

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Resettlement Action Plan

For

**LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation
Package-H
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

Background: The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is financing the Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project (AISTSEP) implemented by Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) to support the state's *Power for All (PFA)* plan. Under Phase I, the project includes the construction of 10 new substations (400kV, 220kV, and 132kV), 332.945 km of transmission lines, conversion of one existing substation (Gohpur) from AIS to GIS, augmentation of 18 substations and 186 km of lines with HTLS conductors, and replacement of 636 km of ground wire with OPGW.

Among these, LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur GIS substation of 19.5 km are included under Package H. To meet AIIB's Environmental and Social (E&S) policy requirements, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is being prepared for the transmission line.

The consultancy PT Feedback Infra Ltd. (Indonesia) in association with Jade Consult (Nepal) and NIPSA (Spain) has been engaged by AEGCL as the Project Management Consultant (PMC) including responsibility for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the transmission line for Package H.

Description of the Project: This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) focuses on LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur GIS substation of length 19.5 kms. This RAP addresses the social impacts related to:

- A total of 68 tower footing locations have been identified for the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line, including 13 towers falling on forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area.

S. No.	Land requirements and associated impacts by project components	
1	Project Component	LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur GIS substation.
2	District/Tehsil Location	Kamrup M/ Sonapur
3	Line Length (km)	19.5 kms
4	Number of Tower Footings	68 numbers
5	Tower Base Land Requirement (ha)	3.66 hectares
6	RoW Land Requirement (ha)	89.70 hectare
7	Temporary Access Road Land Requirement (ha)	1.27 hectares

Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework: The RoW permission for the transmission line has been obtained in keeping with the requirements of the Electricity Act 2003, the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, MoP Guidelines for Payment of Compensation Towards Damages in regard to RoW, October 2015 and Assam Government Power (Electricity) Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6 and new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024.

The detail of the various regulatory frameworks pertaining to the project has been discussed in the main

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RAP report of Transmission line component under Package-H

As the Project is funded through the AIIB, the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) applies. The Project has been classified as "Category B" as per the AIIB ESP.

ESS 1 (Environmental and Social Assessment and Management) 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-H.

ESS 2 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) is applicable and accordingly, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared.

ESS 3 (Indigenous Peoples) - A total of seventy-eight (78) households belonging to the Scheduled Tribe (Plains) community are currently identified as affected by the Project. Additional ST households may be identified following the completion of the census survey within the RoW. The nature of impacts on these households is assessed as minor, temporary, and primarily economic, consisting mainly of crop loss and temporary restrictions on land use within the RoW. Although the Project area does not fall within a Sixth Schedule area under the Constitution of India, the presence of Boro (Bodo), Garo, and Karbi ST households is noted. These groups are recognized as distinct Indigenous communities, possessing their own languages, cultural traditions (including festivals such as Bwisagu), and customary social institutions (e.g., traditional village councils). Accordingly, they meet the defining characteristics of Indigenous Peoples as set out under AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) 2024 – ESS 3. Based on the above assessment and in accordance with the requirements of ESS 3 (Indigenous Peoples), the ESS 3 is triggered for this Project. However, given the limited and temporary nature of impacts, ESS 3 requirements have been addressed through proportionate measures integrated into this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and ESIA/ESMP.

Project Impact: The project does not require any land acquisition for construction of LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur GIS substation transmission line. Therefore, no physical displacement is foreseen in the project. The impacts are associated with involuntary economic displacement resulting from project construction. Specifically, they include: (i) permanent loss of income due to damage to crops and trees during tower installation and temporary damages of crop within RoW during wire stringing; and (ii) 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 the LILO transmission line. The assessment for landowner identification has been completed for 68 nos. tower footing areas including 13 towers falling on forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area. The compensation for tower footing locations is currently under process at concerned Revenue Circle. Once finalized and submitted to the PIU and EPC Contractor, the amount will be disbursed to the affected landowners and the same is expected to be paid to the landowners in the month of February, 2026. The

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Circle Office, Sonapur Revenue Circle, has submitted the compensation assessment report for 72 affected persons related to 55 tower footing locations situated on private land and one tower on tea estate land. This excludes 13 towers located on forest land under the Sonapur Transmission Line. Further, there are no encroacher/ informal land users based on the landowner identification report of tower footing area. However, the presence of non-titleholders or encroachers, if any, within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor will be ascertained upon completion of the joint survey of the RoW corridor. The report has been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Sonapur, for approval and subsequent payment. Once approved, the compensation for these 72 affected persons is expected to be disbursed by February, 2026 in accordance with the new guidelines of the Ministry of Power, Government of India (Ref. No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4), dated 14.06.2024), the Government of Assam Power Department Notification dated 04.11.2024, and the RAP entitlement matrix. All compensation will be paid prior to the commencement of foundation works.

The total land requirement for the transmission lines is **3.66 hectares** for tower footing area and **89.70 hectares** for RoW corridor for the Transmission Lines and is comprised primarily of the following:

- The report covers **68 tower footing locations** including 13 towers falling on forest land and one tower located within a tea estate land, for which the identification of landowners has been completed by the concerned Revenue Circle.
- **Permanent loss of land use at tower footing locations:** The impact of the transmission line tower base is limited to the four legs of the tower and is a permanent impact, with no transfer of land ownership. The total land area affected by the construction of the tower base is 3.66 hectares for Sonapur transmission line. The compensation process for 68 tower footing locations (including 13 towers falling on forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area) for the Sonapur 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. Compensation will be paid before commencement of civil works.
- The route of Transmission Line corridors i.e. LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur GIS substation is located in the Tehsil Sonapur, under Kamrup Metro district.
- The Right of Way (RoW) required for the transmission line is **46 m** (23 m on each side of the transmission line route) which is approx. **86.69** hectare in total for the transmission lines. The ground area required for different types of towers are varies from 246 to 356 sqm. (DA type towers), 304 to 465 sqm (DB type towers), 304 to 465 sqm (DC type towers), and 439 to 886 sqm (DD type towers).
- For the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar–Byrnihat transmission line, **temporary access roads** will be required for 29 tower foundation locations out of the total 68 tower locations, which include 13 towers falling on forest land and one tower located within a tea estate land. The remaining 39 locations are accessible through existing rural roads, forest tracks/cart roads, and tea estate roads. Most of the tower foundation sites are situated in paddy fields, forest areas, and tea estate land. In total, approximately **1.29 hectares** of land will be temporarily impacted due to the construction of access roads, primarily affecting paddy crop.

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- 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 before commencement of works. However, effort will be taken to minimize or avoid damage to crops by scheduling tower foundation work after the harvesting season.
- **Temporary loss of income due to crop/tree damage during tower erection and stringing:** Temporary income loss is anticipated for affected households due to crop and tree damage during tower erection and stringing activities. The primary impact is expected on paddy **89.70 hectares** cultivation and other standing crops. Compensation will be provided to affected persons in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Advance notice will be given to farmers prior to construction, and efforts will be made to minimize damage through careful planning of work schedules.
- **Potential reduction in land value due to restrictions on land use within the RoW, especially beneath towers:** There may be a potential reduction in land value due to restrictions on land use within the Right of Way (RoW), particularly beneath transmission towers. Landowners may face limitations on cultivation, construction, or other activities in these areas, which could affect long-term land utility and economic value.
- **Impact on structures:** Following the final check survey, it was confirmed that there are no structures within the tower footing areas or the RoW corridor. The transmission line route alignment has been selected to avoid any damage to permanent or temporary structures.
- **Land requirements and details of affected households for each (RoW, Tower Footings and temporary Access roads).** The construction of 68 tower footing locations, including 13 on forest land and 1 on tea estate land, for the Sonapur transmission line will require approximately 3.66 hectares of land, directly affecting 72 households. Additionally, **86.69** hectare of land will be required for the Right of Way (RoW) corridor and an estimated 87 households will be impacted based on the sampling survey method in the project area is anticipated.

Stakeholder Engagement, Public Consultation and Information Disclosure:

The community consultations are carried out in all the villages along the transmission line corridor with local habitants where sixty five (65) participants participated in the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at Sonapur S/s comprising of project affected persons and households including ST households poor or economically vulnerable groups like Scheduled caste, Elderly persons and Below poverty line (BPL) and other local community leaders nearby the proposed transmission lines between October and November 2025 LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at Sonapur S/s. 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 sub-project cycle.

Community welcomed the construction of proposed Transmission Line. No major environmental and social issues were raised during the consultation process. Most of the project affected landowners asked

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about the payment procedure for tower footing area, access road for tower foundation work and RoW. Further, the PAF has shown their interest on unskilled works on temporary basis when the civil works are initiated.

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

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:

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

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

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>

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 and Tier II GRCs is provided in the Tables below.

Tier I: Composition of Tier I GRC

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SI No	Officials	Designation In the Committee	Communication Address/Mail ID
1	Deputy General Manager (Project Authority)	Deputy Chairman	Guwahati Lower Assam T&T Circle, AEGCL dgmmttc.guwahati@aecl.co.in
2	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kamrup Metropolitan District	Member	Lichubagan, Hengrabari, Guwahati, Assam 781036
3	Assistant General Manager, (Project Manager)	Member	132kV Kahilipara GSS, AEGCL agm.kahilipara@aecl.co.in
5	Assistant General Manager (Project Manager)	Member	Guwahati Transmission Division, AEGCL agm.narengi@aecl.co.in
6	Representative of Local Panchayat Council	Member	Sri. Kameswar Konwar, Samatapatthar Panchayat
		Member	Sri Ajit Nath, Ward Member, Bangara Gaon Panchayat
		Member	Smt Bina Ranghang. Ward Member, Azara Gaon Panchayat
7	Women representative of village/council	Member	Smti Malati Das, Sonapur, Kamrup, Assam
8	President, Kachutuli Gramounnayan Committee	Member	Sri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Sonapur Kamrup, Assam
9	Member of Development of Environment & People Awareness Society of Assam	Member	Sri Prasanna Hazarika, Sonapur, Guwahati, Assam

Tier II: Composition of the Tier II GRCs

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

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

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 to streamline ES 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 will be 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.

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 reporting costs, administrative activities all other assistance, GRM, public consultations etc. The budget allocation will be determined based on the new guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) and the Government of Assam Power Department Notification dated 04.11.2024, compensation for the tower base area will be 200% of the land value, covering the area enclosed by the four legs of the tower at ground level, plus a one-meter extension on each side, while compensation for the RoW corridor will be 30% of the land value, in accordance with Schedule VII of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022. The total estimated budgeted for LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at Sonapur S/s TL is INR **69,818,493/-**.

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1. Introduction

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) extends financial assistance for “Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project” (AISTSEP) to Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL), the Implementing Agency (IA), to support the implementation of Power for All (PFA) plan. 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’s at substations.

As part of AIIB’s E&S policy and its compliance requirements, a Resettlement Action Plan report (RAP) is to be in place for associated transmission line.

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 H.

Description of the Project: This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) focuses on the construction of one transmission lines:

- A. LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at Sonapur S/s - 19.5 km

This RAP currently addresses the social impacts related to:

- A total of 68 tower footing locations have been identified for the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line, including 13 towers falling on forest land and one tower located within a 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.

A brief on activities under taken during construction phase are:

- Pre-construction Activity including a reconnaissance, walkover and detailed route survey was carried out to identify the corridor and fixing the alignment ;(6 months).
- Preliminary & Detail Survey was conducted for finalizing the tower spotting and alignment of route. (6 months)
- 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 (6 working months)
- Erection of Towers (6 working months)
- Stringing (4 working months)

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- 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

1.1 Purpose 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 AIIB 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 of indigenous communities, if present within the project-affected area. It ensures their concerns are addressed through meaningful consultation, participation, and culturally appropriate mitigation strategies. The plan serves as a guiding document for project authorities, and stakeholders to implement compensation, grievance redress mechanisms, and livelihood restoration measures while maintaining compliance with environmental and social safeguards.

1.2 Objective of Resettlement Action

The primary objective of the Resettlement Action Plan 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, 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 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line, AEGCL/ESMPF and AIIB Environmental and Social Policy.

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1.3 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 under national law. 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. The joint survey of the tower footing areas has been completed, and the survey of Right of Way to be conducted by the Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Forest Departments is expected to start by mid-February, 2026 after approval of the joint survey report of Right of Way corridor. The census survey will be undertaken immediately after approval of the joint survey report. A more detailed and site-specific update will follow once the census and asset verification surveys are completed.

As per the latest guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4), dated 14.06.2024), and the Notification from the Power Department, Government of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-6, dated 04.11.2024, the compensation process for 68 tower footings locations including 13 towers falling on forest Land and 1 tower located within a tea estate land for the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at Sonapur S/S is currently being carried out by the concerned administrative department. The payment is expected to be disbursed to the affected persons by February, 2026.

A socio-economic survey was conducted from 27th to 30th October, 2025, covering 68 tower footings locations including 13 towers falling on forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area land under the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line. The findings of these surveys are detailed in the Socio-Economic Census Survey section. Moreover, the socio-economic survey for RoW corridor was also conducted on 11th to 15th November, 2025 for the LILO line of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line on sampling method in the project area. The detailed findings are elaborated in the "Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Landowners" section.

1.4 Measures to Minimize Impact

In compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environment & Social Policy, AEGCL/State Utilities have carefully selected and finalized the route for the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat transmission line. The selection process prioritized minimizing potential temporary damages to crops, trees, and structures

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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 are 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 guidelines 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 physical 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 project-affected area, based on a mixed-method approach. A 100% census survey was conducted and completed for all households affected at the tower footing locations, while a sample-based socio-economic survey was undertaken within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor. The assessment covers the Sonapur Transmission Lines under Package H.

For the Sonapur transmission line, the survey was conducted from 27th to 30th October, 2025, covering 68 tower footing locations including 13 towers falling on the forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area land under the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line. The findings of these surveys are detailed in the Socio-Economic Survey section. Moreover, a sample socio-economic survey for RoW corridor in the project area was also conducted on 11th to 15th November, 2025 for the LILO line of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line. 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. To establish the socio-economic profile of the study area along the Right of Way (RoW) corridor, a sample survey was carried out covering 87 households out of a total of 489 households residing in the villages along the Sonapur transmission line.

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). Once the joint survey of RoW corridor by the concerned departments shall start, which is anticipated by mid-February, 2026, the census survey will be carried out for RoW corridor. This RAP will be further updated after completion of census survey on RoW.

2.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Sonapur Transmission Line

2.1.1 Demographic details

The permanent or temporary use of land for the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur has affected 159 families^{1*} through both the tower footing area (72 households) and the RoW corridor (87 households within the project area), comprising a total of 873 family members. Among them, there are 335 adult males and 321 adult females, while the remaining population includes 127 male children and 90 female children.

Table 1: Distribution of Individual Affected Persons (Population) of Sonapur TL

S.No	Gender	Affected Persons (in Number)	In Percentage
1	Adults Male	335	38.37
2	Adults Female	321	36.77
3	Children Male	127	14.55

¹159 households including 72 households for tower footing and 87 for RoW corridor of the project area for Sonapur TL.

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4	Children Female	90	10.31
Total		873 APs	100%

2.1.2 Family Size

The majority of families (84 families) have 1–5 family members, while 72 families have 6–10 members and 03 families have a household size of 11–15 members. The average family size of the affected households is estimated at approximately 5.3 persons per household.

Table 2: Distribution of Households Size of Sonapur TL

S.No	Household Size	No. of Affected Households	Percentage
1	1 to 5	84	52.83
2	6 to 10	72	45.28
3	11 to 15	03	1.89
4	16 to 23	00	00
Total		159	100%

Educational Profile

2.1.3 Literacy

As per socio-economic survey information, 68 affected families have household heads educated upto secondary level. This is followed by 47 families whose head of households have attained primary level education. Additionally, 25 families have household heads educated up to higher secondary level education, while 19 families have household heads with graduate level education, as mentioned in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Literacy Level of Sonapur TL

S. No	Education Status	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	Illiterate	00	00
2	Primary (up to class 4)	47	29.56
3	Secondary (up to class 10)	68	42.77
4	Higher Secondary (up to class 12)	25	15.72
5	Higher (up to graduate)	19	11.95
Total		159	100%

2.1.4 Landholding

As per the Government of Assam², 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 97 households are Small farmers, 54 households are marginal farmers and 13 households are semi-medium farmers.

² 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 4: Distribution of Landholdings of Affected households of Sonapur TL

S. No	Farmer Classification	Land holding (ha)	No. of Affected landowners -	Percentage
1	Marginal	below 1	54	33.96
2	Small	1 - 2	92	57.86
3	Semi Medium	2 - 4	13	8.18
4	Medium	4 - 10	00	00
Total			159	100%

2.1.5 Workforce Participation

Out of the total 159 affected households, 94 affected landowners are engaged in agriculture. This is followed by 26 households engaged in business, whereas 24 employed in government service, eight in private sector employment and seven working as daily wage workers.

Table 5: Occupation Status of Sonapur TL

S.No.	Employment Status	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	Agriculture	94	59.12
2	Business	26	16.35
3	Private Job	08	5.04
4	Govt. Job	24	15.09
5	Daily wage worker	07	4.40
6	Unemployed	00	00
Total		159	100%

2.1.6 Income Distribution Pattern of Affected households

As per the socio-economic census survey, the cumulative annual income of all earning members varies among the affected households. A total of 89 affected households fall within the range of Rs. 1,00,001–2,00,000 per annum. Another 28 affected households have income ranging from Rs. 2,00,001–3,00,000, whereas 22 fall within the range of Rs. 3,00,001–4,00,000 per annum. Additionally, 19 affected households report annual income above Rs. 4,00,000/annum, whereas only one affected household has an annual income below Rs. 1,00,000.

Table 6: Income Pattern of Affected households of Sonapur TL

Sl. No.	Income Range in Rs/- per Annum	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
1	<1,00,000	01	0.63
2	1,00,001-2,00,000	89	55.97
3	2,00,001-3,00,000	28	17.61
4	3,00,001-4,00,000	22	13.84
5	>4,00000	19	11.95
Total		159	100%

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2.1.7 Social Stratification of Affected Households

The majority of affected households (78) belongs to Schedule Tribe. Of These forty (40) households have land located within the tower base area, while the remaining thirty-eight (38) households have land falling within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor. In addition, 42 of the affected households belong to Other Backward Caste (OBC) and 39 affected households belong to General caste category.

Table 7: Social Stratification of Affected households of Sonapur TL

Caste	Number of Affected landowners	Percentage
General	39	79.45
SC	00	0.00
ST	78	20.55
Other Backward Caste	42	0.00
Total	159	100

2.2 Impact on Indigenous People for the LILO line

The Constitution of India identifies Scheduled Areas that are predominantly inhabited by tribal communities. In Assam, special provisions have been extended to the Tribal Areas under the Sixth Schedule [Articles 244(2) and 244(A) of the Constitution, in addition to the basic fundamental rights. The Sixth Schedule provides for the administration of tribal areas as autonomous entities, with governance vested in District Councils for autonomous districts and Regional Councils for autonomous regions.

AIB's ESS 3 (Indigenous Peoples) is applicable if indigenous peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the project, and are likely to be affected by the project. 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.

A total of seventy-eight (78) households belonging to the Scheduled Tribe (Plains) community are affected, as a result of the project, of which forty (40) households land is located within the tower base area and the remaining thirty-eight (38) households land are currently estimated to fall within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor of the project area. This shall be updated based on census survey of RoW. However, the nature of impacts on these households is minor, temporary, and primarily economic in nature, involving crop loss and restricted land use within the RoW, with no cultural, territorial, or institutional implications. The Project area does not fall within Scheduled areas or Sixth Schedule Areas as defined under the Constitution of India and do not possess distinct cultural, linguistic, or institutional characteristics of Indigenous Peoples.

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To ensure social safeguards and inclusive project implementation, meaningful consultations with the Scheduled Tribe community will be carried out throughout the project implementation period along with continuous monitoring, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and livelihood restoration measures. The ST household concerns will be identified and addressed effectively throughout the Project lifecycle.

The section below presents a profile of these 78 ST households.

- **Name and Ethnic Identity:** These households identify themselves as *Boro* or *Bodo*, Garo and Karbi and belong to the broader Scheduled tribe group in Assam. The Boro and Garo and Karbi communities are recognized Scheduled Tribe groups in Assam and also present within the project area of Sonapur TL corridor. These communities are indigenous people with a distinct cultural identity, language, and traditions.
- **Language/Dialects:** The primary language spoken by these groups is *Boro, Garo and Karbi* (from the Tibeto-Burman family), though Assamese is commonly spoken, especially for wider communication and trade. Younger generations often has bilingual or trilingual abilities.
- **Specific Characteristics:** The Boros, Garos and Karbis maintain rich cultural traditions expressed through dance, festivals, and folk music. *Bwisagu* is one of their major festivals marking the New Year and agricultural cycle. Community solidarity is strong, and traditional village councils (Samaj) play a role in local decision-making.
- **Occupation and Livelihoods:** Agriculture is the predominant occupation, with rice (paddy) being the staple crop. Many households also cultivate vegetables, pulses, and oilseeds for household consumption and sale. In addition, weaving on traditional looms, fishing, and rearing of livestock such as cattle, pigs, and poultry also contribute to their livelihoods.
- **Landholding Pattern:** The affected ST households are primarily smallholder farmers. Most households have landholdings ranging from **0.2 to 2 hectares**, used mainly for paddy cultivation and other seasonal crops. Out of the 78 affected Scheduled Tribe (ST) households, 57 households are marginal farmers, owning less than 1 hectare of land, while the remaining 21 households are small farmers, with landholdings ranging from 1 to 2 hectares. No communal or customary land is affected as a result of the Project and the land use restrictions will be limited to areas within the RoW and tower base footprints.
- **Project Impact:** These 78 affected Scheduled Tribe (Plains) households experience minor permanent and temporary economic impacts as a result of the Project, primarily related to:
 - **Crop loss** within the Right of Way (RoW) and tower footing areas.
 - **Restricted land use** in portions of their agricultural land within the RoW and permanent in tower footing area.
 - No impacts on cultural, territorial, or institutional aspects have been identified.

Based on the above assessment and in accordance with the requirements of ESS 3 on Indigenous Peoples), ESS 3 is triggered for this Project. However, given the limited and temporary nature of impacts, ESS 3 requirements has been addressed through proportionate measures integrated into the Project's Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and ESIA/ESMP.

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Further, during the public consultations and socio-economic survey, it was found that the affected ST 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.

2.3 Impacts on Females and other Vulnerable Groups/Individuals

In the LILO lines of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur no female-headed households or any landowners with disabilities have been identified among the affected persons. All affected landowners are male. As the census survey for RoW corridor has not yet been conducted, this cannot be confirmed at present. During the time of census survey, there may be a likelihood of impact on female-headed and other vulnerable households. Accordingly, the RAP will be updated in due course after the joint verification and approval of the Right of Way (RoW) corridor land scheduling report by the concerned Circle Offices.

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

3.2. Statutory Requirements

The RoW permission for the transmission line has been obtained in keeping with the requirements of the Electricity Act 2003, the Indian Telegraph Act 1885 (**Appendix 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:

- *The Electricity Act, 2003*
Section 67 (3&4)

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

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- (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 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.

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- **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 line 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 dates of socio-economic census surveys – i.e. on 30th October 2025 for Sonapur TL for tower footing area—will serve as the cut-off dates for identifying affected persons. These dates have been formally communicated to the affected communities in advance. Specifically, the affected landowners and villagers were informed on 26th October, 2025 regarding the schedule of the upcoming surveys from 27th to 30th October, 2025 for the Sonapur TL tower footing area.

However, the census survey for the RoW corridor is scheduled to be conducted from 1st March, 2026 to 10th March, 2026 and likely to be completed after the approval of the landowner identification reports by the concerned Circle Offices. This period may therefore be considered as the proposed cut-off date for RoW corridor. However, the actual 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. This RAP will be updated based on the census survey.

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3.4. Gap Analysis of ESS2 and National Policy

Table 8: Gap Analysis of ESS2 and National Policy

Subject	National Regulations	AIB 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 AIB'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 AIB'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.
Meaningful consultations	Conducting meaningful consultations with affected 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	Meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate,	AEGCL will ensure that public consultation and disclosure is carried out during entire project duration. Consultation is to be carried out with affected

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
	and disclosure. The public hearing for SIA is conducted in the affected area after giving adequate publicity and pre-fixed date, time and venue.	nongovernmental organizations need to be carried out.	persons and other and disclosure is to be made as per Gol regulations and AIIB's E&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. The date of the census survey, 30th October 2025 for the Sonapur Transmission Line, will be treated as the cut-off dates for the tower base area for determining eligibility for compensation and other entitlements. The census survey for the RoW corridor is scheduled to be conducted from 1st March, 2026 to 10th March, 2026 and shall be regarded as the cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation and entitlements.
Timing of compensation of payments	The Act ensures that the possession of land is taken after full payment of compensation (within 3 months) as well as resettlement entitlements (within 6 months) to entitled persons from the date of award U/s 30 of the Act.	The compensation should be provided before construction work start and before taking possession of the assets	AEGCL will ensure that compensation is provided before construction work start and before taking possession of the assets
Resettlement of formal owners of immovable property except agricultural land	<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</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>	AEGCL will ensure the Resettlement of formal owners of immovable property as per Gol regulation, which generally covers the provisions of AIIB's ESS2.

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	<p>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>		
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

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
			of Intra State Transmission System of Assam Project and agrees to provide resettlement and rehabilitation assistance including cost of buildings (as per current BSR of the District/State – the value of time invested in constructed is subsumed in the BSR), shifting allowance, displacement allowance, subsistence grant, etc. at par with titleholders in accordance with the Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Non-titleholders (encroachers, squatters, tenants) will not be eligible for compensation for 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.	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	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 value of perennial crops shall be determined by the concerned department as the standard process followed.	displacement for a transition period to restore livelihood.	
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 Gol 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 Gol 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 Gol norms compensation is paid as per assessment done by revenue department. AIIB guidelines suggest additional support with regards to seedlings, treatment of land and labour needs.
Business property	The Act has provision for determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired. The services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field shall be used for the same. The market value of the business property shall be estimated based on current year BSR without depreciation.	Option 1. Cash compensation at replacement cost, loss of income and moving allowance. Option 2. Alternative property with adequate tenure arrangements, full relocation cost, including the inventory, and the replacement cost for any investment, transitional allowance, appropriate level of support for skill upgrading training if necessary, to restore livelihood.	The route alignment for transmission lines are selected to avoid any damage to permanent structure or temporary structure. AEGCL will ensure the compensation against damage to any business property in case of damage as per law of land, which is in coherence with AIIB policy.

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
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.
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	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.

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Subject	National Regulations	AIIB ESS 2	Gaps and measures to bridge gaps
	under this Act.		
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 ³ .

³ The compensation to the affected landowners for both the transmission line Right of Way (RoW) corridor and tower footing areas will be provided in accordance with the latest Notification issued by the Government of Assam, Power Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06, dated **04 November 2024**. However, the final compensation amount will be determined by the district administration.

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4. Project Impacts

4.1. General

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 400Kv transmission line will have to maintain a clear RoW corridor of 46 meters width.

Similarly, use of the land in the RoW corridor may also be restricted. In a similar manner, trees 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). As per IS: 5613 & MOEF&CC guidelines on Right of Way and Spacing between the lines/cables as per Electrical standard, the Minimum clearance between conductor and trees need to be 46 mts for 400kV Transmission line.

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, there are some social impacts like permanent impact in tower footing area and temporary impact for access restriction to land are expected due to construction of lines/placing of towers which are permanent/temporary in nature in terms of loss of standing crops/trees in the RoW corridor. Furthermore, no structures are expected to be affected as a result of the project. The check survey has been completed and approved for the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur transmission line. Landowner identification assessment has been completed for 68 tower footings locations including 13 towers falling on the forest Land and one tower located within a tea garden area for the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur transmission line. The compensation process is under progress at Circle Office, Sonapur, once finalized and submitted to the PIU and EPC contractor, the compensation amounts will be disbursed to the respective affected landowners. Moreover, the joint survey for RoW corridor is anticipated to be carried out by mid of February, 2026, by the Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Forest Departments is expected to be completed by mid-March, 2026. The census survey will be undertaken immediately after approval of the joint survey report. A more detailed and site-specific update will follow once the census and asset verification surveys are completed. The RAP will be updated based on this census survey. Compensation

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will be paid before commencement of works.

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

The impact of the transmission line tower base is limited to the four legs of the tower, with no transfer of land ownership. The total land area affected by the construction of the tower base is 3.66 hectares for Sonapur transmission line. The affected land is mainly agricultural, currently used for paddy cultivation along with seasonal vegetables, pulses, and oilseeds. 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 68 tower footings locations including 13 towers falling on forest land and 1 tower located within a tea garden area for the Sonapur 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-8. Furthermore, no non-titleholders or encroachers have been identified at any of the tower footing locations, including areas falling within forest land, all of which are currently free from encroachments. However, the presence of non-titleholders or encroachers, if any, within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor will be ascertained upon completion of the joint survey of the RoW corridor.

Table 8: Impact on Affected landowners for tower base/footing area of Sonapur TL

S. No.	Name of Affected landowners	Gender (Male/Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Caste	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
1.	DB001	Male	0.53	General	0.042	Business	180000
2.	RT002	Male	1.47	General	0.042	Daily Wage Worker	110000
3.	RS003	Male	1.20	ST	0.050	Private Service	160000
4.	MS004	Male	1.74	ST	0.040	Farmer	180000
5.	DK005	Male	1.74	ST	0.043	Farmer	180000
6.	RR006	Male	1.47	ST	0.046	Farmer	210000
7.	BB007	Male	0.40	ST	0.05	Farmer	160000
8.	DR008	Male	2.41	ST	0.04	Farmer	150000
9.	SD009	Male	2.00	OBC	0.043	Govt. Service	360000
10.	HA010	Male	0.40	OBC	0.050	Govt. Service	420000
11.	ND011	Male	0.27	OBC	0.043	Farmer	170000
12.	SL012	Male	0.40	ST	0.043	Farmer	130000

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S. No.	Name of Affected landowners	Gender (Male/Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Caste	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
13.	BT013	Male	0.27	ST	0.05	Farmer	140000
14.	BD014	Male	1.47	ST	0.05	Govt. Service	420000
15.	AT015	Male	0.80	ST	0.036	Farmer	140000
16.	KM016	Male	0.53	ST	0.044	Govt. Service	320000
17.	DR017	Male	2.00	ST	0.034	Farmer	180000
18.	SD018	Male	0.40	OBC	0.043	Farmer	160000
19.	BL019	Male	0.53	ST	0.04	Farmer	120000
20.	PM020	Male	1.60	ST	0.04	Govt. Service	480000
21.	DB021	Male	2.54	OBC	0.05	Business	320000
22.	DM022	Male	0.40	ST	0.04	Business	244000
23.	BD023	Male	0.40	General	0.04	Govt. Service	520000
24.	LM024	Male	2.41	ST	0.035	Business	160000
25.	SR025	Male	1.60	ST	0.035	Farmer	190000
26.	BD026	Male	1.07	OBC	0.05	Farmer	180000
27.	RB027	Male	0.67	ST	0.035	Farmer	150000
28.	UB028	Male	1.34	ST	0.03	Farmer	130000
29.	SB029	Male	0.40	ST	0.047	Daily Wage Worker	150000
30.	DB030	Male	1.34	ST	0.036	Daily Wage Worker	90000
31.	DB031	Male	1.87	ST	0.04	Farmer	180000
32.	LD032	Male	0.27	OBC	0.05	Farmer	220000
33.	RG033	Male	1.60	ST	0.046	Business	310000
34.	RT034	Male	0.40	ST	0.04	Govt. Service	360000
35.	RT035	Male	0.53	ST	0.04	Farmer	140000
36.	UP036	Male	0.27	General	0.05	Farmer	180000
37.	AT037	Male	1.07	ST	0.04	Govt. Service	340000
38.	BR038	Male	0.40	ST	0.047	Farmer	190000

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S. No.	Name of Affected landowners	Gender (Male/Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Caste	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
39.	DBS039	Male	0.67	General	0.036	Private Service	220000
40.	PK040	Male	0.40	General	0.047	Farmer	140000
41.	JD041	Male	0.80	OBC	0.042	Business	320000
42.	HCD042	Male	0.67	OBC	0.044	Private Service	350000
43.	KL043	Male	1.34	ST	0.05	Business	230000
44.	PD044	Male	0.67	OBC	0.042	Business	360000
45.	PD045	Male	1.34	OBC	0.034	Business	340000
46.	TB046	Male	0.27	ST	0.04	Farmer	190000
47.	NB047	Male	2.00	ST	0.034	Farmer	140000
48.	RB048	Male	0.80	ST	0.034	Farmer	220000
49.	BD049	Male	1.34	OBC	0.034	Daily Wage Worker	190000
50.	BR050	Male	0.67	ST	0.047	Govt. Service	380000
51.	DE051	Male	0.80	ST	0.027	Farmer	240000
52.	UE052	Male	0.27	ST	0.027	Farmer	240000
53.	KR053	Male	1.07	ST	0.04	Farmer	270000
54.	GP054	Male	1.34	ST	0.04	Farmer	190000
55.	ST055	Male	0.27	ST	0.043	Govt. Service	460000
56.	ST056	Male	1.07	ST	0.044	Farmer	280000
57.	GT057	Male	0.67	ST	0.034	Farmer	170000
58.	DD058	Male	0.67	OBC	0.050	Govt. Service	570000
59.	AK059	Male	0.94	ST	0.05	Farmer	180000
60.	ST060	Male	0.53	ST	0.04	Daily Wage Worker	160000
61.	BE061	Male	0.94	ST	0.053	Farmer	150000
62.	KD062	Male	0.67	OBC	0.028	Farmer	110000
63.	GD063	Male	1.74	OBC	0.028	Farmer	180000
64.	JD064	Male	1.07	General	0.047	Govt. Service	580000
65.	RD065	Male	0.53	OBC	0.034	Private Service	280000

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S. No.	Name of Affected landowners	Gender (Male/Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Caste	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
66.	BD066	Male	0.94	OBC	0.034	Farmer	180000
67.	GD067	Male	0.40	OBC	0.053	Farmer	130000
68.	MD068	Male	1.34	OBC	0.029	Govt. Service	460000
69.	VBD069	Male	1.07	OBC	0.029	Farmer	180000
70.	MA070	Male	0.67	General	0.05	Farmer	220000
71.	AS071	Male	1.34	General	0.047	Business	550000
72.	KA072	Male	1.60	General	0.050	Farmer	190000
73.	TEA0073	N/A	N/A	—	0.03	N/A	N/A
74.	FL074(Forest Land)	N/A	N/A	—	0.050	N/A	N/A
75.	FL075 (Forest Land))	N/A	N/A	—	0.03	N/A	N/A
76.	FL076 (Forest Land)	N/A	N/A	—	0.034	N/A	N/A
77.	FL077 (Forest Land)	N/A	N/A	—	0.053	N/A	N/A
78.	FL078 (Forest Land)	N/A	N/A	—	0.053	N/A	N/A
79.	FL079 (Forest Land)	N/A	N/A	—	0.055	N/A	N/A
80.	FL080 (Forest Land)	N/A	N/A	—	0.055	N/A	N/A
81.	FL081 (Forest Land)	N/A	N/A	—	0.054	N/A	N/A
82.	FL082 (Forest Land)	N/A	N/A	—	0.053	N/A	N/A

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S. No.	Name of Affected landowners	Gender (Male/Female)	Total Land in hectares.	Caste	Permanent use of land for tower footing Area in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
83.	FL083 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	N/A	—	0.053	N/A	N/A
84.	FL084 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	N/A	—	0.054	N/A	N/A
85.	FL085 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	N/A	—	0.053	N/A	N/A
86.	FL086 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	N/A	—	0.053	N/A	N/A

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 Sonapur RoW corridor is free of encroachments. 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.

The government land within the RoW corridor is generally barren land. In some stretches, it is left as open fallow land, while in other sections it is used for grazing purposes.

For the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur TL, the line length is 19.5 kilometers, impacting around 89.70 hectares of land from ten village within the Right of Way.

Table 10: Number of Affected landowners of ROW Corridor (project area) for Sonapur TL

S. No.	Name of Affected Household form Project area	Gender (Male/Female)	Caste	Total Land in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
1.	DDA001	Male	General	0.80	Business	480000

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S. No.	Name of Affected Household form Project area	Gender (Male/Female)	Caste	Total Land in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
2.	HG002	Male	ST	1.07	Business	280000
3.	LS003	Male	General	1.07	Farmer	120000
4.	GM004	Male	ST	0.80	Farmer	360000
5.	RR005	Male	ST	1.07	Govt. Service	450000
6.	KUB006	Male	General	1.67	Govt. Service	360000
7.	DB007	Male	General	1.07	Business	270000
8.	BB008	Male	General	1.60	Govt. Service	470000
9.	UB009	Male	General	0.80	Govt. Service	660000
10.	DK010	Male	General	1.34	Farmer	230000
11.	TB011	Male	General	1.53	Farmer	210000
12.	OS012	Male	General	1.20	Farmer	180000
13.	BB013	Male	ST	1.60	Business	360000
14.	GM014	Male	ST	1.47	Farmer	210000
15.	AM015	Male	ST	1.40	Govt. Service	360000
16.	RT016	Male	ST	2.41	Farmer	140000
17.	MT017	Male	ST	1.60	Farmer	320000
18.	CT018	Male	ST	2.54	Farmer	130000
19.	ST019	Male	ST	1.40	Business	244000
20.	KK020	Male	ST	1.07	Farmer	150000
21.	BR021	Male	ST	1.34	Business	160000
22.	PT022	Male	ST	1.60	Farmer	190000
23.	BR023	Male	ST	1.07	Farmer	180000
24.	BD024	Male	General	1.67	Farmer	150000
25.	GL025	Male	ST	1.34	Farmer	144000

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S. No.	Name of Affected Household form Project area	Gender (Male/Female)	Caste	Total Land in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
26.	DD026	Male	General	1.40	Farmer	150000
27.	PP027	Male	General	1.07	Farmer	120000
28.	RT028	Male	ST	1.34	Farmer	180000
29.	BD029	Male	OBC	0.80	Private Service	220000
30.	PT030	Male	ST	1.67	Private Service	260000
31.	DM031	Male	ST	1.40	Private Service	260000
32.	AR032	Male	ST	1.53	Farmer	140000
33.	NL033	Male	ST	0.80	Farmer	150000
34.	KL034	Male	ST	0.80	Farmer	140000
35.	TR035	Male	ST	1.34	Business	240000
36.	PM036	Male	ST	1.53	Govt. Service	450000
37.	LR037	Male	ST	1.40	Farmer	160000
38.	SD038	Male	General	1.40	Business	340000
39.	BB039	Male	ST	1.53	Farmer	210000
40.	TB040	Male	ST	1.67	Business	250000
41.	SB041	Male	ST	1.67	Farmer	160000
42.	LCD042	Male	OBC	1.53	Farmer	160000
43.	DK043	Male	ST	1.53	Daily Wage worker	144000
44.	MR044	Male	General	1.47	Farmer	160000
45.	MT045	Male	ST	2.00	Farmer	160000
46.	MMN046	Male	General	1.20	Farmer	180000
47.	RCM047	Male	ST	1.74	Farmer	180000
48.	ST048	Male	ST	1.47	Farmer	210000
49.	DP049	Male	General	1.40	Business	370000

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S. No.	Name of Affected Household form Project area	Gender (Male/Female)	Caste	Total Land in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
50.	GT050	Male	ST	2.41	Farmer	140000
51.	PT051	Male	ST	2.00	Govt. Service	360000
52.	AT052	Male	ST	1.40	Private Service	340000
53.	BKD053	Male	OBC	1.37	Farmer	170000
54.	UD054	Male	OBC	1.40	Farmer	120000
55.	PCD055	Male	OBC	1.37	Farmer	140000
56.	GKL056	Male	ST	1.20	Business	350000
57.	PD057	Male	OBC	0.80	Farmer	150000
58.	GD058	Male	OBC	1.53	Govt. Service	450000
59.	MD059	Male	OBC	2.00	Farmer	180000
60.	MD060	Male	OBC	1.40	Farmer	170000
61.	CMD061	Male	OBC	1.53	Farmer	150000
62.	SKD062	Male	OBC	1.60	Farmer	420000
63.	NCD063	Male	OBC	0.80	Farmer	190000
64.	PKD064	Male	OBC	1.37	Farmer	170000
65.	PD065	Male	OBC	1.53	Farmer	210000
66.	KD066	Male	OBC	0.80	Farmer	150000
67.	SD067	Male	OBC	1.20	Farmer	180000
68.	MD068	Male	OBC	1.63	Farmer	160000
69.	PD069	Male	OBC	2.54	Farmer	130000
70.	MA070	Male	General	1.63	Business	430000
71.	RD071	Male	OBC	1.60	Farmer	140000
72.	MD072	Male	OBC	2.41	Business	160000
73.	PD073	Male	OBC	1.60	Farmer	190000
74.	AK074	Male	OBC	1.07	Farmer	180000

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S. No.	Name of Affected Household form Project area	Gender (Male/Female)	Caste	Total Land in hectares.	Occupation	Total Annual Income (Rs.)
75.	BS075	Male	General	0.67	Business	280000
76.	RSD076	Male	General	1.34	Farmer	130000
77.	NS077	Male	General	1.40	Daily Wage Worker	150000
78.	AM078	Male	ST	1.34	Farmer	130000
79.	AR079	Male	General	1.87	Farmer	180000
80.	JUB080	Male	General	1.83	Govt. Service	520000
81.	IUB081	Male	General	1.32	Farmer	160000
82.	JB082	Male	General	0.84	Govt. Service	420000
83.	VB083	Male	General	0.83	Govt. Service	360000
84.	HB084	Male	General	0.91	Farmer	160000
85.	ACS085	Male	General	1.83	Farmer	180000
86.	SA086	Male	General	1.32	Farmer	160000
87.	NHS087	Male	General	1.32	Business	220000

4.2.3 Impact on land for Access Road

For the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur transmission line, out of 68 tower foundation sites, temporary access roads will be required for 29 tower foundation locations. The remaining 39 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields i.e. Agricultural land and barren land. In total, approximately 1.27 hectares of private land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy crops (refer to **Table-11** for detailed information).

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Table 11: Name of the affected person of Access Road of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur Line.

Sl. No	Name Of Location	Name of Affected Person/land owners	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 (Approx)
1	AP-2	Biren Rahang	Male	565	Paddy	8534	6.38	3604.00
2	AP-4	Boloram Doloy	Male	565	Paddy	8534	6.38	3604.00
3	AP-4	Ghulam Lalung	Male	340	Paddy	8534	6.38	2063.00
4	AP-5	Deb Dolay	Male	340	Paddy	8534	6.38	2169.00
5	AP-6	Paben Patar	Male	340	Paddy	8534	6.38	2169.00
6	AP-8	Pranav Tumu	Male	340	Paddy	8534	6.38	2169.00
7	AP-11	Dimbeswar Mikir	Male	440	Paddy	8534	6.38	2807.00
8	AP-12	Arun Rahang	Male	440	Paddy	8534	6.38	2807.00
9	AP-15	Nihan Lalung	Male	450	Paddy	8534	6.38	2871.00
10	AP-17	Prafulla Mikir	Male	450	Paddy	8534	6.38	2871.00
11	AP-18	Lobai Rahang	Male	450	Paddy	8534	6.38	2871.00
12	AP-18/1	Saniram Deka	Male	450	Paddy	8534	6.38	2871.00
13	AP-19	Birishing Boro	Male	490	Paddy	8534	6.38	3126.00
14	AP-19/1	Tiken Basumatary	Male	423	Paddy	8534	6.38	2698.00
15	AP-20	Raman Chandra Mikir	Male	380	Paddy	8534	6.38	2424.00
16	AP-20/1	Samir Tumu	Male	570	Paddy	8534	6.38	3636.00
17	AP-21	Debabrat Purukayastha	Male	390	Paddy	8534	6.38	2488.00
18	AP-21/1	Gautam Tumu	Male	390	Paddy	8534	6.38	2488.00
19	AP-22	Pabin Tumu	Male	390	Paddy	8534	6.38	2488.00
20	AP-22/1	Anil Tumu	Male	570	Paddy	8534	6.38	3636.00

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Sl. No	Name Of Location	Name of Affected Person/land owners	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 (Approx)
21	AP-23	Rajani Rahang	Male	570	Paddy	8534	6.38	3636.00
22	AP-24	Baneswar Bor	Male	380	Paddy	8534	6.38	2424.00
23	AP-31	Dilip Rahang	Male	380	Paddy	8534	6.38	2424.00
24	AP-32	Shyam Deka	Male	380	Paddy	8534	6.38	2424.00
25	AP-35	Hireen Bardoloi	Male	380	Paddy	8534	6.38	2424.00
26	AP-38	Rubul Boro	Male	425	Paddy	8534	6.38	2711.00
27	AP-39	Uttam Boro	Male	425	Paddy	8534	6.38	2711.00
28	AP-41	Someswar Boro	Male	370	Paddy	8534	6.38	2360.00
29	AP-42	Durgesh Basumatary	Male	570	Paddy	8534	6.38	3636.00
		Total		12653.00			Total compensation amount	80610.00

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 3.66 hectares for the Sonapur transmission. This impact primarily results in crop damage, particularly to paddy cultivation. The crop damages for tower footing area will impact a total of 51 households covering a total area of **2.98 hectares**.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur line is 46 meters wide—23 meters on each side of the transmission alignment. Based on a corridor length of 1950 meters, the total area affected is approximately **89.70 hectares**. Crop damage, especially to paddy fields, is anticipated within this area.

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

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Table 12: Crop damage Compensation for Tower Footing Area for Sonapur TL

Sl. No.	Tower loc No	Affected area (sq. mt)	Landowner details	Gender (Male/F emale)	Type of Crops Damaged	Rate of Crops per Bigha	Rate of Crops sq.mtr.	Zirat Compensation Amount for Tower Footing Area (Rs.)
1	3	189.03	Mantu Ram Das	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
2	5	183.86	Vibuti Bhusan Das	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
3	6	169.10	Mustafa Ali	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
4	7	183.86	Arun Rahang	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
5	8	183.86	Nihan Lalung	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
6	9	197.86	Khargeswar Lalung	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1345.51
7	10	220.98	Tarun Rahang	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
8	11	220.98	Prafulla Mikir	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
9	13	220.98	Rupak Tumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
10	13	169.10	Michel Thomas	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
11	14	169.10	Christopher Thomas	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
12	17	169.10	Saleras Thomas	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
13	17	179.20	Bikas Rahang	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1223.93
14	19	215.10	Paban Tumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13
15	20	215.10	Biren Rahang	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13
16	20	215.10	Boloram Doloy	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13
17	21	215.10	Ghulam Lalung	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13
18	21	179.20	Deb Dolay	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1223.93
19	21/1	179.20	Paben Patar	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1223.93
20	21/1	183.86	Raman Chandra Mikir	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
21	23	183.86	Samir Tumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
22	23	189.03	Sintu Ram Das	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
23	23/1	183.86	Sarat Das	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
24	23/1	169.10	Mujafar Ali	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
25	24	183.86	Amal Rahang	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
26	25	183.86	Risan Lalung	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
27	25	215.10	Bijay Doloy	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13
28	27	215.10	Gimal Lalung	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13
29	27	179.20	Debsis Dolay	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1223.93
30	27/1	179.20	Pares Patar	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1223.93
31	27/1	183.86	Ram Mikir	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
32	28	220.98	Sanoi Rahang	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
33	28	220.98	Mintu Mikir	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
34	29/1	220.98	Ritul Tumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
35	29/1	169.10	Sures Tumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
36	30	169.10	Suren Das	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
37	30	169.10	Marles Thomas	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
38	30/1	215.10	Binoy Doloy	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13

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Sl. No.	Tower loc No	Affected area (sq. mt)	Landowner details	Gender (Male/F emale)	Type of Crops Damaged	Rate of Crops per Bigha	Rate of Crops sq.mtr.	Zirat Compensation Amount for Tower Footing Area (Rs.)
39	30/1	215.10	Kuhuram Lalung	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13
40	34	179.20	Dipankar Dolay	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1223.93
41	35	179.20	Sabin Patar	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1223.93
42	38	183.86	Nisir Mikir	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
43	42	183.86	Hirish Tumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
44	44	189.03	Manoj Das	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
45	46	179.20	Anjish Rahang	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1223.93
46	47	215.10	PulakTumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1469.13
47	51	183.86	Sisir Mikir	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1290.87
48	54	220.98	Takun Rahang	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
49	58	220.98	Prantik Mikir	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
50	60	220.98	Ruhi Tumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1502.6
51	63	169.10	Sachin Tumu	Male	Paddy	8534	6.38	1154.27
Total		9851.49						67634.00

4.2.5 Impact on trees

It has been confirmed that no trees are present at the designated tower footing locations. As per the detailed survey report, the Right of Way of "LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at Sonapur Substation" involves approximately **6566 trees** comprising both **fruit-bearing** and **non-fruit-bearing** species. Additionally, around **4938 bamboo plants** are present within the corridor which will be pruned during the stringing of conductors to maintain the required clearance. 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 affected landowner

No land is acquired for tower foundation and Right of Way and ownership of land will remain with the owner according to national law. 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 68 tower footing locations in LILO line of Sonapur, a total of 72 affected households will be impacted, while 13 tower footing is located on forest land and one tower fall in the tea garden area. **(Table -13).**

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

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not applicable. However, the District Commissioner will serve as the final authority for determining the compensation in these cases.

Table 13: Village wise Number of Affected landowners for Tower footing location of Sonapur TL

Sl. No	Name affected Person	Gender (Male/Female)	Caste	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
1.	DB001	Male	General	Barni	31.42	0.042
2.	RT002	Male	General	Barni	31.42	0.042
3.	RS003	Male	ST	Barni	37.37	0.050
4.	MS004	Male	ST	Moupur	29.90	0.040
5.	DK005	Male	ST	Moupur	32.14	0.043
6.	RR006	Male	ST	Moupur	34.38	0.046
7.	BB007	Male	ST	Moupur	37.37	0.05
8.	DR008	Male	ST	Moupur	29.90	0.04
9.	SD009	Male	OBC	Moupur	32.14	0.043
10.	HA010	Male	OBC	Moupur	37.37	0.050
11.	ND011	Male	OBC	Moupur	29.90	0.043
12.	SL012	Male	ST	Moupur	29.90	0.043
13.	BT013	Male	ST	Dhemai	37.37	0.05
14.	BD014	Male	ST	Dhemai	37.37	0.05
15.	AT015	Male	ST	Dhemai	26.91	0.036
16.	KM016	Male	ST	Dhemai	32.89	0.044
17.	DR017	Male	ST	Dhemai	25.41	0.034
18.	SD018	Male	OBC	Dhemai	32.14	0.043
19.	BL019	Male	ST	Dhemai	29.90	0.04
20.	PM020	Male	ST	Dhemai	29.90	0.04
21.	DB021	Male	OBC	Dhemai	37.37	0.05
22.	DM022	Male	ST	Dhemai	29.90	0.04
23.	BD023	Female	General	Nartap	29.90	0.04
24.	LM024	Male	ST	Lurigaon	26.16	0.035
25.	SR025	Male	ST	Lurigaon	26.16	0.035
26.	BD026	Male	OBC	Lurigaon	37.37	0.05
27.	RB027	Male	ST	Lurigaon	26.16	0.035
28.	UB028	Male	ST	Lurigaon	22.42	0.03
29.	SB029	Male	ST	Lurigaon	35.13	0.047
30.	DB030	Male	ST	Lurigaon	26.91	0.036
31.	DB031	Male	ST	Lurigaon	29.90	0.04
32.	LD032	Male	OBC	Lurigaon	37.37	0.05
33.	RG033	Male	ST	Lurigaon	34.38	0.046
34.	RT034	Male	ST	Lurigaon	29.90	0.04
35.	RT035	Male	ST	Bhakua	29.90	0.04
36.	UP036	Male	General	Bhakua	37.37	0.05
37.	AT037	Male	ST	Bhakua	29.90	0.04
38.	BR038	Male	ST	Bhakua	35.13	0.047
39.	DBS039	Male	General	Bhakua	26.91	0.036

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Sl. No	Name affected Person	Gender (Male/Female)	Caste	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
40.	PK040	Male	General	Barkuchi	35.13	0.047
41.	JD041	Male	OBC	Sonapur Pathar	31.39	0.042
42.	HCD042	Male	OBC	Sonapur Pathar	32.89	0.044
43.	KL043	Male	ST	Sonapur Pathar	37.37	0.05
44.	PD044	Male	OBC	Lougaon	31.39	0.042
45.	PD045	Male	OBC	Lougaon	25.51	0.034
46.	TB046	Male	ST	Lougaon	29.90	0.04
47.	NB047	Male	ST	Lougaon	25.51	0.034
48.	RB048	Male	ST	Nortap	25.51	0.034
49.	BD049	Male	OBC	Nortap	25.51	0.034
50.	BR050	Male	ST	Lurigaon	35.13	0.047
51.	DE051	Male	ST	Lurigaon	20.56	0.027
52.	UE052	Male	ST	Dhemai	20.56	0.027
53.	KR053	Male	ST	Dhemai	29.90	0.04
54.	GP054	Male	ST	Dhemai	29.90	0.04
55.	ST055	Male	ST	Dhemai	32.14	0.043
56.	ST056	Male	ST	Dhemai	32.89	0.044
57.	GT057	Male	ST	Dhemai	25.51	0.034
58.	DD058	Male	OBC	Nortap	37.37	0.050
59.	AK059	Male	ST	Barkuchi	37.37	0.050
60.	ST060	Male	ST	Barkuchi	29.90	0.04
61.	BE061	Male	ST	Dhemai	39.62	0.053
62.	KD062	Male	OBC	Sonapur Pathar	21.93	0.028
63.	GD063	Male	OBC	Sonapur Pathar	21.93	0.028
64.	JD064	Male	General	Sonapur	35.13	0.047
65.	RD065	Male	OBC	Sonapur	25.51	0.034
66.	BD066	Male	OBC	Sonapur	25.51	0.034
67.	GD067	Male	OBC	Sonapur	39.62	0.053
68.	MD068	Male	OBC	Sonapur	21.68	0.029
69.	VBD069	Male	OBC	Sonapur	21.68	0.029
70.	MA070	Male	General	Sonapur	37.37	0.05
71.	AS071	Male	General	Sonapur	35.13	0.047
72.	KA072	Male	General	Sonapur	37.37	0.050
73.	TEA0073	N/A	—	Lurigaon	22.42	0.030
74.	FL074 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Dhemai NC	37.37	0.050
75.	FL075 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Dhemai NC	22.42	0.03
76.	FL076 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Dhemai NC	25.51	0.034
77.	FL077 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Dhemai NC	39.62	0.053
78.	FL078 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	39.62	0.053

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Sl. No	Name affected Person	Gender (Male/Female)	Caste	Village	Affected Land for tower base area (In Lessa)	Area in Hectares
79.	FL079 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	41.11	0.055
80.	FL080 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	41.11	0.055
81.	FL081 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	40.36	0.054
82.	FL082 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	39.62	0.053
83.	FL083 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	39.62	0.053
84.	FL084 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	40.36	0.054
85.	FL085 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	39.62	0.053
86.	FL086 (FOREST LAND)	N/A	—	Lofar NC	39.62	0.053
Total					2735.54	3.66

4.2.7 Summary of Impacts

Based on the check survey and landowner identification assessment report, permanent/temporary impacts on tower footing, loss of crops, trees, other structures and number of affected landowners are summarized below in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Summary of Impacts for Sonapur Transmission Line

Particulars	Details
LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line	19.5 Kms (for entire Transmission Line)
Number of Towers	68 Nos.
Total Area under RoW corridor (hectares)	89.70 hectares
Total Area under Tower footing	3.66 hectares for 68 tower footing area.
Total Project affected landowners for tower location	72 nos. (out of 68 tower footing area including 13 no. in forest land and one tower fall in tea garden area).
Affected Structures (Small Sheds for agricultural purpose)	After the final assessment of 68 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 upon completion and subsequent approval of the joint survey report by the Revenue Department—anticipated to be finalized by first week of March. 2026.
Trees including fruit and not fruit bearing in ROW corridor and Tower footing location	In the ROW corridor for the LILO line as per detail survey report of “LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at sonapur substation”, the RoW includes approximately 6566 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 4938 bamboo plants are present within the corridor which will be pruned during the stringing of conductors to maintain the required clearance. Compensation for any

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	damages or losses will be provided to the affected landowners in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix and RAP.
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Source: Check Survey Report.

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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 permanent in nature in terms of loss of standing crops/trees and other damages. However, standing crops may be lost during construction if activities coincide with the cultivation season; though, in general, construction is scheduled after crop harvesting. Trees within the RoW are typically not permanently removed but pruned or trimmed to maintain the required electrical clearance. Any such losses are compensated in accordance with the provisions of the RAP/Entitlement Matrix. The compensation will be paid to the affected persons/community for all damages including cost of land for tower base and RoW corridor to its owner without acquiring it as per the Ministry of Power (MoP) guidelines, and Assam has already adopted MoP guidelines for land compensation vide notification dated 10.03.2017 and new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024.

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, project-specific guidelines, and the Entitlement Matrix outlined in the 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.

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5.2 Entitlement Matrix

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

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix as per ESMPPF

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: <ol 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 project. <i>whichever is higher</i> Market value x Multiplier as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of rural areas (other than Scheduled Areas) within 10 km radial distance from urban areas, a multiplication factor of 1.5 will be applied • In case of rural areas beyond 10 kms of urban areas, a multiplication factor of 2 will be applied • In case of urban areas, a multiplication factor of 1.00 will be applied <u>2. Value of the assets attached to land:</u> Building/Trees/Wells/Crop etc. as valued by relevant govt. authority; <i>Land compensation = 1+2</i> <u>3. Solatium: 100% of total land compensation</u>
				<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 family 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)

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				<p>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/-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation (registration, stamp fees, etc.)
			Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share croppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Share of the crop loss between owners and sharecroppers/tenants/lease holders as per the agreement (50% of crop) • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation.
2.	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land and homestead	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursement of unexpired lease. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable 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.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. All displaced families will receive (i) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land. Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Legal Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation (part of land compensation in 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

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				<p>households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000.</p> <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
			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).

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				<p>Compensation will be at replacement value excluding depreciation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets ● One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family ● All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly 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.
			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.

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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/shar ecropper/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 ⁴ 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 primary source of livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid on top of the other assistance. Vulnerable APs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project. Consideration for project employment.
8.	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub- project construction (below tower base and in the	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

⁴ 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

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		RoW corridor)		<p>extension on each side.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 cultivators 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 facilities 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.

5.3 Procedure for payment of compensation

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

Table 16: Stepwise 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.

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Sl. No.	Procedure for payment of compensation
8.	Assisting district administration in preparation of valuation report based on Govt. approved rates.
9.	Working out compensation amount to be paid to the individual beneficiaries
10.	Completion of the Assessment report/estimate and countersignature by Circle Officer and verify the same by concerned officials of AEGCL.
11.	Preparation of Provisional Notice as per format, countersigned by Circle Officer and acknowledgement from beneficiaries.
12.	Preparation of Compensation Receipt as per format and countersignature by Circle Officer
13.	Serving the provisional notice to individual beneficiaries and obtaining their acknowledgement.
14.	Documents collection from affected person.
15.	Submission of proposal to HQ for requisition of fund along with all approved documents
16.	Re-Checking of all documents and Payment to individual beneficiaries and acknowledgment to be obtained on each receipt.
17.	Disbursement of compensation directly from AEGCL.

Source: AEGCL T/L Manual

The following process will be complied:

- Transmission Line passing through private lands, the clearance shall be obtained by EPC contractor in liaising with concern revenue department and other line departments for determining the Land compensation and *zirat*⁵ value.
- The Land compensation amount will be paid directly by AEGCL to project affected person as per the assessment of the district administration.
- Moreover, the *zirat* compensation will be paid by EPC contractor for which the reimbursement of the same shall be made by the AEGCL.
- The documents required to be obtained from the landowners for disbursement of Compensation for tower footing, RoW corridor and *zirat* compensation, etc. shall be Aadhaar card/Voter ID/or other valid identity card, Bank details as per UID, Jamabandi copy/ Khajana receipt, next to kin certificate (where required), NOC for land use, etc.
- Further, PIU to communicate to all stakeholders like, Revenue, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest departments, for providing various government rates for compensation of crop damage, plantation damage, tree cutting, trimming, utilities, etc. that will be damaged during construction works.

