

MONITORING
OF
RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES OF RAMPUR
HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Consolidated Report
(For the Period 01.07.2007 to 31.03. 2010)

Assigned By
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Conducted by

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Introduction

The monitoring of R&R and SCDP activities of RHEP was assigned to Agro-Economic Research centre (AERC), H.P. University, Shimla in October 2007 for a period of two years. The TOR required the activities to be monitored quarterly during the first year and biannually during the second year. The implementation of activities has been monitored for the period given below:

First Quarter Report for the Period 1.7.2007 to 30.09.07

Second Quarter Report for the Period 1.10.2007 to 31.12.07

Third Quarter Report for the Period 01.04.2008 to 30.09.2008

Fourth Quarter Report for the Period 01.10.2008 to 31.03.2009

First half yearly Report for the Period 01.04.2009 to 30.09. 2009

Second half yearly Report for the Period 01.10.2009 to 31.03. 2010

The methodology adopted for the monitoring of activities mainly relied on group discussions and focused interviews involving various categories of stakeholder. All the villages, where R&R and SCDP activities are under progress, were visited by the monitoring team for the purpose.

The information was collected by three social scientists and civil engineer. The results are based on individual interviews, observations, and group interviews with stakeholders. In addition, the team conducted meetings with R&R officials and discussed the issues and problems reported by the Project affected families. The observations were cross-checked with the responses of project management before accepting and presenting these as monitored values or responses.

During the entire monitoring period of two years the team came out with the following findings which is consolidation of four quarterly reports during first year and two half yearly reports during the second year of monitoring period.

A. Activities under RAP

1. Private Land Acquisition

Private land of 29.10 hectares was acquired from 202 land owners of which 35 families became landless. Compensation of Rs.6,50,000 per Bigha was paid as per norms to 201 beneficiaries except for one at Dutt Nagar. All the beneficiaries are satisfied with the amount of compensation, many times higher than the prevailing market rates. From the compensation amount one family from Averi and two from Bayal purchased land in neighboring villages. Others found that land is not available at affordable prices and they preferred to wait for prices to fall. Important suggestion emerging from landless families was that instead of cash compensation equal amount of land in the nearby villages should be allotted to them. Majority of families have deposited the money in bank and one family has invested in Mutual Funds. All the families desired that the Project Authorities should provide them with technical and market knowledge for adoption of non-land based income generation activities. Three families in Bayal have started functioning as sharecroppers. Two families in Averi failed to identify the income generation activities compatible with local demand and supply scenario. This

compelled them to use the compensation money for meeting out part of consumption requirements. The activity completed during the third monitoring period.

2. Resettlement Grant

Resettlement grant has been provided to all the 35 landless families certified by Deputy Commissioner Kullu except for Dutt Nagar who received the grant during first half yearly monitoring period. All the PAFs, who have received the grants, are satisfied with provision of resettlement grant. .List of landless families in District Shimla received on 16.2.09. Grant being released during fourth monitoring period.

3. Provision of House/ House Plots

SJVNL has identified 15 houseless families (5 plots at village Averi and 10 plots at village Bayal). Initially, it was planned to provide the plot of size 60 Sq. Meters for construction of houses. Later on, the size was increased to 280 Sq. meters greatly benefiting the affected household. The plots have been developed by the project. The demand for higher plot size emerged from the fact that it is not only the affected family which has to be accommodated but also the farm and other animals. The demand was reasonable and accepted by the authorities. The authorities also wanted to provide plots at one place so that it might become feasible to provide requisite infrastructural facilities. But the beneficiaries had some inhibitions arising out of caste considerations leading to demand for plot at different places. The project authorities accommodated the displaced families in the village itself instead of providing plots in village Bayal. All these families belong to Schedule Caste category. There are 10 families who have two houses each and one of these is acquired for the project activities. This category is demanding that they should be treated at par with houseless families and should be provided with plot for construction of houses. The demand of compensation of Rs. 1,80,000 per family by the project authorities was still under consideration during second monitoring period. 3 families out of 5 shifted to new houses in Averi during fourth period which increased to four during first half yearly monitoring period and the fifth family settled outside the project area. During this period nine out of ten families sifted to new houses in village Bayal whereas the tenth family built house at Village Nirsu and planned to construct the house in Bayal in near future. During second half yearly monitoring period 4 houseless families were identified at Dutt Nagar in district Shimla. These families were asked for option about plot and construction grant for which they have agreed. The Project Authorities are now looking for the land to resettle them in Dutt Nagar. One of these families has started to build new house of its own and presently is residing in old house which is yet to be dismantled. Two families are currently residing in Rampur. The remaining family already has another house in vicinity which is being made use of.

