accessibility of the GRM among all project affected people, both men and women. • Encourage key community members to facilitate submission of complaints, if needed. • Attend regularly and actively participate in GRM meetings to

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare minutes of GRC meetings and record solutions. • Provide feedback information on the status of resolution to the complainant within assigned timeline. • Review grievance response and submit to Contractor/PIU/PMU for approval or implementation. • Submit proposed solutions to the complainant within assigned timeline. • Ensure proper logging, escalation, tracking, reporting, and following up on all project specific grievances. • Swiftly escalate any grievances that cannot be resolved at the project level or may pose a big reputational risk to the project. This includes any complaints related to the health, safety, dignity, and wellbeing of any person (both men and women). • Notify PMU within 12 hours of any grievances that require investigation or intervention by the police or other relevant authorities. • Provide monthly update to a member of the PMU who will track grievances and always include a section on grievance management in the monthly progress report. 	<p>review and provide solutions to project related grievances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate and mediate resolution of grievance. • Accept and record grievances from community members. • Facilitate the communication of the response of the GRC to complainants/ aggrieved. • Keep communicating project related matters to GRC/ PIU.
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Table 22: Most Common Grievances and Redressal

Common Grievance Categories	Issues and Likely Solutions
Technical/ Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design related – Suit the design to the site. Restrict the width according to the available land and modify the design accordingly; • Alignment related – Always use GPS coordinates. In case of problem contact Revenue department to correct the alignment; • Quality related – Get the materials and finished product tested at reputed laboratories and publicize the results.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water – Do not obstruct or divert natural drainage. Provide for culverts or bridges where necessary → Stone blasting – Take precautions as per law and inform the communities accordingly • Dust – Keep watering as required so that dust doesn't spread or rise. • Noise – Use barriers at sensitive receptors and take up work at appropriate timings. • Uncovered borrow areas – Dig borrow pits as per specifications. • Waste Disposal – Dispose of waste at designated places only.

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Common Grievance Categories	Issues and Likely Solutions
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of other existing public services e.g. hospitals, schools, Water and electricity supply – Consult communities and minimize the disruption of service. Provide alternative supplies. • Historical and Cultural sites – Follow the government guidelines on this. Do not deface any historical or cultural sites. • HIV/AIDS/ Covid-19 issues – Follow the government SoP for these. Conduct awareness campaigns among the communities and workers. • Child labour – Avoid child labour. No children below 14 years on work. No children below 18 years on hazardous work. • Rape / sexual and Gender-Based Violence – Conduct awareness camps among workers and community. Have a code of conduct. Set up Internal Complaints Committees to redress gender related grievances.
Land, Compensation and Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-payment of compensation money – Do not take possession of land before paying full compensation. • Underpayment of compensation money – All compensation valuation has to be done as per the LA Act 2013 and verified before payments. • Disputes of land ownership – Refer to Revenue Department for measurement and survey to decide on the ownership. • Injurious affections such as cracks in buildings, damages to properties – Do take care not to cause damage to houses. Repair all damages and bring them back to original status. • Boundary queries between PAPs – Do not get involved in this. Leave these matters to PAPs to decide themselves.
Road Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidents – Report immediately to PIU/ PMU. • Humps – Do not erect humps without the permission of PIU. The hump has to be as per the design. No private person can built humps. • Signage – All signage has to be fixed by PIU/ Contractor. • Cutting of pavement by utility companies – No utility company can cut the pavement without the permission • Overloaded vehicles/ Road littering – Such incidents to be reported to PIU for action.
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective gear – The workers must wear protective gear at all times during the work. • HIV/AIDS / Covid-19 services – The workers and communities must be educated about these. They should follow the SoP.
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement – To be transparent and all matters related to procurement to be disclosed. • Contractor highhandedness – All contractors to be instructed not to deal with the communities directly. Always involve PIU in dialogue with communities.

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Common Grievance Categories	Issues and Likely Solutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption – Such cases to be sent to the respective agencies for enquiring and investigation.

Table 23: DOs and DON'Ts for GRC Members

DOs	DON'Ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Respect</u> complaints. • Follow the established GRM procedures. • Popularize the GRM's existence, accessibility, and free access. • Establish accessible compliant receipt locations and channels for vulnerable groups considering their constraints. • Maintain logbooks. • Establish clear timetables for resolving grievances. • Assign each compliant a unique ID, track and report its resolution. • Work with the complainant to find a resolution throughout the GRM. • Keep complainant informed of resolution process. • Seek feedback from the complainant to improve GRM functionality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intimidate, threat, or harass complainants. • Set unrealistic redress durations. • Exclude vulnerable groups. • Create constraints in filing grievances. • Create barriers or compound the procedures for grievance filing receipt. • Disclose aggrieved identity to others. • Make false promises to the complainant. • Be biased in redressal. • Expect or seek any compensation or benefits from complainants.

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8.4. General overview of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

A multi-tiered Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be applicable to the project in its entirety. To honor the GRM, Assam Electrical Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) will adopt the practice to resolve any major/ minor grievances, where AEGCL shall accept, review and address issues or problems raised by Project Affected Persons (PAPs), local people and project workers related to project works. GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost, other additional assistance for vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and grievances related to environmental issues (if any).

Overview of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project provides for the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). **The GRM is a free system that registers and attempts to resolve concerns or complaints by Project-affected people (PAPs) or workers/employees arising from project activities.** This process aims to quick resolve of disputes and avoid litigation, thus ensuring the smooth implementation of the project activities. Every person, man, woman, or construction worker employed in Project activities, who feels that they have been adversely affected by the Project, can file their concerns for free to the GRM. **The Project guarantees that there will be no reprisals or retributions for raising grievances.** The GRM process does not prevent project affected people from seeking their rights through the judicial system but provides an additional and free way to resolve problems. Anonymous grievances are acceptable, but it will be impossible to inform the complainant of the outcome. In this case, the grievance and the proposed resolution will be publicized on site.

The Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is designed to be **inclusive, accessible, and culturally sensitive**, particularly for Indigenous Peoples (IPs), vulnerable groups, and women. Key provisions include:

1. **Inclusive Access**
 - Dedicated representatives from IP and vulnerable communities on GRCs at PIU and PMU levels.
 - Assistance for illiterate or marginalized persons to submit grievances orally, in writing, or electronically.
 - Translation and language support for local dialects of Indigenous Peoples.
2. **Gender-Sensitive Measures**
 - Female GRC members at all levels to facilitate women's participation.
 - Private and safe channels for women to raise sensitive grievances, including SGBV-related issues.
 - Awareness campaigns targeting women and vulnerable groups to inform them about free access to the GRM.
3. **Grievance Monitoring and Reporting**
 - Maintain a grievance register capturing: complainant details, type of grievance, date received, time taken for resolution, outcomes, and feedback.
 - PIU submits **monthly summaries** to PMU; PMU consolidates **quarterly reports**, highlighting:
 - Number of grievances received and resolved
 - Average resolution time
 - Outcome of each grievance
 - Gender and IP/vulnerable group disaggregation

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- Monitoring ensures timely resolution, transparency, and systemic improvements.

Complaint which may be arises during the project implementation period (Pre-Construction, During Construction and Post Construction) will be handled according to the following procedure:

1. Project-affected person approaches a member of the CGRC (Tier-1) in person or via the phone/WhatsApp. (Dedicated phone number will be assigned).
2. The Circle level GRC (Tier 1) member receives the grievances and records the details in the GRM logbook.
3. The CGRC (Tier-1) acknowledges the receipt of the grievance and provides a dated proof (official slip, text or WhatsApp message).
4. The CGRC (Tier-1) gathers information, visits site and interviews people to evaluate if they can find a resolution of the grievance within 10 working days.
5. The CGRC (Tier-1) informs grieved party of the proposed resolution in writing. a. Grieved party can accept the proposed solution, which is duly recorded. b. Grieved party may not accept the proposed solution, which is duly recorded.
6. If the CGRC (Tier-1) is unable to find a solution, or if the grieved party does not accept the proposition, the CGRC can automatically escalate the issue to the Tier -2 GRC, if grieved party agrees.
7. The Tier-2 GRC acknowledges the receipt of the grievance and provides a dated proof (official slip, text or WhatsApp message).
8. The Tier 2 GRC gathers information, visits site and interviews people to evaluate if they can find a resolution of the grievance within 20 working days.
9. The Tier 2 GRC informs grieved party of the proposed resolution in writing. a. Grieved party can accept the proposed solution, which is duly recorded. b. Grieved party may not accept the proposed solution, which is duly recorded.
10. The grieved party may seek their rights in the court of law.

AIIB PPM mechanism: The Project-affected People’s Mechanism (PPM) was established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB’s failure to implement its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through Project-level grievance redress mechanisms or AIIB Management’s processes. The PPM entered into effect on March 31, 2019. The PPM is guided by the Policy on the PPM (PPM Policy) and Rules of Procedure of the PPM (PPM Rules of Procedure).

Project-affected people may raise their concerns regarding the environmental and social aspects of an AIIB-financed Project with the Client and AIIB during the preparation and implementation of the Project. The Complaints-resolution, Evaluation and Integrity Unit (CEIU) is responsible for the functioning of the PPM. information link.

