

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
Preparation and RAP Implementation
Including Land Acquisition in State of
Gujarat (338 Km approx.),
Maharashtra and Dadra and Nagar
Haveli (170 Km aaprox.) in Connection
with Mumbai- Ahmedabad High Speed
Railway Project**

**Indigenous
Peoples Plan**

August 10, 2018

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

| | |
|----------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ATSP | Additional Tribal Sub-Plan |
| BPL | Below Poverty line |
| CPM | Chief Project Manager |
| CPR | Common Property Resources |
| DC | District Commissioner |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DiLR | District Land Record officer |
| DNH | Dadra, Nagar & Haveli |
| FAQ | Frequently Asked Questions |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| FPIC | Free, Prior and Informed Consultations |
| FRA | Forest Rights Act |
| GoI | Government of India |
| GRC | Grievance Redressal Committee |
| GTDC | Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation |
| HSR | High Speed railway |
| IPDP | Indigenous Peoples Development Plan |
| IP | Indigenous Peoples |
| IPP | Indigenous Peoples Plan |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| LAMPS | Large Size Agricultural Multi-Purpose Society |
| LAO | Land Acquisition Officer |
| MADA | Modified Area Development Approach |
| MAHSRP | Mumbai-Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail Project |
| MOR | Ministry of Railways |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NHSRCL | National High-Speed Rail Corporation Limited |
| PAH | Project Affected Household |
| PAP | Project Affected Person |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| PESA | Panchayat Extension of Scheduled Area |
| PTG | Primitive Tribal Groups |
| PVTG | Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups |
| R&R | Rehabilitation & Resettlement |
| RAC | Resident Additional Collector |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RFCTLARR | The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act |
| RoW | Right of Way |
| SEMU | Social & Environment Management Unit |
| SC | Scheduled Caste |
| SHC | Stakeholder Consultation |

| | |
|--------|--|
| SIA | Social Impact Assessment |
| SPS | Safeguard Policy Statement |
| ST | Scheduled Tribe |
| TASP | Tribal Area Sub-Plan |
| TDD | Tribal Development Department |
| TDO | Tribal Development Officer |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| TRIFED | Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited |
| UN | United Nations |
| UT | Union Territory |

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

India has undergone rapid economic growth in recent years and along with this growth, has come a sharp rise in the number of people and goods being transported in the country. As for passenger transport, Ministry of Railways (MoR), Government of India, formulated Indian Railways Vision 2020 in December 2009. This Vision aims to modernize existing conventional lines and enhance traffic capacity as well as develop high-speed railway lines.

In December 2009, the Vision 2020 of the MoR envisaged the implementation of at least four high-speed rail projects to provide bullet train services at 250-350 kmph, one each in the northern, western, southern and eastern regions of India.

The Expert Group for Modernization of Indian Railways in February 2012 recommended construction of high-speed railway line between Mumbai and Ahmedabad with speed of 350 kmph and undertake detailed studies for six other high-speed rail corridors.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the MoR on October 2013 for conducting a joint feasibility study for Mumbai - Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MA-HSR) project. The Railway Board associated HSRC with the study, the report for which was submitted in July 2015 and was accepted by the Ministry.

This report provides a description of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)¹ for the tribal Communities present in the state of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the HSR project which has the potential to positively and negatively affect the community. The objectives of the IPP are to ensure that if tribal populations affected by the project are adequately and fully consulted, receive benefits and compensation equal to that of the mainstream population, are provided with special assistance as per laws and policies because of their vulnerabilities vis-à-vis the mainstream population, and to receive adequate protection against project adverse impacts on their culture identities. To address the specific impact on tribal communities, IPP has been prepared based on the surveys and consultations carried out for SIA and is presented in line with the requirements of the World Bank's OP 4.10 and in accordance with the Governments' applicable laws and policies applicable for tribal community.

1.2 Objectives of the IPP

The principal objectives of IPP include the following:

- To ensure benefits and compensation, as received by tribal community Indigenous people, is equal to mainstream population and are not excluded to avail benefits arising out of the project implementation;
- To ensure that the project engages in Free, prior and informed consultation to obtain consent of the tribal people;²
- To avoid or to minimise to the extent possible, any kind of adverse impact on the tribal community and to suggest appropriate mitigation measures, including avenues for training and income generation;
- To identify the views of tribal people regarding the proposed project and ascertain broad community support for the project;
- To ensure that project benefits are accessible to the tribal community living in the project area; and
- To ensure participation of tribal community in the entire process of planning, implementation and monitoring of project

¹ The term Indigenous People (IP) is understood to be co-terminus with the communities defined by the Constitution of India as Scheduled Tribe. In official parlance, neither the States nor the Govt. of India has a category called indigenous people. The Constitution of India provides definition of Scgeduled Tribes. This IPP prepared for MA HSR Project considers Scheduled Tribes as defined by the Consitution of India as Indigenous People.