The beneficiaries revealed that the construction cost has far exceeded the grant received and has been in the range of Rs. 6 to 15 lacs. But it was found that seven beneficiaries have constructed larger houses and are now renting out the portion of newly constructed house and earning about Rs. 600 to 1000 per month. The employees of Patel Construction and Gamon India are usually the tenants.

4. Transit Plan

During the first monitoring period all 15 houseless families were provided transitional allowance @Rs. 2,000 per month for 18 months along with shifting allowance of Rs. 5,000. All the families were satisfied with the amount of grant and the period for which it has been made available. During second period it was observed that most of the affected families were staying with the relatives and hence made savings out of the shifting allowance. Three families in Averi village have postponed the construction due to death in family. Temporary tin shelters provided by RHEP have come in handy. The families have also made use of the materials from the old houses acquired after paying the requisite amount of 5% of the house compensation. This activity was complete during second quarter monitoring period.

5. Assistance for Construction of Houses

During the first period 40 % of the total amount of Rs. 1,80,000 was paid to all the 15 families and they did not face any problems in this regard. During second quarter two families constructed houses at Averi and two in Bayal started the construction work. Eight families in Bayal had yet to start the construction. Second installment of Rs 54,000 per family was released to 6 eligible families and was under progress for other 6 families during third quarter. During this period three beneficiaries of Averi village completed the construction and shifted to the new houses.

6. Disbursement of Cash Assistance to families whose Houses were acquired but not declared houseless

First installment of construction grant @ Rs 60000/ per family was released. Release of second installment was under process to 8 families who started construction of additional accommodation in their present house. During fourth quarter release of second installment was under process which was released during first half period but was deposited with SDM Office for further distribution but the beneficiaries had not received this installment due to the reason that they had not started construction of additional accommodation in their existing houses. These families received the second installment during second half yearly monitoring period. It was reported that one family which did not receive the second installment had purchased 2 biswas (about 90 sq yards) of land at Bayal on which the house construction was at completion stage. Another such family purchased a constructed house built on 1.5 biswas of land. The third family migrated to Rekong Peo. One person was a salesman at Chuha Bag, Rampur and living in rented house there with his family. The fifth family was living in Brow in rented house. The general demand was that the plot for construction of houses, shifting allowance and house rent should be provided to the families whose houses were acquired as has been given to 15 houseless families. Project authorities reported that these provisions are not permissible according to the R&R policies.

7. Rehabilitation Grant (RG) to Non-Title Holders

Rehabilitation grant was to be released to three non-title holders (one encroacher and two tenants). Payment was released to two non-title holders (one encroacher and one tenant). One tenant died and grant was to be disbursed to the legal heir of demised tenant after receipt of the legal heir certificate. These families were satisfied with the amount of grant and its disbursement. This activity was completed during first half yearly monitoring period.

8. Acquisition of Cattle Sheds

No progress was reported till first half yearly monitoring period as the list of affected families was awaited from DC Kullu. The cattle sheds were provided to houseless families during second half yearly monitoring period.