<https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan**ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT****Table 24: The members of the Tier-1 GRC and their communication details in the project Districts GRC Committee for Jakhlabandha**

Sl No.	Officials	Name of the Official presently holding the post	Contact No.	Designation in the committee
1.	Deputy General Manager, Tezpur T&T Circle (Project Authority)	Sri Lohit Krishna Borah	9435188931	Chairman
2.	Circle Officer, Kalaibor Revenue Circle	Sri Nitish Borah	8638975629	Deputy Chairman
3.	Assistant General Manager, 220kv Samaguri GSS AEGCL, (Project Manager)	Sri Bikram Bordoloi	9435558545	Member
4.	Chief Councilor, Kalaibor Anchalick Panchayat	Sri Jatindra Nath Borah	9101560600	Member
5.	President Jakhlabandha Gaon Panchayat	Sri Trishna Saikia	9854447307	Member
6.	Vice President, Bhotai Pathari Gp.	Sri Bhupen Bora	9706947821	Member
7.	Women Representative Of Village	Sri Minali Bora	9127220113	Member
8.	Member, All Assam Gorkha Student Union (AAGSU), Central Committee	Sri Lekhnath Sharma	9706480065	Member
9.	General Secretary, All Assam Student Union, Kaliabor Kendriya Satra Sanstha	Sri Plaban Borah	7002200839	Member
10.	Ngo Workers	Sri Puspa Paul Baruah	9957995023	Member
11.	Environment & Social Specialist PMU.	Sri Dibya Jyoti Baruah	9854339228	Member
12.	Resident Engineer AEGCL	Sri Bikram Bordoloi	9435558545	Member
13.	Representative Of EPC Contractor	Sri Basudev Das	8761816618	Member

Table 25: The members of the Tier-2 GRC and their communication details in the corporate level

Sl no.	Designation	Position in the Committee	Communication Address	Website & Email id
1	Dy. General Manager (EAP), PMU, AEGCL	Deputy Chairman	Contact No.: 0361-2739520	
2	E & S Safeguard Specialist, PMU, AEGCL	Member	es.aegcl.pmu@gmail.com	

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Sl no.	Designation	Position in the Committee	Communication Address	Website & Email id
3	Project Related AGMs (EAP), AEGCL	Member	eap.cell@aegcl.co.in	
4	Joint Secretary (Power, Electricity), GoA	Member	GoA, Power (Electricity Dept.), Assam Secretariat, Dispur, Guwahati-781006 Contact No.: 0361-2237260	dy.secy.powe@gmail.com
5	Team Leader, Environment Expert and Social Expert, PMC	Member	House No 1, Saniram Bora Road, Near Bora service Petrol Pump, Guwahati, Assam 781007	aegcl.pmc@feedbackinfra.com

If any unwanted situation like danger, sexual harassment and other life threatening, the victim person may reach to the concerned officials who belong to the Tier-1 and Tier-2 committee and may contact for further needful action or the matter should be informed to AIIB immediately.

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Grievance Register	
Date of Grievance Recorded	* Details of Grievance
Grievance Recorder	
Grievance submitted through	
Name of Complainant	
Complainant Preferred Contact	
Complainant Address	
Type of Grievance	
Describe Grievance	
Date of Grievance Occurrence	
Date of Acknowledgement	
Mode of Acknowledgement	
Brief Outline of Proposed Resolution	
Action Taken	
Action Taken on	
Outcome	
Outcome communicated to PAH on	
Status Update	
Mode of Complainant Update	
Acknowledged by	
Date Closed	
Days to Close Grievance	
Date of Grievance Received to Tier 2	
Date of GRC meeting (2nd Tier)	
Estimated Time for Resolution Action	
Taken Action	
Taken on	
Outcome	
Outcome communicated to PAH on	
Status Update	
Mode of Complainant Update	
Acknowledged by	
Date Closed	
Days to Close Grievance	

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9. Budget

The estimated cost for implementing the ARAP includes compensation for affected land, loss of crops, trees, and structure along with necessary expenses for implementation, monitoring, reporting costs, administrative activities all other assistance, GRM, public consultations etc. However, the budget shall be updated based on project impacts and the outcome of the census survey. The budget allocation will be determined based on the new guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) and the Government of Assam Power Department Notification dated 04.11.2024, compensation for the tower base area will be 200% of the land value, covering the area enclosed by the four legs of the tower at ground level, plus a one-meter extension on each side, while compensation for the RoW corridor will be 30% of the land value, in accordance with Schedule VII of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022.

The assessment for landowner identification has been completed for 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. The compensation process is currently being carried out by the concerned administrative department. Once the process is finalized and submitted to the PIU and EPC Contractor, the compensation amounts will be disbursed to the affected landowners. The payment is expected to be disbursed to the affected persons by first week of November, 2025 for tower footing area and for RoW corridor it is anticipated to be provided by mid of December, 2025. The Zonal value provided by the District Authority is provided in **Appendix 14**.

After the final assessment the impact of the transmission line tower base is limited to the four legs of the tower. The total land area affected by the construction of the tower bases is 0.144 hectares for Jakhlabandha transmission line. Based on crop value provided by concern Agriculture department, the total compensation for crop damage for the LILO line is approximately estimated as **Rs. 14824/-** for Jakhlabandha Transmission Line.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S is 35 meters wide (17.5 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This corresponds to approximately 9.072 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor. The total estimated budget of land compensation under ROW corridor is approximately **Rs 83,70,000/-**, based on a 35-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 2592 meters, where crop damage—particularly to paddy (rice) cultivation—is expected to occur. The estimated amount for crop compensation for the Jakhlabandha transmission line is approximately **Rs. 9,98,298/-**

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Moreover, the identification and assessment of landowners within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO lines is currently in progress and is expected to be completed by first week of December 2025.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor for LILO line as per the detailed survey report conducted within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO line, a total of 115 numbers of bamboos and 30 nos. of fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees have been identified. However, the exact enumeration of trees will be confirmed after the final survey. Compensation for any damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix. The estimated cost for potential tree trimming or pruning, if required during construction, is approximately Rs. 725,000/-for the LILO line of Jakhlabandha.

The temporary access roads for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S, temporary access roads for 11 tower foundation locations will be require out of 13 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 2 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads and barren land. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 0.33 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy crops. The compensation for crop damages for the access road to tower foundation work is approximately estimated as **Rs. 35,508/-**

The compensation amount for crop damage along the access road areas has been finalized by the relevant administrative department. Following approval from the Revenue Department, the EPC Contractor will disburse the compensation to the affected landowners. However, effort will be taken to minimize or avoid damage to crops by scheduling tower foundation work after the harvesting season. The District Agriculture Office has already provided the approved crop compensation rates applicable to both the tower base/footing areas and the access roads.

Table 32: provides an estimated cost of land compensation for the tower base, crop damage for tower base area and temporary access road. Land compensation for the tower base area has been estimated considering new guidelines of GoA for 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri -Mariani line at Jakhlabandha (New) S/S transmission line. However, the final figures may vary based on the official determination by the authorities.

Table 26: Estimated Compensation Budget for construction of Jakhlabandha Transmission Line

Estimated Cost of Land Compensation and Crop damage for Tower Base, RoW corridor and Access Road	
Name of Transmission	Estimated Cost of Land Compensation for Tower Base area

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Line: LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S (For 13 Locations)	A	Land Area for 13 Nos. Tower Base for (Hectare)	**Rate per Bigha in INR (1 bigha = 0.133 hectares)	200% of Land Value of Tower Base Area in INR	
		0.144	500000/-	Rs. 10,70,000/-	
	Crop Damage Compensation for Tower Base area				
	B	Number of Affected Person	Affected Area	Total Estimated Amount	
		18	0.144	14824/-	
	Crop Damage Compensation for Temporary Access Road				
	C	Number of Affected Person	Affected Area	Total Estimated Amount	
		22	0.33	35,508/-	
	Crop Damage compensation for RoW corridor				
	D	Total Land Area for RoW corridor in (Hectare)	**Rate per Bigha in INR (1 bigha = 0.133 hectares)	Total Estimated Amount	
		4.1475	14722	9,98,298/-	
	Estimated Cost of Land Compensation for RoW corridor area				
	E	Land Area for RoW corridor in (Hectare)	**Rate per Bigha in INR (1 bigha = 0.133 hectares)	30% of Land Value of Tower Base Area in INR	
		9.072	500000	83,70,000/-	
	Estimated cost for cutting/trimming/Pruning				
F	Total Estimated numbers of trees (Bamboos and Fruit and non-Fruit bearing)	Average rate for tree trimming/pruning per tree in INR	Total Estimated Amount		
	145	Rs 5000/-	725,000/-		
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)				11,213,630/-	
Contingency amount for unforeseen costs.					
G	Contingency amount (@ 10% of total estimated amount)			11,21,363/-	
	Other assistance, GRM, consultations, and monitoring reporting costs			2,24,272/-	
Grand Total Estimated Budget				13,456,356/-	

** Rate per Bigha is calculated as average value of INR 5 lakhs. The Zonal Value under Kaliabor Revenue Circle area is provided in **Appendix-14** as received from concerned revenue circle office.

** The budget shall be updated based on project impacts and the outcome of the census survey.

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10. Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the ARAP was scheduled as per the overall project implementation timeframe. All activities related to Restricted/temporary use of land were planned and compensation will be paid to the affected landowners once it is finalized from the district authority. The zonal land value received from the relevant revenue circle, along with details of affected landowners, has been finalized. The Landowner identification has been completed for 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlbandha S/S. The compensation process is currently being carried out by the concerned Revenue department and is expected to be completed by first week of November, 2025 for tower footing area and for Row corridor it is anticipated to be provided by mid of December, 2025. Once the process is finalized and submitted to the PIU and EPC Contractor, the compensation amounts will be disbursed to the affected landowners. The. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress were undertaken intermittently during project implementation duration. The detailed implementation schedule has been approved by AEGCL. The details implementation schedule is presented below.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT***Figure-1: Project Implementation Schedule of Jakhlabandha Transmission line**

Activities	2025				2026		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
ARAP Preparation/Inform Affected Persons/Socio-economic							
Confirmation of affected households							
Announce cut-off date							
Census Survey/Asset Inventory							
Set up GRC							
Public Consultation							
Disclosure of ARAP							
Compensation							
Commencement of civil works							

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11 Summary, Recommendation and Conclusion

This report outlines the necessary steps for mitigating impacts on affected landowners and provides a clear framework for compensation, including land, crops, and trees. The assessment for landowner identification has been completed for 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S. As per new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024, the compensation process is currently in progress through the concerned administrative department and is expected to be completed by first week of November, 2025 for tower footing area and for RoW corridor it is anticipated to be provided by mid of December, 2025. Once the process is finalized and submitted to the PIU and EPC Contractor, the compensation amounts will be disbursed to the affected landowners. This will ensure that the project meets the requirements of the Abbreviated/Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) and minimizes disruption to the affected community. The overall approach aims to safeguard the livelihoods of impacted individuals and communities, with a strong focus on transparency and fair compensation.

In the months of May and June 2025, a joint assessment of tower footing areas at 13 tower footings locations including one tower on encroached Government Land for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S locations was conducted by the Revenue and Agriculture Departments, in coordination with representatives from AEGCL, the Project Management Consultant (PMC), and the EPC Contractor. It is assessed that for the above-mentioned affected landowners identified for the tower-based area, 0.144 hectares for Jakhlabandha transmission line will experience crop loss, primarily of paddy.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S, is 35 meters wide (17.5 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This corresponds to approximately 9.072 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor based on a 35-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 2592 meters, where crop damage—particularly to paddy (rice) cultivation—is expected to occur and compensation will be paid according to the Entitlement Matrix.

Moreover, the identification and assessment of landowners within the Right of Way (RoW) for the LILO line is currently in progress and is expected to be completed by first week of December, 2025.

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The Right of Way (RoW) corridor for LILO line as per the detailed survey report conducted within the corridor for the LILO line, a total of 115 numbers of bamboos and 30 nos. of fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees have been identified. However, the exact enumeration of trees will be confirmed after the final survey. Compensation for any damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

For the LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/Sat Jakhlabandha, transmission line, temporary access roads for 11 tower foundation locations will be require out of 13 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 2 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads and barren land. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 0.33 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy crops.

The compensation amount for crop damage along the access road areas for the LILO transmission lines has been finalized by the relevant administrative department. Following approval from the Revenue Department, the EPC Contractor will disburse the compensation to the affected landowners and the same is anticipated to complete by first week of mid of December, 2025. However, effort will be taken to minimize or avoid damage to crops by scheduling tower foundation work after the harvesting season.

To minimize disruption, construction activities will be planned post-harvest or during lean periods to reduce potential crop damage, and landowners will be allowed to resume cultivation beneath the transmission lines after construction as per prevailing norms. However, for tower base area agriculture activities are suggested not to carry out considering the electrical safety measures.

AEGCL is committed to maintaining transparency and fairness in the compensation process, with continuous stakeholder consultations and grievance redress mechanisms to address concerns effectively.

The ARAP serves as a key document ensuring that the project meets safeguard requirements while minimizing social and economic impacts on affected communities.

The overall approach prioritizes livelihood protection, fairness, and transparency, ensuring that affected individuals and communities receive appropriate compensation and support throughout the project implementation.

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Appendix 1: Sample Photographs of Public Consultation

At LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S



Photo Plate 1: Public consultation at Seconee Pathar.



Photo Plate 2: Public consultation at Borhola village.



Photo Plate 3: Public consultation at Borhola village.



Photo Plate 4: Public consultation with Tribal community at Borhola village.

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Appendix 2- Sample Photographs of the NOC Collection for Tower Footing from Affected Land Owners for LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S



Appendix 3- Sample photographs of socio-economic census Survey for LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S



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Appendix 4- Awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been conducted, and a copy of the flyers distributed to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of LILO OF 220 KV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S are as follows



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Appendix 5: Some Sample Photographs of Access Road for Tower Foundation work for LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S



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Appendix 6: Sample Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation of Lilo of 220 kv S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 At Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S



ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT
Attendance Sheet

Venue: Seconee
Purpose: Awareness for Transmission line among local Public
Date: 10/4/2025

SL. No.	Name	Occupation	Contact no.	Signature
1	Kulasekhar	Farmer	88764-01250	[Signature]
2	Bipul Sahu	Pub. Service	99560-15629	[Signature]
3	Nipen Sahu	Farmer	NO	[Signature]
4	Binod Ganga	wage worker	88223-41629	[Signature]
5	Imandev Ali	wage worker	NO	[Signature]
6	Mujibur Hogue	Farmer	88226-47042	[Signature]



ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT
Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation with Tribal People

Venue: Seconee Bonhola karbi gaon
Date: 14/05/2025

SL. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1.	Sanjay Kramsa	M	Farmer	[Signature]
2.	Hemari Rangpi	F	Homemaker	[Signature]
3.	Konmai Timungpi	F	studying	[Signature]
4.	Kamseng Tenang	M	Wage worker	[Signature]
5.	Suren Chandra Takbi	M	Farmer	[Signature]
6.	Tena Takbi	F	Homemaker	[Signature]

Appendix-7: Sample Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation with Tribal Community for The Lilo of 220 Kv S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S

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 **ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT**
Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation with Tribal People

Venue: Borhola karbi gaon Date: 18/07/2025

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	Homsina Timung	M	Farmer	Homsina Timung
2	Bimal Singh Timung	M	Farmer	Bimal Singh Timung
3	Malati Ingtipi	F	Homemaker	Malati Ingtipi
4	Ranjit Takbi	M	Farmer	Ranjit Takbi
5	Mintu Takbi	M	Skill wage worker	Mintu Takbi
6	Gudam Takbi	M	Skill wage worker	Gudam Takbi
7	Rumi Takbipi	F	Studying	Rumi Takbipi
8	Lakhi Terangpi	F	Homemaker	Lakhi Terangpi
9	Klirdap Terangpi	F	Homemaker (weaver)	Klirdap Terangpi
10	Sagar Kraamsa	M	Farmer	Sagar Kraamsa
11	Biren Kraamsa	M	Farmer	Biren Kraamsa

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Appendix -8-MOP Guidelines Dated 15 Oct.'15/ Govt of Assam Notification Dated 16th March, 2016 on Row Compensation

No.3/7/2015-Trans
Government of India
Ministry of Power
Shram Shakti Bhawan
Rafi Marg, New Delhi – 110001

Dated, 15th October, 2015

To

1. Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/UTs
(As per list attached)
2. Chairperson, CEA, New Delhi with the request to disseminate the above guidelines to all the stakeholders.
3. CMD, PGCIL, Gurgaon
4. CEO, POSOCO, New Delhi.
5. Secretary, CERC, New Delhi.
6. CMD of State Power Utilities/SEBs

Subject: Guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines.

During the Power Ministers Conference held on April 9-10, 2015 at Guwahati with States/UTs, it has, *inter alia*, been decided to constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of Special Secretary, Ministry of Power to analyse the issues related to Right of Way for laying of transmission lines in the country and to suggest a uniform methodology for payment of compensation on this count. Subsequently, this Ministry had constituted a Committee with representatives from various State Governments and others. The Committee held several meetings to obtain the views of State Governments on the issue and submitted its Report along with the recommendations (copy of the Report is at **Annex-1**).

2. The Recommendations made by the Committee are hereby formulated in the form of following guidelines for determining the compensation towards "damages" as stipulated in section 67 and 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Section 10 and 16 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 which will be in addition to the compensation towards normal crop and tree damages. This amount will be payable only for transmission lines supported by a tower base of 66 KV and above, and not for sub-transmission and distribution lines below 66 KV:-

- (i) Compensation @ 85% of land value as determined by District Magistrate or any other authority based on Circle rate/ Guideline value/ Stamp Act rates for tower base area (between four legs) impacted severely due to installation of tower/pylon structure;

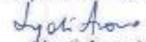
- / -

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- (ii) Compensation towards diminution of land value in the width of Right of Way (RoW) Corridor due to laying of transmission line and imposing certain restriction would be decided by the States as per categorization/type of land in different places of States, subject to a maximum of 15% of land value as determined based on Circle rate/ Guideline value/ Stamp Act rates;
- (iii) In areas where land owner/owners have been offered/ accepted alternate mode of compensation by concerned corporation/ Municipality under Transfer Development Rights (TDR) policy of State, the licensee /Utility shall deposit compensation amount as per (i) & (ii) above with the concerned Corporation/ Municipality/ Local Body or the State Government.
- (iv) For this purpose, the width of RoW corridor shall not be more than that prescribed in the table at **Annex-2** and shall not be less than the width directly below the conductors.
3. Necessary action may kindly be taken accordingly. These guidelines may not only facilitate an early resolution of RoW issues and also facilitate completion of the vital transmission lines through active support of State/ UT administration.
4. All the States/UTs etc, are requested to take suitable decision regarding adoption of the guidelines considering that acquisition of land is a State subject.