² The Social Consent of IPs in Gujarat for the Project has been obtained through ensuring their participation in the Gram Sabha and IPs giving their consent in the Gram Sabha resolution as provided in Appendix D: Gram Sabha Government orders and Resolutions. For Maharashtra, IPs were actively involved during the Village, Block & District Level Consultations, where the details of the project has been disseminated and the IPs has given their consent as provided in the resolutions attached in Appendix D: Gram Sabha Government orders and Resolutions.

1.3 Methodology for IPP preparation

The methodology adopted for the IPP included the following:

1. **Screening:** The first step for preparation of Indigenous people plan includes a process to determine presence of IP along the project alignment. The IPP districts in the project area were identified and the list of the villages in Schedule V was obtained from Tribal Development Department in each district. A Screening process was done for villages in the Schedule V areas to determine the indigenous people and their collective attachment to the project area. This was done through a consultative process with the cultural and social group present in the project area.
2. **Review of secondary sources:** Based on the review of secondary sources and primary discussion with government officials, presence of tribal people in general in the project area was established. The overall profile of the tribal population along the alignment including their socio-economic characteristics, household profile, village amenities, land holding details and household profile was determined through the secondary data.
3. **Data collection:** Quantitative data collection involved conducting census and socio-economic surveys. This included the overall profile of the tribal households in terms of their household profile, religious orientation, educational status, access to basic amenities, economic standard, loan and indebtedness, perception about the project, project induced displacement has been assessed through census and Socio economic survey of the project affected persons including ST population. Qualitative data collection comprised Focus Group Discussions with tribal people, interviews with key officials associated with tribal development, and transect walk and observations of some of the project affected villages. Consultation was conducted with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities to fully identify their views, stages of development, categorisation of schedule tribes, cultural practices, beliefs, educational level and skill training assessment, status of women and also ascertain their broad community support for the project.
4. **Social assessment of Indigenous people:** A social assessment was undertaken to evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples, and to minimise impacts where adverse impacts may be significant. A conscious effort towards evaluation and avoidance of land acquisition and resettlement impacts is taken up as an integral part of the entire project preparation and design.
5. **Cost estimate and budget:** The resettlement budget for IPP comprise estimated value of compensation for land, private structures, various resettlement assistances, cost of CPRs, institutional cost, contingency, hiring of individuals/NGOs for IPP implementation, awareness generation, capacity building etc. Although substantial proportions of the estimated IPP-Budget are included in the RAP report, budget here explains share of IPP in estimated RAP.

1.4 Project description

The MA-HSR project will connect Mumbai, the capital city of the State of Maharashtra and the second most populous metropolitan area in India with Ahmedabad which is a metropolis in the State of Gujarat. The 508.17 km line will run along the Arabian sea coast connecting with Surat and Vadodara enroute which are the second and third largest city in the state of Gujarat. This will be a fully air-conditioned high-speed rail expecting to travel between the stations at speeds of 320 km/hr which will take nearly two hours to cover the two cities.