9. Assistance to Vulnerable Group Families

No progress was reported till third quarter as the list of affected families is awaited from DC Kullu which was received during the fourth quarter and release of financial assistance was under process. During first half yearly monitoring period, Rs. 18,000 per family was disbursed to 51 families and the activity was complete

10. Income Generation Activities

The list of certified landless and houseless families was received from Dy. Commissioner, Kullu during third quarter and it was decided to launch the scheme initially for 37 landless and houseless families and letters were issued to these families. None of the probable beneficiaries appeared to be interested in adoption of this scheme. The certified list of beneficiaries for Shimla was received during fourth quarter. During first half yearly period It was decided to launch the scheme initially for 37 nos. landless and houseless families declared by D.C Kullu and letters were issued to these families. None of the probable beneficiaries appeared to be interested in adoption of this scheme. During the second half yearly monitoring period letters were sent to all the 142 PAF for submitting the proposals. But no response was received due to the reason that the identified families feared to lose their claim for employment if they opted for this scheme. The amount of assistance was also reported to be very low and they reported that it was not possible to start the new venture with the small amount of Rs. 30,000 only which may be at least in the range of Rs. 60000 - 70000.

11. Provision of Technical Education

During the years 2006-07 and 2007-08, 70 students were sponsored for technical education in various ITIs which figure increase to 140 students till the first half yearly monitoring period and remained same during second half yearly monitoring period. The parents of students sponsored were largely satisfied with the scheme but they thought that monthly amount of Rs. 700 was inadequate by any standards. During third quarter, thirty five students were sponsored. Two students from Bayal village completed the ITI in Electricity trade under the technical education programme of the project during August 2008 but were unemployed. However, three students of Gadej and Poshna completed ITI under the technical education programme were employed in Gammon India Ltd and getting salary of Rs 8000/- per month. Till second half yearly monitoring period six students received jobs in various institutions.

12. Merit Scholarship

One application from project affected family and 4 from project affected area were received for Merit scholarship and an amount of Rs 29000/ was released to them during first quarter. All the students/ parents were satisfied with the amount of the scholarship and its disbursement. During second quarter five applications, during third twelve applications from project affected and during fourth quarter thirty one applications from project affected families were received and merit scholarship has been released to all. The situation remained the same during first

and second half yearly monitoring periods. A total amount of Rs. 2,64,000 has been released under the scheme so far.

13. Regular Employment in the Project

There was one post of Pharmacist earmarked for PAFs. One application for the post was received and the matter was still under consideration during first quarter. In addition to this 5 Data Entry Operators and 2 Supervisors were employed through contractors and a total of 220 persons were provided employment through major contractors. The activity completed during the first quarter.

14. Hiring of Vehicles

During first quarter 10 vehicles were hired from project affected families/residents of project affected area. This number increased to 20 in second quarter, 22 in third and 32 in fourth quarter and 38 first half yearly monitoring period. During second half yearly monitoring period a total of 1008 vehicle months were created under the activity registering 168 per cent progress. People want to hire out the vehicle to RHEP but had two main complaints. First, an amount of Rs. 15,000 per month was reported to be uneconomical and second, the condition of terminating the contract as soon as the vehicle completes 1,00,000 Kms. Two taxi owner reported that this activity is not profitable due to increase in taxes, insurance and salary of driver. They also reported that the project authorities deducted 10 percent of monthly payment and return this money after three years without any interest. They demanded that the rate of taxies should be 25 thousand per month. As per project authorities a Committee has been constituted by the project authorities to look into the problems of the taxi owners.

15. Petty Contracts

D- Class works have been earmarked for contractors from project affected areas. Besides SJVNL, the major civil contractors are also further sub-contracting their works to the contractors from project affected area. During first quarter, 24 works amounting 1.52 cores were awarded to local contractors. This figure increased to 32 works amounting 1.81 cores during second quarter. During third quarter, works worth Rs. 80 lacs were awarded, registering a progress of only 52%. In addition to this it was proposed to award petty contracts worth Rs. 4 crores to contractors from project affected panchayats. However, no work has been awarded to contractors from project affected panchayats. The works worth Rs. 1 crore were awarded to contractors from project affected families, registering a progress of only 59% in fourth quarter. In addition to this, petty contracts worth Rs. 40 millions were awarded to contractors from project affected Panchayats. A progress of 125% has been reported in this respect. The main problem in this regard is non-issuance of EPF numbers by the Labour Department and hence the desirous and industrious entrepreneurs are not able to take advantage of reserving D- Class contracts to the local population. The popular demand in this respect was that RHEP authorities should take up the matter with Labour Department Authorities. The sub-contracting by the private contracting firms was reported to be heavily biased towards influential persons with political shelter. It was intimated by the project authorities that it was decided in the meeting of LADC held on 20.11.08, Dy. Commissioner Kullu directed that the R&R activities, works to petty contractors will be awarded by the LADA. During first half yearly monitoring period a total number of 45 petty contractors benefitted from

this activity. In addition to this 23 petty contractors were working with Patel and Gammon Ltd. This situation remained unchanged during second half yearly monitoring period.

16. Compensation Towards Losses Caused to the Crops in Village Averi

The activity started during third quarter and a compensation of Rs 0.06 million was paid to affected families of Averi village. Both the installments have been paid to 24 families of village Averi towards losses caused to their crops on account of muck dumping works. Mr Devinder Negi, Member, Zila Parishad from Bayal reported that the yield of paddy was low in this season. The losses due to dust were higher in vegetables like cauliflower, cabbage, peas etc whereas no loss in yield of wheat has been reported. The project authorities reported that the D.C Kullu constituted a Committee of Tehsildar, Nirmand, experts from Agriculture and Horticulture departments of state govt. to look in to the matter and submit the report regarding the losses in crops due to dust. However, the report from the Committee was awaited. During fourth quarter, a total compensation of Rs 0.78 million was paid to affected families of Averi village in three installments. The situation remained unchanged subsequently.

The compensation for crop damage in Bayal was Rs. 1800/bigha as 40% of total value of output per bigha. In Koyal the compensation was Rs. 1500 as 30% of the total value of output per bigha. In remaining panchayats the compensation amount was fixed as Rs. 1200 as 20% of the total value of output per bigha. The variation in compensation amount across the panchayats and villages was resented by the farmers. The project authority's response was that it is based on the recommendations of the committee(constituted under LADA). An amount of Rs. 1,26,82,490 was deposited with DC Kullu for providing payment for crop compensation damages in six panchayats of project affected area during second half yearly monitoring period.

17. Compensation for Losses Caused due to Blast Damage

There were 12 families affected by blasting, around the surge shaft in Bayal, and were paid compensation for Rs. 4.56 lacs completing the activity during third quarter.

During second half yearly monitoring period a total of 1942 houses were inspected by Committee headed by SDO(C), Anni which estimated the cost of repair to be Rs. 1,27,24,606 only. The compensation was provided to affected families of Bayal and Averi only. The affected families were discontented regarding the survey of damage and amount of compensation. It was observed that after receiving the compensation, none of the families properly repaired the cracks but utilized the money for other purposes including consumption.

18. Data Base Management

The matter was taken up with Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad during third quarter and two scientists visited the project site for on ground assessment of e tool. The proposal for implementing of e tool was under process in fourth quarter also which was finalized during first half yearly monitoring period. During second half yearly monitoring period the selected agency completed uploading of data which is now available on their web site.

19. Resettlement of Pollution (Dust and Blasting) affected families

During second quarter twenty four families which have been suffering on account of heavy dust from dumping yard have been assisted (8 families having house and land, 9 families

having only land and 7 families having only house affected due to dumping muck)). The assistance has been twofold; the affected families have been provided same assistance as is available under transit plan and also they have received an assistance of Rs. 7,455 per bigha (0.08 ha) for loss of crop. All the families are satisfied from the assistance. Simultaneously, the families in Averi have not moved out and are also cultivating their field. The benefits are therefore doubled for the families affected by dust. But the families (12 families) affected by blasting, around the surge shaft in Bayal, have moved out. The R&R department has very conveniently, for the benefit of affected families, has ignored the fact that the houses of these families are constructed on government land.

20. Financial Assistance to Cattleheds Acquired

List was still awaited from DC Kullu and was not received till the time of fourth monitoring.