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

Table 30: Summary of Land Requirement for Project LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur transmission line

Project Sub Component	Affected Village	Total Land (ha)	Approx. Number of Project Affected Families
400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur			
Base are for Tower	Barni, Moupur, Dhemai Gaon, Lofar, Nartap,	3.66	Landowner identification

⁵ Zirat" refers to the trees, crops, and other improvements existing on a piece of land, apart from the land itself.

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footing	Lurigaon. Bhakua Gaon, Borkuchi, Sonapur and Sonapur Pathar.		for Tower base area completed.
Transmission line RoW (Corridor Width of 46m)	Barni, Moupur, Dhemai Gaon, Lofar, Nartap, Lurigaon. Bhakua Gaon, Borkuchi, Sonapur and Sonapur Pathar.	89.70	Landowner identification for RoW corridor is under progress.

Source: Check survey report

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6. Information Disclosure, Consultation & Participation

6.1 Stakeholder Engagement, Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

Carry out meaningful consultation with Project-affected people and other stakeholders and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Meaningful consultation is an interactive process to provide information and facilitate informed decision-making that: (a) begins early in the preparation stage of the Project to provide accurate information on the proposed Project, minimize misinformation and unsupported expectations, and obtain initial views on the Project;

(b) Is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the implementation and life cycle of the Project;

(c) Is designed so that all relevant parties have a voice in consultation, including national and subnational governments, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and people affected by the Project, including, as applicable, Indigenous Peoples;

(d) Provides additional support as needed so that women, elderly, young, disabled, minorities and other vulnerable groups participate;

(e) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information, including availability of the Project's GRMs and of the PPM or other Bank-approved IAM, which is understandable and readily accessible to the people affected by the Project and other relevant stakeholders; (f) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (g) is gender sensitive, inclusive, accessible, responsive and tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups; and (h) enables the consideration of relevant views of people affected by the Project and other concerned stakeholders in decision-making. Continue consultation with Project-affected people throughout Project implementation as necessary on issues related to environment.

6.2 Public Consultation

The community consultations were carried out in all the villages along the transmission line corridor with local habitants where sixty five (65) participants participated in the Project LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at Sonapur S/s like economically vulnerable communities, women, vulnerable groups and other local community leaders nearby the proposed transmission lines on 13th October 2025, 15th October 2025, 27th October 2025, 11th November 2025, 12th November 2025, 13th November 2025, 15th November 2025, 21th November 2025, 24th November 2025 and 25th November 2025 LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Transmission line at Sonapur S/s. The detailed findings are elaborated in the "Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Landowners" section.

The Consultations with affected ST households were conducted in a culturally appropriate and meaningful manner, using local languages to ensure effective communication and understanding. The Community leaders and representatives participated actively in the consultations. Such culturally appropriate and meaningful consultations will continue to be carried out with affected ST households throughout the entire project lifecycle, including planning, construction, and operation phases, to ensure their views are adequately considered and addressed.

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

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.

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) has been obtained from the 25 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 27th to 30th October, 2025 with affected landowners (68 tower footing location in Sonapur transmission lines) to discuss matters related to compensation for tower base areas and to obtain their consent for initiating tower foundation works. The minutes of this meeting, along with the obtained consents, are appended as **Appendix 10**.

Awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has also been conducted and a copy of the flyers distributed to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur 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 given below.

Table 18: Stakeholder Group Categorization

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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Administration i.e. Deputy Commissioner 	
Other Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors and sub-contractors • Labours/ Workers • Civil Society Organization • Non-Government Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors and Labours.

Consultations were also conducted with the Circle Officer, and Lot Mandal of Sonapur division. Moreover, the Focus Group Discussions with women’s groups, including Self-Help Groups in the villages of the affected area, were conducted on 11th and 13th October, 2025. Sample photographs are provided below for reference and the attendance sheet is included in **Appendix- 4C**.



Table 19: 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 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur 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 the proposed Transmission Lines.
Support of local people for the construction of Transmission lines to Sonapur GIS S/s.	Most of the communities expressed their support during implementation of the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Sonapur GIS S/s. They are happy for contribution of Government of India’s effort towards construction of proposed Transmission lines to Sonapur GIS substation. Most of the communities expressed that there should be no adverse impact due to the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Sonapur GIS substation.

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Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the proposed Transmission Lines to Sonapur GIS substation locations.	Most of the communities expressed that there were no critical issues regarding the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Sonapur GIS substation.
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 proposed Transmission lines to Sonapur GIS substation.
Employment potential in the construction of proposed Transmission lines to Sonapur GIS substation.	The community felt that, during construction/operation of the proposed Transmission lines to Sonapur 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 Sonapur GIS substation will be within the RoW of 46 mts for 400 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 to Sonapur 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 Sonapur GIS substation. Some of them suggested that necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during construction of proposed Transmission lines to Sonapur GIS substation.

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Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
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 Sonapur 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 and Bongaigaon 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 Sonapur 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. Consultation will be carried out in a manner commensurate with the impacts on affected communities.

The Consultations with affected ST households will be conducted in a culturally appropriate and meaningful manner, using local languages to ensure effective communication and understanding. Such culturally appropriate and meaningful consultations will continue to be carried out with affected ST

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households throughout the project lifecycle in local languages and with the participation of ST community representatives.

The consultation process and its results will be documented and reflected in the environmental and social monitoring report. Feedback about the project should be obtained continuously 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 environmental information, including information from the above documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and local language(s) understandable to affected people and other stakeholders in accordance with the AIIB's ESP 2019.

The 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 point's 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 and farmers) are held to understand their unique concerns and needs.

The RAP will be disclosed online on the websites of AIIB and AEGCL. The executive summary of RAP shall be translated in local language (Assamese and relevant indigenous languages) and the same will be disclosed on the websites of AIIB and AEGCL. Their hardcopies in English and executive summary in Assamese language shall be available at the following locations.

1. PMU: Project Director,

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Address: 1st Floor, AEGCL, Bijulee Bhawan,

Contact No.: 0361-2739520

Website: www.aegcl.co.in

2. PIU: Project Manager

Address: AGM, 132 kV Kahilipara GSS, AEGCL

Email: agm.kahilipara@aegcl.co.in

6.5 Stakeholder Consultations undertaken

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

Table 20: Consultations undertaken for the Project

Sl. No.	Date	Stakeholder Details	Location	No. of Participation	Issues discussed
1.	13 th October, 2025	Discussion with local community at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Barni	2 nos. (Male-1, Female-1)	<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 work to Sonapur substation. Payment procedure of land compensation, Trees and crop compensation process to the landowners. Other impacts associated with transmission lines and approach to minimizing the impact. The documents required to be submitted from the landowners for disbursement of Compensation for tower footing, RoW and zirat compensation, etc. Discuss regarding the common property resources such as
			Mouपुर	4 nos. (Male 3, Female-1)	
2.	15 th October, 2025	Discussion with local community at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Dhemai	5 nos. (Male-3, Female-2)	
			Lofar	2 nos. (Female-2)	
3.	27 th October	Discussion with local community at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Nartap	5 nos. (Male-5)	
			Lurigaon	5 nos. (Male-3, Female-2)	
4.	11 th November	Discussion with local community at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Bhakuwagog	2 nos. (Male-1, Female-1)	
			Sonapur Pathar	3 nos. (Female-3)	

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5.	12 th November	Discussion with local community at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Sonapur	6 nos. (Male-2, Female-4)	<p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
			Barkuchi	3 nos. (Male-1, Female-2)	
6.	13 th November	Discussion with local community (with ST group) at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Barni	6 nos. (Male-2, Female-4)	
			Bhakuagog	2 nos (Female-2)	
7.	15 th November	Discussion with local community at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Sonapur Pathar	4 nos. (Male-4, Female-1)	
8.	21 th November	Discussion with local community at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Lurigaon	5 nos. (Male-3, Female-2)	
9.	24 th November	Discussion with local community (with ST group) at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Dhemai	5 nos. (Male-5,)	
10.	25 th November	Discussion with local community at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Barni	6 nos. (Male-4, Female-2)	
11.	12.12.2025	Discussion with local community (with ST group) at the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation	Nartap & Lurigaon	11 nos. (Male-11)	

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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. In addition, ongoing monitoring and reporting will be undertaken using disaggregated data for Scheduled Tribe (ST) households to track the status of compensation

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disbursement, livelihood restoration and recovery, and grievance redressal and resolution throughout the project implementation period.

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

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8. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

8.1 Objectives of GRM

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

At all levels of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be accessible, inclusive, and culturally sensitive, with particular attention to the needs of Scheduled Tribe (ST) households and other vulnerable groups. The primary objective of GRM is to provide an accessible, transparent, efficient and predictable mechanism for resolution of grievances, without fear of discrimination or reprisal. Members of the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) shall uphold the objectives of the GRM. To achieve these objectives, the following provisions shall be ensured:

- Popularizing the GRM through culturally appropriate communication methods, including local languages, community meetings, and outreach through trusted local institutions, clearly explaining how grievances can be raised free of cost.
- Ensuring accessibility and cultural sensitivity, including:
 - Use of local languages and simple formats.
 - Acceptance of oral grievances for complainants with limited literacy.
 - Respect for customary practices and social norms of ST communities.
 - Gender- and age-sensitive approaches, ensuring safe access for women, elders, and persons with disabilities.
- Receiving grievances in multiple formats including Written, Verbal, Electronic, Email, social media, Telephone, Fax, Suggestion Box, ensuring no exclusion due to technological or literacy barriers.
- Establishing clear and time-bound procedures for redress that covers:
 - Registrations in the GRM log all grievances (including minor and verbal).
 - Acknowledgement to the complainant, clearly communicating expected timeline for resolution.
 - Investigation of the grievance, proposing a solution to the complainant and if acceptable closure of the complaint. OR
 - Escalation of the unresolved grievance to Tier II, with clear communication to the complainant on the escalation process
 - Investigation of the grievance, proposing a solution to the complainant
 - Provision of feedback to the complainant and closure of grievance in the GRM Log.

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- Complainants should be made aware that:
 - There is no retribution or intimidation for complainants for raising grievances.
 - Access to GRM is free of charge.
 - The GRM is a project-level mechanism and does not replace the judicial system.
- Documentation, monitoring, and reporting, including:
 - Maintenance of GRM records (specifying the complainant social group, gender, and grievance type).
 - Regular review of grievances raised by ST households to identify recurring or systemic issues.
 - Timely reporting of repeated or unresolved grievances to the Project Management Unit (PMU) for corrective and systemic action.

8.2 Stakeholders with Grievances

It is likely the following categories of stakeholders may have grievances and file the grievances for redressal. These include:

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

8.3 Institutional Arrangement of the Multi-Tier GRC Mechanism:

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

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

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

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

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Table 21: Roles and Responsibilities of GRC Member

PMU/ PIU GRC Members	Community GRC Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Receives grievance from complainants 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. ● 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. 	<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 and provide solutions to project related grievances. ● 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.

Table 22: Most Common Grievances and Redressal

Common Grievance Categories	Issues and Likely Solutions
Technical/ Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Design related – Suit the design to the site. Restrict the width according to the available land and modify the design accordingly.

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Common Grievance Categories	Issues and Likely Solutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Historical and Cultural sites – Follow the government guidelines on this. Do not deface any historical or cultural sites. ● HIV/AIDS/ Covid-19 issues – Follow the government SoP for these. Conduct awareness campaigns among the communities and workers. ● Child labour – Avoid child labour. No children below 14 years on work. No children below 18 years of hazardous work. ● 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

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Common Grievance Categories	Issues and Likely Solutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Table 23: 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, threat, or harass complainants. Set unrealistic redress durations. Exclude vulnerable groups. Create constraints in filing grievances. Create barriers or compound the procedures for grievance filing receipt. Disclose aggrieved identity to others. Make false promises to the complainant. Be biased in redressal. Expect or seek any compensation or benefits from complainants.

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General overview of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project

Project Introduction: The Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project (the Project) aims to strengthen Assam's electricity transmission system. The Project will facilitate connection of remote areas, enhance the capacity and reliability of the system, improve voltage profile, and reduce losses and ultimately enhance satisfaction for all categories of consumers. 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 construction activities under the Project may cause some minor disturbances to the physical environment and communities. These are typical of civil works, such as generating dust, noise, air pollution, and construction debris, influx of construction workers and limited need to acquire permanently or temporary land. Thus, a multi-tiered Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be applicable to the project in its entirety. To honor the GRM, Assam Electrical Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) will adopt the practice to resolve any major/ minor grievances, where AEGCL shall accept, review and address issues or problems raised by Project Affected Persons (PAPs), local people and project workers related to project works. GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost, other additional assistance for vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and grievances related to environmental issues (if any).

The Environmental and Social Management and Planning Framework (ESMPF) provide guidelines how to reduce potential risks and mitigate impacts. Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) gives specific measures for specific locations.

Overview of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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

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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 improvements.

Complaints 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 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.
6. If the CGRC (Tier-1) is unable to find a solution, or if the grievied party does not accept the proposition, the CGRC can automatically escalate the issue to the Tier -2 GRC, if grievied 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.

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>

Table 24: The members of the Tier-1 GRC and their communication details in the project Districts

SI No	Officials	Designation In the Committee	Communication Address/Mail ID
1	Deputy General Manager (Project Authority)	Deputy Chairman	Guwahati Lower Assam T&T Circle, AEGCL dgmttc.guwahati@aegcl.co.in
2	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kamrup Metropolitan District	Member	Lichubagan, Hengrabari, Guwahati, Assam 781036
3	Assistant General Manager, (Project Manager)	Member	132kV Kahilipara GSS, AEGCL agm.kahilipara@aegcl.co.in
5	Assistant General Manager (Project Manager)	Member	Guwahati Transmission Division, AEGCL agm.narengi@aegcl.co.in
6	Representative of Local Panchayat Council	Member	Sri. Kameswar Konwar, Samatapathar Panchayat
		Member	Sri Ajit Nath, Ward Member, Bangara Gaon Panchayat
		Member	Smt Bina Ranghang. Ward Member, Azara Gaon Panchayat
7	Women representative of village/council	Member	Smti Malati Das, Sonapur, Kamrup, Assam
8	President, Kachutuli Gramounnayan Committee	Member	Sri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Sonapur Kamrup, Assam
9	Member of Development of Environment & People Awareness Society of Assam	Member	Sri Prasanna Hazarika, Sonapur, Guwahati, Assam

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

Sl. no.	Designation	Position in the Committee	Communication Address		Website & Email id
8.	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
9.	Project Director (EAP) Projects, AEGCL	Deputy Chairman		Mobile No.: 9859181640	
10.	Dy. General Manager (EAP), PMU, AEGCL	Member		Mobile No.: 7002649012	
11.	E&S Safeguard Specialist, PMU, AEGCL	Member		Mobile No.: 985433922	
12.	Project Related AGMs (EAP), AEGCL	Member		Mobile No.: 9706078551 9864602779 9864577672	
13.	Joint Secretary (Power, Electricity), GoA	Member	GoA, Power Dept.), Assam Secretariat, Dispur, Guwahati-781006 Contact No.: 0361-2237260	dy.secy.power@gmail .com	
14.	Team Leader, Environment Expert and Social Expert, PMC	Member	House No 1, Saniram Bora Road, Near Bora service Petrol Pump, Guwahati, Assam 781007	aegcl.pmc@feedbackinfra.com	

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

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	
Action Taken	
Action Taken on	
Outcome	
Outcome communicated to PAH on	

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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. 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, has been finalized. The Landowner identification has been under progress for 68 tower footing's locations including 13 towers falling on the forest Land and one tower located within a tea garden area for the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur transmission line. It is expected that the RAP implementation will be completed by April, 2027. 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.

Figure-1: Project Implementation Schedule of Sonapur Transmission line

Activities	2025			2026			2027	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2
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 RAP								
Compensation								
Commencement of civil works								

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10. Budget

The estimated cost for implementing the RAP includes compensation for affected land, loss of crops, trees, structure and additional assistance such as vulnerability, livelihood etc along with necessary expenses for implementation, monitoring reporting costs, administrative activities all other assistance, GRM, public consultations etc. All Additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix and subject to eligibility, such as ST vulnerable household grant, Vulnerability assistance etc to be listed and budgeted for in the budget table. This budget shall be further updated and finalized based on the outcome of the census survey. The budget allocation will be determined based on the new guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) and the Government of Assam Power Department Notification dated 04.11.2024, compensation for the tower base area will be 200% of the land value, covering the area enclosed by the four legs of the tower at ground level, plus a one-meter extension on each side, while compensation for the RoW corridor will be 30% of the land value, in accordance with Schedule VII of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022.

The assessment for landowner identification has been under progress for 68 tower footings locations including 13 towers falling on the forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area for the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat 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 February, 2026. 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 3.66 hectares for Sonapur transmission line respectively. Based on crop value provided by concern Agriculture department, the total compensation for crop damage for the LILO lines is approximately estimated as **Rs. 67,634/-** for Sonapur transmission line.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur is 46 meters wide (23 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This corresponds to approximately 89.70 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor. The total estimated budget of land compensation under ROW corridor is approximately **Rs 4,48,50,000/-**, based on a 46-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 19.5 Kilometers, where crop damage—particularly to paddy (rice) cultivation—is expected to occur. The estimated amount for crop compensation for the Sonapur transmission line is approximately **Rs. 57,22,047 /-**

Moreover, the identification and assessment of landowners within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO lines is expected to be started by mid of February, 2026.

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The Right of Way (RoW) corridor for LILO lines as per the detailed survey report, the Right of Way of "LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line Transmission line at Sonapur Substation" involves approximately 6566 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 4938 bamboo plants 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 1,69,08,800/- for the LILO line of Sonapur TL.**

For the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line transmission line, temporary access roads for 29 tower foundation locations will be require out of 68 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 39 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 1.27 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. 80,610/-**

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 68 tower footings locations including 13 towers falling on the forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area for the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat transmission line. However, the final figures may vary based on the official determination by the authorities. This RAP and the budget shall be updated based on the identification and assessment of landowners within the Right of Way (RoW) corridor for the LILO lines which is expected to be started by mid of February, 2026

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

Estimated Cost of Land Compensation and Crop damage for Tower Base, RoW corridor and Access Road				
Name of Transmission Line: LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur transmission line. (For 68 Locations)	Estimated Cost of Land Compensation for Tower Base area			
	A	Land Area for 68 Nos. Tower Base in (Hectare)	**Rate per Bigha in INR (1 bigha = 0.133 hectares)	200% of Land Value of Tower Base Area in INR
		3.66	500000/-	Rs. 13,675,000/-
	Crop Damage Compensation for Tower Base area			
	B	Number of Affected Person	Affected Area in Ha.	Total Estimated Amount
		51	0.98	89,591/-
	Crop Damage Compensation for Temporary Access Road			
C	Number of Affected Person	Affected Area	Total Estimated Amount	

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		29	1.27	80,610/-
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
		89.70	8534	98,81,553/-
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
		89.70	500000	30,51,758/-
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
		89.70	Rs 3000/-	3,44,88,000/-
Total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)				6,12,66,512/-
Contingency amount for unforeseen costs.				
G	Contingency amount (@ 10% of total estimated amount)			61,26,651/-
H	All Additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix and subject to eligibility, such as ST vulnerable household grant, Vulnerability assistance etc, GRM, consultations, and monitoring reporting costs			24,25,330/-
Grand Total Estimated Budget				69,818,493/-

** Rate per Bigha is calculated as average value of INR 5 lakhs. The Zonal Value under Sonapur Revenue Circle area is provided in **Appendix-13** as received from concerned revenue circle office.

** The budget will be further updated and finalized based on census survey of RoW corridor.

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11 Summary, Recommendation and Conclusion

This report outlines the necessary steps for mitigating impacts on affected landowners and provides a clear framework for compensation, including land, crops, and trees. The assessment for landowner identification has been under progress for 68 tower footing's locations including 13 towers falling on the forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area for the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur S/S. As per new guideline of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India (Ref No. 3/4/2016-Trans-Part (4) dated 14.06.2024) & Government of Assam Power Department Dispur, Guwahati-6 Notification dated Dispur the 04-11-2024, the compensation process is currently in progress through the concerned administrative department and is expected to be completed by February, 2026. Once the process is finalized and submitted to the PIU and EPC Contractor, the compensation amounts will be disbursed to the affected landowners. This will ensure that the project meets the requirements of the 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 September, October and November 2025, a joint assessment of tower footing areas at 68 tower footings locations including 13 towers falling on the forest land and one tower located within a tea garden area for the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat line at Sonapur transmission line locations is completed 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, 3.66 hectares will be impacted for Sonapur transmission line.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor required for the LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur is 46 meters wide (23 meters on each side of the transmission line route). This corresponds to approximately 89.70 hectares of land will affect in ROW corridor. Based on a 46-meter RoW corridor width and a transmission corridor length of 19.5 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 the LILO lines is expected to be started by mid of February. 2026.

The Right of Way (RoW) corridor for LILO lines as per the detailed survey report, the Right of Way of "LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line Transmission line at Sonapur Substation" involves approximately 6566 trees comprising both fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing species. Additionally, around 4938 bamboo plants 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 the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat transmission line, temporary access roads for 29 tower foundation locations will be required out of 68 tower foundation sites, while the remaining 39 locations can be accessed via existing rural roads/forest track/cart road. Most of these tower foundation sites are located in paddy fields. In total, approximately 1.27 hectares of land will be temporarily affected by the construction of access roads, primarily impacting paddy crops.

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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 be disbursed to the affected persons by February, 2026. 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 LILO 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur Transmission Line**



Photo Plate 1: Public consultation at Barni village.



Photo Plate 2: Public consultation at Dhemai Village.



Photo Plate 3: Public consultation at Moupur village.



Photo Plate 4: Public consultation at Nartap village.



Photo Plate 5: Public consultation at Bhakuagog village.



Photo Plate 6: Public consultation at Lofar village.

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Photo Plate 7: Public consultation at Bhokuagaog Village.



Photo Plate 8: Public consultation at Barkuchi village.



Photo Plate 9: Public consultation at Sonapur village.



Photo Plate 10: Public consultation at Sonapur Pathar village.



Photo Plate 11: Public consultation at Moupur village.



Photo Plate 12: Public consultation at Lurigaon village.

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Photo Plate 13: Public consultation at Barni village.



Photo Plate 14: Public consultation at Sonapur Pathar village.



Photo Plate 15: Public consultation with tribal people at Sonapur Pathar village.



Photo Plate 16: Minutes of the Meeting for taking Consent for Tower Footing work.

Appendix 2- Sample Photographs of the NOC Collection for Tower Footing from Affected Land Owners for LILO 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur Transmission Line



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Appendix 3- Sample photographs of socio-economic census Survey for Lilo 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat at Sonapur Transmission Line



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Appendix 4- Awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been conducted, and a copy of the flyers distributed to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Lilo 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur Transmission Line



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**Appendix 5: Some Sample Photographs of Access Road for Tower Foundation work for Lilo 400 kV S/C
Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur Transmission Line**



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Appendix 6: Sample attendance sheet of Public Consultation for LILO 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur Transmission Line



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Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation

Venue: Nantap

Date: 27/10/2025

SL. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	Dilip Deka		Govt. Service Farmer	Dilip Deka
2	Arnaly Kathar		Farmer	Arnaly Kathar
3	Kajol Das		Farmer	Kajol Das
4	Geopal Das		Farmer	Geopal Das
5	Subham Tunung		Farmer	Subham Tunung

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Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation

Venue: Baimi

Date: 13/11/2025

SL. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	Paban Tumu	M	Farmer	Paban Tumu
2	Bolanam Doloy	M	Farmer	Bolanam Doloy
3	Pabem Patan	M	Farmer	Pabem Patan
4	Banti Das	M	Private Service	বন্টি দাস
5	Rekha Das	F	H. wife	ৰেখা দাস
6	Anjali Boko	F	Farmer	অঞ্জলি বকো

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Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation

Venue: Somapur

Date: 12/11/2025

SL. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	Babanda Das	M	Farmer	বাবুদাস দাস
2	Mantu Das	M	Govt. Service	Mantu Das
3	Sushila Das	F	Farmer	সুশীলা দাস
4	Marami Tumu	F	Farmer	Marami Tumu
5	Dharitki Rohang	F	H. Wife	ধরিত্তী রোহাং
6	Padma Rohang	F	H. Wife	পদ্মা রোহাং

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Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation

Venue: Dhumai Gaon

Date: 24/11/2025

SL. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	Amit Tuma	M	Farmer	Amit Tuma
2	Dham-Danka Rabong	M	Farmer	Danka Rabong
3	Banchara Lalung	M	Farmer	বান্ধাৰা লালুং
4	Sometasa Bora	M	Daily wage worker	সোমতাসা বোৰা
5	Binita Deka	M	Daily wage worker	বিনিতা ডেকা

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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;

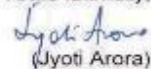
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- (ii) Compensation towards diminution of land value in the width of Right of Way (RoW) Corridor due to laying of transmission line and imposing certain restriction would be decided by the States as per categorization/type of land in different places 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, GUWAHATI-6

NOTIFICATION

Dated Dispur the 10th March, 2017

No. PEL-219/2015/91. The Governor of Assam is pleased to notify the following rates for payment of compensation towards damages in regard 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 & 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 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 66 KV and above, and not for sub-transmission and distribution lines below 66KV.

- Compensation @85% 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.



Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

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

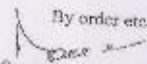
Dated Dispur the 10th March, 2017

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, 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, Bamanisaidam, Guwahati-21, Assam, for necessary action.

By order etc.,


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

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

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

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

Dated: 14.06.2024

To

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

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

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

Sir,

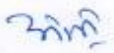
The Ministry of Power, as referenced above, has issued Guidelines for the payment of Right of Way (RoW) compensation concerning transmission lines including those in urban areas. It is imperative to address the RoW issues effectively to expedite the construction of transmission lines and ensure timely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

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

COMPENSATION GUIDELINES FOR TRANSMISSION LINES

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

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


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Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

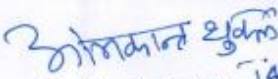
(9) **Compensation Payment:** Compensation payment shall be one-time and upfront. Whenever possible, compensation will be paid through various digital payment methods, such as the Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) and Unified Payments Interface (UPI).

(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.

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.

Regulation 84(8) of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022.



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Resettlement Action Plan

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

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

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

L/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.,

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix 9- Sample copy of Notice cum Compensation Certificate to Landowner(s) for Lilo 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur Transmission Line

INDIAN ELECTRICITY GRID CORPORATION LIMITED
 O/o THE ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER, 132 KV KAHILIPARA GSS DIVISION, AEGCL, GHY-781019

Construction of 400/220/132/33 kV GSS along with EHV lines under AISTSEP funded by AIIB {Pkg-H(R)}
 EPC Contractor: M/s Techno Electric & Engg. Company Ltd. JV with M/s K. Ramachandra Rao Trans. & Project Pvt. Ltd

NOTICE TO LAND OWNER

Serial no. AEGCL/AGM/EHV line/Pkg-H(R)/ **022** Date: **13/11/2025**

To,
 Mr./Mrs. **JIBESWAR LALUNG** S/D/W/o. **LT. SOITYA LALUNG**
 Village. **RONGDOLOI, BORKUCHI** Circle. **SONAPUR**
 P.S. **SONAPUR** District. **KAMRUP (METRO) ASSAM**

Subject: Construction of 400 KV LILO transmission line at 400/220/132/33 kV Sonapur GIS (New) under AISTSEP funded by AIIB {Package-H(R)}.

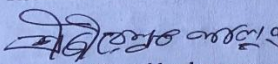

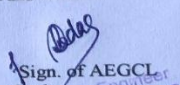
Sir/Madam,

Under the power vested under Section 68 & 164 of the Indian Electricity Act 2003 read with part III of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Central Electricity Authority (measures related to safety and electric supply) Regulation, 2010; a notice is hereby served that the construction of 400 KV LILO transmission line at 400/220/132/33 kV Sonapur GIS (New), Sonapur, district- Kamrup (Metro), Assam under Assam Intra State Transmission System Enhancement Project (AISTSEP) funded by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Package-H(R) will go through your property as mentioned below:

Sl No.	Tower loc. no. with Type / Span	Details of affected land schedule/s during construction of the line		
		Schedule of land	Description of land	Remarks (if any)
1	44/0 DB+0	Revenue Village: BORKUCHI Dag No. : Patta No. :		

This is an intimation notice and the compensation of Land and Zirat will be paid to you only after field verification by concerned Revenue Officials and approval by the Circle Officer or any other competent authority specified by the Govt. of Assam.

Received notice with consent for work For and on behalf of M/s Techno Electric & Engg Company Ltd and AEGCL

Sign. of affected land owner.  Sign. of Mrs Techno Electric & Engg Company Ltd.  Sign. of AEGCL Resident Engineer 220/132/33 KV GIS AEGCL, Sonapur 

VERIFICATION BY REVENUE AUTHORITY

Certified that the land under Dag no. / Patta no..... of Revenue Village
 of Circle District Assam, belongs to Mr./Mrs.
 S/D/W/o..... He/She has the sole/ shared ownership of the above mentioned land.

Land Record Assistant/Supervisor *Sign & Seal of Circle Officer/Revenue Authority*

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

UTILITY GRID CORPORATION LIMITED
 O/o THE ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER, 132 KV KAHILIPARA GSS DIVISION, AEGCL, GHY-781019

Construction of 400/220/132/33 kV GSS along with EHV lines under AISTSEP funded by AIIB {Pkg-H(R)}
 EPC Contractor: M/s Techno Electric & Engg. Company Ltd. JV with M/s K. Ramachandra Rao Trans. & Project Pvt. Ltd

NOTICE TO LAND OWNER

Serial no. AEGCL/AGM/EHV line/Pkg-H(R)/ **018** Date: **09/11/2025**

To,
 Mr./Mrs. **DILIP KUMAR DEKA** S/D/W/o. **LT. BHOGIRAM DEKA**
 Village. **NARTAP** Circle. **SONAPUR**
 P.S. **SONAPUR** District. **KAMRUP (METRO) ASSAM**

Subject: Construction of 400 KV LILO transmission line at 400/220/132/33 kV Sonapur GIS (New) under AISTSEP funded by AIIB {Package-H(R)}.

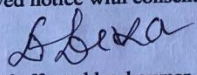
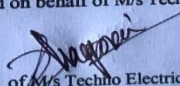


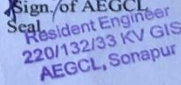
Sir/Madam,

Under the power vested under Section 68 & 164 of the Indian Electricity Act 2003 read with part III of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Central Electricity Authority (measures related to safety and electric supply) Regulation, 2010; a notice is hereby served that the construction of 400 KV LILO transmission line at 400/220/132/33 kV Sonapur GIS (New), Sonapur, district- Kamrup (Metro), Assam under Assam Intra State Transmission System Enhancement Project (AISTSEP) funded by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Package-H(R) will go through your property as mentioned below:

SL No.	Tower loc. no. with Type / Span	Details of affected land schedule/s during construction of the line		
		Schedule of land	Description of land	Remarks (if any)
D	30/0 DB+0	Revenue Village: NARTAP Dag No. : Patta No. :	AGRICULTURE	

This is an intimation notice and the compensation of Land and Zirat will be paid to you only after field verification by concerned Revenue Officials and approval by the Circle Officer or any other competent authority specified by the Govt. of Assam.

Received notice with consent for work For and on behalf of M/s Techno Electric & Engg Company Ltd and AEGCL

Sign. of affected land owner.  Sign. of M/s Techno Electric & Engg Company Ltd.  Seal.  Sign. of AEGCL Resident Engineer 220/132/33 KV GIS AEGCL, Sonapur  Seal. 

VERIFICATION BY REVENUE AUTHORITY

Certified that the land under Dag no. / Patta no. of Revenue Village
 of Circle District Assam, belongs to Mr./Mrs.
 S/D/W/o..... He/She has the sole/ shared ownership of the above mentioned land.

Land Record Assistant/Supervisor Sign & Seal of Circle Officer/Revenue Authority

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix10: Minutes of the Meeting for taking Consent for Tower Footing work from the Affected landowners of Sonapur Transmission Line

Minutes of Meeting Date: 28.10.2025

Grant of Consent for Tower Foundation Work and Compensation Update

Venue of the meeting LURIGAON

Project: Construction of LILO of the 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS Substation 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 at ground level 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 Barni, Moupur, Dhemaigaon, Lofar, Nartap, Lurigaon, BhakuaGaon, Borkuchi, Sonapur and SonapurPathar, under the jurisdiction of Sonapur Revenue Circle, Kamrup(M) district, have expressed their full consent for the initiation of tower foundation works for the LILO of 400 kV S/C Silchar-Byrnihat Line at Sonapur GIS transmission line - 19.5 Km. 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.

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

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 and PIU

1. Himanshu Sarker

Himanshu Sarker
Resident Engineer
220/132/33 KV GIS
AEGCL, Sonagar

- PMC representative

1. Kaushik Das

- EPC Contractor

1. Parthajit Barua (*Barua*)

- Affected Landowners and Local Stakeholders

1. Dilip Deba

2. ?

3. *(Pradeep Miki)*

4. Bhuban Rahang

5. *Prady Bora*

6. S. Tumung

7. Dharmeswari Boro

8. Ambika Katu


9. Uben Miki

10. Dhubinam Rahang

Resettlement Action Plan


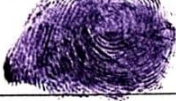
ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix11: Attendance Sheet of Minutes of the Meeting for taking Consent for Tower Footing work of Sonapur Transmission Line

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

Date: 28/10/2025

Venue: Lukungon

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	Dilip Deka	M	Farmer	Dilip Deka
2	Bhuban Rahang	M	Farmer	Bhuban Rahang
3	Prem Bora	M	Business	Prem Bora
4	S Tumung	M	Farmer	S. Tumung
5	Dharmeswar Boro	M	Business	Dharmeswar Boro
6	Ambiya Katwar	M	Business	Ambiya Katwar
7	Usen Mikhi	M	Farmer	Usen Mikhi
8	Dhubiram Rahang	M	Farmer	Dhubiram Rahang
9	Khageswa Lalung			 Khageswa Lalung
10	Pradeep Mikhi			 Pradeep Mikhi

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix 12-ROW PERMISSION OF LILO LINE AT SONAPUR TRANSMISSION LINE

MJ/148/2025-MAG-CD(DIM)

I/356319/2025

অসম চৰকাৰ



**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE CO-DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
DIMORIA CO-DISTRICT:: SONAPUR
(T&D BRANCH)**

Date: As signed

ORDER

Perused the letter dated 16/05/2025 vide no. MJ-66/44/2025-MAG-KMM received from SDM, Kamrup Metro and originally received from the Assistant General Manager 132 kV EHV GSS, AEGCL, Kahilipara Ghy-19 vide no. AEGCL/AGM/KHP-GSS/Tech-401/Part-I/2024/227, dated-29/01/2025, wherein he made a request to this office to accord RoW (Right of Way) for construction of 400KV LILO transmission lines at 400/220/132/33 kV, Sonapur GIS(New), Sonapur ,District-Kamrup Metro under AIB funded scheme. It is patent from the above-mentioned letter from the Assistant GM, 132 kV EHV GSS, AEGCL, Kahilipara Ghy-19 that the route alignment survey is already completed. As per the route alignment survey and joint verification reports submitted by Sonapur revenue Circle Officer, the said Extra High Voltage transmission line will pass through following villages: 1) Moupur, 2) Alenga, 3) Luri, 4) Lofar, 5) Nartap, 6) Barkuchi, 7)Dhemai, 8)Bhakuagog, 9)Aprikola, 10)Burni, 11) Sarutari, 12)Sonapur, 13)Sonapur Pathar

Perused the verification reports submitted by the Circle Officer, Sonapur Revenue Circle vide no. SPR/JV/ 16/2019/2259 dated 02/09/2022 in connection with RoW permission for construction of 400KV LILO transmission lines at 400/220/132/33 kV, Sonapur GIS (New), Sonapur ,District-Kamrup Metro under AIB funded scheme.

Accordingly, in exercise of power conferred upon me under Sub-Section 2 of Section 12 of Indian Electricity Act 1910, Section 16 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, RoW is hereby accorded to the Assistant General Manager, 132 kV EHV GSS, AEGCL, Kahilipara Ghy-19 for construction of aforesaid line subject to the alignment as shown in the Route Map and also subject to observance of all rules there under currently in force and in strict compliance of the provisions under Sub-Section 2 and 3 of Section 12 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and guideline of Ministry of Power, Government of India, dated 15th October, 2015.

The AEGCL Authority will arrange to circulate this order to the concerned Land Owners/Occupiers of the properties of the concerned area falling along the surveyed routes within Kamrup Metropolitan District and shall arrange for payment of compensation for surface damages, if any, to the affected Pattadars as per the provisions of law in force. The AEGCL authority should complete the survey and arrange for payment of land compensation to the Pattadars of land involved in course of the work with due intimation to the concerned Land Acquisition Officer/Revenue Circle Officer(s).

Given under my hand and seal on this _____ June, 2025.

Digitally signed by
SUMIT SATTAWAN

Date: 06.06.2025

District Magistrate
Kamrup Metropolitan, district

Memo No.: 148472/01

Copy forwarded for Information and necessary action to:

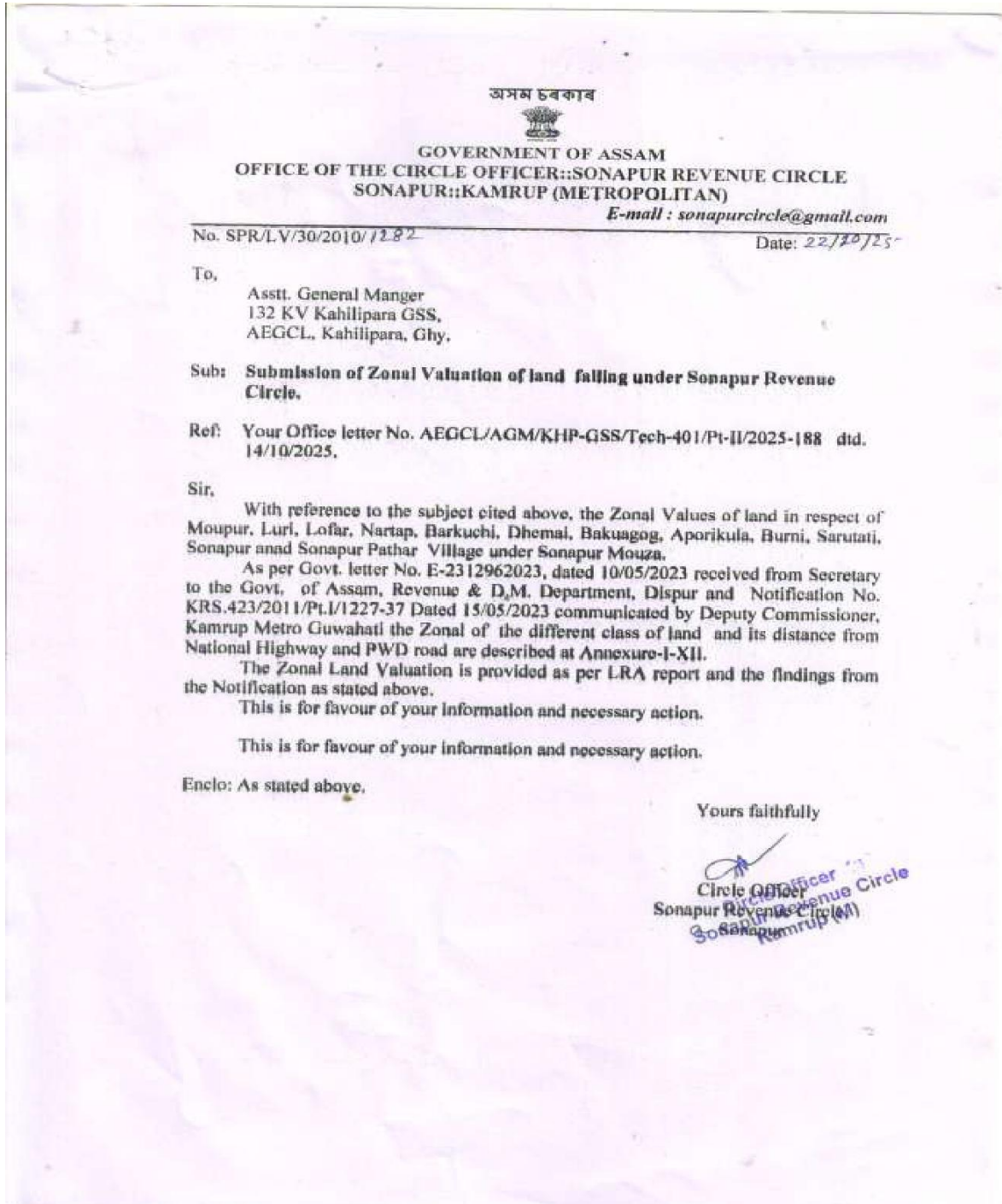
- 1) The Chief General Manager (PP&D), AEGCL, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltanbazar, Ghy-01.
- 2) The I/c, ADC, Land Acquisition Branch, O/o the District Commissioner, Kamrup Metro.
- 3) The DGM, LA T&T Zone, AEGCL, Narengi, Ghy-26
- 4) The Assistant General Manager, 132 kV EHV GSS, AEGCL, Kahilipara Ghy-19.
- 5) The Circle Officer, Sonapur Revenue Circle.
- 6) The Officer In-Charge Concerned Police Stations.
- 7) The DIPRO, Kamrup Metro

(e-Signed)
District Magistrate
Kamrup Metropolitan, district

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

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



Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION									
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 2 Revenue Village: MOUPUR									
VILLAGE AREA									
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)									
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M		PWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	PWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITE	55.00	54.00	52.00	49.00		47.00	45.00	12.00	358.33
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III					12.00	350.00
	54.00	53.00	50.00						
	RESIDENTIAL	4.00	3.50	3.00					
AGRICULTURE	BARI/BHAL BARI	LAHTOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK / SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY			
	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.75	300
TEA LAND	NA								

Certified to be true copy of the original
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Kamrup (M)

h. Chak
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Sonapur

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION									
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 2 Revenue Village: LURI									
VILLAGE AREA									
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)									
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M		PWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	PWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITE	49.00	48.00	46.00	43.00		40.00	38.00	12.00	308.33
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III					12.00	291.67
	47.00	46.00	44.00						
RESIDENTIAL	5.00	4.00	3.00					1.00	400
AGRICULTURE	BARI/BHAL BARI	LAHTOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK / SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY			
	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	200
TEA LAND	NA								

Certified to be true copy of the original
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Kamrup (M)

h. Chak
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Sonapur

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION									
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 1 Revenue Village: NARTAP									
VILLAGE AREA									
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)									
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M	FWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	FWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE	
INDUSTRIAL SITE	51.00	50.00	48.00	47.00	45.00	43.00	12.00	325.00	
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III						
	49.00	47.00	46.00				12.00	308.33	
RESIDENTIAL	6.00	5.00	4.00				2.00	200	
AGRICULTURE	BARU/ BHAL BARI	LAHITOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK / SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY			
	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	150
TEA LAND	NA								

Certified to be true copy of the original
Circle Officer Sonapur Revenue Circle Kamrup (M)

Circle Officer Sonapur Revenue Circle Sonapur

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION									
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 2 Revenue Village: DHEMAI									
VILLAGE AREA									
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)									
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M	FWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	FWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE	
INDUSTRIAL SITE	50.00	47.00	45.00	42.00	38.00	35.00	12.00	316.67	
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III						
	47.00	45.00	42.00				12.00	291.67	
RESIDENTIAL	4.00	3.00	2.50				0.75	433.33	
AGRICULTURE	BARU/ BHAL BARI	LAHITOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK / SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY			
	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.75	300
TEA LAND	NA								

Certified to be true copy of the original
Circle Officer Sonapur Revenue Circle Kamrup (M)

Circle Officer Sonapur Revenue Circle Sonapur

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION									
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 2 Revenue Village: BYRNI GAON									
VILLAGE AREA									
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)									
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M		PWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	PWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITE	75.00	73.00	70.00	68.00		65.00	63.00	12.00	525.00
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III					12.00	508.33
	73.00	72.00	69.00						
	14.00	12.00	10.00					7.00	100
AGRICULTURE	BARU/ BHAL BARI	LAHTOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK / SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY			
	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00		7.00	42.86
TEA LAND	NA								

N.B. Though in % the numbers are high, in absolute terms the rates are at par with the existing market rates.