Yours faithfully,


(Jyoti Arora)
Joint Secretary (Trans.)
Tele: 011-2371 0389

Copy, along with enclosure, forwarded to the following:

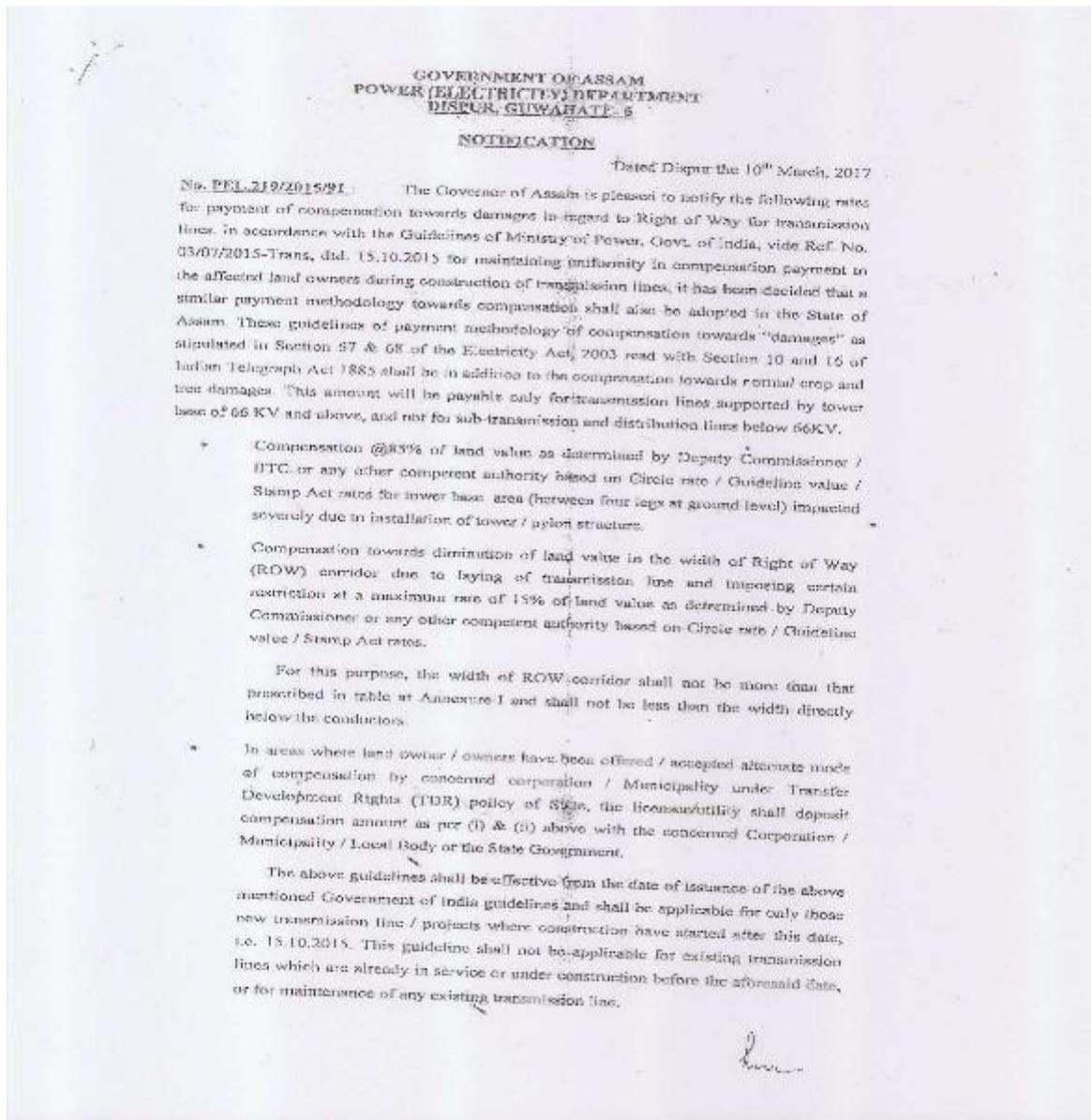
1. Secretaries of Government of India (Infrastructure Ministries/Deptt including MoEF - As per attached list)
2. Prime Minister's Office (Kind Attn: Shri Nripendra Mishra, Principal Secretary to PM).
3. Technical Director, NIC, Ministry of Power with the request to host on the website of Ministry of Power.

Copy to PS to Hon'ble MoSP (IC) / Secretary (Power) / AS (BNS) / AS (BPP) / All Joint Secretaries/EA/ All Directors/DSs, Ministry of Power.

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Annexure J

ROW width for different voltage lines*

Transmission Voltage	Width of Right of Way (in Meters)
66KV	18
110 KV	22
132KV	27
220 KV	35
400KV S/C	46
400KV D/C	46
+/-500KV HVDC	52
765 KV S/C (with delta configuration)	64
765 KV D/C	67
+/-800KV HVDC	69
1200 KV	89

* Width of Right of Way is as per Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) guidelines dtd. 05.05.2014.

This issues with the concurrence of Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Assam, as well as the Finance Department, Govt. of Assam.

-Sd/-

(Sri. Rajiv Kr. Bora, I.A.S.)
Additional Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Power (Electricity), etc. Department

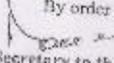
Dated Dispur the 10th March, 2017

Memo No. PRL.219/2015/91-A

Copy to:

- (1) The Managing Director, Assam Electricity Grid Corp. Ltd. (AEGCL), Bijules Bhawan, Guwahati - 1
- (2) The Executive Director, Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd. (PGCIL), Monal Tower, Dispur, Guwahati - 6
- (3) P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam, Dispur, Guwahati - 6
- (4) P.S. to Hon'ble Minister of State, Assam, Power, etc., Dispur, Guwahati - 6
- (5) P.S. to the Addl. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Department, Dispur, Guwahati - 6
- (6) P.S. to the Chairman, APJCL, AEGCL, APGCL, Bijules Bhawan, Guwahati - 1
- (7) P.S. to Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Power (Elect.), etc. Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6
- (8) The Director, Assam Government Press, Bomunimaidam, Guwahati-21, Assam, for necessary action.

By order etc.,


Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Power (Elect.) Deptt.

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Appendix 9-New Guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. Of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) Dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification Dated Dispur the 04-11-2024 For Payment of Compensation for Transmission Line

F.No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part(4)
Government of India
Ministry of Power
Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi –110 001.

Dated: 14.06.2024

To

1. Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/UTs.
2. Chairperson, CEA, New Delhi – with a request to disseminate the subject guidelines to all the stakeholders.
3. Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Energy of all States/UTs.
4. Secretary, CERC, New Delhi.
5. CMD, Grid India, New Delhi.
6. COO, CTUIL, Gurugram.
7. CMDs of State Power Utilities/SEBs.
8. All Transmission Licensees through COO, CTUIL

Subject: Guidelines for payment of compensation in regard to Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines.

Reference: (i) MoP letter No. 3/7/2015-Trans dated 15.10.2015
(ii) MoP letter No. 3/4/2016-Trans dated 16.07.2020
(iii) MoP letter No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (1) dated 27.06.2023

Sir,

The Ministry of Power, as referenced above, has issued Guidelines for the payment of Right of Way (RoW) compensation concerning transmission lines including those in urban areas. It is imperative to address the RoW issues effectively to expedite the construction of transmission lines and ensure timely completion.

2. After careful consideration of the matter, the Central Government has issued the following guidelines for determining compensation for damages regarding the RoW for laying transmission lines under Sections 67 and 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003, read with Sections 10 and 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, in addition to the compensation for normal crop and tree damages. These guidelines are issued in supersession of the earlier guidelines mentioned in the references above.

COMPENSATION GUIDELINES FOR TRANSMISSION LINES

(1) **Applicability:** The compensation shall be payable only for transmission lines supported by a tower base of 66 kV voltage level and above, and not for sub-transmission and distribution lines below 66 kV.

(2) **Authority for determination of Compensation:** District Magistrate/District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall be the authority for determining the compensation.

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- (3) **Determination of Compensation:** The compensation shall ordinarily be based on the Circle rate/Guideline value/Stamp Act rates of the land, except where the market rate exceeds the Circle rate/Guideline value/Stamp Act rates. In such instances, the land value shall be determined based on the prevailing market rate as ascertained by the District Magistrate/District Collector/Deputy Commissioner in the manner as may be specified by the State Government. The determined land value shall serve as the basis for compensation and shall be promptly communicated by the respective District Magistrate/District Collector/Deputy Commissioner.
- (4) **Tower Base Compensation:** Compensation for the tower base area shall be 200% of the land value. The tower base area shall be the area enclosed by the four legs of the tower at ground level, plus an additional one (1) meter extension on each side.
- (5) **RoW Corridor Compensation:** The compensation amount for Right-of-Way (RoW) corridor shall be 30% of the land value. Land within the RoW corridor, as defined in Schedule VII of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022 (**Annex-I**), shall be eligible for compensation. This compensation will address the potential diminution of land value due to the presence of overhead lines or underground cables within the RoW corridor. No construction activity of any kind would be permitted within the RoW of the transmission line. States/UTs may decide higher rate depending on the area and urgency of the work.
- (6) **Alternate Compensation:** In areas where land owner/owners have been offered/accepted alternate mode of compensation by Corporation/Municipality concerned under Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) policy of the State/UT, the licensee /utility shall deposit compensation amount as per (4) to (5) above with the Corporation/ Municipality/ Local Development Authority or the State Government concerned.
- (7) **Areas with RoW constraints:** When laying transmission lines in areas with RoW constraints, various technologies can be considered to optimize the use of space. These technologies are outlined in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022. Some options include: steel pole structures, narrow-based lattice towers, multi-circuit and multi-voltage towers, single-side stringing with lattice or steel poles, XLPE underground cables, Gas Insulated Lines (GIL), compact towers with insulated cross arms, Voltage Source Converter (VSC) based High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) systems, and more. A cost matrix comparing these technologies is attached in **Annex-II** for reference by implementing agencies. This matrix can help them choose the most cost-effective option for each project.
- (8) **Landowner Identification:** During the check survey conducted at the execution stage, the names of landowners whose property falls within the transmission line's Right-of-Way (RoW) will be documented. This process shall adhere to the Regulation 84(8) of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022.

20/11

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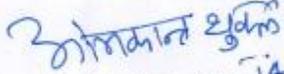
(9) **Compensation Payment:** Compensation payment shall be one-time and upfront. Whenever possible, compensation will be paid through various digital payment methods, such as the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) and Unified Payments Interface (UPI).

(10) **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** States/UTs and transmission developers should refer to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) at **Annex-III** for detailed guidelines.

3. The States/UTs may adopt these guidelines in their entirety or issue their own modified guidelines. In the absence of State Government guidelines, these guidelines issued by the Central Government shall apply for determining compensation.

4. This issues with the approval of the Minister of Power.

Yours faithfully,


(Om Kant Shukla)
Director (Trans)
Tele: 011- 23716674.
14/06/24

Copy to:

1. Secretaries to the Government of India.
2. Prime Minister's Office.
3. Technical Director, NIC, Ministry of Power – with the request to upload on the website of Ministry of Power.
4. PS to MoP.
5. Addl. PS to MoSP.
6. Sr. PPS/ PPS/ PS to Secretary (Power)/ AS(Trans)/ JS&FA/ AS (IC)/ All Joint Secretaries/ EA/ All Directors/ Deputy Secretaries, Ministry of Power.

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ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

ASSAM GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

PEL-11028/102/2024-POWER(E)-Power Department

1/798500/2024



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
POWER DEPARTMENT
DISPUR ::: GUWAHATI-06

Block-A, 4th floor, Janata Bhawan

email:- power.assam@assam.gov.in :: website: <https://power.assam.gov.in>

NOTIFICATION

Dispur the 04-11-2024

No.PEL.510851/30:- The Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines including those in urban areas. In accordance with Guidelines of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India, vide Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part(4) dated 14.06.2024 for maintaining uniformity in compensation payment to the affected land owners during construction of transmission lines, it has been decided that a similar payment methodology towards compensation shall also be adopted in the State of Assam. These guidelines for determining compensation for damages regarding the RoW for laying transmission lines as stipulated in Section 67 & 68 of the Electricity Act' 2003 read with Section 10 and 16 of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 shall be in addition to the compensation for normal crop and tree damages. The guidelines are as follows :-

1. **Applicability:** The compensation shall be payable only for transmission lines supported by a tower base of 66 kV voltage level and above, and not for sub-transmission and distribution lines below 66 kV.
2. **Authority for determination of Compensation:** District Commissioners shall be the authorities for determining the compensation.
3. **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** The standard operating procedure(SOP) issued vide OM dated 18/10/2024 by Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Government of Assam at Annexure-III, is to be followed for determination of compensation and issue of 'Right of Way'.
4. **Tower Base Compensation:** Compensation for the tower base area shall be 200% of the land value. The tower base area shall be the area enclosed by the four legs of the tower at ground level, plus an additional one (1) meter extension on each side.
5. **RoW Corridor Compensation:** The compensation amount for Right-of-Way (RoW) corridor shall be 30% of the land value. Land within the RoW corridor, as defined in Schedule VII of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022 (Annexure-I), shall be eligible for compensation. This compensation will address the potential diminution of land value due to the presence of overhead lines or underground cables within the RoW corridor. No construction activity of any kind would be permitted within the RoW of the transmission line.
6. **Areas with RoW constraints:** When laying transmission lines in areas with RoW constraints, various technologies can be considered to optimize the use of space. These technologies are outlined in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022. Some options include: steel pole structures, narrow-based lattice towers, multi-circuit and multi-voltage towers, single-side stringing with lattice or steel poles, XLPE underground cables, Gas Insulated Lines (GIL), compact towers with insulated cross arms, Voltage Source Converter (VSC) based High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) systems, and more. A cost matrix comparing these technologies

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ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

1028/102/2024-POWER(E)-Power Department

1/798500/2024

is attached in Annexure-II for reference by implementing agencies. This matrix shall help choose the most cost-effective option for each project.

7. Landowner Identification: During the check survey conducted at the execution stage, the names of landowners whose property falls within the transmission line's Right of Way (RoW) will be documented. This process shall adhere to the Regulation 84(8) of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022.
8. Compensation Payment: Compensation payment shall be one-time and upfront. Whenever possible, compensation will be paid through various digital payment methods, such as the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) and Unified Payments Interface (UPI).

These guidelines will be effective for the projects which have started on or after 14/06/2024 i.e. the date of issue of the new Government of India Guidelines. The projects where already construction has started before 14/06/2024 will not fall in the purview of this notification and earlier notifications are to be followed for those projects.

These guidelines are issued in suppression of this departments earlier notification No. PEL.219/2015/91 dated 10th March, 2017.

This is issued with the concurrence of Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Govt. of Assam, as well as the Finance Department, Govt. of Assam.

Sd/-
(Dr. K.K. Dwivedi, IAS)
Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Power Department.

Dated Dispur the 04-11-2024

Memo No. No.PEL.510851/30-A
Copy to:-

1. The Principal Accountant General (A&E), Assam, Maidamgaon, Beltola, Ghy-29.
2. The Chaiman, APDCL/ AEGCL/ APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltanbazar, Guwahati.
3. The Managing Director, APDCL/ AEGCL/ APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltanbazar, Guwahati.
4. The Secretary, Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission, Sixmile, Guwahati
5. The Secretary Co-ordination, O/o the Chief Secretary, Assam, Dispur for information
6. The Executive Director, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), Monal Tower, Dispur, Guwhati-06.
7. The Principal Secretary, BTC/KAAC/ DHAC.
8. All District Commissioners, Assam.
9. P.P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam, Dispur, Guwhati-06.
10. The Director, Assam Government Press, Bamunimaidam, Guwhati-21, Assam, for necessary action.
11. P.S. to Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06.
12. P.S. to Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Finance Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06.
13. P.A. to Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Power Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6.

By order etc.,

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan**ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT****Appendix 10- Sample copy of Notice to Landowner(s) of LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S**

ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LIMITED
 Regd. Office: 1st Floor, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati-781001
 CIN: - U40101AS2003SGC007238
 Phone: +91361-2739520 / Fax: +91361-2739513, Website: - www.aegcl.co.in



No -AEGCL/JKH/AGM/JTL-01/

Date:

NOTICE

To,

Mr./Mrs. S/D/W/o.

Village. Circle.

P.S. District.

“Construction of LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S under AISTSEP scheme funded by AIB (Pkg-E)”

In exercise of power vested with Assam Electricity Grid Co. Ltd., Department of Power, Govt. of Assam, Under the power vested under Section 68 & 164 of the Indian Electricity Act 2003 read with part III of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Central Electricity Authority (measures related to safety and electric supply) Regulation, 2010; and with the Order issued by the District Commissioner, Nagaon vide notice no. – AEGCL/AGM/SMG/Tech-121/2022/543, dated- 06/5/2022, notice is hereby served that 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S will pass through your property as noted hereunder in the presence of the following members:

For EPC, M/s. NECCON**For PMC, Feedback Infra**

The compensation of Land and Zirat will be paid to you only after field verification by concerned Revenue Officials and approval by the Circle Officer or any other competent authority specified by the GoA. Vide. PEL-219/2015/91 dtd 10th March,2017 and PEL.510851/30, dtd. 4th November,2024.

Sl. No	Tower Loc.no.	Details of land (Dag no. & Patta no.)	Description of land	Remarks (if any)

AGM/RE

220/132/33kV Samuguri GSS, AEGCL

Received notice with consent for work

(Name & Signature of landowner)

Date: ContactNo.:

Memo No -

Date:

Copy to:

- 1) The District Commissioner, Nagaon, District - Nagaon, for favour of kind information.
- 2) The Circle Officer, Kaliabor Revenue Circle, Kaliabor for favour of kind information and necessary action.

AGM/RE

220/132/33kV Samuguri GSS, AEGCL

*Office of the AGM, 220/132/33kV Samuguri, AEGCL
 Samuguri, Nagaon*

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APPENDIX 11: MOM REGARDING CONSENT FOR TOWER FOUNDATION WORK AND COMPENSATION.

Minutes of Meeting

Date: 22/07/2025

Grant of Consent for Tower Foundation Work and Compensation Update

Venue of the meeting... *Seconee - Borhola*

Project: Construction of LILO of Samaguri-Mariani 220kV D/C Line at Jakhalabandha (AEGCL-New) transmission line under the Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project.

Discussion and Resolutions:

1. Issue related to the Compensation of tower base area:

The affected landowner was informed that the Government of Assam has adopted a new compensation guideline through its Notification dated 04-11-2024. As per the revised guideline, the compensation for the tower base area has been increased to 200% of the land value, replacing the earlier rate of 85%. The delay in disbursement of compensation is due to the ongoing process of recalculating compensation in accordance with the new guideline, along with other necessary official procedures. AEGCL is in continuous coordination with the District Administration to expedite the finalization and release of the compensation.

2. Consent for Tower Foundation Work:

The affected landowners of Seconee- Borhola villages, under the jurisdiction of Koliabor Revenue Circle, Kuwarital in Nagaon District have expressed their full consent for the initiation of tower foundation works for the LILO of Samaguri-Mariani (AEGCL-Existing) 220kV D/C Line at Jakhalabandha (AEGCL-New) transmission line. The landowners confirmed that they have no objection to the use of their land for this purpose, provided that compensation is paid prior to the erection of the towers.

3. Disbursement Mechanism:

Once the compensation details are finalized by the Revenue Department and the report is submitted to the AEGCL PIU and EPC Contractor, the compensation amount will be disbursed directly to the affected landowners through the established procedure.

4. Community Assurance:

The PIU, PMC and EPC Contractor assured the landowners of timely updates on the compensation status and reaffirmed that all actions will be carried out in compliance with the approved Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) of the project.

The community members present acknowledged the communication and agreed to cooperate with the ongoing construction activities.

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ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

The meeting was formally concluded with the Chair expressing a vote of thanks to all participants for their presence and valuable contributions.

Members Present:

- Representatives from AEGCL / IPU


(Abm, Samaguri)


(DM, Samaguri)

- PMC representative

Deba Ranjan Mishra (Transmission Line Expert)
Nita Moni Sarma (social Inv. officer)
Dipshagar Kalita (Environmental Inv. officer)

- EPC Contractor


22/08/2025

- Affected Landowners and Local Stakeholders

মহিলা আনুগাৰী Asha Tossa

মামুৰী সাকীয়া

Mamoni Saikia

Boluram Rojbor

শ্রী: মুন্নিম জালী (সাঁও জগান) চিকানি বৰ (শালী কিসামত ২৪ নং লাট),
শ্রী অক্ষয় সান্ন (সাঁও জগান) চিকানি বৰ (শালী কিসামত ৩ নং লাট),

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Minutes of Meeting

Date: 18/07/2025

Grant of Consent for Tower Foundation Work and Compensation Update

Venue of the meeting: Borhola, Karbigaon

Project: Construction of LILO of Samaguri-Mariani 220kV D/C Line at Jakhalabandha (AEGCL-New) transmission line under the Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project.

Discussion and Resolutions:

- 1. Issue related to the Compensation of tower base area:**

The affected landowner was informed that the Government of Assam has adopted a new compensation guideline through its Notification dated 04-11-2024. As per the revised guideline, the compensation for the tower base area has been increased to 200% of the land value, replacing the earlier rate of 85%. The delay in disbursement of compensation is due to the ongoing process of recalculating compensation in accordance with the new guideline, along with other necessary official procedures. AEGCL is in continuous coordination with the District Administration to expedite the finalization and release of the compensation.
- 2. Consent for Tower Foundation Work:**

The affected landowners of Seconee- Borhola villages, under the jurisdiction of Koliabor Revenue Circle, Kuwarital in Nagaon District have expressed their full consent for the initiation of tower foundation works for the LILO of Samaguri-Mariani (AEGCL-Existing) 220kV D/C Line at Jakhalabandha (AEGCL-New) transmission line. The landowners confirmed that they have no objection to the use of their land for this purpose, provided that compensation is paid prior to the erection of the towers.
- 3. Disbursement Mechanism:**

Once the compensation details are finalized by the Revenue Department and the report is submitted to the AEGCL PIU and EPC Contractor, the compensation amount will be disbursed directly to the affected landowners through the established procedure.
- 4. Community Assurance:**

The PIU, PMC and EPC Contractor assured the landowners of timely updates on the compensation status and reaffirmed that all actions will be carried out in compliance with the approved Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) of the project.

The community members present acknowledged the communication and agreed to cooperate with the ongoing construction activities.

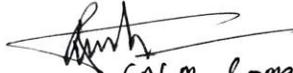
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

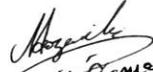
ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

The meeting was formally concluded with the Chair expressing a vote of thanks to all participants for their presence and valuable contributions.

Members Present:

- Representatives from AEGCL APIU


(Abm, Samaguri)


(DM, Samaguri)

- PMC representative
Deba Ranjan Mishra (Transmission Line Expert)
Dipshagan Kalita (Environmental Inv. officer)
Nitu Moni Sarma (Social Inv. officer)
- EPC Contractor


(Site Incharge)

- Affected Landowners and Local Stakeholders

প্ৰভাৱিত জনস্বত্ব

Ranjit Takbi

Sagar Karmba

Dr. Biren Karmba

বিহাৰীয়া কৰ্মা

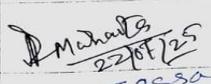
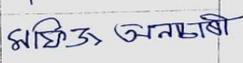
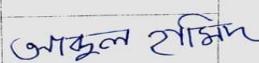
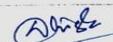
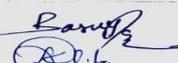
১: চৌলিমা গাভী (সাঁও প্ৰধান) চিকনি বৰহোলা-কিচামত ১৪ নংলাট ।

২: আতৰুয়া মহল (সাঁও প্ৰধান) চিকনি পথাৰ কিচামত (৩ নংলাট)

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix-12: Attendance sheet for taking Consent for Tower Footing work from the Affected landowners for Jakhlabandha Transmission Line

		ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT		
Attendance Sheet				
Venue: Seconee-Borhola				Date: 22/07/2025
Purpose: Minutes of meeting				
SL. No.	Name	Occupation	Contact no.	Signature
1.	MD SALIM ALI	Gaoburha (Gaopradhan)	8638817751.	
2.	Ajay Mohanta	Gaoburha (Gaopradhan)	9365568970	
3.	Asha Tossa	Home maker	7086432799	Asha Tossa
4.	Moffiz Ansari	Farmer/Daily wage worker		
5.	Abdul Hamid	Farmer		
6.	Mamoni Saikia	Homemaker		Mamoni S.
7.	Bolaram Rajwar	Daily wage worker.		Bolaram
8.	Deba Ranjan Mishra	T/L Expert, PMC, AISTSE projects	8319327675	
9.	Nitu Moni Swame	Social Inv. Officer	88223-61993	
10.	Bombay Engti	Asst, AEGCL	9859927353	
11.	Narajyoti Hojanika	DM, AEGCL	8638986607	
12.	Basudev Das	Site Incharge NECCON	8761816618	
13.	Dipnabhan Kalita	Env. Inv. officer	9957048366	

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT



ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Attendance Sheet

Venue: Borihola Karbi gaon

Purpose: Minutes of meeting

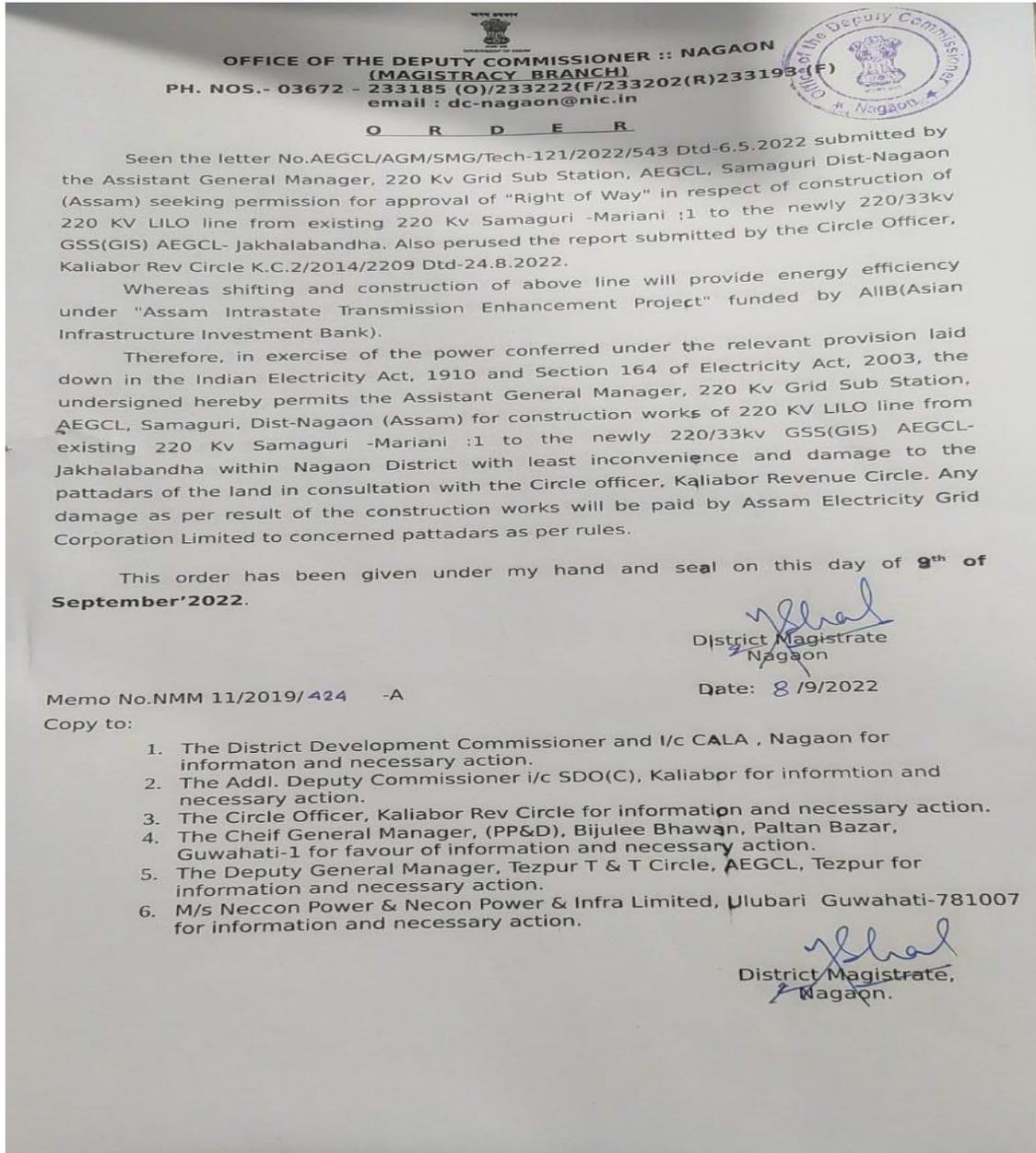
Date: 18/07/2025

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact no.	Signature
1.	MD SALIM ALI	VILLAGE HEAD	8638817751.	
2.	Ajay Mahanta.	VILLAGE HEAD	9365568970	
3.	Homsira Timung	Farmer	9954627402	
4.	Ranjit Takbi	Farmer	9678315568	Ranjit Takbi
5.	Sagar Kramsa	Farmer	9954622319	Sagar Kramsa
6.	Binen Kramsa	Farmer	6900594607	Bini Burem Kramsa
7.	Biddyanam Terang	Farmer	9395971886	
8.	Deba Ranjan Mishra	T/L Expert, PMC, AISTSE projects	8319327675	
9.	Nitu Moni Sarma	Social Inv. officer	8822361993	
10.	Bombay Das	AGM, AEGCL,	9859927353	
11.	Narajyoti Hazarika	DM, AEGCL	8638986607	
12.	Banuben Das	Site Incharge	8761816618	
13.	Dipshagan Kalita	NECLON Environmental Inv. officer	9957048366	

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix 13-ROW Permission of LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 at Proposed Jakhlabandha S/S



Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix-14: The Zonal Value under Jakhlabandha Revenue Circle area Villages

FIXATION OF ZONAL VALUATION OF LAND IN KALIABOR REVENUE CIRCLE								
Sl. No. of Zone	Mouza	Village	Locality of Zone	Sl. No.	Class of land	Present Value of Land (per Bigha)	Present Market Value	Proposed Zonal Value
1	Chatial	Seconee Pothar	Land located within 200Mtrs. (both side alongwith NH laning beyond Town area)	1	Trade Site	-	-	-
				2	Bhal Bari	-	-	-
				3	Bari	-	-	-
				4	B. Foring	-	-	-
				5	Foring	-	-	-
				6	Sali/Lahi	-	-	-
				7	Bao/Jalatak	-	-	-
2	Chatial	Seconee Pothar	Land located within 200Mtrs. (both side alongwith PWD Road)	1	Trade Site	600000.00	690000.00	759000.00
				2	Bhal Bari	450000.00	517500.00	569250.00
				3	Bari	450000.00	517500.00	569250.00
				4	B. Foring	300000.00	345000.00	379500.00
				5	Foring	300000.00	345000.00	379500.00
				6	Sali/Lahi	255000.00	293250.00	322575.00
				7	Bao/Jalatak	180000.00	207000.00	227700.00
3	Chatial	Seconee Pothar	Within 3Km. of Town Area	1	Trade Site	600000.00	690000.00	759000.00
				2	Bhal Bari	450000.00	517500.00	569250.00
				3	Bari	450000.00	517500.00	569250.00
				4	B. Foring	300000.00	345000.00	379500.00
				5	Foring	300000.00	345000.00	379500.00
				6	Sali/Lahi	255000.00	293250.00	322575.00
				7	Bao/Jalatak	180000.00	207000.00	227700.00
4	Chatial	Seconee Pothar	Beyond 3Km. of Town and 200mtrs. of NH/PWD laning	1	Trade Site	-	-	-
				2	Bhal Bari	300000.00	345000.00	379500.00
				3	Bari	300000.00	345000.00	379500.00
				4	B. Foring	255000.00	293250.00	322575.00
				5	Foring	255000.00	293250.00	322575.00
				6	Sali/Lahi	250000.00	287500.00	316250.00
				7	Bao/Jalatak	180000.00	207000.00	227700.00

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix 15: Market rate of tree and crops for Nagaon District

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
JANATA BHAWAN, DISPUR, GUWAHATI-06

NOTIFICATION
(ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR)

AGA.245/2019/Pt/6

Dated Dispur, the 12th July, 2022

The Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the Administrative Division wise Zirat rates for the State of Assam, which will be applicable for the purpose of compensation etc. for land acquisition by Government Organizations as per Annexure - A w.e.f. from the date of notification, i.e., 12th July, 2022.

Enclosure: Annexure - A
(Division wise Zirat rate for the State of Assam)

Sd -

(Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani, IAS)
Addl. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam & APC
Agriculture Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06
Dated Dispur the 12th July, 2022

Memo No. AGA.245/2019/Pt/6-A

Copy for information to:

1. All Addl. Chief Secretaries to the Govt. of Assam.
2. All Principal Secretaries to the Govt. of Assam.
3. All Commissioners & Secretaries to the Govt. of Assam.
4. All Divisional Commissioners to the Govt. of Assam.
5. All Principal Secretaries of Autonomous Councils.
6. All Deputy Commissioners.
7. Director of Agriculture, Assam.
8. Staff Officer to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-06 for kind appraisal of the Chief Secretary, Assam.
9. DIPR, Assam.
10. P.P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
11. Director Printing and Stationery, Govt. Press, Bamunimaidam for publication in the Assam Gazette.
12. Director of Horticulture & F.P.
13. All the District Agriculture Officers.
14. P.S. to the Minister Agriculture, etc. for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Minister.

By order etc.,


Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Agriculture Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

DIVISION WISE ZIRAI RAIT FOR THE STATE OF ASSAM

Annexure A

Sl. No	Name of Plants	Agriculture Department, Assam														
		North Assam Division			Hills & Central Assam Division			Upper Assam Division			Lower Assam Division			Barak Valley Division		
		Average Price (in Rs.)			Average Price (in Rs.)			Average Price (in Rs.)			Average Price (in Rs.)			Average Price (in Rs.)		
Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing	Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing	Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing	Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing	Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing		
1	Betel Nut (Plant)	50	833	2533	95	1108	2679	181	800	1940	95	1108	2679	55	1690	3565
2	Coconut (Plant)	407	3489	7453	471	3221	7768	782	4250	7600	471	3221	7768	225	1925	8250
3	Betelvine (Plant)	23	733	1867	113	801	1857	257	1150	2130	113	801	1857	60	520	1575
4	Blackpepper (Plant)	27	740	1300	93	692	1803	186	830	2660	93	692	1803	68	505	1450
5	Mango (Plant)	100	5667	7333	212	2556	6298	302	2200	4760	212	2556	6298	235	1800	6800
6	Jackfruit (Plant)	83	3633	7033	78	2278	5311	100	2375	5375	78	2278	5311	50	825	3525
7	Lemon (Plant)	28	750	1350	130	653	2870	312	1010	2760	130	653	2870	50	200	4500
8	Assam Lemon (Plant)	27	900	1433	106	717	2514	253	1000	2910	106	717	2514	40	250	3200
9	Orange (Plant)	57	1933	3400	95	1353	4883	103	1500	7900	95	1353	4883	125	625	3350
10	Sour Lime (Plant)	30	1133	2033	51	686	1719	93	535	1025	51	686	1719	30	400	2100
11	Pomelo (Plant)	50	1533	2633	180	1086	2764	315	650	1660	180	1086	2764	175	1075	4000
12	Litchi (Plant)	157	3867	3467	355	2734	4439	813	2860	5600	355	2734	4439	115	1475	4250
13	Pear (Plant)	40	1100	3400	311	1342	3908	822	2425	5925	311	1342	3908	70	500	2400
14	Guava (Plant)	48	893	1800	128	894	2309	245	900	1926	128	894	2309	90	890	3200
15	Pomegranate (Plant)	43	627	1133	104	757	2391	160	570	2040	104	757	2391	110	1075	4000
16	Date Palm (Plant)	38	690	1250	117	827	3039	98	617	3367	117	827	3039	215	1175	4500
17	Amberry (Plant)	30	750	1400	45	569	1779	75	558	2338	45	569	1779	30	400	1600
18	Berry (Plant)	43	870	1800	46	544	1767	95	763	3500	46	544	1767	46	544	1767
19	Plum (Plant)	40	550	1100	79	525	1796	162	575	2788	79	525	1796	35	450	1500
20	Olive (Plant)	87	1920	3067	234	1453	3593	459	1388	3863	234	1453	3593	155	1050	3850
21	Burmese grape (Plant)	20	350	1500	61	478	1996	139	685	2738	61	478	1996	25	400	1750
22	Indian bacl (Plant)	35	870	1900	319	1540	3754	791	2550	4963	319	1540	3754	130	1200	4400
23	Carambola (Plant)	30	870	1830	99	1184	3032	158	1683	3267	99	1184	3032	110	1000	4000
24	Tamarind (Plant)	25	1400	3600	187	1417	3913	485	2075	4763	187	1417	3913	50	775	3375
25	Borhekera (Plant)	43	1113	2600	142	1109	2863	289	1140	2890	142	1109	2863	95	1075	3100
26	Elephant Apple (Plant)	43	1013	2200	71	1135	3356	100	1317	4467	71	1135	3356	70	1075	3400
27	Sugar Apple (Plant)	40	550	1200	84	892	2642	117	1125	3025	84	892	2642	95	1000	3700
28	Amla (Plant)	45	1680	2900	132	1247	3119	305	1560	3606	132	1247	3119	45	500	2850
29	Pinapple (Plant)	16	36	90	23	49	145	40	82	216	23	49	145	13	30	130
30	Margosa/Chinaberry (Plant)	20	300	1200	113	952	1842	170	1575	1475	113	952	1842	148	980	2850