Figure 1-1: Location map of alignment

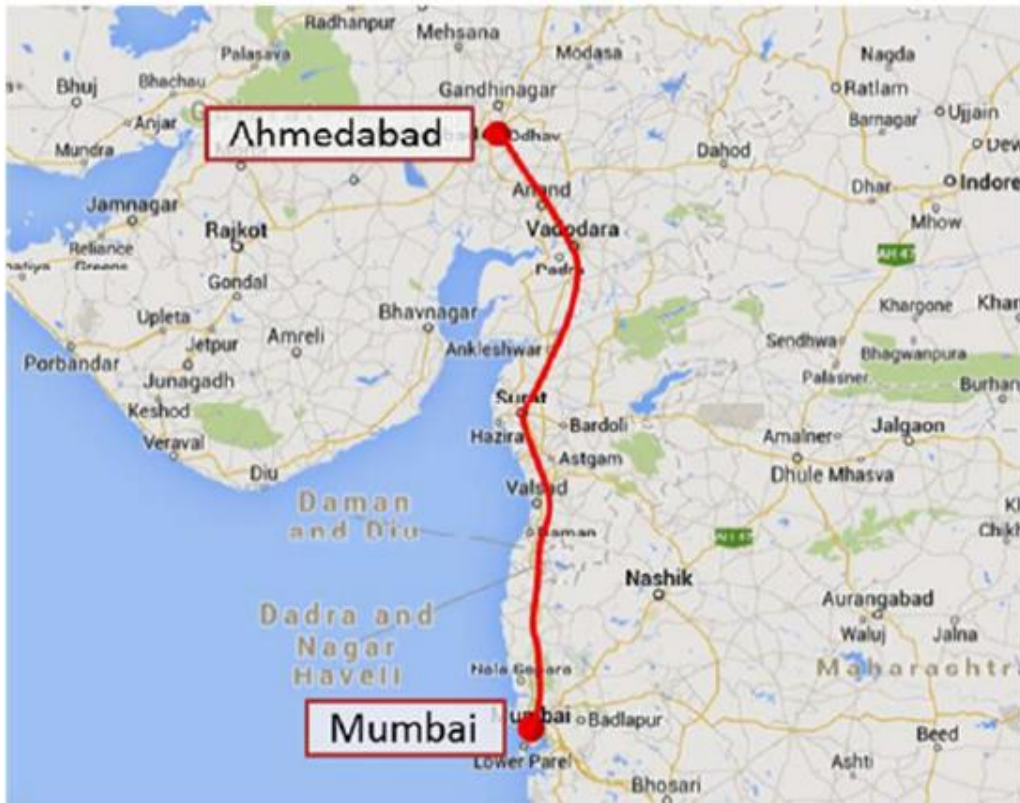


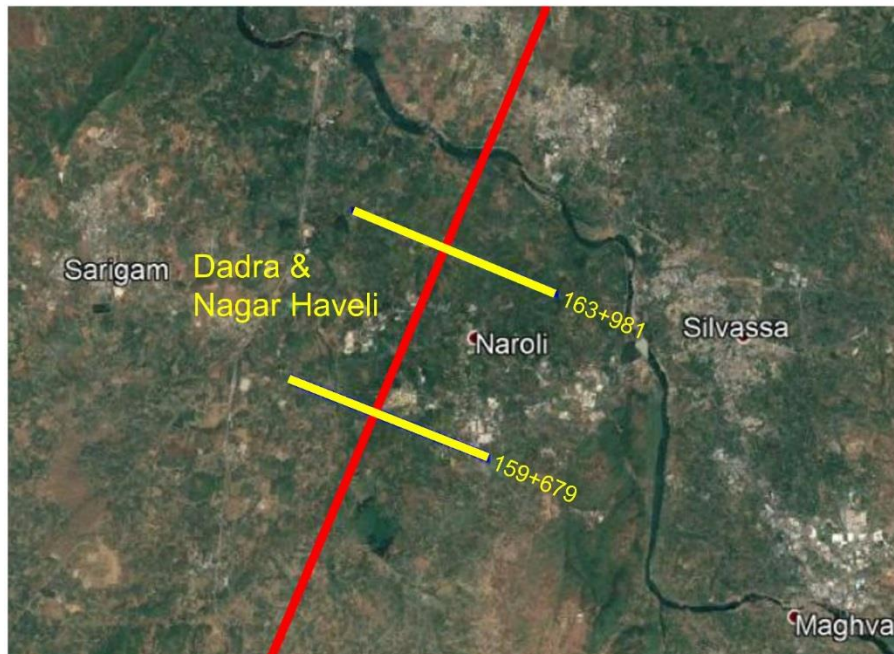
Figure 1-2: Alignment plotted on Satellite image - Gujarat



Figure 1-3: Alignment plotted on Satellite image - Maharashtra



Figure 1-4: Alignment plotted on Satellite image – Dadra and Nagar Haveli



1.5 Description of Tribal Areas

The proposed HSR alignment passes through two states, Maharashtra and Gujarat and one Union Territory (UT), Dadra and Nagar Haveli, of the Union of India. There are no Schedule V areas in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The state of Gujarat consists of 33 districts, out of which 14 are under Fifth Scheduled Area. Project corridor passes through 3 districts (Navsari, