

The Dy. Collector (H.Q.),  
U.T.Admin of D&NH & D&D,  
Office of the Collector,  
Moti Damam-396220

Date: 24-05-2022

**Ref No.:** NO.2/COL/LND/SIA/122/VOL-I/989 Dated-28-03-22

**Sub:** Submission of Social Impact Assessment Draft Report & Invoice.

Dear Sir,

This is in reference to the above subject, we enclose herewith Draft Report of Social Impact Assessment Report spiral binding for the following SIA projects-

1. Acquisition of land for Pedestrian bridge approach at Moti Daman
2. Acquisition of land for the underground sump and elevated services reservoir at Boria Talav, Moti Daman
3. Acquisition of land for widening of road starting from Bamapuja check post up to Gujarat.

Also, attached a copy of invoice (No. SR-Asia2022/007) for early disbursement.

We look forward for your continued support & assure best of our services.

Yours Truly,

Birendra Raturi  
(International Director)

**Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia)**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report is a result of the work executed by SR Asia Team for the land acquisition for Construction for the project of "**Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman.**" U.T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, as per **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013**. The research team had extensive consultation with the officials of Land Acquisition Department, officials of Public Works Department.

We extend our sincere thanks to Office of Collectorate, Officials of District Land Acquisition and Public Works Department (PWD), Dadra and Nagar Haveli for their cooperation in providing relevant documents and contact information of the project.

We are also grateful to the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and local representatives for sparing time and feedbacks. We appreciate the efforts made by all the respondents and participants of this study and thank them for their support.

**Birendra Raturi**  
**International Director, SR**  
**Asia**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

<b>CPR</b>	Common Property Resources
<b>DPR</b>	Detailed Project Report
<b>FGD</b>	Focused Group Discussion
<b>LA</b>	Land Acquisition
<b>LAP</b>	Land Acquisition Plan
<b>NA</b>	Not Applicable
<b>OAP</b>	Old Age Pension
<b>PAFs</b>	Project Affected Families
<b>PAP</b>	Project Affected People
<b>RAP</b>	Resettlement Action Plan
<b>RFCTLARR 2013</b>	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land , Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013
<b>R &amp;R</b>	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
<b>SIA</b>	Social Impact Assessment
<b>SIMP</b>	Social Impact Management Plan
<b>PWD</b>	Public Works Department
<b>UT</b>	Union Territory

## EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

**About the project and background:** Daman district is located in the Western coast of India with the pleasant of natural breeze and beauty. The climate here is pleasant throughout the year making it an all season tourist spot. The easily connectivity is essential for sustaining the growth of the urban development or of the country.

Parts of the intensity of traffic on Daman city roads in general and particularly on inner part of city has congested into manifolds and to control this situation it is necessary to build Pedestrian bridge approach. Thus rendering inadequate existing traffic capacity to contain the pedestrian bridge approach is necessary for urban Development. This overpasses pedestrian bridges approach have the especially important goal of providing pedestrians with a means to travel within or between the areas. Although the main purpose of pedestrian bridges is to facilitate transport and increase pedestrian safety, this function alone is not enough for users. Pedestrian bridges are structures built over roads that require people to take longer, often inaccessible routes up and over many lanes of car traffic, without impeding the speed or movement of vehicular traffic department of Land and Revenue is already in possession of land for the construction of this project. However, 820.00 sq meter of land is yet to be acquired as per the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. The act requires the department to analyses the socio- economic condition of PAFs, potential social impacts of the project and seek mitigation measures.

This SIA study is part of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman" project and provides an assessment of land acquisition in Moti Daman of Daman District. For the current project in Daman district, the Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, in its Notification No. 3/107//LND-ACQ/2021-22/504 dated 29-01/2022, appointed SR Asia as independent agency to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study in the project affected area, as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and UPRFCTLARR Rules 2016.

### Project Location

The Project Road extends from 20.4223° N 72.8301° E to 20.4589° N 72.8577° E. It existing Moti Daman in Daman district. The entire stretch passes through Moti Daman Municipal Area Daman district. The 820.00 sq mts is the total land area that has to be acquired for "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman". The general terrain along the road is plain. This entire Project alignment falls within Daman district in the State of Daman and Diu. The alignment traverses through densely populated area and settlements of the existing bridge Moti Daman Municipl area. The Project Road does also pass through costal regulation zone (CRZ) area.

SIA Study for the Project of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman

### **Key benefits of the project**

- Fast and safe connectivity resulting in savings in fuel, travel time and total transportation cost
- Employment opportunity to people of the project area
- Support to the industry, agriculture and handicrafts at the identified location
- Increased Road Safety
- Reduction in pollution due to less emission as there will be free flow of traffic
- Better approach to medical & educational services and quick transportation of perishable goods like fruits, vegetables and dairy products
- Improved infrastructure in the area

### **Objectives of the Project:**

**The study was conducted with the following Objectives.**

- To assess whether the proposed acquisition service public purpose
- to estimate the number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- To understand extent of acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- To Identify the process of acquiring land as per Govt. Act/regulations and decide the fair compensation for the concerned party.
- Identify the potential Social and Economic changes and conduct the Impact assessment through onsite field investigations, public hearings and consultations.
- Outline steps to mitigate or enhance negative or positive aspects of change if at all exists.
- To develop appropriate measures to minimize the negative socio-economic impacts of the project

### **Suggestive Measures**

For the construction of Pedestrian bridge approach at Moti Daman, 820 square meter of land of Shri Rajubhai Devjibhai Bhathelais to be acquired. so during the field visit SIA team called him. The land owner pick up the phone and SIA team conveyed that we would like to meet you regarding land acquisition as your land will be acquire for the purpose of Pedestrian Bridge Approach, in response he said that he himself will come to see to the team members at the D. M. office After that SIA team tried to him at his mobile continuously 4 days but he did not pick up the phone. It seems that he did not bother much about the land acquisition. The team members had informed the collect rate officials about this matter. After that the team took the map of the Pedestrian Bridge approach location from the collector's office and visited the construction site. After inspecting the acquired



SIA Study for the Project of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman

land, the team realized that construction of Pedestrian Bridge Approach in public interest is the right decision of Daman Administration

Daman district is situated along the Arabian Sea of Gujarat state through which flowing Daman Ganga falls into Arabian Sea and divides Daman into two parts namely; Nani Daman and Moti Daman. In Daman district have limited pedestrian bridges approach the local community people have to travel a long to go from this side to that side. Millions of tourists come here to see the view of sea beach from the different states of country.

But if the residents or tourists of Moti Daman from one shore to another shore, they have to travel lot, because there is no pedestrian bridge approach on Daman Ganga river which flows in the middle of these.

With the construction of the pedestrian bridge approach, the local residents will be able to cross Nani Daman and Moti Daman in close proximity. International and national tourists will be able to enjoy sight scene and on both sides of the sea beaches day and night in relentless public interest. It is ok to acquire the land for making the pedestrian bridge. Government should not force project owners of land but this should be on the basis of humanitarian grounds and the land should be acquired by providing proper compensation.

## CHAPTER- 1

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**About the project and background:** Daman district is located in the Western coast of India with the pleasant of natural breeze and beauty. The climate here is pleasant throughout the year making it an all season tourist spot. The easily connectivity is essential for sustaining the growth of the urban development or of the country.

Parts of the intensity of traffic on Daman city roads in general and particularly on inner part of city has congested into manifolds and to control this situation it is necessary to build Pedestrian bridge approach. Thus rendering inadequate existing traffic capacity to contain the pedestrian bridge approach is necessary for urban Development. This overpasses pedestrian bridges approach have the especially important goal of providing pedestrians with a means to travel within or between the areas. Although the main purpose of pedestrian bridges is to facilitate transport and increase pedestrian safety, this function alone is not enough for users. Pedestrian bridges are structures built over roads that require people to take longer, often inaccessible routes up and over many lanes of car traffic, without impeding the speed or movement of vehicular traffic.

**Details of the project:** The U.T Administration Dadra Nagar Haveli review the project location During the field visit the team even not got brief summary of the project. Dadra village as the only appropriate site for the construction of Pedestrian Bridge Approach which connect the Nani Daman and Moti Daman. A new bridge connecting Nani Daman and Moti Daman on River Daman Ganga is built recently. Travelling time is reduced drastically. One can see the bridge from Jetty Garden and St. Jerome Fort.

Department of Land and Revenue is already in possession of land for the construction of this project. However, 820.00 sq meter of land is yet to be acquired as per the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. The act requires the department to analyses the socio- economic condition of PAFs, potential social impacts of the project and seek mitigation measures.

This SIA study is part of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman" project and provides an assessment of land acquisition in Moti Daman of Daman District. For the current project in Daman district, the Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, in its Notification No. 3/107//LND-ACQ/2021-22/504 dated 29-01/2022, appointed SR Asia as independent agency to conduct Social Impact Assessment Study in the project affected area, as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and UPRFCTLARR Rules 2016.

1. Name of work

"Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge



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SIA Study for the Project of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman

### Approach at Moti Daman"

#### 2. Request of user department

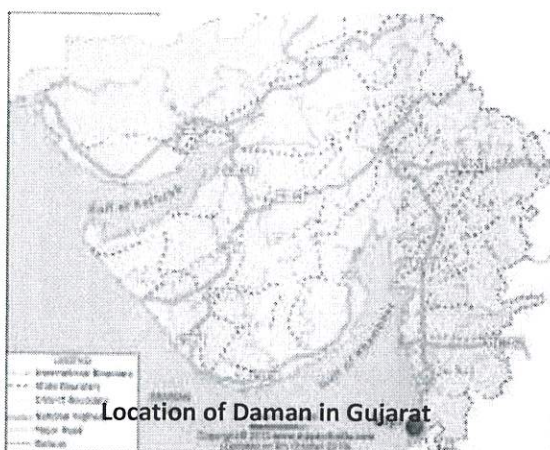
The U.T Administration of DNH and Daman & Diu has decided to take up this work, accordingly the estimate has been prepared and submitted proposal to competent Authority vid FTS No. 136736 Dt30/12/2021

#### 3. Boundary of the Area to be require

North-PTS-63/13  
South-PTS-62/1/1  
East- Part of PTs 62/1  
West- PTS-63/13

### Project Location and alternative Considered:

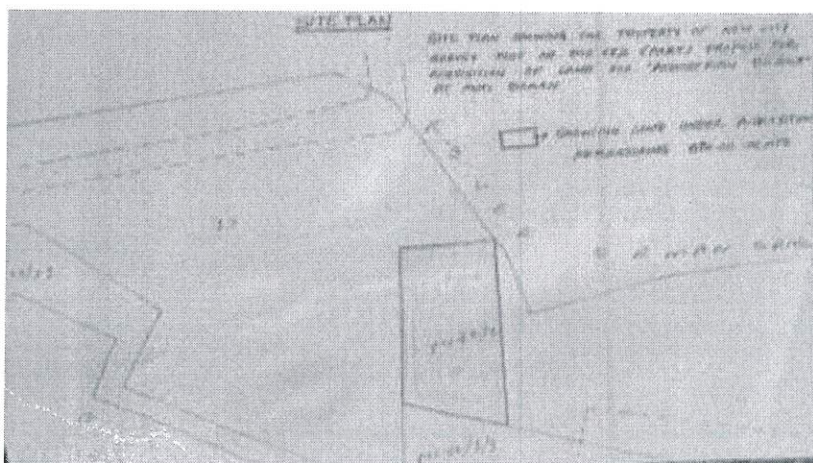
the 53 percent of the area is under forest cover, and the rich bio-diversity makes it an ideal habitat for a variety of birds and animals. This makes it a perfect spot for eco-tourism. If you are a wildlife enthusiast. Tribes constitute over 62 percent of the total population.



River Daman Ganga and its tributaries criss-cross the land, draining into the Arabian Sea at Daman. The weather in Dadra and Nagar Haveli remains warm and pleasant throughout the year, making any time the best time to visit Daman. The area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli spread over 491.00 sq.kms. Land locked between Gujarat and North and Maharashtra in

South was liberated from Portuguese Rulers by people themselves on 2nd August 1954.

A perfect example of both can be seen in capital city Daman. River Daman Ganga and its tributaries criss-cross the land, draining into the Arabian Sea at Daman. The weather in Dadra and Nagar Haveli remains warm and pleasant throughout the year, making any time the best time to visit Daman. The area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli spread over 491.00 sq.kms. Land locked between Gujarat and North and Maharashtra in





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South was liberated from Portuguese Rulers by people themselves on 2nd August 1954. The people of the U.T. established free Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, which was finally merged into Union of India in the year 1961.

### **Key benefits of the project**

- Fast and safe connectivity resulting in savings in fuel, travel time and total transportation cost
- Employment opportunity to people of the project area
- Support to the industry, agriculture and handicrafts at the identified location
- Increased Road Safety
- Reduction in pollution due to less emission as there will be free flow of traffic
- Better approach to medical & educational services and quick transportation of perishable goods like fruits, vegetables and dairy products
- Improved infrastructure in the area

### **Objectives of the Project:**

The study was conducted with the following Objectives.

- To assess whether the proposed acquisition service public purpose
- to estimate the number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- To understand extent of acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- To Identify the process of acquiring land as per Govt. Act/regulations and decide the fair compensation for the concerned party.
- Identify the potential Social and Economic changes and conduct the Impact assessment through onsite field investigations, public hearings and consultations.
- Outline steps to mitigate or enhance negative or positive aspects of change if at all exists.
- To develop appropriate measures to minimize the negative socio-economic impacts of the project

**Legal Framework:** Application of national statutes and regulations on socio-economic impact suggests that the proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety. This enhances the importance of this social impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation. However, there are extended arms of the act which could be looked into. The major legislation that governs the land acquisition for the present project is discussed briefly here:

### **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,**

### **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**

This Central Act is to ensure a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for development of essential infrastructural facilities, industrialization and urbanization with least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisitions and make adequate provision for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected there with.

Chapter IV, Section 11 states that "whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official Gazette, two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of appropriate government and in the affected areas to all the persons affected" (RFCTLARR Act, Sec.11). Prior to the acquisition section 4 of the Act mandates conduct of a Social Impact Assessment study of the affected area to study the impact the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport. Similarly, where land is acquired, fair compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance with sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act, along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired
- Market value of the property decided by the Collector
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land
- Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners
- Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired
- Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period
- Commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study

The Proponent has undertaken SIA Project and mitigation measures for those who will be affected by the proposed project. the Proponent shall adhere to requirements of the act in the implementation of land acquisition.



## **CHAPTER-2**

### **TEAM COMPOSITION, APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SIA SCHEDULE**

SR Asia is an International Organization and registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act- 2013 has head quartered in India and has presence in over 12 countries in the Asian region. SR Asia work in sustainability domain and currently working for government, public and private sector and multilateral agencies. The organization has professionals consisting of suitably qualified experts in diverse discipline functioning at all levels. The team consists of Management professionals, Economists, Social Scientists/Anthropologist etc. The organization has an experience of conducting Social Impact Assessments in various states of the country. SR Asia is empanelled with various state governments such as Daman, and Diu, Dadra Nagar and Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh etc for conducting SIA studies as per RFCTLARR- 2013.

Section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, requires that all SIA studies undertake surveys /public consultations as part of the study. The aim of SIA is to ensure that all stakeholders interested in a proposed project including project beneficiaries and the general public in the vicinity of the proposed project be identified and their opinion considered during project planning, design, construction, operation and decommission phase. In compliance with the requirements of the regulations, the SIA team conducted the assessment during the month of November, 2019 and interacted with project affected families, panchayat members and other stakeholders of the current project in the whole area.

This chapter illustrates the approach and methodology adopted for undertaking the social impact assessment and gives an overview of the SIA unit and activity schedule of the study.

#### **2.2 Team Composition/formation**

Project team comprised professionals who are postgraduates in social work/sciences and well versed in investigating social phenomena, undertaking interviews and questionnaire surveys, conducting group discussions and PRA techniques to elicit information pertaining to the subject of inquiry. All the team members have prior experience of conducting SIA.

#### **2.3 Approach and Methodology**

In view of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 all initiatives have been taken to fairly identify the rights of PAF and indirectly affected families and people to discuss the project in detail. The advantage the project will bring for directly and indirectly families and the opportunities the RFCTLARR Act 2013 brings to compensate PAPs fairly for their rights to compensate in fair and transparent manner of land acquisition.



The team has looked for the notification released in the newspaper in Hindi language to see that the impacted population is well informed prior to social impact assessment study. The project team has further utilized the opportunity for bringing the people views, opinions, feedbacks, various means and mechanisms such as meeting public representatives, PAPs, one to one discussion, verification of PAPs complete details as per given **form 2** of the act.

Further for minimizing the communication gaps a team of locally and trained by SR Asia experts were used to collect data, brief communities and bring maximum participation by organizing public meetings, personal interviews, focused group discussions, etc. The views, feedbacks and concerns of the PAPs has been highlighted as is to reflect the fundamentals of the act for maximum transparency and minimal modulation of the impact.

The approach to study the social impact of road widening in Daman district was planned in a manner to cover the requirements of the **RFCTLARR Act 2013**. It involved a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods such as desk review, public consultations with project affected population and public representatives, focused group discussions and questionnaire survey.

## 2.4 Methods and tools used

The SIA Team used qualitative and quantitative methods for the study. In addition to this the team has tried to map cultural and social behavior, common property resources, local ecology & diversity, socio- economic profile of PAF, natural resources available, literacy status, employability, easy accessibility and the potential impacts of road widening and mitigation measures that can be adopted to minimize the negative impacts of the project.

**Team composition/formation** Project team comprised professionals who are postgraduates in social work/sciences and well versed in investigating social phenomena, undertaking interviews and questionnaire surveys, conducting group discussions and PRA techniques to elicit information pertaining to the subject of inquiry. All the team members have prior experience of conducting SIA.

**Collection And Review of Project Literature** This phase intends to familiarize with the concerned and important stakeholders to identify and collect the available literature and to scope the activities. This involved two-pronged approach (a) discussions with Project Implementing authorities and other concerned, b) collection of available relevant project literature. Consultations were held with concerned revenue officials to establish the ownership of land.

RFCTLARR Act 2013, UPRFCTLARR Rules 2016, available reports, project related documents and records from Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, and literature including maps, details of landowners etc. were reviewed during the study. This was done to understand the socio-cultural and economic status of PAF, magnitude of impact of the project, and measures that can be taken to mitigate the negative impacts of the project.

Desk review also helped in developing tools for primary data collection. Literature review and consultations formed the basis for identification of key stakeholders.

**Rapid Reconnaissance Survey to Familiarize Field Activities** In addition to review and consultations, rapid preliminary field visits were conducted as part of ground truthing exercise. It provided the elementary idea about field research preparation and also helped for pilot testing of questionnaires and checklists.

**Scoping And Other Pre-Survey Activities** Both the review and rapid reconnaissance survey helped in finalizing the study instruments and inception report detailing the final methodology and work plan.

**Census and Socio-Economic Household Survey** The SIA team conducted a census study within 30m on either side of the proposed central line of the project road. The database will be used later to identify structures coming within proposed ROW. The survey also includes comprehensive examination of people's assets, important cultural or religious sites, and common property resources. The process includes collecting details of owner or occupant of the structure, its type and usage and dimensions. A structured format was used to collect all the relevant information on project PAFs and their structures. The questionnaire is appended in Annexure.

The following methodology has been adopted to finalize the likely to be affected persons along the project area.

a) **Identification of PAPs/PAFs** For agricultural land affected Title Holders' identification, the likely to be impacted land survey numbers which is derived from Land Plan is taken into consideration. In this process the Title Holders (THs) and Non-Title Holders (NTHs) of the project stretch are included in the mitigation action plan.

b) **Census Survey** In order to identify and establish the legal entitlement of the property, a 100 percent census survey method was adopted. The door-to-door interview helps eliciting information on affected properties belonging to both title and non-titleholders. The property identification exercise was undertaken within 60-meter width of proposed ROW. Prior to initiation of physical identification of the structures, detailed discussions were held with concerned officials to collect information on ownership of land and ROW. To carry out the census survey, an exhaustive interview schedule was prepared and tested for its smooth administration.

All the affected structures belonging to titleholders incorporated in social impact mitigation plan. Their location, size, geometry, type of construction of the structures, name of the owner(s), address, vulnerability etc. were also recorded. This survey is an important tool for preparing social impact mitigation plan. The following points of census survey include:

- ✓ Loss of immovable assets by type and degree of loss;
- ✓ Physical measurements of the affected assets/ structures including their replacement valuation;



- ✓ Categorization and measurement of potential loss;
- ✓ Status of ownership
- ✓ Legal right on the likely to be affected assets

**c) Socio- Economic Baseline Survey** The socio- economic survey of all PAFs is conducted to attain a representative database. The aim of the baseline socio-economic survey is to determine distribution of socio- economic groups on the map, analysis of social structure and income resources of the PAPs, inventories of the resources which the PAP use as well as the data on the system of economic production.

**d) Consultations** The consultations are undertaken with various stakeholders at village levels for dissemination of information about the proposed alignments. In identification stage the public consultations center on the mapping of the social issues related to the project stretch and thereby understand the concerns and aspirations of the people on the widening of the existing road. Public consultations have also facilitated to make a rapport with likely to be affected PAPs by the proposed bypass. Public consultations assisted in finalizing various issues related to widening of the road with paved shoulder and the location of proposed bypass, possible realignments etc. Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) are also held with women and SC community and other vulnerable and non-vulnerable groups.

Though the stretch passes through number of villages in Daman district, the settlement/land pattern as well as socio-economic profile across this whole stretch has lot of uniformity. Even the issues that have emerged as a result of this consultative process are also quite common with minor variations. In addition to the Public Consultation the PAPs were also informed about the National as well as State Government Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (R&R Policy). Thus, the focus on the likely to be project affected people, dependents on PAPs, impact on livelihood and assess the quantum of likely to be losses were central theme of our consultation programmes.

**Qualitative Survey** Qualitative surveys are conducted for evaluation of both affected population and implementation capacities. The qualitative survey included focused group discussions and in-depth interviews with various sections of people such as women, knowledgeable persons and community leaders to elicit their expectations and suggestions, which will support and provide additional information collected through quantitative survey.

**Assessment of Livelihood Losses** The study made an attempt to identify people losing their livelihood directly or indirectly. The consultative process paves the way to develop rehabilitation strategies that helps for income generation and other remedial and restoration measures. The consultations were conducted with project affected people, villagers, knowledgeable persons, and community leaders of the village.



**Review of Legal Policy Provisions and Implementation Capacity** Relevant national and state legislation and regulations were reviewed. To study implementation arrangements and its capacity these arrangements and in-depth interviews with authorities were conducted.

**Research Tools and Instruments** Various social research tools are employed to ensure that, all issues related to the study need to be adequately addressed so that a meaningful package of deliverables can be developed. The entire exercise was carried out through an appropriate mix of social research techniques including desk research through review of information, concerned government departments and project authorities. Structured and semi structured interviews, group discussions with the affected people and relevant government agencies and community were undertaken. The study used various instruments to collect information for the different stakeholders involved in the project.

**Data Analysis** The data obtained from questionnaire survey and consultations was analyzed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; all categories of project impact which include direct and indirect impact of physical and/or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The responses received through the public consultation and socio-economic survey is represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.

**Public Hearing** Section 5 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 envisages that whenever a SIA study is required to be conducted, the Government shall ensure that a Public Hearing is held at the affected area to ascertain that the views of affected families are recorded and included in the SIA Report. RFCTLARR Rules 2013 have prescribed detailed procedure for the conduct of the public hearing. In accordance with the above, SR Asia has organized public hearing before the submission of the final report.

**Report writing** A final report is submitted after the public hearing is completed. All the data collected through primary and secondary research was compiled and analyzed in the form of report. The format prescribed in RFCTLARR Rules 2016 was followed.

## 2.5 Schedule of SIA Study

On receipt of confirmation of SIA work from the Office of Collectorate, detailed planning of the project activities was worked out. As proposed in terms of reference (ToR), a work schedule was developed.

S. No	Activity	Week1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week7	Week8
1	Team formation								
2	Desk Research								
3	Project Planning								
4	Training of field team								

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SIA Study for the Project of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman

5	Meeting with								
6	Site visit								
7	Questionnaire survey								
8	Data Analysis								
9	Report Writing								
10	Submission of draft								
11	Public Hearing								
12	Submission of Final								

responsibilities of different members of the project team were defined by the Project Lead before the start of the project

- In order to finish the project in time, the work break-down structure was prepared identifying various activities and milestones.
- Scheduling of activities was done in order to define the start and end date of each activity, and the milestones. This document was reviewed at regular intervals to check status against the planned target date.



## CHAPTER-3

### LAND ASSESSMENT

**3.1. Land and Area** The land to be acquired for construction Pedestrian bridge approach at Moti Daman falls through Moti Daman Village, Daman district.

The total land required for the Pedestrian bridge approach at Moti Daman in Daman district is 820.00 sq. meters of land to be acquired as per RFCTLARR 2013.

#### 3.3.Type of land

The total land under this project is Non Agriculture land and the area constitutes of fine textured alluvial soil.

#### 3.4.Land Use Pattern

During the site visit it was found that the site SAI team was found of land use pattern along the road is of mixed type residential and commercials. Government and forest land is out of the scope of this study.

#### 3.5. Land Assessment Details

The land to be acquired is located in the Moti Daman Village of Daman District. Project team visited the present site locations and verified the details with the map provided by office of Collect orate. Details are mentioned in the table below.

Description	Land assessment
Land ownership (proposed land to be acquired)	The land to be acquired is privately owned by project affected family.
Land use details of the area of operation of the proposed land	There were no any Residential structure on the acquired land.
Determining the necessity for land acquisition	The land of 820 sq. meters is required to complete private land

#### 3.6. Land holder and area of Land (Land use Table)

The ownership of land here is completely private land which is 820.0 Sq. mts) are owned by Shri Rajubhai Devjibhai Bhatthela spread over survey 62.1 Number.

**Table No. 2: Acquisition of Land for Pedestrian bridge approach at Moti Daman. Moti Daman UT.**

Sl. N o.	Sub-D ivision No.Chalta No.	Survey No.P.T./C halta NO.	Class of Land	Total Area of Land	Land to be Acquired in Sq. Mt.	Name of owner
1	S. No.62/1	2	Agri.	25040.00	820.00	Shri Rajubhai Devjibhai Bhatthela



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SIA Study for the Project of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman"

#### 4.7. Bare Minimum Land Assessment

During the public consultation the land owner was not available so it is difficult to say that the land owner want to sell his or not. property cy The required land for the purpose **"Pedestrian bridge approach at Moti Daman."** is **820.00 sq. mts.**

#### 4.8. Extent of Impact

The land spread over 62/1 survey numbers have will not be impacted very much because there were not any residential structure on this acquisition and there will huge of land and may be resolved by providing compensation according land acquisition Act 2013

#### 4.9 Number of Families and Persons Affected

With the acquisition of land at the project location, only single family will be affected by the above mention project .

#### 4.10 Recent changes in ownership, transfer, and use of lands over the last 3 years

PAF have owned the land through heredity and have been engaged in different business activities for a very long time.





## CHAPTER-4

### ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES ASSETS

#### 4.1 Number of properties and families affected

For the construction of Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman, district Daman the total land of 820.00sq. meters, will be impacted. Acquisition of this land for the project will majorly affect them in terms of loss of land. and adverse impact of environment due to cutting of coconut tree and lawn well cemented.

#### 4.2 Ownership of land

Details of ownership of land are mentioned in the table below.

Sl. No.	Sub-Division No. Chalta No.	Survey No. P.T./Chalta NO.	Class of Land	Name of PAF Members	Land to be Acquired in Sq. Mt.	Trees (Nos and Type)
1	S. No.62/2	2	Agri.	Shri Rajubhai Devjibhai Bhatela	820.0	1 Coconut

#### 4.3 Number of residence/ affected structures

No Residential Structure on the Acquired land of owners. The table below briefly describes the estimation of the affected property.