21. Health facilities

The health facilities provided are in the form of dispensary at village Bayal and provision of mobile health unit. So far 17,694 patients from project affected panchayats were treated by the end of second monitoring which increased to 24,688 patients during fourth monitoring, 30226 patients during first half yearly monitoring period. Additional 3957 patients were treated during the period Oct. 2009 to March 2010. A 20 beds hospital is also coming up in Bayal but in the mean time health facilities were provided through dispensary at Bayal. During second half yearly monitoring period School Health Camps and Sports camps were organized by the team of doctors of the project and 424 patients were treated in these camps. A medical camp was organized in Bayal on 21/5/2010 with a purpose of collecting samples for prevention of concerned diseases. In this camp, 63 samples of thyroid and 104 of RBS were collected. Largely the villagers appreciated the creation of this facility.

The PAFs were largely satisfied with the health facilities including consultation and medicines. However, some of villagers complained that the Mobile Health Van does not stop at the specified locations and hence they are deprived of the facility (Village Averi). The R&R department has now issued the health cards which are supposed to be waived when someone needs the van to be stopped on road but the people are not aware of this provision. MHV is visiting all the 7 Panchayats in Kullu district and Duttnagar Panchayat in Shimla district thrice a week and 25 to 30 patients were being provided medical checkup daily. RTT, asthma, fever were the common ailments in the Project Affected Areas (PAAs). The houseless families of Averi reported that the MHV facility is not available at their village and they have to go to Bayal for treatment of ailment.

22. Crop Loss due to Dust

The farmers reported steep decline in crop yields (30 to 40 % in case of fruit crops and 15 to 20 % in field crops) due to very high level of SPM in air resulting in poor cross pollination, especially in fruit crops like almond and plum. The field crop scenario, like vegetables, was also not any better either. There is no provision presently for this eventuality in R&R plan. The project authorities have, however, approached the H.P. Agriculture University for identification and remedial action for the problem. They will also assess the crop damages and may be the compensation on this account will be contemplated.

23. Infrastructural Facilities

Financial assistance ranging between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 was released to 49 schools for carrying out plantation work around the schools during first quarter. All principals have been issued letters to forward their demands in this concern. No further activity was reported in subsequent monitorings.

24. Grievances Redressal Committee

The notification for the constitution of the Committee was issued by DC Kullu. Names of representatives of project affected families were still awaited during first monitoring and it was constituted under the chairmanship of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ani, district Kullu and has total of 4 members including BDO, Nirmand and two members from project affected families during second monitoring. The Committee has not met so far due various reasons.

25. Upgradation of Small Infrastructural Facilities

Community development works worth Rs. 88.93 lacs were executed and other works amounting to Rs. 55.62 lacs were under progress in project affected areas during first monitoring. During fourth monitoring, Infrastructure development works amounting to Rs. 2.5 millions in affected panchayats were under implementation. However, the Infrastructure development works will be executed by the Local Area Development Authority (LADA) and the fund has to be deposited with LADA. The RHEP has deposited 2.50 crores in LADA in April 2009. No further progress was reported subsequently.

26. Support Services for Horticultural/Agricultural Activities

Three training/awareness camps for PAFs farmers have been organized in project affected Panchayats during 7,8 and 9 July 2009. The Agro Economic Research Centre of H.P. University conducted the camps in the Bayal, Randal and Kharga villages. People responded positively to organization of these camps. Approximately 100 people attended each of the camps and each participant was provided with pruning scissor as incentive.

27. Augmentation of Drinking Water supply

7 deep energized bore wells and 7 hand pumps will be installed in affected panchayats during third monitoring. The work of installation of deep bore well was awarded and payment for 7 hand pumps released to I&PH department, Govt of H.P. During fourth monitoring 4 deep energized bore wells were installed in affected Panchayats of district Kullu and remaining two in district Shimla were under execution. This work was awarded for Rs 21.41 lakhs where as for 7 hand pumps an amount of Rs 14.85 lacs was released to XEN I&PH. No further progress was reported under this activity.

