

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

**Resettlement Action Plan
For
LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1
&
LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) – Bokakhat (Existing) at Khumtai (New) S/C Line
Package-D
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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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
RAP/RAP	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

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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 the 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).

The Project under Phase I 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 this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the transmission line for Package D.

B. Description of the Project: This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) focuses on two transmission line projects:

- LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 – 10.167 km.
- LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (West) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line – 10.198 km

The scope and objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to identify project-related impacts and outline measures to mitigate potential losses. Based on field visits, assessments, and consultations with affected persons, the RAP covers project details, socio-economic profile, legal framework, impacts, entitlements, consultations, institutional arrangements, grievance redress, budget, and implementation schedule. It is guided by the Electricity Act, 2003; Indian Telegraph Act, 1885; Govt. of Assam notifications (10.03.2017 & 04.11.2024); Ministry of Power guidelines (14.06.2024); and AEGCL/ESMPF and AIIB Environmental and Social Policy for compensation related to Right of Way impacts of the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri–Mariani Line-1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W)–Bokakhat Line at Khumtai (New).

This RAP currently addresses the social impacts related to:

- 47 tower footing locations for the Samaguri - Mariani line 1, including fifteen towers locations falls on tea garden area.
- 43 tower footing locations for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line including twenty towers falls on tea garden area.

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S.No	Land requirements and associated impacts by project components		
1	Project Component	LILO of 220 kV Samaguri–Mariani Line-1	LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W)–Bokakhat Line at Khumtai (New).
2	District/Tehsil Location	Khumtai/Golaghaty	Khumtai/Golaghat.
3	Line Length (km)	10.167 km	10.198 km
4	Number of Tower Footings	47 numbers	43 numbers
5	Tower Base Land Requirement (ha)	0.48 hectares	0.44 hectares
6	RoW Land Requirement (ha)	35.58 hectare	27.54 hectare
7.	Temporary Access Road Land Requirement (ha)	0.32 hectares	0.22 hectares

AIB's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) that applies to this Project. 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 AIB, Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) applies. The Project has been assigned to “Category B” as per the 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-D.

ESS 2 is applicable if the Project’s screening process reveals that the Project would involve Involuntary Resettlement (including Involuntary Resettlement of the recent past or foreseeable future that is directly linked to the Project). Involuntary Resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary and accordingly, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared.

ESS 3 is applicable if Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed project area and are likely to be affected by the project. However, ESS 3 is not applicable for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri–Mariani Line-1. Although two individuals belonging to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) Plains community are affected by the transmission line, they do not exhibit distinct cultural, linguistic, or institutional characteristics typically associated with Indigenous Peoples. Moreover, the area does not fall

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under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Similarly, for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W)–Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumtai (New) S/C line, no Scheduled Tribe community is affected. Therefore, ESS 3 is not triggered.”

C. Project Impact: The project does not require any land acquisition for construction of “LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1” and “LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C line”. Therefore, no physical displacement is foreseen in the project. The impacts are associated with involuntary resettlement due to economic displacement resulting from project construction. Specifically, they include: (i) loss of structures located within the transmission line's right of way (RoW); (ii) temporary loss of income due to damage to crops and trees during tower installation and wire stringing; and (iii) potential decrease in land value caused by restrictions on land use within the RoW, particularly in areas directly beneath the towers. The project has put in place measures to address these issues, which are detailed in the following chapters. The Check survey has been completed and approved for both the LILO transmission line. The compensation will be paid prior to the commencement of civil works.

The total land requirement for the transmission lines is 0.928 hectares for tower footing area for both Transmission lines area and 10.12 hectares for RoW corridor for the Transmission Lines and is comprised primarily of the following:

- The RAP covers 90 tower footing locations across two Transmission Lines, where the identification of landowners has been under progress by the respective Revenue Circle.
- The RoW of the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 is 35 meters with a line length of – 10.167 km and approx. 35.58 hectare of affected land area is involved.
- The RoW of “LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C line is 27 meters with a line length of - 10.198 km and 27.54 hectare of affected land area is involved.
- The land for the 220kV LILO of Samaguri - Mariani transmission line tower base is comprised of land from five villages namely Helochi gaon, Khumtai- Nagaon, Leteku Chapori, Gandhi Gaon and Khumtai. The base area for the transmission line towers for DA type towers is 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.
- The land for the 132 kV Jorhat (W)-Bokakhat (AEGCL-Existing) at Khumtai (AEGCL- New) S/C Line tower base is comprised of land from four villages, namely Barahi Gaon, Sarkala Gaon, Barchapari Gaon, Khumtai. The base area for the transmission line towers for DA type towers 31 to 45 sqm, DB type towers 37 to 53 sqm, DC type towers 41 to 61 sqm and DD type towers 47 to 70 sqm.
- The Right of Way (RoW) required for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani -1 transmission line is 35 m (17.5 m on each side of the transmission line route) and the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission line is 27 m (13.5 m on each side of the transmission line route) which is approx. 63.11 hectare in total.
- For the LILO of the 220 kV Samaguri–Mariani-I transmission line, temporary access roads will be required for 24 tower foundation locations out of the total 47 sites, while the remaining 23 locations are accessible through existing rural and tea garden roads. Most of the tower foundation sites are situated within paddy fields. Tea garden and vegetable cultivation areas.

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Overall, approximately 0.32 hectares of land will be temporarily affected due to the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy and vegetable crops.

- For the LILO of LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission line, temporary access roads for 15 tower foundation locations will be require out of 43 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 28 locations can be accessed via existing rural and tea garden roads. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy, tea garden and vegetable fields. In total, approximately 0.22 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy and vegetable crops.

The compensation amount for crop damage along the access road areas for all 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 prior to the commencement of civil works. However, effort will be taken to minimize or avoid damage to crops by scheduling tower foundation work after the harvesting season.

D. 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 Fifty six (56) participants were participated in the of LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and forty five (45) participants were participated in the and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C line like poor or economically vulnerable group, women, vulnerable groups, project affected persons and households and ST households and other local community leaders nearby the proposed transmission lines were consulted during these consultations on 7th July 2025, 11th July 2025, 17th July 2025, 30th July 2025, 7th August 2025, 16th August 2025, 18th August 2025 and 19th August 2025 at LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and on 7th July 2025, 11th July 2025, 17th July 2025, 30th July 2025, 7th August 2025, 16th August 2025, 18th August 2025 and 19th August 2025 in the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati (New). The detailed findings are elaborated in the "Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Landowners" section.

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.

During these consultations, 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. The local people are waiting eagerly for the implementation to start, so they could receive their compensation amount and hoped for some employment generation.

The RAP 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 RAP hard copies in English shall also be available at the following location:

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1. PMU: Project Director,
Address: 1st Floor, AEGCL, Bijulee Bhawan,
Contact No.: 0361-2739520
Website: www.aegcl.coc.in
2. AGM Golaghat,
Address: 132kv Golaghat GSS AEGCL, Tetelitol, Golaghat -785702
Contact No: 8134075845
[Email: agm.golaghat@aegcl.co.in](mailto:agm.golaghat@aegcl.co.in)
3. AGM Mariani,
Address: 220 Kv Mariani GSS AEGCL, Nagajanka, Mariani, Jorhat, 785634
Contact No: 03771240169

F. 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 key objectives of the GRM are to provide an accessible, transparent, and efficient system for resolving project-related complaints; ensure that all stakeholders can freely submit grievances through various channels without fear of retaliation; register, acknowledge, investigate, and resolve all complaints following clear and predictable procedures, including escalation when needed; offer a complementary, non-judicial platform that does not restrict access to formal legal systems; identify recurring issues for systemic improvement; and foster an environment that encourages open, honest communication and feedback throughout the project.

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.

The composition of the Tier I GRCs is as follows:

The members of the Tier-1 GRC and their communication details in the project Districts

S. No.	Officials	Name of the official presently holding the post.	Contact Details	Designation in the Committee
1	Deputy General Manager, UATTC, AEGCL, Jorhat (Project Authority)	Sri Himangsuraj Gogoi	8638029189	Chairman of the committee.
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner, Revenue, Jorhat	Sri Satyajit Chetia	7896605052	Deputy Chairman
	Additional Deputy Commissioner, Golaghat	Sri Moon Gogoi	8822104653	
3	Assistant General Manager, T&T Division, AEGCL., Garmur Jorhat (Project Manager)	Sri Archan Goswami	86380251421	Member

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	Assistant General Manager, 220kV GSS Mariani, Jorhat (Project Manager)	Sri Debasis Barman	7002062568	
4	Representative of Local Panchayat/Council 53 no. Gaon Panchayat, Garmur, Jorhat	Smt.Rekhamoni Bora	9365033378	Member
5	Resident Engineer, 132kV Golaghat GSS, AEGCI	Smt. Bornali Bora Gogoi	7002367474	Focal Point of Contract
	Resident Engineer, 132kV Bokakhat GSS, AEGCL	Sri Gautam Bora	8638030250	
	Resident Engineer, 132kV Jorhat (west) GSS, AEGCL	Sri Pallav Jyoti Mahanta	9854810580	
6	Secretary, SNEHPAD (NGO), Jorhat.	Sri Prokash Thakur	8638413650	Member

Tier II: The composition of the Tier II GRCs is as follows:

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,	Member		GoA, Power (Electricity Dept.), Assam Secretariat, Dispur,	

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Sl. no.	Designation	Position in the Committee	Communication Address	Website & Email id
	Electricity), GoA		Guwahati-781006 Contact No.: 0361-2237260	
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

Moreover, in accordance with AIIB ESP Section 73.2, the 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>

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

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.

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Budget: The estimated cost for implementing the RAP 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 budget for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 is INR 21,45,64,104/.and for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati transmission line is INR 16,17,32,828/-

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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.

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 Resettlement Action Plan for the associated transmission line for Package D.

1.1. Description of the Project:

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) focuses on the construction of two transmission lines:

- LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 – 10.167 km.
- LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line – 10.198 km.

This RAP currently addresses the social impacts related to:

- 47 tower footing locations for the Samaguri - Mariani line 1, including fifteen towers locations falls on tea garden area.
- 43 tower footing locations for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line including twenty towers falls on tea garden area.

The report will be updated in due course to include details of compensation once payments to the affected landowners have been completed for all tower footing location and RoW corridor.

1.2. Description of 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).

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- Preliminary & Detail Survey was conducted for finalizing the tower spotting and alignment of route. (6 months).
- 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 (4 working months)
- Erection of Towers (4 working months)
- Stringing (4 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

1.3. Purpose and objectives of the RAP

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for transmission line projects aims to address the socio-economic impacts arising from restrictions on land use within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor and tower footing areas. The plan ensures that affected landowners receive fair compensation and support in accordance with national regulations and AIB guidelines. It provides a framework for mitigating potential economic losses due to the imposed restrictions, such as limitations on agricultural activities, construction, or other land uses beneath transmission lines. The Plan outlines mitigation measures, including compensation frameworks and stakeholder engagement, to address these socio-economic impacts.

Additionally, the RAP outlines measures to safeguard the rights and livelihoods mention safeguards for gender and vulnerable groups as well as their meaningful consultation and participation during RAP implementation. 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 restoration measures while maintaining compliance with environmental and social safeguards.

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

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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 RAP 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 Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission line, AEGCL/ESMPF and AIIB Environmental and Social Policy.

1.4. Scope and Limitation of the RAP

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 as per Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. 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 RAP 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. A more detailed and site-specific update will be provided upon completion of the census and asset verification surveys, which are anticipated to be finalized by the first week of December 2025.

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 of the Power Department, Government of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-6, dated 04.11.2024, the compensation process is currently being undertaken by the concerned administrative department. This includes 47 tower footing locations for the LILO of the 220 kV Samaguri–Mariani-I line, of which 15 tower locations fall within tea garden areas, and 43 tower footing locations for the LILO of the 132 kV Jorhat (W)–Bokakhat (Existing) S/C line, of which 20 tower locations fall within tea garden areas. The disbursement of compensation to the affected persons is expected to be completed by the end of December 2025, following the finalization and approval of the land scheduling report by the concerned Circle Offices.

A socio-economic survey was conducted from 24th to 27th July, 2025, covering 47 tower footings locations including fifteen towers on tea garden area land under the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1. Subsequently, a similar survey was carried out on 5th to 9nd August, 2025, covering 43 tower footing locations including twenty towers on tea garden area under the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat

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(Existing) S/C Line. Based on approved check survey report the findings of the surveys are detailed in the Socio-Economic Census Survey section. Moreover, the socio-economic survey for RoW corridor was also conducted in the project area on 28th to 31th July, 2025 for the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and 10th to 14nd August for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line on sampling method. The survey findings are elaborated in the "Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Landowners" section. However, the 100% census survey is yet to be conducted and will be undertaken after the finalization and approval of the land scheduling report by the concerned Circle Offices. This RAP will be updated based on the findings of 100% census survey of all affected persons and households.

1.5. Measures to Minimize Impact

In compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environment & Social Policy AEGCL/State Utilities have carefully selected and finalized the route for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission line. 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 established and per the ESMPF for this project and entitlement matrix. 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. Disruptions 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.

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2. Socio- Economic Profile of Project Affected Areas

This chapter presents the socio-economic profile of the tower footing locations based on assessment, along with a sampling method for within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission lines under Package D. The landowner identification for both the tower footing and RoW corridor is under progress. The RAP is prepared based on the approved check survey report. A 100% census survey will be carried out after finalization and approval of the land scheduling and landowner identification report of tower footing area and ROW corridor by the concern Circle Office. This RAP will be updated based on the census survey.

For the 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani transmission line, the survey was conducted from 24th to 27th July, 2025, covering 47 tower footing locations of which 32 involve affected households and fifteen towers are located within tea garden area. Similarly, for the 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line, the survey covering 43 tower footing locations of which 23 household affected and twenty towers are located within tea garden area was carried out from 5th to 9th August, 2025. Moreover, the socio-economic survey for RoW corridor was also conducted on the above-mentioned date for the both LILO lines of Khumtai on sampling method. Photographic documentation of these surveys is provided in **Appendix-3**.

The socio-economic survey was conducted through door-to-door interviews using a pre-designed questionnaire. The questionnaire captured demographic information such as family composition, education/literacy levels, caste/tribe status, income levels, landholding patterns, and vulnerability status nature of impact incurred by each household. To establish the socio-economic profile of the study area along the Right of Way (RoW) corridor, a sample survey was carried out covering 114 households in the project area (59 households and 55 households respectively under each line) out of a total of 467 households residing in the villages/project area along both the transmission lines.

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 timeline for the census survey is anticipated to be completed by the first week of December 2025 following the finalization and approval of the land scheduling report by the concerned Circle Offices.

2.1 Socio-Economic Profile of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani transmission line-1 Transmission Line

2.1.1. Demographic details

The restrictions on land use for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 at Khumtai for the Transmission line and ROW corridor area is likely to impact a total of 91 households, comprising 32 potentially affected households from the tower footing area and 59 households located within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor of the project area. These 91 families comprise of 408 members. Among them, there are 160 adult male members and 123 adult female members, while the remaining include 86 male children and 39 female children.

to be impact 91 families of both tower footing area and RoW corridor, comprising 408 family members.

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Table 1: Distribution of Affected Persons (Population) of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani TL

Sl. No	Gender	Number	Percentage
1	Adults Male	160	39.21
2	Adults Female	123	30.15
3	Children Male	86	21.08
4	Children Female	39	9.56
Total		408	100

1.1.1 Family Size

The majority of families, i.e., 75 have 1–5 family members, while 14 families have 6–10 members and 02 have 11–15 family members. The average family size of the households is four members per household.

Table 2: Distribution of Households Size of Samaguri - Mariani TL

Sl. No	Household Size	No. of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	1 to 5	75	82.42
2	6 to 10	14	15.38
3	11 to 15	02	2.20
4	16 to 20	00	00
Total		91	100

Educational Profile

1.1.2 Literacy

As per socio-economic survey carried out based on the approved check survey report information 52 affected families have family heads attending up to Secondary level education. This is followed by 19 families have family heads attending to primary level education, 16 families have family heads attending up to higher secondary level education and 4 families have family heads attending up to Graduate level education as mentioned in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Literacy Level of Samaguri - Mariani TL

Sl. No	Education Status	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	Illiterate	00	00
2	Primary (up to class 4)	19	20.88
3	Secondary (up to class 10)	52	57.14
4	Higher Secondary (up to class 12)	16	17.58
5	Higher (up to graduate/Post Graduate)	04	4.40
Total		91	100

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1.1.3 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 54 households are marginal farmers and the remaining 37 households are small farmers.

Table 4: Distribution of Landholdings of Affected landowners of Samaguri - Mariani TL

Sl. No	Farmer Classification	Land holding (ha)	No. of Affected landowners -	Percentage
1	Marginal	below 1	54	59.34
2	Small	1 - 2	37	40.66
3	Semi Medium	2 - 4	00	00
4	Medium	4 - 10	00	00
Total			91	100

1.1.4 Workforce Participation

Out of the total 91 affected family heads, 88 are primarily dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, cultivating crops such as paddy and vegetables in the project area. Agriculture constitutes their main source of income and sustenance. The remaining three affected family heads are employed in government services, and therefore, their primary source of livelihood is not dependent on agricultural activities.

Table 5: Occupation Status of Samaguri - Mariani TL

Sl. No.	Employment Status	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	Agriculture	88	96.70
2	Business	00	00
3	Private Job	00	00
4	GOVT Service	03	3.30
5	Daily wage worker	00	00
6	Unemployed	00	00
Total		91	100

1.1.5 Income Distribution Pattern of Affected landowners

As per the socio-economic survey, the cumulative annual income of all earning members varies among the affected landowners. 42 affected landowners have an annual income range of below 1,00,000, while 29 affected landowners within the income ranges from Rs. 1,00,001–2,00,000; 11 affected land owners the income range above Rs. 4,00,000, six affected landowners within the income ranges from Rs. 3,00,001–4,00,000 and three affected landowners within the income range of Rs. 2,00,001–3,00,000. Based on the survey, 42 households are likely to fall under the vulnerability criteria; however, the actual number of vulnerable households will be confirmed based on the 100% census survey.

¹ https://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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Table 6: Income Pattern of Affected landowners of Samaguri - Mariani TL

Sl. No.	Income Range in Rs/- per Annum	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	<1,00,000	42	46.15
2	1,00,001-2,00,000	29	31.87
3	2,00,001-3,00,000	03	3.30
4	3,00,001-4,00,000	06	6.59
5	>4,00000	11	12.09
	Total	91	100

1.1.6 Social Stratification of Affected Families

The majority 82 of the affected landowners belongs to Other Backward Castes, 07 of affected landowners belong to General Castes and two affected landowners belong to Schedule Tribe Castes.

Table 7: Social Stratification of Affected landowners of Samaguri - Mariani TL

Caste	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
General	07	7.69
SC	00	00
ST	02	2.20
Other Backward Caste	82	90.11
Total	91	100

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile for Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) Transmission Line

The restricted or temporary use of land for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) – Bokakhat (Existing) line at Khumtai for the Transmission line and ROW corridor area has affected 78 families², (23 for tower footing area and 55 for RoW corridor of project area) comprising 343 family members. Among them, there are 137 adult male members and 107 adult female members, while the remaining include 61 male children and 38 female children.

Table 8: Distribution of Affected Persons (Population) of Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Sl. No	Gender	Number	Percentage
1	Adults Male	137	39.94
2	Adults Female	107	31.20
3	Children Male	61	17.78
4	Children Female	38	11.08
	Total	343	100

1.2.1 Family Size

The majority of families, i.e., 61 have 1–5 family members, while 15 families have 6–10 members and 02 have 11–15 family members.

² For this Transmission Line, Socio-economic survey covered 78 households (23 affected households for tower footing area and 55 households for RoW corridor of project area).

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Table 9: Distribution of Households Size of Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Sl. No	Household Size	No. of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	1 to 5	61	78.21
2	6 to 10	15	19.23
3	11 to 15	02	2.56
4	16 to 20	00	00
Total		78	100%

1.2.2 Literacy

As per socio-economic census survey information 36 affected families have family heads attending up to Secondary level education. This is followed by 22 families have family heads attending to primary level education, 14 families have family heads attending up to higher secondary level education and 6 families have family heads attending up to Graduate level education as mentioned in Table 10.

Table 10: Summary of Literacy Level of Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Sl. No	Education Status	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	Illiterate	00	00
2	Primary (up to class 4)	22	28.21
3	Secondary (up to class 10)	36	46.15
4	Higher Secondary (up to class 12)	14	17.95
5	Higher (up to graduate/Post Graduate)	06	7.69
Total		78	100

1.2.3 Landholding

As per the Government of Assam³, 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 53 households are marginal farmers and the remaining 25 households are small farmers.

Table 11: Distribution of Landholdings of Affected landowners of Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Sl. No	Farmer Classification	Land holding (ha)	No. of Affected landowners -	Percentage
1	Marginal	below 1	53	67.95
2	Small	1 - 2	25	32.05
3	Semi Medium	2 - 4	00	00
4	Medium	4 - 10	00	00
Total			78	100

³ https://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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1.2.4 Workforce Participation

Out of the total 78 affected family heads, the vast majority, 76 households are primarily engaged in agricultural activities, depending on paddy, vegetables, and other seasonal crops for their livelihood and household sustenance. The remaining two households are engaged in government employment, which provides them with a relatively stable income source compared to those dependent on agriculture. This occupational distribution indicates that the project's impacts will be felt most significantly by agricultural households.

Table 12: Occupation Status of Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Sl. No.	Employment Status	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	Agriculture	76	97.44
2	Business	00	00
3	Private Job	00	00
4	GOVT SERVICE	02	2.56
5	Daily wage worker	00	00
6	Unemployed	00	00
Total		78	100

1.2.5 Income Distribution Pattern of Affected landowners

As per the socio-economic census survey, the cumulative annual income of all earning members varies among the affected landowners. 34 affected landowners have an annual income range of below 1,00,000, while 25 affected landowners within the income ranges from Rs. 1,00,001–2,00,000; 10 affected landowners the income range above Rs. 4,00,000, five affected landowners within the income ranges from Rs. 3,00,001–4,00,000 and four affected landowners within the income range of Rs. 2,00,001–3,00,000. Based on the survey, 34 households are likely to fall under the vulnerability criteria; however, the actual number of poor and vulnerable households will be confirmed based on the 100% census survey.

Table 13: Income Pattern of Affected landowners of Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Sl. No.	Income Range in Rs/- per Annum	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	<1,00,000	34	43.59
2	1,00,001-2,00,000	25	32.05
3	2,00,001-3,00,000	04	5.13
4	3,00,001-4,00,000	05	6.41
5	>4,00,000	10	12.82
Total		78	100

1.2.6 Social Stratification of Affected Families

The majority 72 of the affected landowners belongs to Other Backward Castes and 06 of affected landowners belong to General Caste.

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Table 14: Social Stratification of Affected landowners of Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Caste	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
General	06	7.69
SC	00	00
ST	00	00
Other Backward Caste	72	92.31
Total	78	100

1.3 Impact on Indigenous People for both 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 Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission lines does not fall under a Sixth Schedule Area. Although two individuals from the ST Plains community are affected in “LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1, they do not possess distinct cultural, linguistic, or institutional characteristics of Indigenous Peoples. Hence, **ESS 3** is not triggered.

As per the AIIB 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 Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission line. 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.

1.4 Impacts on Females and other Vulnerable

In the LILO lines of the 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission line, no female/women-headed/ widows/ or any landowners with disabilities,

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have been identified yet among the affected persons, however two affected Scheduled Tribe households and ten affected persons has been identified as vulnerable with an annual income of INR 50,000/- thousand have been identified in 220kV Samuguri -Mariani TL. All affected landowners are adult male. The actual assessment of household vulnerability will be confirmed only after the completion of the 100% census survey, which will be conducted following the finalization and approval of the land scheduling report for the RoW corridor by the concerned Circle Office. This RAP will be updated based on the 100% census survey.

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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.

As per existing laws, compensation for all damages is 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, AIB AIB Environment & 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 12**). 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.

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

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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
- 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

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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 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 survey were carried out based on the approved check survey reports on **31st July 2025** for the **220 kV Samaguri–Mariani Line–1** and on **14th August 2025** for the **LIL0 of 132 kV Jorhat (W)–Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line**. However, the dates mentioned above may be considered as the **proposed cut-off dates** for the tower base area and the RoW corridor, as the land scheduling report from the concerned Circle Offices has not yet been finalized and approved. Moreover, the **100% census survey** is also pending. The final cut-off dates will be confirmed upon completion of the census survey

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Further, the **100% census survey** will be conducted after the approval of the **landowner identification reports** by the respective **Circle Offices**, and the official **cut-off dates** will be established and communicated to the affected persons upon completion of the final census survey. This RAP shall be updated based on the census survey.

These assessment dates were formally communicated to the affected communities in advance. Specifically, the affected landowners and villagers were informed on **19th July 2025** and **1st August 2025**, respectively, regarding the schedule of the upcoming assessments to be conducted from **24th to 31st July 2025** for the **220 kV Samaguri–Mariani Line–1** and from **5th to 14th August 2025** for the **LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W)–Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line**.

The date of 100% 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.

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3.4 Gap Analysis of ESS2 and National Policy

Table 15: 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 Gol 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, and training or job opportunities.	AEGCL will ensure the livelihood restoration and assistance as per Gol 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 RAP shall be prepared for each sub-project separately.	Preparation of individual RPs, census survey and social impact assessment.	As per Gol 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. However, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for transmission line projects would be required to address the socio-economic impacts arising from permanent/ restrictions on land use within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor and tower footing areas. AEGCL will insure the development of subproject specific RAP.
	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected		AEGCL will ensure that public consultation

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
Meaningful consultations	persons and others and disclosure of the report 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.	Meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate, nongovernmental organizations need to be carried out.	and disclosure is carried out during entire project 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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.
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

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
Resettlement of formal owners of immovable property except agricultural land	<p>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.</p> <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>Option 1: Cash compensation: Cash compensation at replacement cost.</p> <p>Option 2: Resettlement: Replacement property of equal or higher value and similar productivity + Moving and transitional allowance + Administrative fees</p>	<p>AEGCL will ensure the Resettlement of formal owners of immovable property 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
Acquisition of agricultural land	<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>	Resettlement: Replacement property of equal or higher value and similar productivity + Moving and transitional allowance + Administrative fees	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
Resettlement of informal owners of buildings	The Act does not cover informal owners of buildings known as non-titleholders.	<p>PAP is entitled to cash compensation at replacement cost for construction of similar quality construction with additional moving and transitional allowances</p> <p>AND</p> <p>The value of time invested in construction</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

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
			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).
Resettlement of informal users of agricultural land	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.	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.	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.
Resettlement of the lessee of agricultural land	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	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.	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.

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
	the concerned department as the standard process followed.		
Annual crops (owner or lessee)	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.	PAP is entitled to compensation for lost crops at full replacement cost, including all not harvested crops.	Both AIIB and GoI norms insist on entitled to compensation for lost crops at full replacement cost, including all not harvested crops.
(Tea) Plantations	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 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.	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.
(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 GoI 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.

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
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.
Loss of civic infrastructure and community services.	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.	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.	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.

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	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.	Accessible and appropriate grievance mechanism must be enabled for PAPs and local communities at the whole period of project implementation.	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.
Monitoring of resettlement implementation	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.	PIU is responsible for appropriate monitoring of the activities, which were defined in this RPF and RPs.	Project level internal monitoring of RAP implementation will be carried out by PMU/PIU/ESC of AEGCL and PMC. Evaluation of RAP implementation will be conducted by an external agency to be engaged by AEGCL.
Vulnerable groups	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 per the second schedule.	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 relocation. As well, these PAPs are given a priority of employment.	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 Women headed families, etc. Special assistance of Rs. 25,000/- shall be paid to vulnerable households.

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4. Project Impacts

4.1 General

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- & 27-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. Though, The impacts associated with loss of income resulting from project related to loss of crop, trees, , potential decrease in land value caused by restrictions on land use within the RoW, particularly in areas directly beneath the tower are anticipated. The check survey has been completed and approved for the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumtai(New) transmission line , and it has been found that no temporary or permanent structures will be affected within the tower footing areas or the Right-of-Way (RoW) of the transmission line. Landowner identification assessment has been under progress by for 47 tower footing locations including fifteen towers falls on tea garden area for the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1, and 43 tower footing locations including twenty towers falls on tea garden area for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line transmission line is currently underway by the concerned administrative department and is expected to be completed by end of October, 2025. The disbursement of compensation to the affected persons is expected to be completed by the end of December 2025, following the finalization and approval of the land scheduling report by the concerned Circle Offices. Moreover, the identification and assessment of landowners within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for both the LILO lines is currently in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of October, 2025.

4.2 Permanent/Temporary Impacts Caused due to Tower footing area and Right of Way corridor

4.2.1 Impact on land under the Tower footing area

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The impact of the transmission line tower base is permanent and it is limited to the four legs of the tower, with no transfer of land ownership. No non-titleholders have been identified. However, the actual assessment of non-titleholders will be confirmed only after the completion of the 100% census survey, which will be undertaken following the finalization and approval of the land scheduling report for the RoW corridor by the concerned Circle Office.” The total land area affected by the construction of the tower base is 0.48 hectares for 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and 0.44 hectares for 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line respectively. As per the guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2026-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2-24) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024, the compensation process for 47 tower footing locations including fifteen towers locations falls on tea garden area for the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission Line and 43 tower footing locations including twenty towers falls on tea garden area for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Transmission Line is currently under way by the concerned administrative department. Once finalized, the payments will be made to the affected landowners in according with prevailing laws and guidelines. The details are provided in below Table.

Table 16: Impact on Affected landowners for tower base/footing area of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani TL

S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
1.	RB001	Male	0.80	0.014	Farmer	50000
2.	BB002	Male	1.07	0.014	Farmer	150000
3.	KB003	Male	1.07	0.012	Farmer	70000
4.	MB004	Male	0.66	0.012	Farmer	80000
5.	DB005	Male	0.93	0.008	Farmer	120000
6.	JP006	Male	0.80	0.007	Farmer	120000
7.	RL007	Male	0.80	0.005	Farmer	210000
8.	BL008	Male	0.66	0.008	Farmer	50000
9.	SB009	Male	1.07	0.007	Farmer	80000
10	RC010	Male	0.93	0.008	Farmer	70000
11	KC011	Male	0.13	0.016	Farmer	155000

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S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
12	RB012	Male	1.07	0.005	Govt. Service	410000
13	LL013	Male	1.07	0.008	Farmer	140000
14	DG014	Male	0.80	0.005	Farmer	500000
15	MM015	Male	0.93	0.011	Farmer	140000
16	BG016	Male	0.93	0.013	Govt. Service	350000
17	SG017	Male	1.07	0.016	Farmer	80000
18	JG018	Male	1.07	0.011	Farmer	50000
19	JG019	Male	1.07	0.008	Farmer	50000
20	BR020	Male	0.80	0.013	Farmer	90000
21	MG021	Male	0.93	0.011	Farmer	350000
22	GG022	Male	1.07	0.011	Farmer	90000
23	RG023	Male	0.80	0.008	Farmer	70000
24	AM024	Male	0.66	0.011	Farmer	70000
25	RM025	Male	0.66	0.008	Farmer	70000
26	HG026	Male	0.26	0.011	Farmer	500000
27	KBC027	Male	0.93	0.016	Farmer	110000
28	ST028	Male	0.66	0.008	Farmer	70000
29	JT029	Male	0.66	0.016	Farmer	120000
30	SK030	Male	1.07	0.008	Farmer	120000

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S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
31	BT031	Male	0.80	0.013	Farmer	110000
32	BT032	Male	0.26	0.016	Farmer	500000
33	MTE033	Tea Estate	160.53	0.011	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
34	MTE034	Tea Estate	160.53	0.008	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
35	MTE035	Tea Estate	160.53	0.013	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
36	LTE036	Tea Estate	155.00	0.011	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
37	LTE037	Tea Estate	155.00	0.011	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
38	LTE038	Tea Estate	155.00	0.008	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
39	LTE039	Tea Estate	155.00	0.011	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
40	LTE040	Tea Estate	155.00	0.008	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
41	LTE041	Tea Estate	155.00	0.008	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
42	LTE042	Tea Estate	155.00	0.008	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
43	LTE043	Tea Estate	155.00	0.005	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
44	LTE044	Tea Estate	155.00	0.011	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
45	LTE0045	Tea Estate	155.00	0.016	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
46	LTE046	Tea Estate	155.00	0.005	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
47	LTE047	Tea Estate	155.00	0.016	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
		Total				

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Table17: Impact on Affected landowners for tower base/footing area of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C TL

S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
1.	AR001	Male	0.80	0.011	Farmer	50000
2.	KD002	Male	1.07	0.016	Farmer	150000
3.	RK003	Male	1.07	0.008	Farmer	70000
4.	NG004	Male	0.80	0.016	Farmer	80000
5.	RG005	Male	0.93	0.008	Farmer	120000
6.	NK006	Male	0.93	0.013	Farmer	120000
7.	TK007	Male	0.80	0.016	Farmer	220000
8.	PD008	Male	0.69	0.011	Farmer	50000
9.	DD009	Male	1.07	0.008	Farmer	50000
10.	TD010	Male	0.93	0.013	Farmer	50000
11.	DM011	Male	0.26	0.011	Farmer	155000
12.	RL012	Male	1.07	0.011	Govt. Service	430000
13.	DK013	Male	1.07	0.008	Farmer	140000
14.	RL014	Male	0.80	0.011	Govt. Service	500000
15.	DK015	Male	0.93	0.008	Farmer	140000
16.	CL016	Male	0.93	0.008	Govt. Service	350000
17.	MR017	Male	1.07	0.008	Farmer	80000
18.	DR018	Male	1.07	0.005	Farmer	50000

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S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
19.	JK019	Male	1.07	0.014	Farmer	50000
20.	DL020	Male	0.80	0.014	Farmer	90000
21.	RL021	Male	0.93	0.012	Farmer	350000
22.	SK022	Male	1.07	0.012	Farmer	90000
23.	AM023	Male	0.80	0.008	Farmer	70000
24.	MTE024	Tea Estate	160.53	0.007	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
25.	MTE025	Tea Estate	160.53	0.005	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
26.	MTE026	Tea Estate	160.53	0.008	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
27.	LTE027	Tea Estate	160.53	0.007	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
28.	LTE028	Tea Estate	160.53	0.008	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
29.	LTE029	Tea Estate	160.53	0.016	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
30.	LTE030	Tea Estate	160.53	0.005	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
31.	LTE031	Tea Estate	160.53	0.008	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
32.	LTE032	Tea Estate	160.53	0.005	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
33.	LTE033	Tea Estate	160.53	0.011	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
34.	LTE034	Tea Estate	160.53	0.013	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
35.	LTE035	Tea Estate	160.53	0.016	Tea Estate	Tea Estate
36.	LTE036	Tea Estate	160.53	160.53	160.53	Tea Estate
37.	LTE037	Tea Estate	160.53	160.53	160.53	Tea Estate

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S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
38.	LTE038	Tea Estate	160.53	160.53	160.53	Tea Estate
39.	LTE039	Tea Estate	160.53	160.53	160.53	Tea Estate
40.	LTE040	Tea Estate	160.53	160.53	160.53	Tea Estate
41.	LTE041	Tea Estate	160.53	160.53	160.53	Tea Estate
42.	LTE042	Tea Estate	160.53	160.53	160.53	Tea Estate
43.	LTE043	Tea Estate	160.53	160.53	160.53	Tea Estate
Total				0.44		

** 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, it is confirmed that ten affected persons has been identified as vulnerable with an annual income of INR 50,000/- thousand and less.

4.2.2 Impact on land under Right of Way Corridor

The transmission line corridor will traverse areas with mixed land use, including agricultural land, private plantations, and government land. The Right of Way (RoW) corridor for both transmission lines is currently free from encroachments. However, after the finalization and approval of the land scheduling report by the concerned Circle Offices, it can be ascertained whether any encroachments are present or not. 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. Moreover, on private land, the predominant land use is for agricultural purposes. The main crops include paddy as the staple, along with seasonal cultivation of vegetables, pulses, and oilseeds. In some areas, plantations such as areca nut, banana, bamboo, and betel nut are also observed, which serve both subsistence and commercial needs.

For the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission Line at khumtai, the total line length is 10.167 kilometers, which will affect approximately 35.58 hectares of land across six villages within the transmission line corridor.

For the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Transmission Line at khumtai, the line length is 10.198 kilometers, impacting around 27.54 hectares of land from five village within the Right of Way.

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Table 18: Number of Affected landowners of ROW Corridor (project area) for 220kV Samaguri - Mariani TL

S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Temporary use of land for ROW Corridor Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
1.	BS001	Male	1.07	0.02	Farmer	350000
2.	BC002	Male	0.94	0.13	Farmer	90000
3.	SC003	Male	0.94	0.05	Farmer	70000
4.	MS004	Male	1.23	0.17	Farmer	70000
5.	MM005	Male	1.10	0.04	Farmer	70000
6.	MG006	Male	0.27	0.05	Farmer	500000
7.	BB007	Male	1.21	0.07	Farmer	110000
8.	B7008	Male	1.23	0.16	Farmer	70000
9.	KB009	Male	1.21	0.13	Farmer	120000
10.	BL010	Male	0.76	0.03	Farmer	120000
11.	BG011	Male	1.08	0.05	Farmer	110000
12.	PG012	Male	1.08	0.05	Farmer	500000
13.	DB013	Male	0.94	0.08	Farmer	50000
14.	RB014	Male	0.95	0.07	Farmer	150000
15.	CR015	Male	1.23	0.04	Farmer	70000
16.	PK016	Male	1.10	0.13	Farmer	80000
17.	DP017	Male	0.27	0.16	Farmer	120000
18.	JM018	Male	1.21	0.17	Farmer	120000
19.	DB019	Male	1.21	0.06	Farmer	210000
20.	NB020	Male	0.95	0.05	Farmer	50000

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S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Temporary use of land for ROW Corridor Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
21.	HG021	Male	1.08	0.09	Farmer	140000
22.	DB022	Male	1.08	0.08	Farmer	500000
23.	NB023	Male	1.08	0.12	Farmer	140000
24.	TG024	Male	1.20	0.13	Farmer	350000
25.	DB025	Male	1.20	0.15	Farmer	80000
26.	GK026	Male	0.94	0.11	Farmer	50000
27.	SB027	Male	0.95	0.12	Farmer	50000
28.	DK028	Male	1.18	0.06	Farmer	90000
29.	RL029	Male	0.87	0.06	Farmer	35000
30.	PC030	Male	0.95	0.05	Farmer	90000
31.	MU031	Male	0.76	0.12	Farmer	70000
32.	SG032	Male	0.46	0.13	Farmer	120000
33.	PS033	Male	1.07	0.07	Farmer	210000
34.	UT034	Male	0.67	0.08	Farmer	50000
35.	SM035	Male	0.81	0.05	Farmer	80000
36.	SG036	Male	1.20	0.05	Farmer	70000
37.	RC037	Male	0.87	0.12	Farmer	155000
38.	CL038	Male	0.46	0.17	Farmer	410000
39.	GT039	Male	0.46	0.13	Farmer	140000
40.	SG040	Male	1.07	0.05	Farmer	500000
41.	BK041	Male	0.67	0.17	Farmer	140000

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S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Temporary use of land for ROW Corridor Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
42.	AG042	Male	0.81	0.04	Farmer	70000
43.	NB043	Male	1.20	0.05	Farmer	70000
44.	DT044	Male	0.87	0.07	Farmer	500000
45.	IS045	Male	0.46	0.16	Farmer	110000
46.	RG046	Male	0.67	0.13	Farmer	70000
47.	ND047	Male	0.81	0.03	Farmer	120000
48.	DK048	Male	1.23	0.05	Farmer	120000
49.	SM049	Male	1.10	0.05	Farmer	110000
50.	BB050	Male	0.27	0.08	Farmer	350000
51.	KB051	Male	1.21	0.07	Farmer	90000
52.	KC052	Male	1.23	0.04	Farmer	70000
53.	RT053	Male	1.21	0.11	Farmer	70000
54.	LT054	Male	0.95	0.12	Farmer	70000
55.	PK055	Male	0.76	0.06	Farmer	500000
56.	DT056	Male	0.46	0.06	Farmer	110000
57.	BT057	Male	0.94	0.05	Farmer	500000
58.	PT058	Male	0.95	0.12	Farmer	50000
59.	RT059	Male	0.94	0.13	Farmer	150000

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Table 19: Number of Affected landowners of ROW Corridor (Project area) for 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C TL

S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Temporary use of land for ROW Corridor Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
1.	ML001	Male	0.80	0.02	Farmer	350000
2.	SK002	Male	1.07	0.13	Farmer	90000
3.	GM003	Male	1.07	0.05	Farmer	70000
4.	KB004	Male	0.60	0.17	Farmer	70000
5.	RL005	Male	0.93	0.04	Farmer	70000
6.	BD006	Male	0.93	0.05	Farmer	500000
7.	BC007	Male	0.80	0.07	Farmer	110000
8.	RK008	Male	0.60	0.16	Farmer	70000
9.	PG009	Male	1.07	0.13	Farmer	120000
10.	JR010	Male	1.07	0.03	Farmer	120000
11.	HR011	Male	0.13	0.05	Farmer	110000
12.	ML012	Male	1.07	0.05	Farmer	500000
13.	RC013	Male	1.07	0.08	Farmer	50000
14.	SB014	Male	0.80	0.07	Farmer	150000
15.	KG015	Male	0.93	0.04	Farmer	70000
16.	KG016	Male	0.93	0.13	Farmer	80000
17.	NS017	Male	1.07	0.16	Farmer	120000
18.	DM018	Male	1.07	0.17	Farmer	120000
19.	NS019	Male	1.07	0.06	Farmer	210000

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S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Temporary use of land for ROW Corridor Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
20.	PD020	Male	0.80	0.05	Farmer	50000
21.	TR021	Male	0.93	0.09	Farmer	140000
22.	SC022	Male	1.07	0.08	Farmer	500000
23.	ML023	Male	0.80	0.12	Farmer	140000
24.	TD024	Male	0.53	0.13	Farmer	350000
25.	AL025	Male	0.66	0.15	Farmer	80000
26.	AD026	Male	0.26	0.11	Farmer	50000
27.	BK027	Male	0.93	0.12	Farmer	50000
28.	HB028	Male	0.53	0.06	Farmer	90000
29.	HB029	Male	0.66	0.06	Farmer	35000
30.	MK030	Male	1.07	0.05	Farmer	90000
31.	KL031	Male	0.80	0.12	Farmer	70000
32.	ND032	Male	0.26	0.13	Farmer	120000
33.	UD033	Male	0.26	0.07	Farmer	210000
34.	AB034	Male	0.66	0.08	Farmer	50000
35.	LM035	Male	1.17	0.05	Farmer	80000
36.	NB036	Male	1.07	0.05	Farmer	70000
37.	LD037	Male	0.93	0.12	Farmer	155000
38.	SD038	Male	0.93	0.17	Farmer	410000
39.	JT039	Male	0.26	0.13	Farmer	140000
40.	AG040	Male	0.13	0.05	Farmer	500000

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S. No.	Affected landowners	Gender (Male/ Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Temporary use of land for ROW Corridor Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
41.	BG041	Male	1.17	0.17	Farmer	140000
42.	RB042	Male	0.40	0.04	Farmer	70000
43.	CB043	Male	1.07	0.05	Farmer	70000
44.	RR044	Male	0.93	0.07	Farmer	500000
45.	DS045	Male	1.07	0.16	Farmer	110000
46.	KS046	Male	0.40	0.13	Farmer	70000
47.	TB047	Male	0.13	0.03	Farmer	120000
48.	MD048	Male	0.66	0.05	Farmer	120000
49.	MD049	Male	0.53	0.05	Farmer	110000
50.	BB050	Male	0.26	0.08	Farmer	350000
51.	MG051	Male	0.26	0.07	Farmer	90000
52.	NG052	Male	1.07	0.04	Farmer	70000
53.	DD053	Male	0.26	0.11	Farmer	70000
54.	BL054	Male	0.53	0.12	Farmer	70000
55.	SB055	Male	0.40	0.06	Farmer	500000

4.2.3 Impact on land for Access Road

For the LILO of the 220 kV Samaguri–Mariani-I transmission line, temporary access roads will be required for 24 tower foundation locations out of the total 47 sites, while the remaining 23 locations are accessible through existing rural and tea garden roads. Most of the tower foundation sites are situated within paddy fields. Tea garden and vegetable cultivation areas. Overall, approximately 0.32 hectares of land will be temporarily affected due to the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy and vegetable crops (refer to **Table-20** for detailed information).

For the LILO of LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C transmission line, temporary access roads for 15 tower foundation locations will be require out of 43 tower foundation

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sites, while the remaining 28 locations can be accessed via existing rural and tea garden roads. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy, tea garden and vegetable fields. In total, approximately 0.22 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy and vegetable crops (refer to **Table -21** for detailed information).

Table 20: Name of the affected person of Access Road to the tower of the LILO of 220kV Samaguri – Mariani TL.

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	RB001	Male	104	Cabbage	10003	7.48	777.92
2	AP 1A	BB002	Male	95	Cabbage	10003	7.48	710.6
3	AP-2	KB003	Male	160	Paddy	17800	13.31	2129.6
4	AP-3	MB004	Male	98	Paddy	17800	13.31	1304.38
5	AP-4	DB005	Male	132	Cabbage	10003	7.48	987.36
6	AP-4A	JP006	Male	153	Wheat	16900	12.63	1932.39
7	AP-5	SC007	Male	78	Tomato	12333	9.22	719.16
8	AP-5/1	SB008	Male	99	Wheat	16900	12.63	1250.37
9	AP-6	PK009	Male	203	Wheat	16900	12.63	2563.89
10	AP-7	DB010	Male	83	Tomato	12333	9.22	765.26
11	AP-8	LL011	Male	77	Tomato	12333	9.22	709.94
12	LOC.-8/1	DG012	Male	146	Wheat	16900	12.63	1843.98
13	AP-9	MM013	Male	201	Paddy	17800	13.31	2675.31
14	AP-10	BG014	Male	96	Tomato	12333	9.22	885.12
15	AP-11	SG015	Male	77	Paddy	17800	13.31	1024.87
16	AP-12	JG016	Male	85	Paddy	17800	13.31	1131.35
17	AP-13	DB017	Male	160	Wheat	16900	12.63	2020.8
18	LOC.-13/1	BR018	Male	180	Paddy	17800	13.31	2395.8
19	AP-13A	MG019	Male	166	Wheat	16900	12.63	2096.58

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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
20	AP-14	GG020	Male	169	Wheat	16900	12.63	2134.47
21	AP-15	AM021	Male	250	Tomato	12333	9.22	2305
22	AP-16	RM022	Male	208	Tomato	12333	9.22	1917.76
23	AP-16/1	HG023	Male	106	Wheat	16900	12.63	1338.78
24	AP-17	KC024	Male	165	Tomato	12333	9.22	1521.3
Total				3291	Total compensation amount			37141.99

Table 21: Name of the affected person of Access Road of LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C at Khumtai (New) transmission line.

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 sqmtr	Compensation Amount
1	AP-1	AR001	Male	203	Cabbage	10003	7.48	1518.44
2	AP 1A	KD002	Male	125	Wheat	16900	12.63	1578.75
3	AP-2	RK003	Male	96	Paddy	17800	13.31	1277.76
4	AP-3	NG004	Male	220	Cabbage	10003	7.48	1645.6
5	AP-4	RG005	Male	169	Wheat	16900	12.63	2134.47
6	AP-4A	NK006	Male	98	Tomato	12333	9.22	903.56
7	AP-5	HB007	Male	124	Paddy	17800	13.31	1650.44
8	AP-5/1	KL008	Male	165	Cabbage	10003	7.48	1234.2
9	AP-6	DD009	Male	163	Wheat	16900	12.63	2058.69
10	AP-7	LD010	Male	144	Tomato	12333	9.22	1327.68
11	AP-8	DM011	Male	89	Paddy	17800	13.31	1184.59

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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 sqmtr	Compensation Amount
12	LOC.-8/1	RL012	Male	193	Tomato	12333	9.22	1779.46
13	AP-9	RB013	Male	202	Cabbage	10003	7.48	1510.96
14	AP-10	RL014	Male	106	Paddy	17800	13.31	1410.86
15	AP-11	TB015	Male	104	Paddy	17800	13.31	1384.24
Total				2201	Total compensation amount			22599.7

4.2.4 Impact on Crops

Following the assessment of tower footing locations, the impact of the transmission line tower base is confined to the area covered by the four legs of each tower. The total land area affected by tower base construction is approximately 0.48 hectares for the 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission Line and 0.44 hectares for the 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line. This impact primarily results in crop damage, particularly to paddy and vegetable cultivation.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line at Khumtai is 35 meters wide - 17.5 meters on each side of the transmission alignment. Based on a corridor length of 10166 meters, the total area affected is approximately 35.58 hectares. Crop damage, especially to paddy and vegetable fields, is anticipated within this area.

Similarly, the RoW corridor for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line also measures 35 meters in width. Given the same corridor length of 10198 meters, the total affected area is estimated at around 27.24 hectares, where damage to paddy cultivation is also expected.

The Rate of Crops per Bigha is received from District Agriculture office of Golaghat District and appended in **Appendix: -14**.

Table 22: Crop damage Compensation for Tower Footing Area for 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission TL

Sl. No.	Tower loc No	Affected area (sq. mt)	Owner details	Type of Crops Damaged	Rate of Crops per Bigha	Rate of Crops sq.mtr.	Zirat Compensation Amount for Tower Footing Area (Rs.)
1.	7/0	140.4	RG001	Paddy	9100	6.8	954/-

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Sl. No.	Tower loc No	Affected area (sq. mt)	Owner details	Type of Crops Damaged	Rate of Crops per Bigha	Rate of Crops sq.mtr.	Zirat Compensation Amount for Tower Footing Area (Rs.)
2.	6/1	138.204	KC002	Paddy	9100	6.8	938/-
3.	7/1	138.204	RB003	Paddy	9100	6.8	938/-
4.	8/0	118.135	LL004	Paddy	9100	6.8	802.4
5.	9/0	51.481	DG005	Paddy	9100	6.8	351/-
6.	9/1	118.135	MM006	Paddy	9100	6.8	802.4/-
7.	10/0	140.4	BG007	Paddy	9100	6.8	954/-
8.	10/1	118.135	SG008	Paddy	9100	6.8	802.4/-
9.	11/2	118.135	JG009	Paddy	9100	6.8	802.4/-
10.	12/1	118.135	JG010	Paddy	9100	6.8	802.4/-
11.	13/0	51.481	NK011	Paddy	9100	6.8	351/-
Total		1250.84	Total amount in INR			8498/-	

Table 23: Crop damage Compensation for Tower Footing Area for 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) Transmission Line

Sl. No.	Tower loc No	Affected area (sq. mt)	Owner details	Type of Crops Damaged	Rate of Crops per Bigha	Rate of Crops sq.mtr.	Zirat Compensation Amount for Tower Footing Area (Rs.)
1.	1/0	106.75	GS001	Paddy	9100	6.8	725.9/-
2.	2/0	128.83	DN002	Paddy	9100	6.8	876.04/-
3.	3/0	128.83	KB003	Paddy	9100	6.8	876.04/-
4.	4/0	106.75	SH004	Paddy	9100	6.8	725.9/-
5.	5/0	106.75	NN005	Paddy	9100	6.8	725.9/-

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Sl. No.	Tower loc No	Affected area (sq. mt)	Owner details	Type of Crops Damaged	Rate of Crops per Bigha	Rate of Crops sq.mtr.	Zirat Compensation Amount for Tower Footing Area (Rs.)
6.	6/0	115.85	KS006	Paddy	9100	6.8	782.00/-
7.	7/0	115.85	NB007	Paddy	9100	6.8	782.00/-
8.	8/0	115.85	LB008	Paddy	9100	6.8	782.00/-
9.	9/0	128.83	AN009	Paddy	9100	6.8	876.04/-
10.	10/0	128.83	MB010	Paddy	9100	6.8	876.04/-
11.	11/0	106.75	KB011	Paddy	9100	6.8	725.9/-
12.	12/0	115.85	PB012	Paddy	9100	6.8	782.00/-
Total		1405.72	Total amount in INR			9536/-	

4.2.5 Impact on trees

As per the detailed survey report, the Right of Way of " LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line " involves approximately 173 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 184 bamboo plants and 750 dwarf tea bushes are present within the corridor. Similarly, for the "LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line at Khumtai substation", the RoW includes approximately 252 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species and 227 bamboo plants and 987 dwarf tea bushes. Moreover, if any newly grown trees are found to infringe upon the corridor during execution, they will be assessed separately. Compensation for any resulting damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix and as outlined in the RAP.

4.2.6 Impact on each affected landowner

No land is acquired for tower foundation and Right of Way 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 & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 and per RAP.

Out of the 47 tower footing locations in the LILO line of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line, 32 will affect private landowners, while 15 tower footing is located in tea garden area (**Table -24**).

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Moreover, out of the 43 tower footing locations in LILO of the 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line, 23 will affect private landowners, while 20 tower footing is located in tea garden area (Table 25).

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.

Table 24: Village wise Number of Affected landowners for 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission TL

Sl. No	Name & Address of affected Person	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
1.	RB001	Changkhola	10.46	0.014
2.	BB002	Changkhola	10.46	0.014
3.	KB003	Changkhola	8.97	0.012
4.	MB004	Changkhola	8.97	0.012
5.	DB005	Changkhola	5.98	0.008
6.	JP006	Changkhola	5.23	0.007
7.	RL007	Changkhola	3.74	0.005
8.	BL008	Changkhola	5.98	0.008
9.	SB009	Changkhola	5.23	0.007
10.	RC010	Changkhola	5.98	0.008
11.	KC011	Changkhola	11.96	0.016
12.	RB012	Changkhola	3.74	0.005
13.	LL013	Khumtai Nagaon	5.98	0.008
14.	DG014	Khumtai Nagaon	3.74	0.005
15.	MM015	Khumtai Nagaon	8.22	0.011

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Sl. No	Name & Address of affected Person	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
16.	BG016	Khumtai Nagaon	9.72	0.013
17.	SG017	Khumtai Nagaon	11.96	0.016
18.	JG018	Khumtai Nagaon	8.22	0.011
19.	JG019	Khumtai Nagaon	5.98	0.008
20.	BR020	Khumtai Nagaon	9.72	0.013
21.	MG021	Khumtai Nagaon	8.22	0.011
22.	GG022	Khumtai Nagaon	8.22	0.011
23.	RG023	Khumtai	5.98	0.008
24.	AM024	Khumtai	8.22	0.011
25.	RM025	Bogirani	5.98	0.008
26.	HG026	Bogirani	8.22	0.011
27.	KBC027	Bogirani	11.96	0.016
28.	ST028	Bogirani	5.98	0.008
29.	JT029	Bogirani	11.96	0.016
30.	SK030	Bogirani	5.98	0.008
31.	BT031	Bogirani	9.72	0.013
32.	BT032	Bogirani	11.96	0.016
33.	MTE033	Khumtai Bogoroni	8.22	0.011
34.	MTE034	Khumtai Bogoroni	5.98	0.008
35.	MTE035	Khumtai Bogoroni	9.72	0.013
36.	LTE036	Khumtai	8.22	0.011

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Sl. No	Name & Address of affected Person	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
37.	LTE037	Khumtai	8.22	0.011
38.	LTE038	Khumtai	5.98	0.008
39.	LTE039	Khumtai	8.22	0.011
40.	LTE040	Khumtai	5.98	0.008
41.	LTE041	Khumtai	5.98	0.008
42.	LTE042	Khumtai	5.98	0.008
43.	LTE043	Khumtai	3.74	0.005
44.	LTE044	Khumtai	8.22	0.011
45.	LTE0045	Khumtai	11.96	0.016
46.	LTE046	Khumtai	3.74	0.005
47.	LTE047	Khumtai	11.96	0.016
Total			364.76	0.488

Table 25: Village wise Number of Affected landowners for 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Sl. No	Name & Address of affected Person	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
1.	AR001	Thengal Gaon	8.22	0.011
2.	KD002	Thengal Gaon	11.96	0.016
3.	RK003	Thengal Gaon	5.98	0.008
4.	NG004	Thengal Gaon	11.96	0.016
5.	RG005	Thengal Gaon	5.98	0.008
6.	NK006	Helochi Gaon	9.71	0.013
7.	TK007	Helochi Gaon	11.96	0.016

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Sl. No	Name & Address of affected Person	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
8.	PD008	Helochi Gaon	8.22	0.011
9.	DD009	Helochi Gaon	5.98	0.008
10.	TD010	Helochi Gaon	9.71	0.013
11.	DM011	Helochi Gaon	8.22	0.011
12.	RL012	Bogoria Chapori	8.22	0.011
13.	DK013	Bogoria Chapori	5.98	0.008
14.	RL014	Bogoria Chapori	8.22	0.011
15.	DK015	Bogoria Chapori	5.98	0.008
16.	CL016	Bogoria Chapori	5.98	0.008
17.	MR017	Bogoria Chapori	5.98	0.008
18.	DR018	Bogoria Chapori	3.74	0.005
19.	JK019	Leteku Chapori	10.46	0.014
20.	DL020	Leteku Chapori	10.46	0.014
21.	RL021	Leteku Chapori	8.97	0.012
22.	SK022	Leteku Chapori	8.97	0.012
23.	AM023	Leteku Chapori	5.98	0.008
24.	MTE024	Khumtai Gaon	5.23	0.007
25.	MTE025	Khumtai Gaon	3.74	0.005
26.	MTE026	Khumtai Gaon	5.98	0.008
27.	LTE027	Khumtai Gaon	5.23	0.007
28.	LTE028	Khumtai Gaon	5.98	0.008

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Sl. No	Name & Address of affected Person	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
29.	LTE029	Khumtai Gaon	11.96	0.016
30.	LTE030	Khumtai Gaon	3.74	0.005
31.	LTE031	Khumtai Gaon	5.98	0.008
32.	LTE032	Khumtai Gaon	3.74	0.005
33.	LTE033	Khumtai Gaon	8.23	0.011
34.	LTE034	Khumtai Gaon	9.71	0.013
35.	LTE035	Khumtai Gaon	11.96	0.016
36.	LTE036	Khumtai Gaon	8.23	0.011
37.	LTE037	Khumtai Gaon	5.98	0.008
38.	LTE038	Khumtai Gaon	9.71	0.013
39.	LTE039	Khumtai Gaon	8.23	0.011
40.	LTE040	Khumtai Gaon	8.23	0.011
41.	LTE041	Khumtai Gaon	5.98	0.008
42.	LTE042	Khumtai Gaon	8.23	0.011
43.	LTE043	Khumtai Gaon	5.98	0.008
Total			328.89	0.44

4.2.7 Summary of Impacts

Based on the check survey and socio economic assessment report, permanent/temporary impacts on tower footing, loss of crops, trees, other structures and number of Affected landowners are summarized below in **Table 26 & 27**.

Table 26: Summary of Impacts for 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission TL

Particulars	Details
LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani	10.167 Kms (for entire Transmission Line)

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Transmission line	
Number of Towers	47 Nos.
Total Area under RoW corridor (hectares)	35.58 hectares
Total Area under Tower footing	0.48hectares for 47 tower footing area.
Total Project affected landowners for tower location	32nos. Affected Households (Including 15 nos. in tea garden area) ⁴ .
Affected Structures (Small Sheds for agricultural purpose)	After the check survey it has been observed that for 47 nos. tower footing 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 upon completion and subsequent approval of the joint survey report by the Revenue Department—anticipated to be finalized by December 2025.
Trees including fruit and not fruit bearing in ROW corridor and Tower footing location	In the ROW corridor for the LILO line as per check survey report of “LILO lof 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line at Khumtai Substation”, the RoW includes approximately 173 trees of similar categories and 184 bamboo plants and 750 dwarf tea bushes. Compensation for any damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix of this RAP.

Source: Check Survey report.

Table 27: Summary of Impacts for 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Particulars	Details
LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line	10.198 Kms (for entire Transmission Line)
Number of Towers	43 Nos.
Total Area under RoW corridor (hectares)	27.24 hectares
Total Area under Tower footing	0.44 hectares for 43 tower footing location.
Total Project affected landowners for tower footing location.	23nos. Affected Households ⁵ (Out of 43 nos tower footing locations Including 20 nos. in tea garden area land).

⁴ The details of affected households under the RoW corridor will be provided after the approval of the land scheduling report by the concerned Circle Offices.

⁵ The details of affected households under the RoW corridor will be provided after the approval of the land scheduling report by the concerned Circle Offices.

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Particulars	Details
Affected Structures (Small Sheds for agricultural purpose)	After the check survey it has been observed that 43 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 upon completion and subsequent approval of the joint survey report by the Revenue Department—anticipated to be finalized by December 2025.
Trees including fruit and not fruit bearing in ROW corridor and Tower footing location	In the ROW corridor for the LILO line as per the detailed survey report, the Right of Way of " LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line at Khumtai Substation" involves approximately 252 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 227 bamboo plants and 987 dwarf tea bushes are present within the corridor. Compensation for any damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix and RAP.

Source: Check Survey Report

5. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

5.1 Provisions in the RPF/ ESMPPF

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. 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.

Valuation Methodology for Structures, Trees, and Crops for both the Transmission Lines

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, approved Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework

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(ESMPF) of AISTSEP, and the Entitlement Matrix outlined in this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The following approach will be adopted:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Crops:

- Standing crops within the tower base or RoW corridor will be assessed during execution by the Agriculture Department or revenue officials.
- Compensation will be based on the latest prevailing market rates for the type and maturity of the crop at the time of damage.

4. 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 RAP.

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 22 below:

Table 28: Entitlement Matrix

COMPREHENSIVE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX				
Sl. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. Market value of the land</u> -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

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				<p>project. <i>whichever is higher</i> 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 <p><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></p> <p><u>3. Solatium: 100% of total land compensation</u></p>
				<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.)

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			Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share croppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit on 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 households. • 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

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				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 Sl. 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 as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed</p>

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				<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

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • 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

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			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
				<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.

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			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.
7.	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable ⁴³ APs Affected Persons like Households below the poverty line (BPL). Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). Women-headed households. Elderly-headed households without adequate support. Persons with disabilities. Landless households or those losing their	<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.

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			primary source of livelihood.	
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 Dispur the 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 resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. 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.*

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5.3 Procedure of for payment of compensation

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

Table 29: 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 zirat⁶ 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

⁶ Zirat” refers to the trees, crops, and other improvements existing on a piece of land, apart from the land itself.

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certificate (where required), NOC for 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 required, if any, such as Railway crossing, NHA etc & any clearance require from Power Grid etc.

Table 30: Summary of Land Requirement for Project LILO Iof 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line

Project Sub Component	Affected Village	Total Land (ha)	Approx. Number of Project Affected Families
LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line at Khumtai.			
Base are for Tower footing	Changkhola, Khumtai Nagaon, Khumtai, Bogirani, Khumtai Bogoroni	0.48	Landowner identification for Tower base area is under progress
Transmission line RoW (Corridor Width of 35m)	Changkhola, Khumtai Nagaon, Khumtai, Bogirani, Khumtai Bogoroni	35.58	Landowner identification for RoW corridor is under process
LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line at Khumtai.			
Base area for Tower footing	Thengal Gaon, Helochi Gaon, Bogoria Chapori, Leteku Chapori, Khumtai Gaon.	0.44	Landowner identification for Tower base area is under progress.
Transmission line RoW (Corridor Width of 17m)	Thengal Gaon, Helochi Gaon, Bogoria Chapori, Leteku Chapori, Khumtai Gaon.	27.24	Landowner identification for RoW corridor is under progress.

Source: Check survey report.

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:

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- (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 Fifty six (56) participants were participated in the of LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and forty five (45) participants were participated in the and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumatii (New) S/C line comprising of project affected persons and households including ST households poor or economically vulnerable groups, women, vulnerable groups and other local community leaders nearby the proposed transmission lines were consulted during these consultations on 7th July 2025, 11th July 2025, 17th July 2025, 30th July 2025, 7th August 2025, 16th August 2025, 18th August 2025 and 19th August 2025 at LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line 1 and on 7th July 2025, 11th July 2025, 17th July 2025, 30th July 2025, 7th August 2025, 16th August 2025, 18th August 2025 and 19th August 2025 in the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati. The detailed findings are elaborated in the "Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Landowners" section.

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. Consultations will be carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle.

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.

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

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Attendance sheet of consultation with public and sample photographs and sample copy of NOC 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 7th July to 19th August, 2025 with affected landowners (47 tower footing location in LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 and 43 tower locations in LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati 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 Samaguri - Mariani line Transmission Line and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati transmission line tower footing areas, 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 31 given below.

Table 31: 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/Persons with disability, Orphans/ Landless laborers, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinion holders & Community Leaders
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 Labourers/ Workers Civil Society Organization Non-Government Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors and Labourers.

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Consultations were also conducted with the Circle Office, Morongi. Moreover, the Focus Group Discussions with men and women's groups, including Self-Help Groups in the villages of the affected area, were conducted on 13th July and 1st August, 2025. Sample photographs are provided below for reference and the attendance sheet is included in **Appendix- 15**.



Table 32: Summary of Public Consultation

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
General Perception	Majority communities (including women) were aware of the construction of proposed LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumtai transmission line. Some have heard it but not sure about the details of the proposed Transmission lines work. All the people were positive and supportive towards the construction of both the proposed Transmission Lines.
Support of local people for the construction of Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS S/s.	Most of the communities expressed their support during implementation of the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai S/s. They are happy for contribution of Government of India's effort towards construction of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS substation. Most of the communities expressed that there should be no adverse impact due to the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS substation.
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the proposed Transmission Lines to Khumtai GIS substation locations.	Most of the communities expressed that there were no critical issues regarding the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS substation.

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Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
Project site selection criteria (Proposed Transmission lines)	The community held the view that the project should avoid/minimize harm to vegetation's and places of community importance such as structure/CPR or community gathering places etc. Some of them suggested that necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during construction of construction of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS substation.
Employment potential in the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS substation.	The community felt that, during construction/operation of the proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS substation there may opportunities to local unemployed people for self-supporting business activity like establishment of small hotel/tea stall/ grocery shop etc. Some of them requested that they should be involved not only in unskilled labour job but also in the supervisory work. They complained that the construction work is generally handed over to contractors who would bring their own labour force from outside. Some others felt that construction of Transmission lines under the project will ensure proper and better power connection/ households' electricity as a result small and medium scale business can be started in the area.
Socio economic standing: land use, cropping pattern	The major sources of livelihood for the communities are agriculture, wage labour and small business. Most of the communities practiced one time cropping in a year, mainly paddy and vegetable cultivation.
Source of drinking water	The main sources of drinking water are hand pump and tube well. The other sources of drinking water are ring well. Few people complained about the taste of the drinking water due to iron content in the water and thus they are using simple sand filter for portable use of water. Moreover, the availability of water is good as the water table remained high except in winter season.
Negative impact on food grain, availability /land use	In general, the communities did not see any adverse impact on food/grain availability, as the constructions of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS substation will be within the RoW of 35 mts for 220 kV TL and 27 mts for a 132 kV TL. The compensation for using the land in tower footing and RoW corridor will be paid by AEGCL to private land owners.
Will project cause widespread imbalance by cutting fruit and commercial trees in the locality	The trees falling under the RoW corridor of the Transmission lines will either cut or trim in the proposed Transmission lines Khumtai GIS S/s, the communities will be paid for the same as per government approved rate.
Will project cause health and safety issues	Most of the communities did not foresee any health or safety issues from the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS

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Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
	substation. Some of them suggested that necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during construction of proposed Transmission lines to Khumtai GIS substation.
Protected areas	No protected area envisaged in the vicinity of the proposed Transmission lines.
Will project setting change migration pattern of animals	The communities consulted were conscious of the presence of migrant birds or animals in their localities and nearby proposed Transmission lines. They therefore anticipated that no any major impacts on animals, birds or their habitats from the construction of proposed Transmission to Khumtai GIS substation.
Migration pattern	Majority of the communities reported outward migration of young generation especially the boys to big cities in search of work. The popular destinations of migration were Guwahati, Nagaon, Sonitpur, Dibrugarh and Sivsagar for job as well as for factory jobs. There are very few cases of migration to capital cities of north eastern states in search of work.
Perceived benefits from project	Majority of them viewed that the construction of proposed Transmission line to Khumtai GIS substation would contribute to minimize the prevailing energy crisis such as load shedding, and low voltage in the region. The people hoped that project will address the problems of low voltage, and irregular power supply to the households. For some it will increase the rate of rural electrification and provide impetus to open small and medium business units in the area.
Perceived loss	Permanent restrictions on land use including loss of crops, trees and structure, and same can be compensated 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.

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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.

6.4 Public Consultation Information Disclosure

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

AEGCL will provide relevant project 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.

RAP 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 mechanisms 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 RAP Summary, including the Entitlement Matrix, will 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 RAP hard copies in English shall also be available at the following location:

1. PMU: Project Director,

Address: 1st Floor, AEGCL, Bijulee Bhawan,

Contact No.: 0361-2739520

Website: www.aegcl.co.in

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2. AGM Golaghat,

Address: 132kv Golaghat GSS AEGCL,

Tetelitol, Golaghat -785702

Contact No: 8134075845

Email: agm.golaghat@aecl.co.in

3. AGM Mariani,

Address: 220 Kv Mariani GSS AEGCL,

Nagajanka, Mariani, Jorhat, 785634

Contact No: 03771240169

6.5 Stakeholder Consultations undertaken

As part of the RAP preparation for this project, the following consultations were undertaken.

Table 33: Consultations undertaken for the Project

Sl. No.	Date	Stakeholder Details	Location	No. of Participation	Issues discussed
1.	7 th July, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV (LILO) of Samaguri-Mariani transmission line. & 132KV (LILO) of Jorhat-Bokakhat transmission line.	Changkhola, Thengal Gaon	5 nos	<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 Khumtai substation.
2.	11 th July, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV (LILO) of Samaguri-Mariani transmission line. & 132KV (LILO) of Jorhat-Bokakhat transmission line.	Khumtai Nagaon, Helochi Gaon	8 nos.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment procedure of land compensation, Trees and crop compensation process to the landowners.
3.	17 th July, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV (LILO) of Samaguri-Mariani transmission line. & 132KV (LILO) of Jorhat-Bokakhat transmission line.	Khumtai Nagaon, Helochi Gaon	7 nos.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other impacts associated with transmission lines and approach to minimizing the impact. The documents required to be submitted from the

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4.	30 th July, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV (LILO) of Samaguri-Mariani transmission line. & 132KV (LILO) of Jorhat-Bokakhat transmission line.	Bogirani, Bogoria Chapori	12 nos.	landowners for disbursement of Compensation for tower footing, RoW and zirat compensation, etc. • Discuss regarding the common property resources such as cemetery, school, community hall, hospitals, Mandir, Masjid, habitation areas etc. shall be completely avoided while finalizing the route of lines/check survey. If any utilities is found during the check survey measures will be taken to avoid public utilities (diverting the lines). Also informed the community that Grievance Redressal Committee is formed for the project, the local community may directly approach the Grievance Redressal Committee if any grievances arise at site.
			Khumtai Bogoroni, Leteku Chapori		
5.	7 th August, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV (LILO) of Samaguri-Mariani transmission line. & 132KV (LILO) of Jorhat-Bokakhat transmission line.	Khumtai Nagaon, Leteku Chapori	8 nos	
6.	16 th August, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV (LILO) of Samaguri-Mariani transmission line. & 132KV (LILO) of Jorhat-Bokakhat transmission line.	Khumtai Nagaon, Thengal Gaon	7 nos.	
7.	18 th August, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV (LILO) of Samaguri-Mariani transmission line. & 132KV (LILO) of Jorhat-Bokakhat transmission line.	Changkholo, Bogoria Chapori	4 nos.	
8.	19 th August, 2025	Discussion with local community at 220kV (LILO) of Samaguri-Mariani transmission line. & 132KV (LILO) of Jorhat-Bokakhat transmission line.	Bogirani, Leteku Chapori	nos.	

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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 RAP 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 RAP 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 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 RAP 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 PMU 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 PMU. It is important to ensure the implementation of the RAP, 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 RAP implementation is designed as an important part for overall functioning and project management and provided inputs procedures and outputs will be monitored as per the approved plan and schedule of actions.

RAP 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 RAP implementation. The PMC will submit monthly progress report to update the Project Management Unit (PMU) on the RAP implementation on associated Transmission line activities. The Sr. Social Safeguard Expert will submit

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semi-annual monitoring report on progress and compliance issues of RAP implementation and guide the PMU, and PMC to keep everything on track and carryout evaluation on the RAP implementation.

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8. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

8.1 Objectives

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, the Grievance Redress Committee members should uphold the objectives of the GRM and strive to achieve them. 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.
- 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.

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

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- Community Based Organizations or Common Interest Groups
- Firms, Companies, Enterprises, Service Providers, and other businesses
- National/ International Non-Government Organization (NGOs)

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 AIB compliance, may be taken up under the **AIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM)**.

A multi-tiered Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be constituted for 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).

Table 34: 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. ● Prepare minutes of GRC meetings and record solutions. 	<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 review

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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>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 35: 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.
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.

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Common Grievance Categories	Issues and Likely Solutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Historical and Cultural sites – Follow the government guidelines on this. Do not deface any historical or cultural sites. ● HIV/AIDS– 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. ● RAP / 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 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. ● Corruption – Such cases to be sent to the respective agencies for enquiring and investigation.

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Table 36: DOs and DON'Ts for GRC Members

DOs	DON'Ts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Respect complaints. ● Follow the established GRM procedures. ● Popularize the GRM's existence, accessibility, and free access. ● Establish accessible complaint receipt locations and channels for vulnerable groups considering their constraints. ● Maintain logbooks. ● Establish clear timetables for resolving grievances. ● Assign each complaint 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, threaten, 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.

Complaint which may arise 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 the grievated party of the proposed resolution in writing. a. Grievated party can accept the proposed solution, which is duly recorded. b. Grievated 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 grievated party does not accept the proposition, the CGRC can automatically escalate the issue to the Tier -2 GRC, if the grievated 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.

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9. The Tier 2 GRC informs grievied party of the proposed resolution in writing. a. Grievied party can accept the proposed solution, which is duly recorded. b. Grievied party may not accept the proposed solution, which is duly recorded.
10. The grievied party may seek their rights in the court of law.

Table 37: The members of the Tier-1 GRC and their communication details in the project Districts

Sl. No.	Officials	Name of the official presently holding the post.	Contact Details	Designation in the Committee
1	Deputy General Manager, UATTC, AEGCL, Jorhat (Project Authority)	Sri Himangsuraj Gogoi	8638029189	Chairman of the committee.
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner, Revenue, Jorhat	Sri Satyajit Chetia	7896605052	Deputy Chairman
	Additional Deputy Commissioner, Golaghat	Sri Moon Gogoi	8822104653	
3	Assistant General Manager, T&T Division, AEGCL., Garmur Jorhat (Project Manager)	Sri Archan Goswami	86380251421	Member
	Assistant General Manager, 220kV GSS Mariani, Jorhat (Project Manager)	Sri Debasis Barman	7002062568	
4	Representative of Local Panchayat/Council 53 no. Gaon Panchayat, Garmur, Jorhat	Smt.Rekhamoni Bora	9365033378	Member
5	Resident Engineer, 132kV Golaghat GSS, AEGCL	Smt. Bornali Bora Gogoi	7002367474	Focal Point of Contract
	Resident Engineer, 132kV Bokakhat GSS, AEGCL	Sri Gautam Bora	8638030250	
	Resident Engineer, 132kV Jorhat (west) GSS, AEGCL	Sri Pallav Jyoti Mahanta	9854810580	
6	Secretary, SNEHPAD (NGO), Jorhat.	Sri Prokash Thakur	8638413650	Member

Table 38: 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.	Chief General Manager (PP&D), AEGCL	Chairman	Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd, (AEGCL)	Contact No.: 0361-2739520	Website: www.aegcl.co.in Mail Id: gm.eap@aegcl.co.in

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Sl. No.	Designation	Position in the Committee	Communication Address		Website & Email id
2.	Project Director (EAP) Projects, AEGCL	Deputy Chairman	First Floor, Bijuli Bhawan Guwahati - 781001	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		dy.secy.power@gmail.com
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

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>

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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.

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
 - Monitoring ensures timely resolution, transparency, and systemic improvement

Grievance Register

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	

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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 RAP includes compensation for affected land, loss of crops, trees, and huts, along with necessary expenses for implementation, monitoring, and administrative activities. 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 under progress for 47 tower footings locations including fifteen towers on tea garden area Land for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 and 43 tower footings locations including twenty towers on tea garden area Land for and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati transmission line. 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 30th November, 2025. The Zonal value provided by the District Authority is provided in **Appendix 13**.

After the assessment/check survey it has been observed that 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 0.48 hectares for LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 and 0.44 hectares for LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line respectively. Based on crop value provided by concern Agriculture department, the total compensation for crop damage for both the LILO lines is approximately estimated as **Rs. 8498/-** for LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 and **9536/-** for LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line respectively.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 and "at Khumtai is 35 meters wide (17.5 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This corresponds to approximately 35.58 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor. The total estimated budget of land compensation under ROW corridor is approximately **Rs 18,61,65,000/-**, based on a 35-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 10.167 Kilometers, where crop damage—particularly to paddy (rice) and vegetable cultivation—is expected to occur. The estimated amount for crop compensation for the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 transmission line is approximately **Rs. 24,20,145 /-**

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line is 27meters (13.5 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This equates to approximately 27.24 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor. The total estimated budget of land compensation under ROW corridor is approximately **Rs 14,25,27,000/-**, based on a 27-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 10.198 Kilometers, where crop damage—particularly to paddy (rice) and vegetable cultivation—is expected to occur. The estimated amount for crop compensation for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line is approximately **Rs 18,52,851**, considering a 27-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 10.198 Kilometers.

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 end of October, 2025.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor for LILO lines as per the detailed survey report, the Right of Way of " LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line " involves approximately 173 trees comprising both fruit-

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bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 184 bamboo plants and 750 dwarf tea bushes are present within the corridor. Similarly, for the “LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati S/S”, the RoW includes approximately 252 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 227 bamboo plants and 987 dwarf tea bushes are present within the corridor. Moreover, if any newly grown trees are found to infringe upon the corridor during execution, they will be assessed separately. Compensation for any resulting damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix and as outlined in the RAP. The estimated cost for potential tree trimming or pruning, if required during construction, is approximately **Rs 12,95,200/-**. **For the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri – Mariani TL and Rs 18,21,600/ for LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati S/S.**

For the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line, temporary access roads for 24 tower foundation locations will be require out of 47 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 23 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 0.32 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy crops and vegetables. The compensation for crop damages for the access road to tower foundation work is approximately estimated as Rs. 16,73,000/-

For the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati transmission line, temporary access roads for 15 tower foundation locations will be require out of 43 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 28 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 0.22 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. 14,924/

The compensation amount for crop damage along the access road areas will be 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 47 tower footings locations including fifteen towers on tea garden area Land for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line and 43 tower footings locations including twenty towers on tea garden area land for LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati transmission line. However, the final figures may vary based on the official determination by the authorities.

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Table 39: Estimated Compensation Budget for construction of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission Line

Estimated Cost of Land Compensation and Crop damage for Tower Base, RoW corridor and Access Road				
Name of Transmission Line: LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission Line (For 47 Locations)	Estimated Cost of Land Compensation for Tower Base area			
	A	Land Area for 47 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
		0.48	700000/-	Rs. 25,06,000/-
	Crop Damage Compensation for Tower Base area			
	B	Number of Affected Person	Affected Area	Total Estimated Amount
		11	0.12	21,749/-
	Crop Damage Compensation for Temporary Access Road			
	C	Number of Affected Person	Affected Area	Total Estimated Amount
		24	0.32	16,73,000/-
	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
		35.58	9100	24,20,145/-
	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
35.58		700000	18,61,65,000/-	
Estimated cost for Cutting/trimming/Pruning of Trees				
F	Land Area for RoW corridor in (Hectare)	Average rate for tree trimming/pruning per tree in INR	Total Estimated Amount	
	35.58	Rs 5000/-	12,95,200/-	
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)			19,15,75,094/-	
G	Contingency amount for unforeseen costs.			
	Contingency amount (@ 10% of total estimated amount)		19,15,75,09/-	
H	Other assistance, GRM, consultations, and monitoring reporting costs and livelihood restoration support		38,31,501	
Grand Total Estimated Budget			21,45,64,104/-	

** Rate per Bigha is calculated as average value of INR 7 lakhs. The Zonal Value under Golaghat & Mariani Revenue Circle area is provided in **Appendix-13** as received from concerned revenue circle office.

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Table 40: Estimated Compensation Budget for Construction for 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) TL

Estimated Cost of Land Compensation and Crop damage for Tower Base, RoW corridor and Access Road				
Name of Transmission Line: LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati transmission line (For 43 Locations)	Estimated Cost of Land Compensation for Tower Base area			
	A	Land Area for 43 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
		0.44	700000/-	Rs. 22,96,000/-
	Crop Damage Compensation for Tower Base area			
	B	Number of Affected Person	Affected Area	Total Estimated Amount
		12	0.14	9536/-
	Crop Damage Compensation for Temporary Access Road			
	C	Number of Affected Person	Affected Area	Total Estimated Amount
		15	0.22	14,924/-
	Crop Damage compensation for RoW corridor			
	D	Total Land Area for RoW in (Hectare)	**Rate per Bigha in INR (1 bigha = 0.133 hectares)	Total Estimated Amount
		27.24	9100	18,52,851/-
	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
27.24		700000	14,25,27,000/-	
Estimated cost for Cutting/trimming/Pruning of Trees				
F	Land Area for RoW corridor in (Hectare)	Average rate for tree trimming/pruning per tree in INR	Total Estimated Amount	
	27.24	Rs 5000/-	1821600/-	
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)			14,44,04,311/-	
G	Contingency amount for unforeseen costs.			
	Contingency amount (@ 10% of total estimated amount)		1,44,40,431/-	
H	Other assistance, GRM, consultations, and monitoring reporting costs and livelihood restoration support		28,88,086/-	
Grand Total Estimated Budget			16,17,32,828/-	

** Rate per Bigha is calculated as average value of INR 7 lakhs. The Zonal Value under Golaghat & Mariani Revenue Circle area is provided in **Appendix-13** as received from concerned revenue circle office.

10. Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the RAP 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 and before commencement of works. The zonal land value received from the relevant revenue circle, along with details of affected landowners,

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ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

has been finalized. The Landowner identification has been under progress for 47 tower footings locations including fifteen tower on tea garden area Land for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line and 43 tower footings locations including twenty tower on tea garden area

Land for LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumta (New) transmission line. It is expected that the RAP implementation will be completed by end of November, 2025. 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 of work progress as per L2 schedule is presented below.

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							

Figure-1: Project Implementation Schedule of both the LILO Transmission line

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 under progress for 47 tower footings locations including fifteen tower on tea garden area Land for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line and 43 tower footings locations including twenty tower on tea garden area Land for LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumta (New) transmission line. 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 end of November, 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

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

meets the requirements of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) 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 July and August 2025, a joint assessment of tower footing areas at 47 tower footing locations including fifteen tower on tea garden area land for the LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line and 43 tower footing locations including twenty tower on tea garden area land for LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumta (New) transmission line locations is under progress 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 0.48 hectares for LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line and 0.44 hectares for LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumta (New) transmission line respectively will experience crop loss, primarily of paddy and vegetables.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 and "at Khumtai is 35 meters wide (17.5 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This corresponds to approximately 35.58 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor. Based on a 35-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 10.167 Kilometers, where crop damage—particularly to paddy (rice) and vegetable cultivation is expected to occur.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line is 27 meters (13.5 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This equates to approximately 27.24 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor. Based on a 27-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 10.198 Kilometers, where crop damage—particularly to paddy (rice) cultivation—is expected to occur. Accordingly, compensation will be paid according to the Entitlement Matrix and RAP.

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

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor for LILO lines as per the detailed survey report, the Right of Way of " LILO of 220 kV Samaguri - Mariani Transmission line " involves approximately 173 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 184 bamboo plants and 750 dwarf tea bushes are present within the corridor. Similarly, for the "LILo of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Line at Khumati S/S", the RoW includes approximately 252 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 227 bamboo plants and 987 dwarf tea bushes are present within the corridor. Moreover, if any newly grown trees are found to infringe upon the corridor during execution, they will be assessed separately. Compensation for any resulting damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix and as outlined in the RAP.

For the LILO of 220kV Samaguri - Mariani line-1 transmission line, temporary access roads for 24 tower foundation locations will be required out of 47 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 23 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy and vegetable fields. In total, approximately 0.32 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy and vegetable crops.

For the LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C transmission line, temporary access roads for

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ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

15 tower foundation locations will be require out of 43 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 28 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 0.22 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 both 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 end of November, 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 RAP 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 220kV Samaguri – Mariani TL



Photo Plate 1: Public consultation at Changkhol Gaon



Photo Plate 2: Public consultation at Bogirani village.

Sample Photographs of Public Consultation at 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C TL



Photo Plate 1: Public consultation at Thenglgaon village.



Photo Plate 2: Public consultation at Helochi village.

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Appendix 2- Sample Photographs of the NOC Collection for Tower Footing from Affected Land Owners for 220kV Samaguri – Mariani TL & 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Transmission Line.



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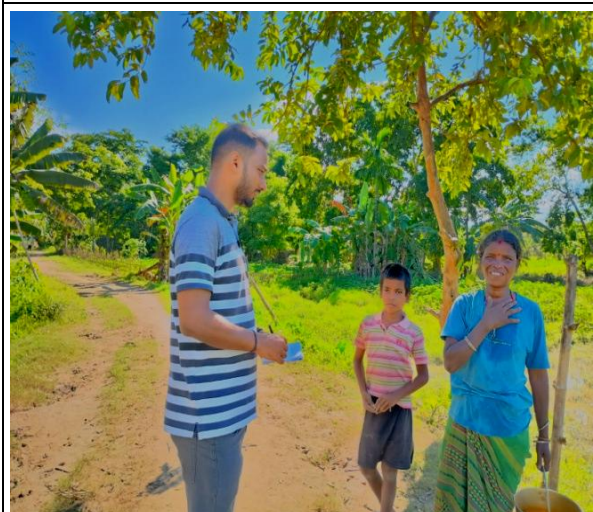
Appendix 3- Sample photographs of socio-economic census Survey for 220kV Samaguri – Mariani TL & 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C Transmission Line.



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Appendix 4- Awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and a copy of the flyers distributed to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for both the Transmission Line.



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Appendix 5: Some Sample Photographs of Access Road for Tower Foundation work for both the Transmission Line.



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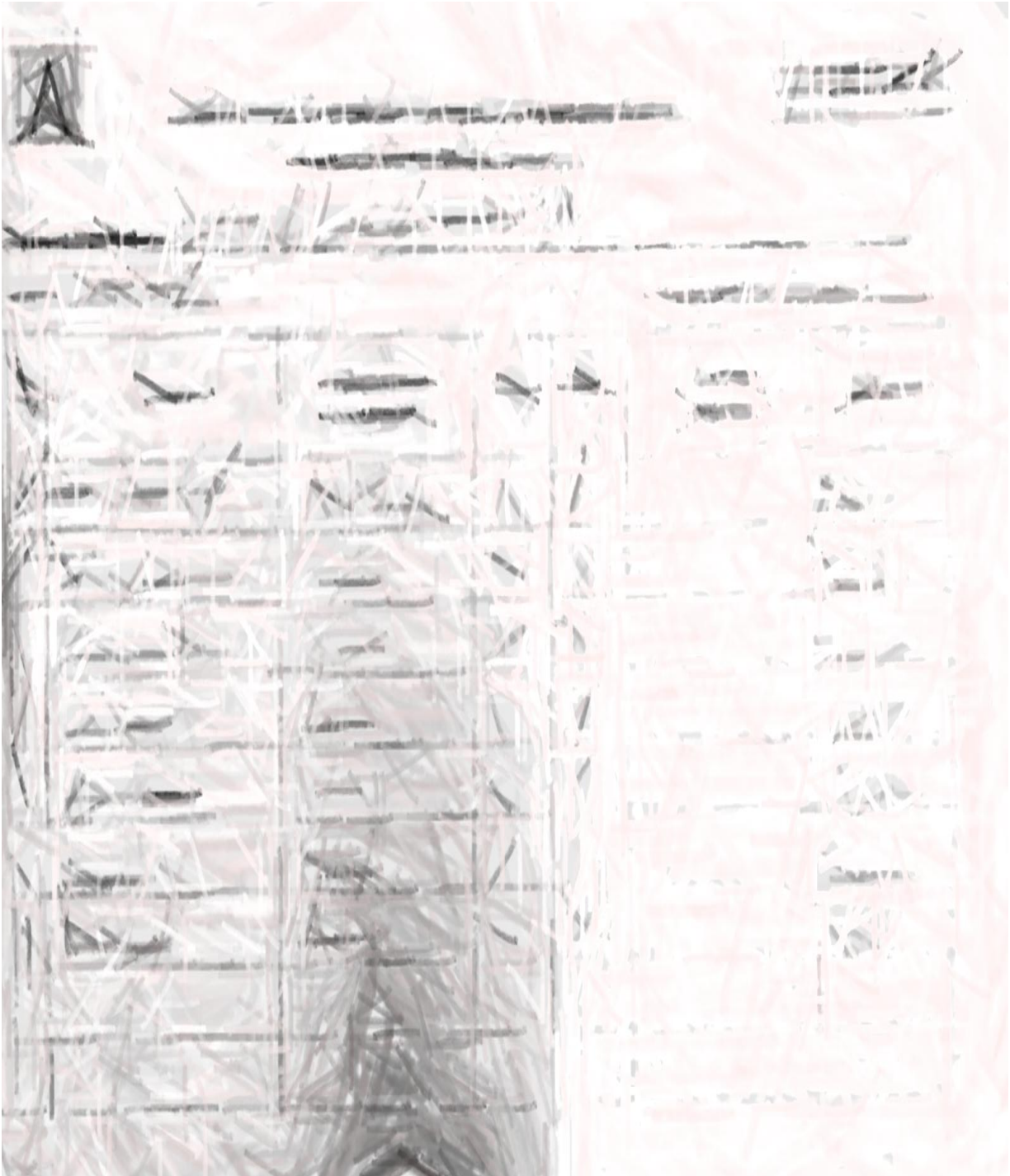
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Appendix 6: Sample attendance sheet of Public Consultation of 220kV Samaguri – Mariani Transmission Line



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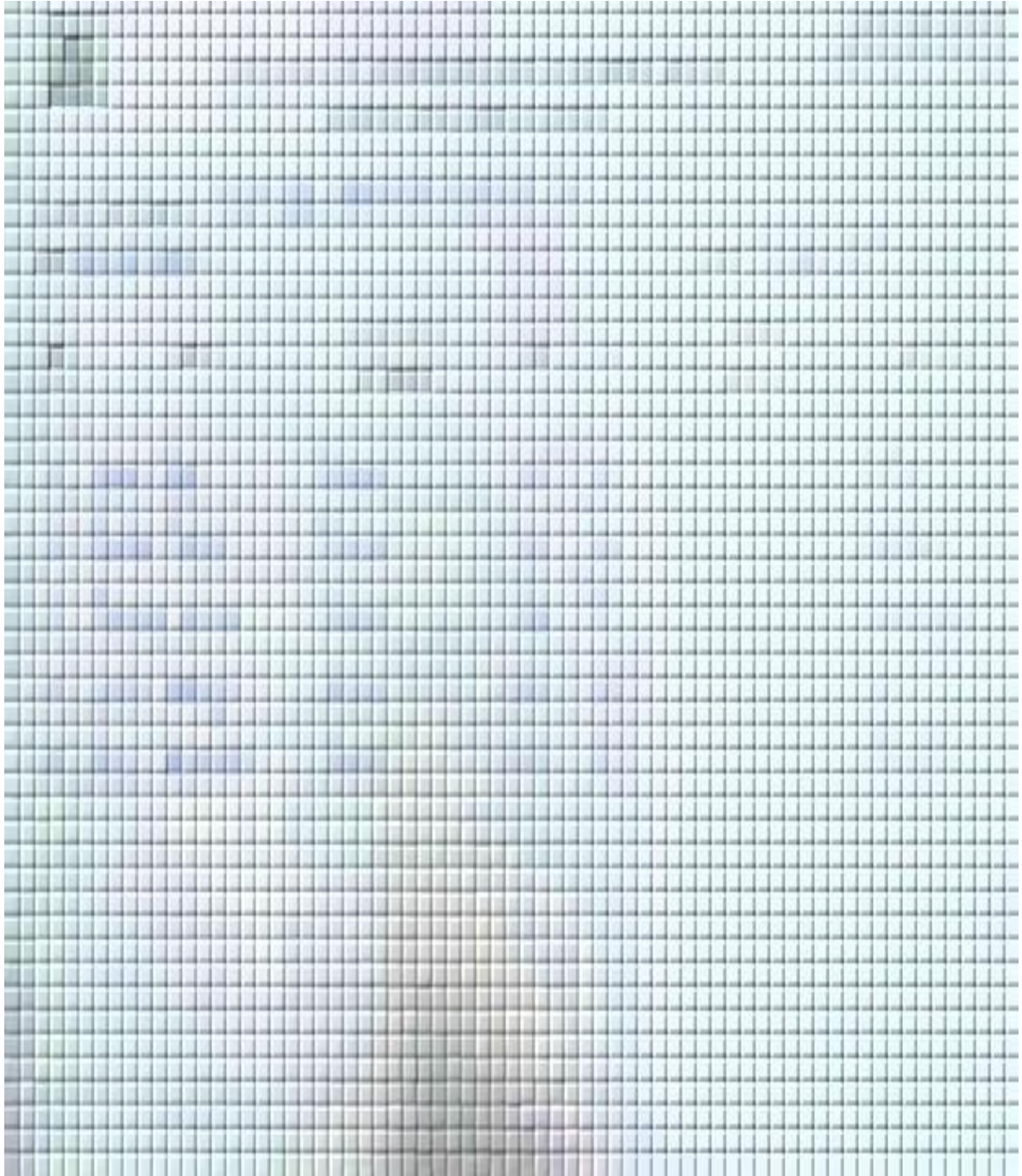
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Sample Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation of 132 kV Jorhat (W) - Bokakhat (Existing) S/C



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Appendix -7-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;


- 1 -

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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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GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
POWER (ELECTRICITY) DEPARTMENT
DISPUR, GUWAHATE-6

NOTIFICATION

Dated Dispur the 16th March, 2017

No. PEL/219/2015/91. The Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the following rates for payment of compensation towards damages incurred 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, dttd. 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. These guidelines of payment methodology of compensation towards "damages" as stipulated in Section 57 & 58 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Section 10 and 15 of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 shall be in addition to the compensation towards rural crop and tree damages. This amount will be payable only for transmission lines supported by tower base of 66 KV and above, and not for sub-transmission and distribution lines below 66KV.

- * Compensation @83% of land value as determined by Deputy Commissioner / BTC or any other competent authority based on Circle rate / Guideline value / Stamp Act rates for tower base area (between four legs at ground level) impacted severely due to installation of tower / pylon structure.
- * 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 at a maximum rate of 15% of land value as determined by Deputy Commissioner or any other competent authority based on Circle rate / Guideline value / Stamp Act rates.

For this purpose, the width of ROW corridor shall not be more than that prescribed in table at Annexure I and shall not be less than the width directly below the conductors.

- * 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.

The above guidelines shall be effective from the date of issuance of the above mentioned Government of India guidelines and shall be applicable for only those new transmission line / projects where construction have started after this date, i.e. 15.10.2015. This guideline shall not be applicable for existing transmission lines which are already in service or under construction before the aforesaid date, or for maintenance of any existing transmission line.



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Annexure - J

ROW width for different voltage line*

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

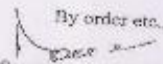
Dated Dispur the 10th March, 2017

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, Dispur, Guwahati - 6
- (6) P.S. to the Chairman, APDCL, 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, Bemuni Maidam, Guwahati-21, Assam, for necessary action.

By order etc.,


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

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Appendix 8- New Guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. Of India & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification

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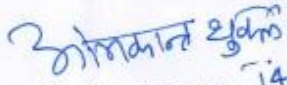
(9) **Compensation Payment:** Compensation payment shall be one-time and upfront. Whenever possible, compensation will be paid through various digital payment methods, such as the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) and Unified Payments Interface (UPI).

(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

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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.,

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Appendix 9- Sample copy of Notice cum Compensation Certificate to Landowner(s) for both the LILO Line


 **Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited**
Regd. Office : 1st Floor, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltanbazar, Guwahati : 781001
CIN : U40101AS2003SGC007238
Phone : 0361-2739520 / Fax : 0361-2739513, Web : www.aegcl.co.in

002 **NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE** 6000728278

Date : 31/03/25

I Shri BIPRESWAR BORUAH
Son/Daughter/Wife of Shri/Late : Chemom Boruah
Village : Chankaley P.O. : Kachupatray
P.S. : Kamarkham Revenue Circle : Khumtai


District : Golaghat, Assam do hereby declare that I have no objection for Construction of Foundation (Location No. 3/1) for **LILO OF 132 KV D/C JORHAT WEST TO BOKAKHAT AT KHUMTAI TL** in my land and in clearing different trees under transmission line. This declaration is made with best of my knowledge and in the presence of the following witness.

Witness : 1) 
2) Uma Ramda Mahanta

Declared by Boruah

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ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

 **Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited**
Regd. Office : 1st Floor, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltanbazar, Guwahati : 781001
CIN : U40101AS2003SGC007238
Phone : 0361-2739520 / Fax : 0361-2739513, Web : www.aegel.co.in

151 **NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE** 8011854490

Date : 09/04/25

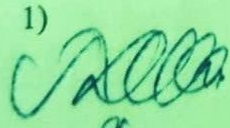
I Shri GOJEN GOGOI

Son/Daughter/Wife of Shri/Late : Dileswar Gogoi

Village : Bogoromni P.O. : Khamantol

P.S. : Kamargram Revenue Circle : Khamantol

District : Golaghat, Assam do hereby declare that I have no objection for Construction of Foundation (Location No...1410.....) for **LILO OF 220 KV S/C SAMAGURI - MARIANI LINE - I** in my land and in clearing different trees under transmission line. This declaration is made with best of my knowledge and in the presence of the following witness.

Witness : 1) 

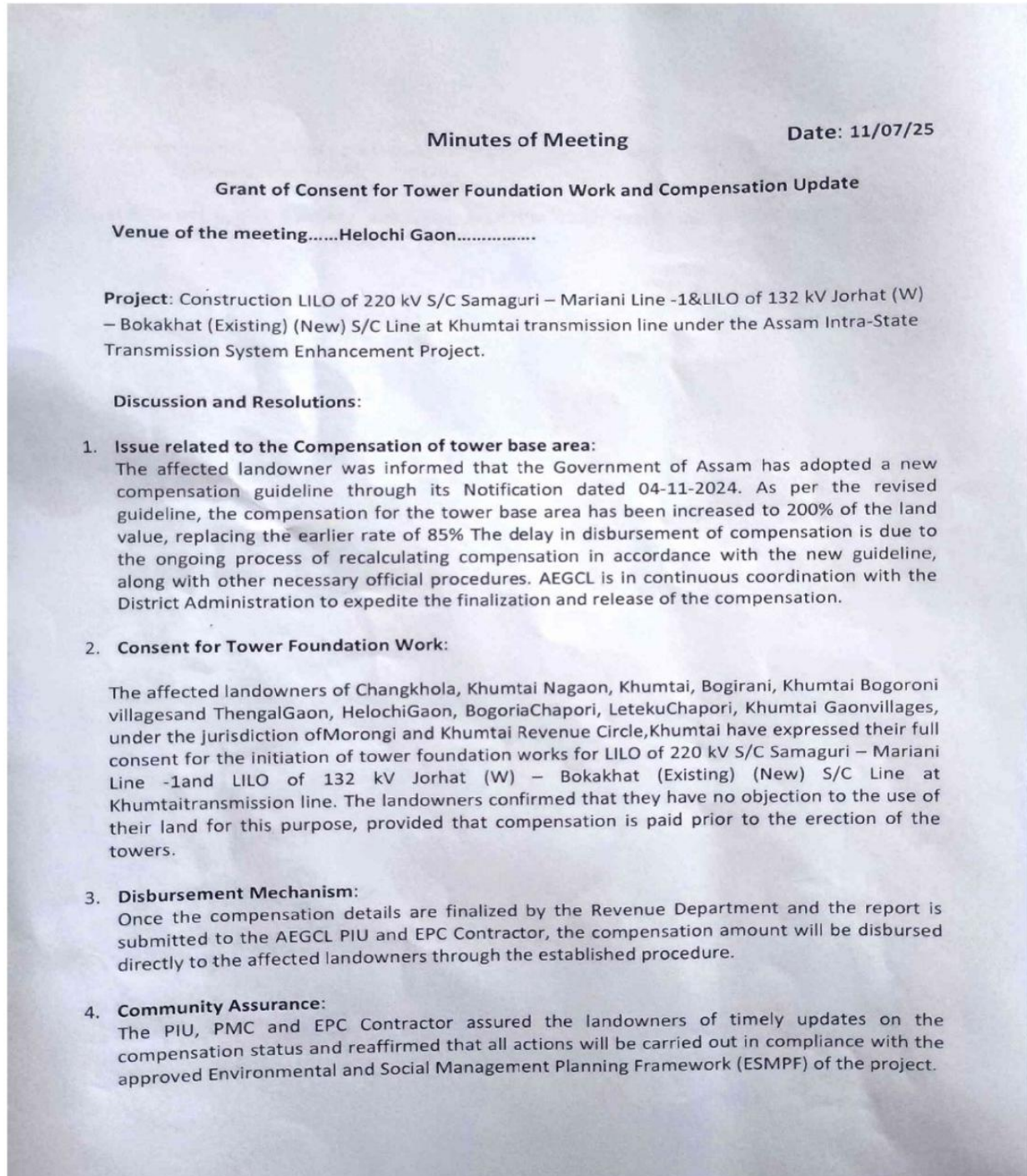
2)

Declared by Gojen Gogoi

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Appendix 10: Minutes of the Meeting for taking Consent for Tower Footing work from the Affected landowners of both the Transmission Line



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

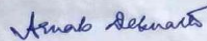
The meeting was formally concluded with the Chair expressing a vote of thanks to all participants for their presence and valuable contributions.

Members Present:

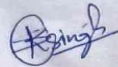
- Representatives from AEGCL / PIU



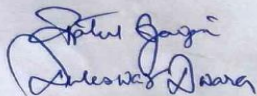
- PMC representative



- EPC Contractor

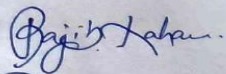


- Affected Landowners and Local Stakeholders



Raju Lahon

DamDev Dwaara



Dilip

Sachin

Aniya

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Minutes of Meeting

Date: 07/08/25

Grant of Consent for Tower Foundation Work and Compensation Update

Venue of the meeting.....Khumtai Nagaon.....

Project: Construction LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1&LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) – Bokakhat (Existing) (New) S/C Line at Khumtai 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 Changkhola, Khumtai Nagaon, Khumtai, Bogirani, Khumtai Bogoroni villages and Thengal Gaon, Helochi Gaon, Bogoria Chapori, Leteku Chapori, Khumtai Gaon villages, under the jurisdiction of Morongi and Khumtai Revenue Circle, Khumtai have expressed their full consent for the initiation of tower foundation works for LILO of 220 kV S/C Samaguri – Mariani Line -1 and LILO of 132 kV Jorhat (W) – Bokakhat (Existing) (New) S/C Line at Khumtai 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.

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

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 / PIU

[Signature]

- PMC representative

Amab Debnath

- EPC Contractor

[Signature]

- Affected Landowners and Local Stakeholders

Amital

Janu

Khind

Bhadia Lakon

Mang

Jiten

Shovan Rajkhan

Seher Kuerni

ETG OIG

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Appendix-11: Attendance sheet for taking Consent for Tower Footing work from the Affected landowners for both the Transmission Line

S. No.	Name	Description of work	Signature	Registration No.
1	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
2	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
3	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
4	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
5	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
6	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
7	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
8	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
9	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]
10	[Handwritten Name]	[Handwritten Description]	[Handwritten Signature]	[Handwritten No.]

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Attendance sheet for taking Consent for Tower Footing work from the Affected landowners for both the Transmission Line

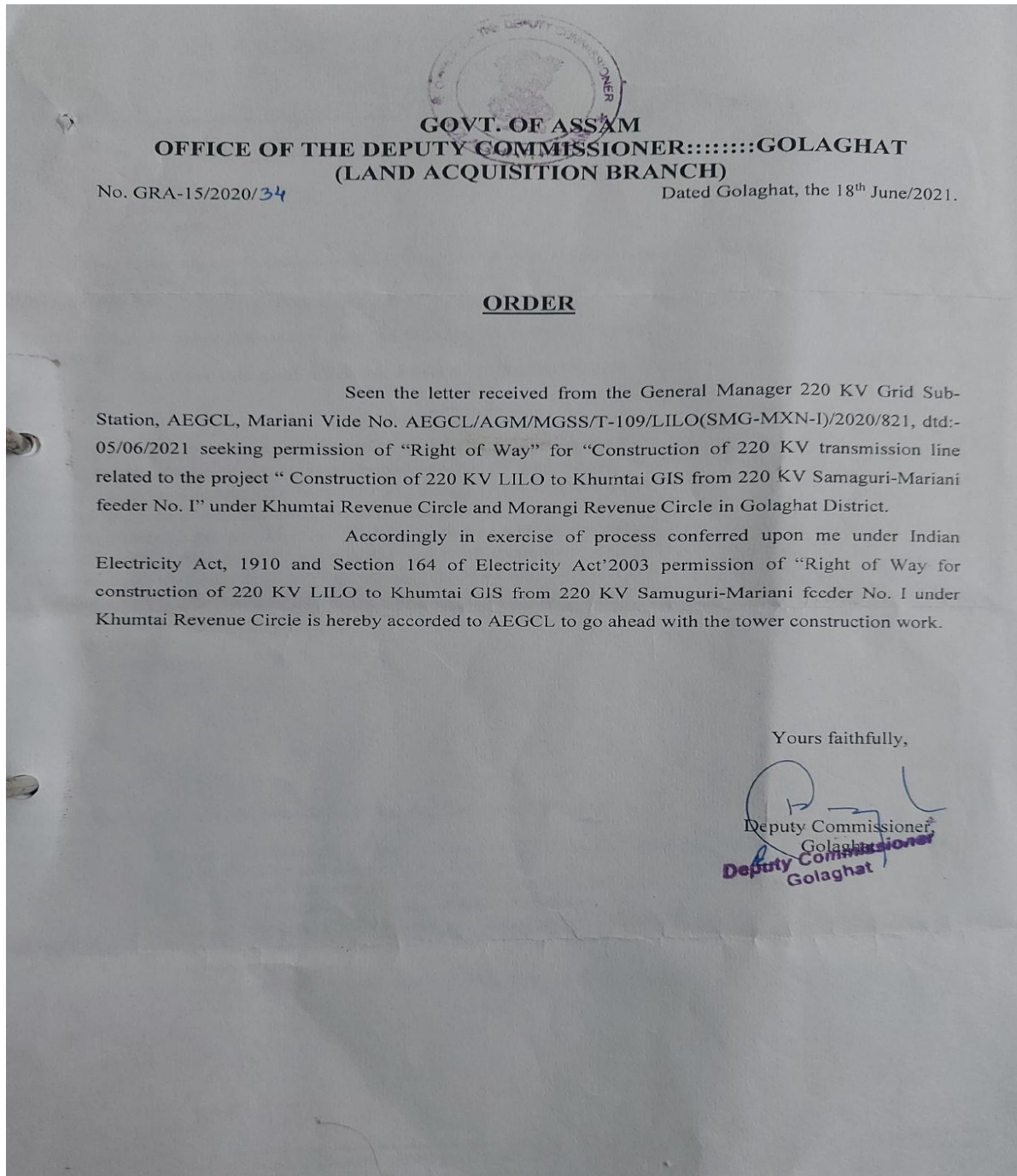
ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT
 Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation
 Name of Sub-Project: 2.2.2. Khasi Government, Mokokchung, Jharkhand
 Date: 07/01/2020 Venue: Khasi Government, Mokokchung, Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact Number	Signature
1.	Rupak Debbarh	Farmer		[Signature]
2.	Rama Lalun	Farmer		[Signature]
3.	Manu Chandrai	Farmer		[Signature]
4.	Bhadrin Lalun	Farmer		[Signature]
5.	Manu Kumar	Farmer		[Signature]
6.	Jitan Gogoi	Farmer		[Signature]
7.	Bhagawan Biplava	Farmer		[Signature]
8.	Sujan Kumar	Farmer		[Signature]
9.	Rajan Talu	Farmer		[Signature]
10.	Shri Prasad	Zone Manager APM (PMO)		[Signature]
11.	Satyendra Singh	Public Officer APM		[Signature]

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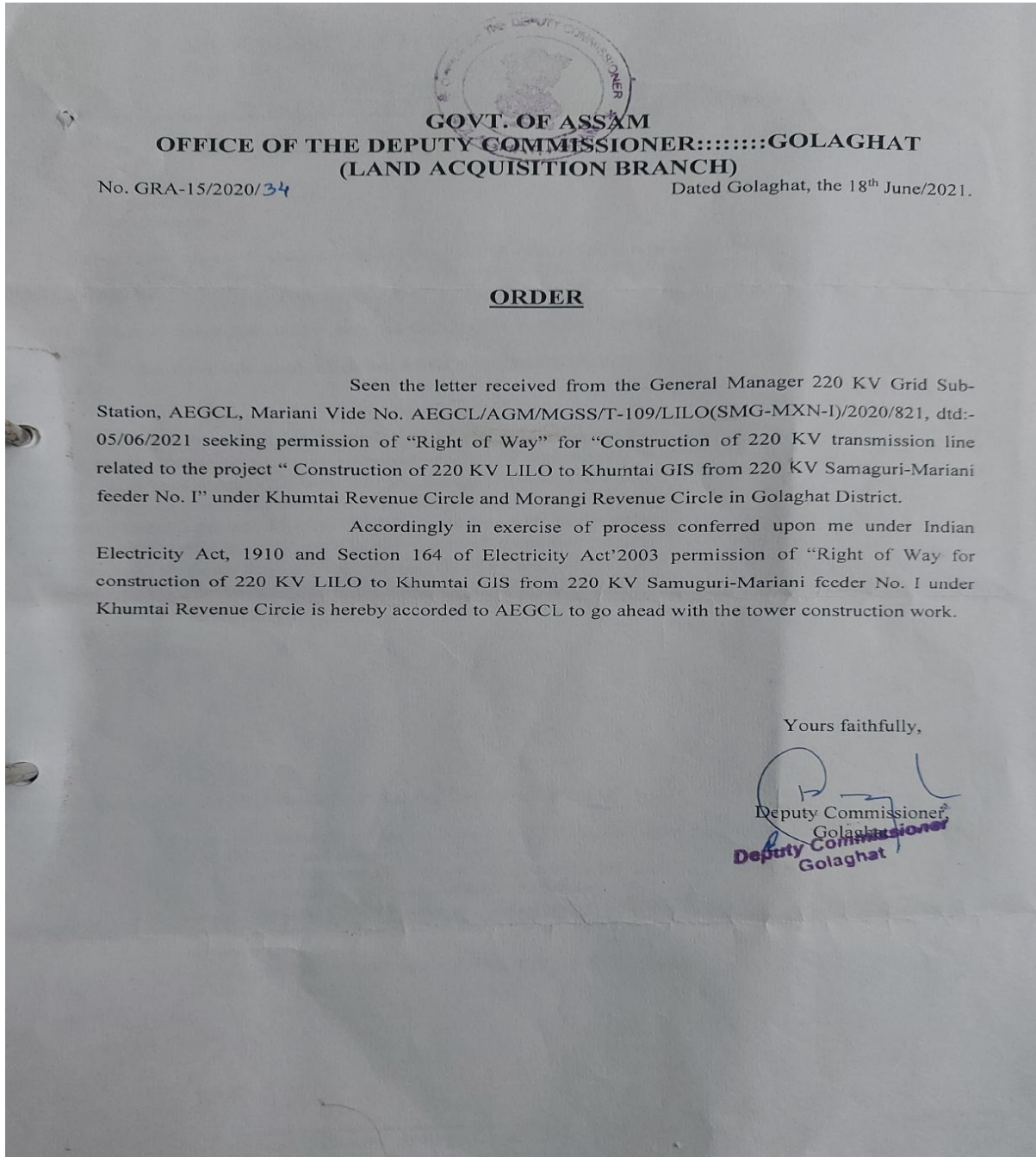
Appendix 12-ROW Permission of LILO Line at Both the Transmission Line



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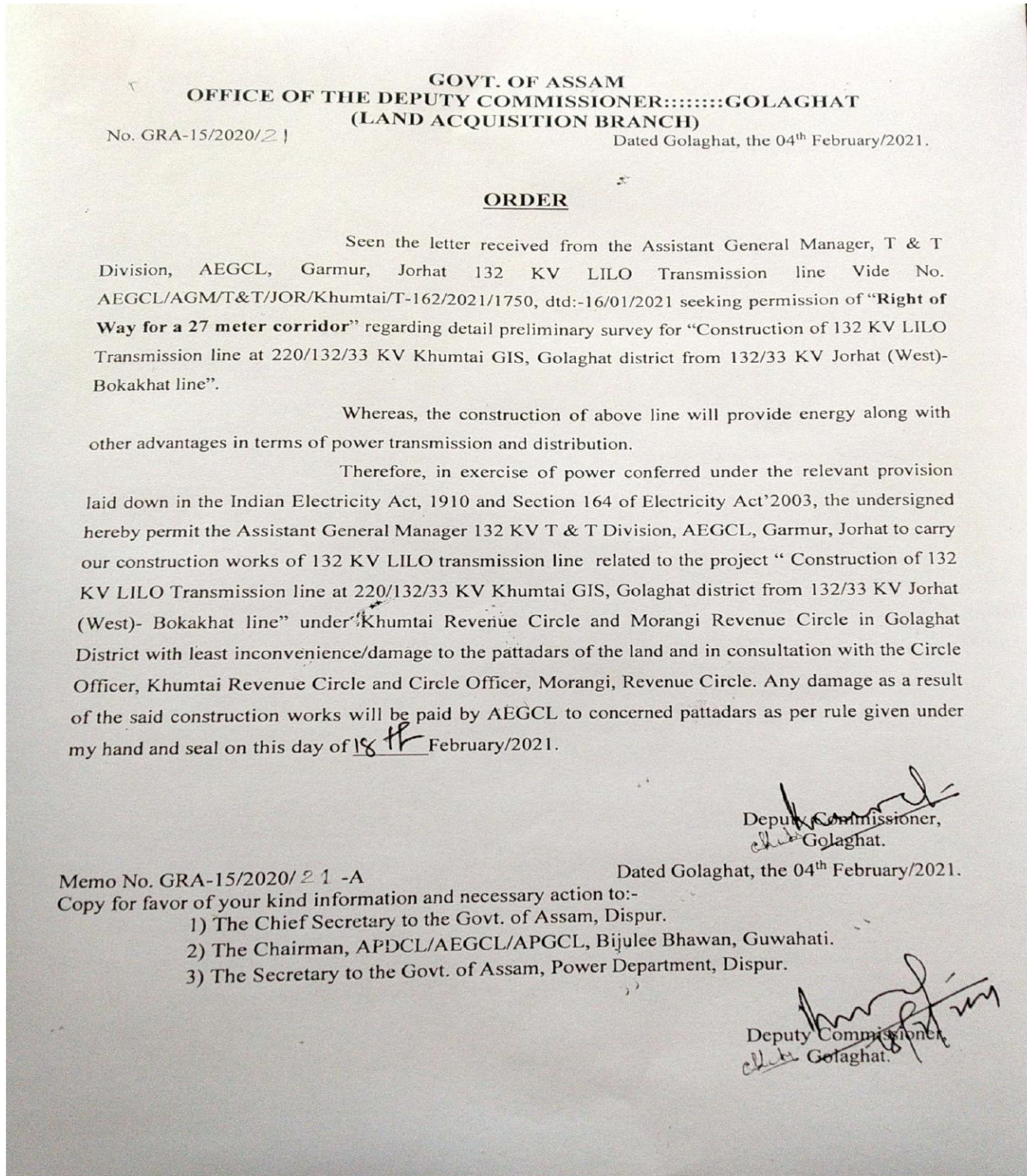
ROW Permission of LILO of Transmission Line



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56.



Scanned with CamScanner

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Appendix-13: The Zonal Value under Golaghat Revenue Circle area Villages

Proposed for the Compensation of Land Value against 132 KV Khumtai - Sarupathar DC T/L @ Per Bigha

Sl No.	Village Name	Zonal Value (per Bigha)	Market Value (per Bigha)	Remarks
1	1 No. Jamuguri	700000	800000	
2	2 No. Jamuguri	700000	800000	
3	Naharjan	700000	800000	
4	Sipahibari	700000	800000	
5	Gelapani	700000	800000	
6	Doyang	700000	800000	
7	Gating	700000	800000	
8	Garigaon	700000	800000	

11/09/2017
Circle Officer
Golaghat Revenue Circle
Golaghat

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Zonal Value under Morangi Revenue Circle area Villages

Land value per Bigha

Sl No.	Name of Village	Land class	PWD roadside		PWD beyond 100m	
			Zonal Value	Market value	Zonal Value	Market value
1	Ekorani	Agriculture	5L	10L	1.5L	3L
		Residential	10L	15L	4L	6L
2	No.1 Premhara	Agriculture	3L	6L	2L	3L
		Residential	5L	8L	4L	6L
3	No.1 Tengrajan	Agriculture	2L	6L	1.5L	3L
		Residential	4L	8L	3L	6L
4	Gorgain	Agriculture	2.5L	5L	2.5L	4L
		Residential	6L	8L	5L	6L
5	Kharua	Agriculture	2.5L	5L	2.5L	4L
		Residential	6L	8L	5L	6L
6	Nahurbari	Agriculture	4L	6L	3L	4L
		Residential	10L	15L	8L	10L
7	Jalori	Agriculture	4L	6L	3L	4L
		Residential	10L	15L	8L	10L
8	Barumukhia	Agriculture	2L	4L	1.5L	3L
		Residential	5L	8L	4L	6L
9	Borchapari	Agriculture	2.5L	4L	1.5L	3L
		Residential	5L	8L	3L	5L
10	Chakali	Agriculture	1.8L	4L	1L	3L
		Residential	3L	8L	2.5L	5L
11	Deupathar	Agriculture	1.8L	4L	1L	3L
		Residential	3L	8L	2.5L	5L
12	Bosapathar	Agriculture	1.8L	4L	1L	3L
		Residential	3L	8L	2.5L	5L
13	Amgari	Agriculture	1.5L	4L	80T	2.5L
		Residential	3L	6L	2L	4L
14	No.1 Herheri	Agriculture	2L	5L	1.2L	3L
		Residential	5L	8L	2.5L	5L


 CIRCLE OFFICER
 SARUPATHAR REVENUE CIRCLE
 Sarupathar
 Circle Officer

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Appendix 14: Market rate of tree and crops for both the TL

Members Present: - Enclosed at Annexure - A

The Hon'ble Deputy Commissioner, Golaghat presided over the meeting.

Asst. Deputy Commissioner (Rev. A), Golaghat explained the purpose of the meeting; in regard to fixation of Zirat value as the earlier Zirat values, is long overdue and was fixed back in the year 2018.

Zirat value has been fixed on the basis of reports of all concerned including Circle Officers of Golaghat District, District Agri. Officer, Golaghat and the Divisional Forest Officer, Golaghat. After thorough discussion among the members present, the Zirat value has been assessed and compiled as follows:-

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	জিরাটের নাম (List of Zirat)	মূল্য (শাখা/১০০ No./Per Bigha)	মূল্য (শাখা/১০০ No./Per Bigha)	মূল্য (শাখা/১০০ No./Per Bigha)
১(১)	আমলি (Amuli)	১২৩/-	৩০০/-	১৭৭০/-
১(২)	নানিকট (Nankot)	৭২০/-	৬২৫/-	৭৬০০/-
১(৩)	ফরাসি (Fragos)	১২০/-	১১৫/-	২৩২০/-
১(৪)	আম (Am)	২০০/-	২০০/-	৬৭৬০/-
১(৫)	কোলা (Kola)	১০০/-	২২২৫/-	৫০৭৫/-
১(৬)	জাম্বু (Jambu)	১০/-	২০০/-	৭০০০/-
১(৭)	গোলাপ (Golap)	৭২/-	৫২৫/-	১০২৫/-
১(৮)	সুমথিরা (Sumothira)	৭০/-	৫২৫/-	১০২৫/-
১(৯)	কোলা (Kola)	২১৫/-	৬৫০/-	২৬৬০/-
১(১০)	চকলতা (Chaklata)	১০০/-	৩৩০/-	২২৬০/-
১(১১)	চকলতা (Chaklata)	৫০/-	৫০০/-	১৭০০/-
১(১২)	কোলা (Kola)	৫০/-	৫০০/-	১৭০০/-
১(১৩)	নাসপা (Naspali)	৫০/-	২৫০০/-	৫৭০০/-
১(১৪)	মোচা (Mocha)	১৫০/-	১০০/-	১৭২০/-
১(১৫)	কোলা (Kola)	১০০/-	৫১০/-	২০৭০/-
১(১৬)	কোলা (Kola)	২২২/-	১০০/-	৩৫০০/-
১(১৭)	কোলা (Kola)	২০/-	৩০০/-	১৬০০/-

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ES(1)	হালধী (Aada/Haldi)	1850/-	2500/-	7040/-
ES(1)	হালধী (Rongaloo)	1600/-	20,000/-	30900/-
ES(2)	কুমুরা (Kumura)	32/-	400/-	8095/-
ক্রমিক নং Sl.No	বৃক্ষ নাম (Name of Tree)			
১(১)	জলন (Jalnan)	50/-	5000/-	7000/-
১(২)	শম (Som)	50/-	4000/-	7000/-
১(৩)	সুন্দরী (Sundari)	50/-	4000/-	7000/-
১(৪)	পাইন (Pine)	50/-	2000/-	3000/-
১(৫)	চন্দন (Chandan)	25/-	2000/-	3000/-
১(৬)	গির্জি (Girji)	25/-	2000/-	4000/-
১(৭)	বাম্বী (Bambai)	50/-	5000/-	8000/-
১(৮)	মুগ (Mug)	25/-	2500/-	4000/-
১(৯)	শাঠি (Shathi)	25/-	3000/-	6000/-
১(১০)	সোদা (Soda)	10/-	1000/-	2000/-
১(১১)	ডেওদার (Deodar)	25/-	4000/-	7000/-
১(১২)	কদম্ব (Kadam)	25/-	2000/-	3000/-
১(১৩)	অশ্বত্থ (Ashwat)	50/-	4000/-	7000/-
১(১৪)	শিল্পা (Shilpa)	40/-	5000/-	7000/-
১(১৫)	করো (Koros)	25/-	2000/-	2000/-
১(১৬)	চৈতন্য (Chaitanya)	20/-	2000/-	4000/-
১(১৭)	কোমল (Komal)	50/-	4000/-	7000/-
১(১৮)	গুণ্ডা (Gunda)	50/-	1500/-	2500/-
১(১৯)	করো (Koros)	50/-	2000/-	7000/-

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১৯(18)	জলপাই (Jolpai)	৭১৭/-	১৩৪৪/-	৩৪৬৩/-
১৯(19)	লেটেকু (Leteku)	১৩৭/-	৬৪৫/-	২৭২৪/-
২০(20)	মর্ডো (Mordor)	১১৩/-	১৬৪৩/-	৩১৬৭/-
২১(21)	তেতেলি(Teteli)	৭৪৫/-	২০৭৫/-	৭৭১৩/-
২১(22)	থেকেবটেঙা (Thekeratenga)	২০৭/-	১১১০/-	২৪৭০/-
২১(23)	ওয়েঙা (Owenga)	১০০/-	১৩১৭/-	৭৭৭৭/-
২১(24)	আটলাশ(Atlash)	১১৭/-	১১০৫/-	৩০২৫/-
২১(25)	আমলাখি (Aamlakhi)	৩০৫/-	১৫৬০/-	২৬০৬/-
২১(26)	আনরোশ (Anarosh)	৭০/-	৪২/-	২১০/-
২১(27)	মহানিম (Mohanem)	১৭০/-	১৫৭৫/-	১৭৭৫/-
২১(28)	তাং (Ta)	৭১/-	১০৫০/-	১৪৫০/-
২১(29)	কাজুমানম (Kajubadam)	১৪০/-	১৬০০/-	৫৫০০/-
৩০(30)	বেল (Bel)	২৭২/-	২৫৫০/-	৭৭৬৩/-
৩১(31)	মোকল /মজাল বীহ (Mokal/Bojal Bih)	২৭০/-	১০৩/-	১৬০/-
৩২(32)	ভুলুকা বীহ, জেতিবীহ (Bhuluka Bih)	৬৭/-	১০৩/-	১৩৫/-
৩৩(33)	জাতিবীহ (Jatibih), জলুকা বীহ	১৫৭/-	১০৩/-	২৩৪/-
৩৪(34)	দালচেনী (Dalcheni)	১১৭/-	৭৫০/-	৭৫০/-
৩৫(35)	তেজপাত (Tezpat)	৪৪/-	৩৩৭/-	২৬৬৭/-
৩৬(36)	কোলগা (Kolgai)	১২০/-	২৫৫/-	৭৪০/-
৩৭(37)	আমিতা (Amita)	১৩৭/-	৭২০/-	১৩২৪/-
৩৮(38)	কুইয়াং (Kuiyer)	১১,৫০০/-	২,৪০০/-	৩৭,০০০/-
৩৯(39)	কালগা (Kalga)	০	০	৩৫,১০০/-
৪০(40)	কালগা (Kalga)	০৭২৫/-	১৪৫০০/-	২১৬৫০/-
৪১(41)	ডেংগা (Dengai)	১১৫০/-	১৬৩০/-	২১৭৭০/-
৪২(42)	জলপাই (Jolpai)	১২৬০/-	১৪০০/-	২৬০০০/-

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১০(২০)	আজার (Azar)	১০/-	৭৫০০/-	৭৫০০/-
১১(২১)	পমা (Poma)	৩০/-	৩৫০০/-	৬৫০০/-
১২(২২)	বকুল (Bokul)	২০/-	২৫০০/-	৩৫০০/-
১৩(২৩)	সজিনা (Sojina)	৩৩৪/-	১৩৩৩/-	১৭৬৬৩/-
১৪(২৪)	লিচু (Lichu)	৪১৩/-	২৪৬০/-	১৫৬০/-
১৫(২৫)	খেজুর (Khejur)	৭৪/-	৬১৭/-	৩৩৬৭/-
১৬(২৬)	করৌ (Koroi)	১০/-	৭৫০০/-	৭৫০০/-
১৭(২৭)	অমরা (Amora)	১২০/-	২৪০/-	১৪০/-
১৮(২৮)	সিমলু (Simoloo)	১০/-	১৫০০/-	৭০০০/-
১৯(২৯)	বোয়াল (Buwal)	২০/-	৩৫০০/-	৪৫০০/-
২০(৩০)	বটলব্রাস (Bottle brass)	২০/-	২৫০০/-	৩৫০০/-
২১(৩১)	তিতাসোপা (Titasopa)	১০/-	৩৫০০/-	১৫০০/-
২২(৩২)	ইউকলিপ্তাস (Ukiliptas)	২০/-	২৫০০/-	৭৫০০/-
২৩(৩৩)	গাছ প্রতি সোপা (Cheh) (as per Govt. letter No.RL4.75/2005/Pt.1 /215 dtd. 23-1-2005)	৩৩/-		১০/- (6 years above)

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Appendix 15: Sample Attendance Sheet of FGD with Women








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Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation



Name of Sub-Project: 220 KV DL Sanjibpur - Mariani TL

Date: 30-07-2020 Venue: Barpeta gram

SL No	Name	Designation/ Occupation	Age	Sex	Contact Number	Signature
①	Honimata Phukan	Teacher	41	F		
②	Anu Phukan	House wife	42	F		
③	Bharati Phukan	House wife	35	F		
④	Jyotika Phukan	Housewife	39	F		
⑤	Nayam Boro Das	P.V.T. Setvicee	37	M		
⑥	Kajal Bhumich	Housewife	29	F		