Certified to be true copy of the original
Circle Officer
Sonapur Revenue Circle
Kamrup (M)

15/10/20

Circle Officer
Sonapur Revenue Circle
Sonapur

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION									
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 3 Revenue Village: SONAPUR PATHAR									
VILLAGE AREA									
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)									
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M		PWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	PWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITE	68.00	65.00	63.00	61.00		58.00	56.00	12.00	486.67
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III					12.00	450.00
	66.00	64.00	61.00						
	14.00	12.00	10.00					4.00	250
AGRICULTURE	BARU/ BHAL BARI	LAHTOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK / SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY			
	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.50	5.00		4.00	125
TEA LAND	NA								

Certified to be true copy of the original
Circle Officer
Sonapur Revenue Circle
Kamrup (M)

15/10/20

Circle Officer
Sonapur Revenue Circle
Sonapur

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION								
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 3 Revenue Village: SONAPUR GAON								
VILLAGE AREA								
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)								
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M	PWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	PWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITE	70.00	69.00	67.00	65.00	63.00	61.00	12.00	483.33
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III					
	68.00	66.00	64.00				12.00	466.67
RESIDENTIAL	14.00	12.00	10.00	*			5.00	180
AGRICULTURE	BARU/BHAL BARI	LAHITOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK/ SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY		
	9.00	8.00	7.00	5.00	4.00	3.50	5.00	80
TEA LAND	NA							

Certified to be true copy of the original.
[Signature]
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Kamrup (M)

[Signature]
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Sonapur

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION								
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 2 Revenue Village: APERIKOLA GAON								
VILLAGE AREA								
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)								
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M	PWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	PWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITE	48.00	45.00	40.00	36.00	33.00	30.00	12.00	300
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III					
	46.00	42.00	38.00				12.00	283.33
RESIDENTIAL	8.00	7.00	6.00	*			0.50	1500
AGRICULTURE	BARU/BHAL BARI	LAHITOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK/ SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY		
	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	0.50	900
TEA LAND	NA							

Certified to be true copy of the original.
[Signature]
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Kamrup (M)

[Signature]
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Sonapur

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION								
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 2 Revenue Village: BARKUCHI								
VILLAGE AREA								
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)								
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M	FWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	FWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITE	48.00	46.00	44.00	38.00	36.00	33.00	12.00	300.00
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III					
	46.00	44.00	40.00				12.00	283.33
RESIDENTIAL	5.00	4.00	3.00				1.00	400
AGRICULTURE	BARU/ BHAI BARI	LAHTOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK/ SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY		
	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.00	300
TEA LAND	NA							

Certified to be true copy of the original
[Signature]
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Kamrup (M)

[Signature]
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Sonapur

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF REVISED ZONAL LAND VALUATION								
District: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN Sub-Division: GUWAHATI Revenue Circle: SONAPUR Mouza: SONAPUR Lot No. 2 Revenue Village: BHAKUAGOG								
VILLAGE AREA								
*Value per Bigha in INR (Rs in Lakhs)								
CATEGORY	N.H. WITHIN 100M	N.H. BEYOND 100M	MAIN ROAD WITHIN 100M	MAIN ROAD BEYOND 100M	FWD ROAD WITHIN 100M	FWD ROAD BEYOND 100M	PREVIOUS VALUE	REVISED PERCENTAGE
INDUSTRIAL SITE	44.00	42.00	40.00	38.00	36.00	30.00	12.00	266.67
TRADE SITE/ COMMERCIAL SITE	I	II	III					
	43.00	40.00	39.00				12.00	258.33
RESIDENTIAL	5.00	4.00	3.00				0.50	500
AGRICULTURE	BARU/ BHAI BARI	LAHTOLI	SALITOLI	JALATAK/ SESUK	FORINGATI	AS PER AVAILABLE ANY OTHER CATEGORY		
	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	0.50	500
TEA LAND	NA							

Certified to be true copy of the original
[Signature]
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Kamrup (M)

[Signature]
 Circle Officer
 Sonapur Revenue Circle
 Sonapur

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Appendix 14: Market rate of tree and crops for Sonapur TL

File No. RDM-11/40/2022-LA-REV-Revenue & D.M (Computer No. 214009)
2022 (Attachment : ZIRAT 2_000.PDF)
GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
JANATA BHAWAN, DISPUR
GUWAHATI-6

12

No. R.I.A.64/2022/54

Dated Dispur, the 8th June, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Disparities in value of zirats assessed in connection with acquisition of land.

It has come to the notice of the Government that there are disparities in the value of zirats across the districts which are assessed by the Collectors through competent persons in the respective fields in connection with acquisition of land.

The procedure for determining value of building and others assets attached to the land in connection with payment of compensation for acquisition of land has been spelt out in section 29 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The said section is reproduced below:

Section 29: Determination of value of things attached to land or building.

- 1) *The Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him.*
- 2) *The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.*
- 3) *The Collector for the purpose of assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by him.*

However, on comparing value of zirats in some districts, it has been observed that the value of the same type of zirats are found abnormally at variance with each other between two districts. Though factors like soil, climate, topography, monsoon, irrigation facilities, availability or adoption of technology, market, transportation facility, labour, capital etc. may influence market value of zirats, especially of agricultural/ horticultural crops and forest produce to a certain extent from place to place, substantial difference in the value of the same type of zirats across the districts is not justifiable and appears unrealistic.

It is, therefore, requested that the Collectors, while using the services of the competent persons/specialists in the relevant field in assessing the value of zirats, ensure that the competent persons/specialists adhere to the guidelines/instructions of the departments concerned in the assessment of zirats to avoid such disparity and assess zirats in a rational way to represent their fair market value.

Sd/-
G.D. Tripathi, IAS
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Revenue & D.M. Department.

Page 1 of 2

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

No. RDM-11/40/2022-LA-REV-Revenue & D.M (Computer No. 214009)
2022 (Attachment : ZIRAT 2_0001.pdf)

92

Memo No. RLA. 64/2022/54-A

Dated, Dispur the 8th June, 2022

Copy to

1. The Principal Secretary, Bodoland Territorial Council/Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council/North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council.
2. SO to Chief secretary, Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-06
3. The Deputy Commissioner,(All).
4. The Commissioner of Division,
5. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil),(All).
6. The Director of Land Requisition, Acquisition & Reforms, Assam, Rupnagar, Guwahati-32.
7. P.S. to the Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Assam, Dispur for kind appraisal of the Principal Secretary, Assam.
8. P.S. to the Minister, Revenue & D.M. etc., Assam for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Minister.
9. P.S. the Commissioner & Secretary, Revenue & D.M. Department, Assam.
10. P.S. to the Secretary, Revenue & D.M. Department, Assam
11. The Officer of the Department concerned.

By order etc.,

Enul
21/6/22

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
Revenue & D.M. Department

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

File No. RDM-11/40/2022-LA-REV-Revenue & D.M (Computer
2022 (Attachment : ZIRAT 2_0001.pdf)

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

No. AGA.245/2019/PV.Z.. Dated Dispur the 12th July, 2022

FROM: Dr. Om Prakash, IAS
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Agriculture Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06

TO : Shri Gyanendra Dev Tripathi, IAS
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Revenue & DM, Janata Bhawan, Dispur, Guwahati-06

SUB. : Notification regarding Zirat rates.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to furnish herewith the Notification regarding Zirat rates for the purpose of compensation against land acquisition by Government Organizations.

This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action.

Enclosure: Govt. Notification.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Om Prakash
12.7.22

(Dr. Om Prakash, IAS)
Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Agriculture Department, Dispur, Guwahati-06
Dated Dispur the 12th July, 2022

Rasha US
Om
15/7/22

Supdt.
R.M.W.
15/07/22

Memo No. AGA.245/2019/PV.Z...-A

Copy for information to:

1. Staff Officer to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-06 for kind appraisal of the Chief Secretary, Assam.
2. P.P.S. to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
3. P.S. to Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. of Assam, Environment & Forest, for kind appraisal of the Addl. Chief Secretary.
4. P.S. to Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. of Assam, and APC, Agriculture Department, for kind appraisal of the Addl. Chief Secretary and APC.
5. P. S. to the Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam for kind appraisal of the Principal Secretary.
6. P. S. to the Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Power & Electricity Department for kind appraisal of the Principal Secretary.
7. P. S. to the Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Water Resources Department for kind appraisal of the Principal Secretary.
8. P. S. to the Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, PHED for kind appraisal of the Principal Secretary.
9. P. S. to the Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, PWD (Roads) for kind appraisal of the Principal Secretary.
10. P. S. to the Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, PWD (Building) for kind appraisal of the Principal Secretary.

MIB
15/7/22

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

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

File No. RDM-11/40/2022-LA-REV-Revenue & D.M (Computer No. 214009) (20)
2022 (Attachment : ZIRAT 2_0001.pdf)

Encl-4

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

**NOTIFICATION
(ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR)**

AGA.245/2019/Pt/6

Dated Dispur, the 12th July, 2022

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

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

Sd/-

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

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

Copy for information to:

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

By order etc.,

7

Gashyap

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

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

2022 (Attachment: ZIRAT_2_0001.pdf) File No. RDM-11/40/2022-LA-REV-Revenue & D.M (Computer No. 214009)

(9)

DIVISION WISE ZIRAT RATE FOR THE STATE OF ASSAM
Agriculture Department, Assam

Anr

Sl. No	Name of Plants	North Assam Division Average Price (in Rs.)			Hills & Central Assam Division Average Price (in Rs.)			Upper Assam Division Average Price (in Rs.)			Lower Assam Division Average Price (in Rs.)			Barak Valley Average Price	
		Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing	Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing	Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing	Seedling	Medium	Fruit Bearing	Seedling	Medium
1	Betel Nut (Plant)	50	833	2533	95	1108	2679	181	800	1940	95	1108	2679	55	1690
2	Coconut (Plant)	407	3489	7453	471	3221	7768	782	4250	7600	471	3221	7768	225	1925
3	Betelvine (Plant)	23	733	1867	113	801	1857	257	1150	2130	113	801	1857	60	520
4	Blackpepper (Plant)	27	740	1300	93	692	1803	186	830	2660	93	692	1803	68	505
5	Mango (Plant)	100	3667	7333	212	2556	6298	302	2200	4760	212	2556	6298	235	1800
6	Jackfruit (Plant)	83	3633	7033	78	2278	5311	100	2375	5375	78	2278	5311	50	825
7	Lemon (Plant)	28	750	1350	130	653	2870	312	1010	2760	130	653	2870	50	200
8	Assam Lemon (Plant)	27	900	1433	106	717	2514	253	1000	2910	106	717	2514	40	250
9	Orange (Plant)	57	1933	3400	95	1353	4883	103	1500	7900	95	1353	4883	125	625
10	Sour Lime (Plant)	30	1133	2033	51	686	1719	93	525	1025	51	686	1719	30	400
11	Pomelo (Plant)	50	1533	2633	180	1086	2764	315	650	1660	180	1086	2764	175	1075
12	Litchi (Plant)	137	3867	3467	355	2734	4439	813	2860	5600	355	2734	4439	115	1475
13	Pear (Plant)	40	1100	3400	311	1342	3908	822	2425	5925	311	1342	3908	70	590
14	Guava (Plant)	48	893	1800	128	894	2309	245	900	1926	128	894	2309	90	890
15	Pomegranate (Plant)	43	627	1133	104	757	2391	160	570	2040	104	757	2391	110	1075
16	Date Palm (Plant)	38	690	1250	117	827	3039	98	617	3367	117	827	3039	215	1175
17	Ahomberry (Plant)	30	750	1400	45	569	1779	75	558	2338	45	569	1779	30	400
18	Berry (Plant)	43	870	1800	46	544	1767	95	763	3500	46	544	1767	46	544
19	Plum (Plant)	40	550	1100	79	525	1796	162	575	2788	79	525	1796	35	450
20	Olive (Plant)	87	1920	3067	234	1453	3593	459	1388	3863	234	1453	3593	155	1050
21	Burmese grape (Plant)	20	350	1500	61	478	1996	139	685	2738	61	478	1996	25	400
22	Indian bael (Plant)	35	870	1900	319	1540	3754	791	2550	4963	319	1540	3754	130	1200
23	Carambola (Plant)	30	870	1830	99	1184	3032	158	1683	3267	99	1184	3032	110	1000
24	Tamarind (Plant)	25	1400	3600	187	1417	3913	485	2075	4763	187	1417	3913	50	775
25	Borthekera (Plant)	43	1113	2600	142	1109	2863	289	1140	2890	142	1109	2863	95	1075
26	Elephant Apple (Plant)	43	1013	2200	71	1135	3356	100	1317	4467	71	1135	3356	70	1075
27	Sugar Apple (Plant)	40	550	1200	84	892	2642	117	1125	3025	84	892	2642	95	1000
28	Amla (Plant)	45	1680	2900	132	1247	3119	305	1560	3606	132	1247	3119	45	500
29	Pineapple (Plant)	16	36	90	23	49	145	40	82	216	23	49	145	15	30
30	Marposa/Chinaberry (Plant)	20	300	1200	113	952	1842	170	1575	1475	113	952	1842	148	980

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24	Tamarind (Plant)	25	1400	3600	187	1417	3913	485	2075	4763	187	1417	3913	50	775
25	Borthekera (Plant)	43	1113	2600	142	1109	2863	289	1140	2890	142	1109	2863	95	1075
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27	Sugar Apple (Plant)	40	550	1200	84	892	2642	117	1125	3025	84	892	2642	95	1000
28	Amla (Plant)	45	1680	2900	132	1247	3119	305	1560	3606	132	1247	3119	45	500
29	Pineapple (Plant)	16	36	90	23	49	145	40	82	216	23	49	145	15	30
30	Marposa/Chinaberry (Plant)	20	300	1200	113	952	1842	170	1575	1475	113	952	1842	148	980

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Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

APPENDIX 15: SAMPLE ATTENDANCE SHEET OF FGD WITH WOMEN



ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation

Venue: Sonapurh

Date: 11/10/2025

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Signature
1	Kalpama Boro	F	Farmer	Kalpama Boro
2	Purnima Boro	f	Business	পূর্ণিমা বরো
3	Jammoni Boro	F	Farmer	জাম্মনি বরো
4	Rahila Boro	F	H. wife	রাহিলা বরো
5	Manju Boro	F	H. wife	মান্জু বরো

Resettlement Action Plan

ASSAM INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

APPENDIX 16: SAMPLE ATTENDANCE SHEET WITH TRIBEL PEOPLE



ASSAM INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Attendance Sheet for Tribal People Consultation

Name of Contractor: Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited

Date: ...12...12...2025.....

SL.NO	NAME	SEX	SC/ST	OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
1	Ashok Lalung	M	ST	Farmer	Ashok Lalung
2	Bhibin Engti	M	ST	Farmer	BENVI
3	Pankeswar Lalung	M	ST	Businessman	Lalung T
4	Monjai Lalung	M	ST	Farmer	Monjai Lalung
5	Ranjit Lalung	M	ST	Farmer	Ranjit Lalung
6	Tarun Goro	M	ST	farmer	Tarun Goro
7	Bekash Lalung	M	ST	farmer	Bekash Lalung
8	Nadin Patan	M	ST	farmer	Nadin
9	Nirmal Kathar	M	ST	farmer	Nirmal
10	Parash Bordoloi	M	ST	Private service	Parash Bordoloi
11	Prapulla Lalung	M	ST	Farmer	Prapulla Lalung
12					
13					
14					
15					