28. Mid- Term Impact Evaluation of R&R Activities

The work for midterm impact evaluation was awarded to M/S SMEC Gurgaon, during second half yearly monitoring period. The survey was completed and report writing wasp under progress. RHEP also approached Agro Economic Research Centre, H.P. University, Shimla to submit a proposal for imparting training to PAF for income generation activities.

B. Activities under Sustainable Community Development Programmes (SCDP)

The infrastructure and community development works have been initiated after the resolution to the effect and prioritizing the works on the basis of local needs was passed by Gram Sabhas. This clearly indicates that the works undertaken were based on local needs and aspirations. The current status of these works was monitored by the civil engineer and the details are presented below.

Irrigation

During first quarter 1400 meters of masonry water channel constructed at Bayal. The flow of water has increased by 20-30 % greatly saving the time required for irrigation. The provision of masonry channel has also greatly reduced the repair works which were frequently required earlier.

Foot path and foot bridges

One foot bridge was repaired across Satluj and 5 footpaths were paved with plain cement concrete in villages Badari, Bakhan, Lower Badhari and Koyal. These paths are 3 feet wide and quality of work is of desired level. The width should ideally be 4 ft wherever it is possible. Steps have been provided at many places where the slope is more than 25-30^o making the paths safer especially during the rainy season. During third quarter monitoring period one pucca path from Bayal village to cremation ground through Dhropa village of approximately 3 km in length was constructed with PCC (Plain Cement Concrete) of which 500 meters were yet to be completed which was done during fourth monitoring period. Pucca path from Dev Dhank to main road was in progress. The quality of work is up to the desired level.

The community as a whole has been satisfied with the paving of footpath but felt that the activity should be extended to other places also. They felt that width should also be increased. About 30 % persons felt that the quality has been compromised in the construction and hence the project authorities should be stricter with quality control.

The street light

The street light works in Poshna and Bayal were executed through HPSEB. Despite the heavy expenditure there is much left to be desired. Only half tubes are used on full height poles making the light dim. Full tubes must have been used. The people claimed that flexible wires of substandard quality have been used which is not a standard practice and especially with such a large investment. A few persons felt that alternative layout of poles would have been more effective. Solar light could also be used. People also demanded mercury lights.

Local Fairs and Festivals

It is very prudent to facilitate local fairs and festivals by providing financial grants. It is effective way of earning peoples goodwill. The project also facilitated sports activities by providing grants to tournaments. Cricket kits were distributed to Panchayats under RHEP. The people largely appreciated the goodwill gesture of RHEP.

School infrastructure

The activities under this head included construction of classrooms, store, basket ball and badminton courts and leveling of play grounds, retaining walls etc. The work was executed as per norms and end users are satisfied from it. Play ground was constructed in Bayal with the

help of bulldozer. 49 schools falling in RHEP area were provided with infrastructure like computers, furniture etc. In order to generate environmental awareness, schools were provided financial assistance for purchase of sapling for tree plantation etc. The students and their parents were satisfied with the activities.

Other Community works

The temple and community hall in Bayal village were provided with CGI sheet roofing during first quarter monitoring period. The quality of work was up to desired level. Two storied RCC Panchayat ghar was under construction at Brow village. Crematorium was constructed in village Koyal but no roof was provided. People appreciated the activity but felt that such works should be taken up on priority and work execution be expedited. People of Koyal wanted the roof on crematorium and some provision for people to sit on. Construction of two storey community hall at Dev Dhank and Panchayat ghar of Poshana were in progress during third quarter monitoring period. The construction community hall at Dev Dhank was completed during fourth quarter. The quality of work was up to desired level. Bayal school ground PCC (Plain Cement Concrete) flooring, retaining wall 5 feet in height and about 10 meters in length was completed. The quality of work was satisfactory.