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Description of loss
1	Total Acquire land	820.0 sq. mt Govt. Private land
2	Structures	Nil
3	Livelihood	Only loss of land

#### 4.4 Duration of ownership of Land

Single family will be affected by the project implementation, ownership of households obtained by them through the hereditary process. no exact information about it.

#### 4.5 Loss of common property

Common property resources may be affected are as follows

#### 4.6 Loss of individual Assets

Individual Assets in the form of loss of land bore well, garden, plants residential houses and commercial structures will be by the project.

#### 4.6. Loss of individual Assets

Many PAFs will completely lose their ancestral property while for other their major source of income will be largely impacted.

**Loss of Community/ Public Assets Nill**

## **CHAPTER-5**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE**

After that the team members had informed the collect rate officials as well. The team took the map of the Pedestrian Bridge approach location from the collector's office and visited the construction site. After inspecting the acquired land, the team realized that construction of Pedestrian Bridge approach in public interest is ok. Since the land owners of project affected land was not available therefore we are unable to describe SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE of that particular reference.

For the construction of Pedestrian bridge approach at Moti Daman, 820 square meter land of Shri Rajubhai Devjibhai Bhathela is to be acquired. For this, the SIA team of SR Asia tried to contact the land owners continually 4 days, but he did not even pick up the phone calls of the SIA Team members.



## CHAPTER- 6

### SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 7.1 Introduction:

This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of this project according to RFCTLARR. The SIMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels. The main aim of the SIMP is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced. The SIMP shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. pre-construction stage, construction stage and operational stage.

In compliance with section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation Act of 2013, the present social impact assessment was carried out with the prime objective to identify the potential socio-economic positive and negative impacts of land acquisition and to develop attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce or avoid negative impacts and thereby ensure a participative, informed and transparent process of land acquisition for the construction of four lane road.

#### 7.2 Social impact

Responses highlight for the project of **"Pedestrian bridge approach Acquisition of land "** the people and the area will have positive impacts considering future requirements in mind. A few of the major ones cited are:

#### 7.4. Positive Impact

Daman district is situated along the Arabian Sea of Gujarat state through which flowing Daman Ganga falls into Arabian Sea and divides Daman district into two parts, Nani Daman and Moti Daman. Millions of tourists come here to see the view of beach sea from the different states of country. but there is no any connectivity to go one side another shore. So they have to go long to cross to one shore to another shore of beach. but there is no any connectivity to go one side another shore. So they have to go long to cross to one shore to another shore.

To solve this problems the UT Administration has to decided to construction Pedestrians bridge Approach to cross the river. this is the positive approach for public purpose. For this public purpose 820.0 Sq mts of private land will required of construction of pedestrian bridge approach and single family will be affected by this project.

**Saving Traveling Time.** With the construction of the pedestrian bridge approach, the

local residents will be able to cross Nani Daman and Moti Daman in close proximity. International and national tourists will be able to enjoy sightseeing and on both sides of the sea beaches day and night in relentless.

**Improved Infrastructure** The construction of pedestrian bridge approach, will lead to the overall development of area in terms of improved infrastructure for travelling.

### 73.2 Negative Impact

The acquisition of land which non-agricultural, commercial in nature and is as prime location its market value more Government market value rate. but in public interest he has to sacrifice.

**Impact on Land** The Pedestrian Bridge Approach construction will remain very less.

**Impact on ancestral property** According to local people this land is the heritage property of land owners.

**Impact on common public resources** There are no common public resources.

**Table: Overall Summary of Impacts**

Impact	Negative/ positive	Direct/ Indirect	Temporary / permanent	Major/ Minor
Increase in road access and connectivity	Positive	Direct	Permanent	Major
Impact on ancestral property, Houses, Shops and others	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major
Loss of trees present in the project site	Negative	Direct	Permanent	Major

### 7.4 Impact Mitigation/Mitigation Plan

On the bases of field visit and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study towards the construction of the Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate negative social impact village of Daman, Environment degradation, and land economic loss were found to be the negative impacts of the project. In this regards, the following mitigation measures can be adopted:

#### Economic measure

- The most significant social impact through the construction of the project at the present location is the loss of property for singal households and their dependents spread over given survey number 62/2.

#### Environmental Measures

- Construction of For the Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman. and acquisition of land signal Coconut trees of the courtyard were cut.
- Check on vehicular emission and CFCs should be done



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## Rehabilitation Measures

### Other measures

- a) A Public redressed mechanism should be designed at the project site to address the concerns of the directly affected population (if any) during the construction stage of the project.
- b) The proponent should establish an extension wing that would design, plan and implement innovative programmes for the overall development of the villages in the nearby areas.
- c) The land owners shall be suitably compensated
- d) Construction materials & waste should be properly covered during transportation to avoid spillage & dispersion.

**Table: Mitigation Measures**

Impact	Proposed Mitigation
Loss of land	Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013
Loss of source of income	Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013

### 7.4 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and compensate

- The loss of asset which is ancestral which is observed by the SIA team, but other losses SIA team cant' imagine because land owner were not available during the field visit. The Government or Expert Committee should resolve owners graveness Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 and maintaining social harmony.

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## CHAPTER-7

### COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS

**7.1 Introduction** The social impact study for the project of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman was completed by SR Asia during the month April. There is no special opposition to this land acquisition, but after completion of this project the local community people will be able to cross Nani Daman and Moti Daman in close proximity. International and national tourists will be able to enjoy sight scene and on both sides of the sea beaches day and night in relentless public interest. In the following section, a detailed analysis of benefits and respective costs are presented.

#### **7.2: Assessment of Public Purpose**

There is no special opposition on this land acquisition proceeding. construction of for the public purpose will help in reducing the traffic congestion accommodating the growing population in the coming years . However, the project will prove fruitful for the PAFs and people of nearby villages

**7.3 Benefits from the Project** With the construction Pedestrian Bridge Approach Moti Daman the people of the area, and tourist will have positive impacts considering future requirements in mind. A few of the major ones cited are:

- Reducing the traffic congestion
- Saving travelling time
- Increase in land price
- Improved Infrastructure
- Access connectivity near by

#### **7.4 Impacts on structures and its magnitude**

The PAF will lose inherited, commercial property, and degradation Environment. The land owned by PAFs will be substantially affected due to loss prime location land.

#### **7.5 Determinants of Compensation**

As per section 26 and 27 of RFCTLARR-2013, the collector shall adopt following criteria to assess and determine the market value of land and amount of compensation. Market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for the registration of sale deeds or agreement to sell where land is situated, the average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity.

During the interaction with the PAP, they told the team that they are demanding market price and compensation. As per them such rates have already been paid by other builders/buyers in the same area. The compensation should be made keeping in mind the provisions of the RFCTLARR-2013.

#### **7.6 Entitlement Matrix**

The proposed rates and budget prepared by the PwD is also attached here for the reference.



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The PAFs will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost.
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) if any and other immovable assets at their replacement cost.
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance.
- Alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displace households not having any house site.
- Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities

As per section 26 and 27 of RFCTLARR-2016, the collector shall adopt following criteria to assess and determine the market value of land and amount of compensation. Market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for the registration of sale deeds or agreement to sell where land is situated.

- The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity,
- Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies
- R & R package as per RFCTLARR-2013

**Table No.7.1: Basic Principles Governing compensation Structure**

S. N	Category of Impact	Eligibility for Entitlement	Relevant RTFCTLARR Act 2013	
1	Loss of Land	Tule holder	Market value of land. This will be determined as per Sections of RTFCTLARR Act 2013 by DC. Amount equivalent to current stamp duty and registration charges on Compensation amount for replacement of lost assets.	Applicable as per RTFCTLARR Act 2013.
		Affected family/ land	Loss for Land	Applicable as per RTFCTLARR Act 2013.
2	Loss of other immovable Assets	Tule holder	Value of Assets attached to land or building	This will be provided to affected families as per the RTFCTLARR Act 2013. (provision under First Schedule SL.No.2 (ref. Section 29 of the said Act). This will be provided along with the loss of land and/or the structure which will be finalized by the Collector (revenue department).
3	Loss of Land and other assets	Tule holder	Additional 12% on market value of land	Value of land, additional 12% per annum to be paid on such market value commencing on and from the date of publication of notification of SIA u/s (2) of section 4 in respect of land, till award or date of taking Possession of land Whichever is earlier.

### 7.7 Criteria for compensation based on Quality of soil/Land

As the land trade/transaction have been happening among every community in the area, PAPs have their own view about the amount they have to get as compensation. As per PAPs

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the market rate of the land he should be compensated minimum four times to the market rate of the land plus property value of houses if the same is being acquired. However, when Land and revenue department was approached, they have shared that the rate of lands are fixed as per the classification of the land/soil. The details of the land/soil acquired are as below.

### **7.8 Cost estimation of Land**

On the basis of discussion with PAF, the following cost of the estimation for the compensation is give below. There is variation of cost of the land. As per the locals, rates of the residential land are very high. They mentioned that the market of 1sqmt of land is 1879.77/Sq.mtx2.00+3759.54/Sqmt.

land Value-  $820.00 \times 3759.54 = 308222.80$

Solatum 100%

$308222.80 + 308222.80 = 616545.60$

Total cost = 616545.00

Say Rs 616546.00

since most of the PAFs were not willing to sell their land, details readings their assets count not be comprehended by the project team. Therefore, the concerned valuator has to assess the actual cost in case the department goes further for land acquisition. The final compensation should be decided with the PAFs and as per the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.

### **Conditions and Recommendations for the Acquisition of Land**

Comparing the impact of the social costs of the project vis-a-vis the benefits that will accrue to the community once the project is completed; the SIA Team submits the following -

- The project fulfils the criteria set by sub-section (4) of section 4 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, which requires that the project serves the public purpose, and the bare minimum amount of land shall be acquired for it.
- The costs that will be incurred by the potential PAFs and environment can be mitigated and are not completely irreplaceable.
- Therefore, land can be acquired to the alternative options as suggested keeping in mind the interest and social safeguards of PAFs so that the project can be completed.

**Compensation amount awarded to the Land Owners based on government approved rate of Land**



4/08

In the public consultations, landowners have shown their apprehension towards the amount and process of compensation of their land and structures for the project. The compensation amount should be proper and as per the law. Besides, it should be beneficial for the land and structure owners who will lose their land and structures. The District Collectors should obtain this price information from the office of collect orate and should actively consider it while determining the existing value of land as per Section 26(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

#### **Valuation and Compensation for Immovable Assets**

Immovable assets belonging to the landowners land, trees, lawn assets will be affected, if the land is acquired. It is recommended that valuation and compensation of these immovable should be based on section 28 and 29 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

#### **Restoration of Livelihood of Affected Persons / Households**

The affected households are likely to lose a part or whole of their farm incomes and farm-based livelihoods or their existing livelihood. It is recommended that adequate financial and material support should be provided by the requiring body to restore their livelihoods, if the land is acquired. The restoration of livelihoods should be based on existing livelihood assets, skills and education and current occupation and income of each potential PAPs. The support should be provided at least to the level that incomes are restored to the pre-project levels and their overall wellbeing is improved after the acquisition.

#### **Land Cost Estimation**

Compensation can be given as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 or as per populated demand of minimum for times of the circle rate since the land belongs to urban area.

## CHAPTER-8

### SUGGESTIVE MEASURES

For the construction of Pedestrian bridge approach at Moti Daman, 820 square meter of land of Shri Rajubhai Devjibhai Bhatelais to be acquired. so during the field visit SIA team called him. The land owner pick up the phone and SIA team conveyed that we would like to meet you regarding land acquisition as your land will be acquire for the purpose of Pedestrian Bridge Approach, in response he said that he himself will come to see to the team members at the D. M. office After that SIA team tried to him at his mobile continuously 4 days but he did not pick up the phone. It seems that he did not bother much about the land acquisition. The team members had informed the collect rate officials about this matter. After that the team took the map of the Pedestrian Bridge approach location from the collector's office and visited the construction site. After inspecting the acquired land, the team realized that construction of Pedestrian Bridge Approach in public interest is the right decision of Daman Administration

Daman district is situated along the Arabian Sea of Gujarat state through which flowing Daman Ganga falls into Arabian Sea and divides Daman into two parts namely; Nani Daman and Moti Daman. In Daman district have limited pedestrian bridges approach the local community people have to travel a long to go from this side to that side. Millions of tourists come here to see the view of sea beach from the different states of country.

But if the residents or tourists of Moti Daman from one shore to another shore, they have to travel lot, because there is no pedestrian bridge approach on Daman Ganga river which flows in the middle of these.

With the construction of the pedestrian bridge approach, the local residents will be able to cross Nani Daman and Moti Daman in close proximity. International and national tourists will be able to enjoy sight scene and on both sides of the sea beaches day and night in relentless public interest. It is ok to acquire the land for making the pedestrian bridge. Government should not force project owners of land but this should be on the basis of humanitarian grounds and the land should be acquired by providing proper compensation.



**ANNAXTURE-1****भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन/निर्धारण  
ग्राम स्तरीय अनुसूची****1. सामान्य विवरण**

- 1.1 ग्राम/मोहल्लेका नाम..... 1.2 तहसील का नाम.....
- 1.3 तहसील मुख्यालय से दूरी (किमी.)..... 4. जनपद मुख्यालय से दूरी.....
- बस स्टेशन से दूरी..... रेलवे स्टेशन से दूरी.....

**2. सामाजिक स्थिति**

- 2.1 कुल जनसंख्या..... पुरुष..... महिला.....
- 2.4 भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों की सूची.....
3. निम्न सुविधाओं को प्राप्त करने हेतु कितनी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है।

सेवाएं	दूरी (किमी०)		
प्राथमिक शिक्षा		खेलकामैदान	
माध्यमिक शिक्षा		स्टेडियम	
उच्च शिक्षा		बारात घर	
तकनीकी शिक्षा		मेलास्थल	
व्यावसायिक शिक्षा		महिलाओं के लिए मिलनस्थल	
प्राथमिक चिकित्सा		सार्वजनिक शौचालय पुरुषों हेतु	
टीकाकरण		सार्वजनिक शौचालय महिलाओं हेतु	
गहन चिकित्सा		श्मशान	
शल्य चिकित्सा पशुचिकित्सा		कब्रिस्तान	
<b>व्यावसायिक सेवाएं</b>		अन्य	
वाणिज्यिक/ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखा		<b>ग्राम/मोहल्ले में व्याप्त कुरीतियां</b>	
भूमि/ग्राम विकास बैंक		बाल विवाह	
सहाकारी बैंक		दहेज प्रथा	
सहकारी क्रय विक्रय/ऋण समिति		अंधविश्वास	
दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी समिति		विधवा विवाह पाबंदी	
दैनिक बाजार		तांत्रिक क्रिया	
साप्ताहिक बाजार		लड़कियों को उच्च शिक्षा पर पाबंदी	

## SIA Study for the Project of "Acquisition of land for Pedestrian Bridge Approach at Moti Daman

	सब्जी / गल्लामंडी		परिवार नियोजन पर पाबंदी	
	सरकारी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान		पंचायती फैसला	
	खाद / बीजगोदाम		अन्य	
	कृषि यन्त्र स्टोर			
	गेहूं / धान क्रय केन्द्र			
	कोल्डस्टोरेज			
	अन्य			
	सामाजिक / धार्मिक / सांस्कृतिक			
	मंदिर			
	मस्जिद			
	गिरिजाघर			

5.

क्र०सं०	विवरण	बहुत अधिक	अधिक	सामान्य	बिल्कुल नहीं
1.					
2.					

6. ग्राम / मोहल्ले में अपराधों की स्थिति

क्र०सं०	विवरण	बहुत अधिक	अधिक	सामान्य	बिल्कुल नहीं
1.	घरेलू हिंसा				
2.	चोरी				
3.	डकैती				
4.	छेड़छानी				
5.	जुआ खेलना				
6.	शराब पीकर उदण्डता				
7.	गैंगवार				

7. अधिग्रहण की जाने वाली भूमि में क्या-क्या सरकारी परिसम्पतियाँ अवस्थित हैं।  
परिसम्पति वर्तमान में उपयोग

1. पार्क .....
2. हैंडपंप (संख्या) .....
3. पानी की टंकी .....
4. सार्वजनिक शौचालय .....
5. सड़क .....
6. नाली .....
7. विधुतपोल (संख्या) .....



8. सीवर लाइन मेनहोल संख्या) .....
9. पेड (संख्या) .....
10. अन्य .....
8. उपरोक्त के अधिग्रहण के ग्राम/मोहल्ले में क्या-क्या प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।  
.....  
.....
9. क्या भूस्वामी वर्तमान प्रचलित सर्किलरेट पर भूमि विक्रय के लिए सहमत हैं।  
हाँ-1 / नहीं-2
- यदि नहीं तो क्यों—
1. सर्किल रेट वर्तमान बाजार मूल्य से कम है .....
2. राजमार्ग सेल होने के कारण भूमि अत्यधिक मूल्यवान है। .....
3. पूर्वजों/खानदानी भूमिका विक्रय न करने की मान्यता .....
4. बेरोजगारीकाभय .....
10. क्या महिलाओं द्वारा मनाए जाने वाले त्यौहारा हेतु स्थल उपलब्ध है।
11. पुलनिर्माण की अवधि में किस प्रकार का प्रभाव क्षेत्र वासियों पर पड़ेगा।
1. ध्वनि प्रदूषण 2. वायु प्रदूषण
3. आवागमन प्रदूषण 4. सड़क जाम
5. स्कूली बच्चों की शिक्षा बाधित 6. रोजगार में वृद्धि
12. परिचालन अवधि में किस प्रकार का प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है।
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
13. प्रभाव को कम से कम करने के लिए के लिए क्या करना चाहिए।  
.....  
.....

दिनांक :

सूचना दाता व्यक्तिका नाम पद,  
हस्ताक्षर

## ANNAXTURE-2

भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों का सामाजिक  
समाघात आंकलन/निर्धारण

प्रभावित परिवारों हेतु अनुसूची

प्रायोजक  
कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी  
सिलवासा दादरा नगर हवेली



एस आर एशिया  
4 F-CS-25, अंसल प्लाजा, वैशाली,  
गाजियाबाद-201010



## भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों का सामाजिक समाघात आंकलन/निर्धारण प्रभावित परिवारों हेतु अनुसूची

### 1. सामान्य विवरण

- 1.1 ग्राम/मोहल्ले का नाम .....जाति:- Gen/sc/st/obc
- 1.2 भूस्वामी का नाम .....मो0 नम्बर:.....
- 1.3 लिंग पुरुष/महिला आयु (वर्ष):..... गांव का नाम.....
- 1.8 परिवार के पास उपलब्ध भूमि एकड़...../वर्गमीटर...../ , वर्गफीट.....
- 1.9 आपकी कितनी भूमि का अधिग्रहण होनी है ? एकड़...../वर्गमीटर...../वर्गफीट.....
- 1.11 आपकी की भूमि का वर्तमान मूल्य है ? सर्किल रेट (रु0).....बाजार मूल्य (रु0).....
- 1.12 परिवार का व्यवसाय मुख्य.....गौण.....(कोड)- कृषि-1, मजदूरी-2, व्यापार-3, परिवहन-4, ठेकेदारी-5, सेवाएँ-6, पशुपालन 7, अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)-8)
- 1.13 परिवारों के सदस्यों का विवरण

क्र0 सं0	सदस्य का नाम	आयु	शिक्षा	मुखिया से सम्बंध	व्यवसाय	वार्षिक आय
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

1.14 क्या आपके परिवार में कोई सदस्य बाहर रहता है हाँ-1/नहीं-2 यदि हाँ तो विवरण दें

क्र0 सं0	सदस्य का नाम	आव्रजन का स्थान* (कोड)	उद्देश्य ** (कोड)	घर आने की आवृत्ति*** (कोड)
1.				
2.				
3.				

1.15 सिंचाई का स्रोत:

### 2. परिवार की सामाजिक स्थिति

- 2.1 मकान का प्रकार (कोड)- कच्चा-1, पक्का-2, मिश्रित-3.)
- 2.2 बिजली का कनेक्शन है? हाँ / नहीं 2.3 यदि हाँ तो निम्न विवरण दें

1.	कनेक्शन का प्रकार	घरेलू हाँ/नहीं	कृषि हाँ/नहीं	औद्योगिक हाँ/नहीं
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2.4 बिजली नहीं है तो रोशनी की क्या व्यवस्था है?(कोड)- मिट्टी तेल-1, सोलर 2, अन्य-3)

2.5 पेयजल की क्या व्यवस्था है? (कोड)- पाइप लाइन-1, सबमर्सिबल पम्प-2, देशी हैंडपम्प-3, इन्डिया मार्क II-4, अन्य-5 (स्पष्ट करें)

2.6 क्या आपके घर में शौचालय है? हाँ/नहीं यदि नहीं है तो शौच हेतु कहाँ जाते हो ? (

2.10 भोजन बनाने हेतु कौन सा ईंधन उपयोग करते हैं?(बहुस्तरीय)

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2.11 यदि आपके परिवारमें कोई सदस्य निम्न सार्वजनिक संस्था/निजी संस्था का सदस्य है तो विवरण दें (कोड)–

क्र0सं0	सदस्य का नाम	संस्था का नाम*	धारित पद
1.			
2.			
3.			