Handwritten signature and stamp:
 Signature of _____
 to the Governor of Assam
 Agriculture Department
 Dispur, Assam

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

31	Toddy palm/ Tala palm (Plant)	62	1183	1890	96	1053	2397	95	1050	1850	96	1053	2397	130	925	3450
32	Bambusa nutans (Plant)	40	93	100	43	84	128	70	103	160	43	84	128	18	55	125
33	Bambusa pallida (Plant)	22	460	867	40	211	371	67	103	135	40	211	371	30	70	110
34	Bambusa balcooa (Plant)	32	490	907	63	244	456	107	150	238	63	244	456	50	93	225
35	Cinnamon (Plant)	20	320	1200	77	448	2683	117	450	1500	77	448	2683	95	575	2350
36	Bay leaves (Plant)	25	400	1500	63	389	2272	88	333	2667	63	389	2272	75	435	2650
37	Banana Plant (Plant)	54	193	307	84	249	529	120	355	780	84	249	529	80	200	500
38	Papaya (Plant)	23	307	633	69	342	1170	139	420	1328	69	342	1170	45	300	1550
39	Sugar cane (Bigha)	4200	20167	27000	12233	20167	41167	12500	28000	39000	12233	20167	41167	20000	32500	57500
40	Jute (Bigha)	14400	0	11950	4800	0	15950	0	0	35900	4800	0	15950	4800	0	15950
41	Nam (1 bigha)	4502	6171	4525	3642	6171	8725	6425	18500	21650	3642	6171	8725	3642	6171	8725
42	Brinjal (Bigha)	31000	10600	21500	16167	10600	25597	11500	16800	21790	16167	10600	25597	6000	15000	33500
43	Chilli (Bigha)	6283	10400	19900	6283	10400	26154	12600	18200	26063	6283	10400	26154	6250	13000	32500
44	Ginger/Turmeric (1 bigha)	28800	8540	39400	15768	8540	36633	18500	25600	70460	15768	8540	36633	15768	8540	36633
45	Pumpkin (Bigha)	960	11667	12400	6187	11667	26103	10600	20000	30910	6187	11667	26103	7000	15000	35000
46	Ash gourd (1 bigha)	960	2475	6230	1498	2475	10242	33	400	8095	1498	2475	10242	3503	7025	16400
47	Bottle gourd (1 bigha)	960	2640	5230	1665	2640	10285	33	400	8200	1665	2640	10285	4003	7520	17425
48	Chebulic myrobalan (Plant)	35	1900	4000	42	820	7700	90	560	19100	42	820	7700	42	820	7700
49	Black Palm (Plant)	45	3500	11600	42	1300	4150	80	400	850	42	1300	4150	42	1300	4150
50	Smolizalon (1 bigha)	3468	5270	11342	3468	5270	11342	10400	15800	34000	3468	5270	11342	3468	5270	11342
51	Dramstick (Plant)	13	700	1600	142	928	7188	338	1333	17463	142	928	7188	75	750	2500
52	Bitter gourd (Bigha)	600	10333	22150	6283	10333	28675	10750	16000	32875	6283	10333	28675	7500	15000	31000
53	Cucumber (Bigha)	0	10233	8150	6100	10233	22539	10800	15700	29467	6100	10233	22539	7500	15000	30000
54	Ladies finger (Bigha)	12000	11333	13000	10867	11333	22929	12600	18000	24788	10867	11333	22929	8000	16000	31000
55	Hog Palm (Plant)	30	1440	2100	50	573	893	120	280	580	50	573	893	50	573	893
56	Black gram (Bigha)	4810	250	6600	6037	10717	16375	6550	18400	19025	6037	10717	16375	6750	13500	23500
57	Paddy (Bigha)	9000	0	9250	7300	9100	14722	6900	17800	20376	7300	9100	14722	6000	9500	14540
58	Mustard (Bigha)	14400	0	9900	9933	9200	13392	9900	18600	15875	9933	9200	13392	5500	9000	14500
59	Wheat (Bigha)	8400	0	10200	24541	5633	9011	65222	16900	16833	24541	5633	9011	24541	5633	9011
60	Tomato (Bigha)	31744	12333	65892	31744	12333	65892	31744	12333	65892	31744	12333	65892	31744	12333	65892
61	Cabbage/cauliflower (1 bigha)	28926	10003	21632	28926	10003	21632	28926	10003	21632	28926	10003	21632	28926	10003	21632

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

APPENDIX 16: Sample Attendance Sheet of Anganbadi Center /FGD with Women.


ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT
 Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation ~~with Tribal People~~

Venue: Seconee Date: 19/07/2023

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	Ponita Tomte	F	Homemaker	P. Tomte
2	Karan Tanti	M	Govt Employee	Karan
3	Pritesh Ganjoo	M	Wage Worker	Pritesh
4	Nihal Tanti	M	Private Employee	Nihal
5	Mayuri Tanti	F	Govt Employee	Mayuri
6	Bornali Tanti	F	Homemaker	Bornali
7	Rina Ganju	F	Govt Employee	Rina
8	Sumon Baishnab	F	Homemaker	Sumon
9	Renuka Tanti	F	Homemaker	Renuka
10	Nurjahan Begum	F	Govt Employee	Nurjahan B.
11	Hital Tanti	M	Private Employee	H. T.
12.	Ranit Tanti	M	Farmer	Ranit
14.	Kunal Tanti	M	wage worker	Kunal
15.	Bijoy Ganjoo	M	Farmer	Bijoy Ganjoo

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

APPENDIX 17: AGM, Samuguri communicated to DC, Nagaon regarding approval of assessment report of compensation.

 **ASSAM ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LIMITED**
Regd. Office: 1 st Floor, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltanbazar, Guwahati-781001
CIN: - U40101AS2003SGC007238
Phone: +91361-2739520 / Fax: +91361-2739513, Website: - www.aegcl.co.in

Ref. AEGCL/AGM/SMG/T-118/2025/649 Date: 09/10/2025

To,

The District Commissioner
Nagaon, Assam-781001.

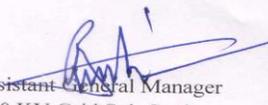
Sub: Tentative Right of Way assessment for proposed construction of 220kV LILO line from existing 220kV Samaguri – Mariani Ckt-I to the newly constructed 220/33kV Jakhlabandha GIS, AEGCL.

Ref: Letter No. KC.11/2014/4823 dtd: 05-08-2025 from the Circle Officer, Kaliabor Revenue Circle.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to forward herewith the tentative Right of Way assessment for proposed construction of 220kV LILO line from existing 220kV Samaguri - Mariant Ckt-I to the newly constructed 220/33kV Jakhlabandha GIS, AEGCL as provided by the Circle Officer, Kaliabor Revenue Circle.

This is for favour of your kind Consideration and further necessary action please.


Assistant General Manager
220 KV Grid Sub-Station
AEGCL, Samaguri

Memo No: - AEGCL/AGM/SMG/T-118/2025/649(1-4) Date:- 09/10/2025

Copy to:

1. The Chief General Manager, PP&D, AEGCL for favour of his kind information.
2. The General Manager, CAR T&T Zone, AEGCL, Nagaon, Samaguri for favour of his kind information.
3. The Deputy General Manager, T&T Circle, AEGCL, Tezpur, for favour of his kind information.
4. Relevant file.


Assistant General Manager
220 KV Grid Sub-Station
AEGCL, Samaguri

Office of the Assistant General Manager, 220KV Grid Sub-Station, AEGCL
Samaguri – 782140, E-mail – agm.samaguri@aegcl.co.in