Averi and Bayal village plots

Although four families have completed and shifted in the new accommodation in Averi, street light, fencing around the boundary wall, septic tank and sewerage system, children play ground, drinking water connection, inter-connected pucca path to the houses were not provided till the third quarter monitoring period. The situation in Bayal village was exactly the same. During fourth quarter monitoring period sewerage systems, septic tank, construction of culvert to connect the village with the link road were under progress but street Light, fencing around the boundary wall, children playground, and drinking water connection were yet to be provided in village Averi. Out of these activities culvert to join the village with link road, septic tank, sewerage system, pucca path in the village and fencing work around the colony were completed during first half yearly monitoring period. During fourth quarter, in Bayal the work of sewerage system and septic tank was under progress. Street Light, electricity and drinking water connection were still awaited. Most of these works were completed during first half yearly monitoring period.

C Major Observations:

During the course of monitoring, the following observations were made:

- The implementation of majority of the components of R&R has largely progressed as per time schedule.
- The delays whenever these occurred were mainly due to delays in authentication of beneficiaries by the district administration. The delays were also because of the fact that the concerned individuals could not complete the requisite formalities in time.
- The development works got delayed due involvement of LADA and this has been resented by people.

- One of the most important facts observed was the ineffectiveness of complaint redressal mechanism. During the monitoring period not even a single meeting of the Committee was held.
- The activities like provision of medical facilities, merit scholarship, hiring of vehicles from PAF and provision of awarding petty contracts to PAF have played a significant role in promoting the socioeconomic well-being of PAF. Such facilities have been appreciated by the people.
- The SCDP activities has played a significant role in promoting the socio-cultural fabric of the community on one hand and its components like foot bridges, village paths, provision of drinking water etc. has made their life better than before by making the communication easier and provision of facilities.
- The income generation activities are most important for providing the sustainable livelihoods but this activity has taken up due to very low interest of target groups as they are more interested in permanent employment in the project for which the project authorities find themselves constrained.
- The support services like farmers' training camps have been appreciated and there is demand for higher number of such camps especially aimed at income generation activities.
- The people had to suffer on account of higher air, water and noise pollution, but it is the price one has to pay for the development and is confined to the duration of project implementation, the PAF appears to be adequately compensated for such inconveniences.
- It has been observed that the dissent to decisions and policies of R&R, many times is not genuine and arose due to political influence and raised aspirations of PAF.

D. Complaints/Discrepancies:

During the course of monitoring period the PAFs came out with following complaints.

1. It has been observed that the land compensation has not been uniform in the project area. The amount of land compensation was less for village Koyal as compared with Averi and Bayal. It was still lower in Dutt Nagar whereas the land quality and terrain has been claimed to be better than other villages.
2. The compensation for crop damage is demanded for the last four year when project activities started and mere compensation for the current year was not acceptable to them.
3. The development of rehabilitation sites appears to be lopsided. The mere look of village Averi gives an impression of decent development efforts but in village Bayal one is greeted by dirty lanes with overflowing drains and littering of cow dung. Even the drinking water is murky in this village. Such imbalances need to be corrected and if this is due lack of civic sense of villagers, they have to be educated and trained in this respect.
4. The inadequacy of construction grant and delay in disbursement has given rise to unwanted litigation e.g. in village Dutt Nagar.

5. The families rendered houseless due to acquisition were assured employment for one family member in the project. The concerned tehsildar even took affidavits from the families for not claiming employment for more than one member but no further progress in this regard has been made resulting in resentment among the affected families. Similarly, the persons who received technical education are also demanding the employment in the project. The employment generation for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled persons through contractors has been a welcome step.
6. The assistance has been provided to 24 families identified to be suffering from dust and blasting. But this number has been contested and it is claimed that the ill effects of dust are not confined to these 24 families only and compensation should be provided to families located in the entire area.
7. No efforts for containing the dust and protection of environment have been initiated as should have been in the form of plantation drives etc.
8. Despite all the efforts of project authorities, the incidence of diseases etc. has increased substantially as indicated by the number of registered patients and the population of PAA. The total number of registered patients was 18,000 against the total population of 1500 indicating multiple visits and hence poor health structure of population.
9. The inadequate provision of street lighting is not only creating general problem in movement it is also leading to increased incidence of thefts in the area.