\*संस्था में क्या काम करते हैं। सहकारी समिति-1, शिक्षण संस्था-2, ग्राम पंचायत-3, क्षेत्र पंचायत-4, जिला पंचायत, 5-नागरिक सुरक्षा-6, स्वैच्छिक संस्था-7 राजनैतिक दल-8

3. आपको विभिन्न प्रकार की सेवा/सुविधाओं के लिए कितनी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है

क्रम.	सेवा/सुविधाओं	दूरी	सेवा/सुविधाओं	किमी
2	चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य		त्यौहारों/उत्सवों के कपड़ों का क्रय	
7.	प्राथमिक चिकित्सा		भवन निर्माण समग्री का क्रय	
8.	बच्चों का टीकाकरण		उत्पादित वस्तुओं के विक्रय हेतु दैनिक बाजार	
9.	मातृत्व कल्याण गम्भीर चिकित्सा		उत्पादित वस्तुओं के विक्रय हेतु साप्ताहिक बाजार	
10.	महिलाओं बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार		कृषि उत्पादन मंडी	
	वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियाँ		सांस्कृतिक सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक	
	दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं का क्रय		धार्मिक मेला स्थल	
	सब्जियों का क्रय		पूजाके मंदिर/मस्जिद/गिरिजाघर/गुरु	
	दैनिक उपयोग के कपड़ों का क्रय		विभिन्न त्यौहारों को मनाने के स्थल	
	उपकरणों/मशीनों का क्रय		शमशान/कब्रिस्तान	

1. अन्य स्पष्ट करें।.....

4. . ग्राम/मोहल्ले में मनाए जाने वाले उत्सवों में कितना भाग लेते हैं

क्र.सं.	आयोजन	पुरुष	महिला
1.	धार्मिक आयोजन/मेले		
2.	सामाजिक आयोजन		
3.	आर्थिक आयोजन		
4.	राजनैतिक आयोजन		
5.	राष्ट्रीय पर्व		

क्या ग्राम मोहल्ले में महिलाओं के लिए उत्सवों/त्यौहारों के आयोजन हेतु अलग से मिलन स्थल/केन्द्र उपलब्ध है ?  
हाँ-1, नहीं-2

6. आपके परिवार में महिलायें विभिन्न प्रकार के आयोजनों में कितनी भागीदारी करती हैं (कोड)

(कोड)– बहुत अधिक-1, अधिक-2, सामान्य-3 बिल्कुल नहीं-4

यदि बिल्कुल नहीं तो कारण पुरुषों की अनुमति नहीं 1, आवश्यकता नहीं 2, समयाभाव के कारण 3 रुचि नहीं आपकी अधिग्रहीत की जाने वाली भूमि में क्या-क्या परिसम्पत्तियाँ अवस्थित/निर्मित है ?

क्र. सं.	परिसम्पत्ति का नाम	क्षेत्रफल	अनुमानित मूल्य रु0 (सर्किल रेट के अनुसार)
1.	आवासीय भवन (वर्गफीट)		
2.	भूमि (क्षेत्रफल )		



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3.	व्यावसायिक भवन (वर्गफीट)		
4.	दुकानें (क्षेत्रफल/सं०)		
5.	नलकूप (सं०)		
6.	बोरिंग(सं०)		
7.	फलदार वृक्ष (सं०)		
8.	अन्य वाणिज्यिक वृक्ष (सं०)		
9.	वृक्ष/पेड़-पौधे (सं०)		

- वर्तमान में भूमि का क्या उपयोग कर रहे हैं। कृपया (✓) का निशान फसलोत्पादन /स्वयं का करोबार/स्वयं का आवास/आवास निर्मित कर किराये पर/दुकान निर्मित कर किराये पर/पशुपालन/डेरी/अन्य स्पष्ट करें इन से कितनी आय प्राप्त हो रही है .....
- उपरोक्त से आपको प्रति वर्ष ? अकों में(रु०).....शब्दों में(रु०).....
- आप सरकार को अपनी भूमि का विक्रय क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हो? कृपया (✓) का निशान लगाएँ ?
  - परिवार में खानदानी/पुस्तैनी भूमि के विक्रय की परम्परा नहीं है। 2.आजीविका का स्रोत बंद हो जाएगा। 3. आवास की समस्या पैदा हो जायेगी। 4.भूमि एवं परिसम्पत्तियों का सर्किल रेट वर्तमान बाजार मूल्य से बहुत कम है। 5.रोजगार हेतु पलायन करना पड़ेगा।
  - अन्य कारण स्पष्ट करें.....
- आप किन शर्तों पर भूमि/भूखण्ड का विक्रय करेंगे? (✓) का निशान लगाएँ?
  - बाजार मूल्य से भी अधिक दर पर प्रतिकर दिया जाय । 2. रजिस्ट्री का शुल्क माफ किया जाय। 3. किसी सरकारी/अर्द्धसरकारी संस्था में नौकरी दी जाय। 4.अधिग्रहीत भूमि/परिसम्पत्ति के मूल्य के बराबर भूमि/परिसम्पत्ति अन्य स्थान पर दी जाय 5.वैकल्पिक रोजगार प्रारम्भ करने हेतु वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता दी जाय। 6.अन्य शर्तें (स्पष्ट करें).....
- किसी अन्य स्थान पर भूमि/भूखण्ड उपलब्ध कराने में क्या समस्याएँ आ सकती हैं? (✓) निशान लगाएँ?
  - वर्तमान सामाजिक परिवेश का परित्याग 2. नए परिवेश में सामंजस्य में समस्या
  - अवस्थापना सुविधाओं की कमी/विभिन्न प्रकार की सेवाओं के लिए अधिक दूरी
  - नए रूप से निर्माण कार्यों में अधिक व्यय/अन्य स्पष्ट करें.....
- पुल निर्माण से क्या-क्या समस्या आ सकती है? (बहुत्तरीय) कृपया (✓) का निशान लगाएँ?
  - वायु प्रदूषण/ध्वनि प्रदूषण/जल प्रदूषण/आवागमन की असुविधा/बाहरी व्यक्तियों की उपस्थिति से अपराधों में वृद्धि/सेवाओं के उपयोग में असुविधा/अन्य स्पष्ट करें.....
- पुल निर्माण से क्या-क्या लाभ हो सकते हैं। कृपया (✓) का निशान लगाएँ?
  - भूस्वामी पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव/नुकसान को कम करने हेतु सुझाव। (✓) निशान लगाएँ?
  - प्रभावित सभी परिसम्पत्तियों का वर्तमान बाजार मूल्य के बराबर प्रतिकर दिया जाय।
  - प्रभावित परिवारों को विस्थापन/पुनर्वासन में हुए व्यवधान के लिए भी राहत दी जाए
  - अधिग्रहीत भूमि में अतिरिक्त बची भूमि का निर्माण कार्यों के कारण हुए नष्ट/नुकसान की भरपाई की जाय 4.परिसम्पत्तियों के स्थानान्तरण पर हुए व्यय की भी क्षतिपूर्ति की जाए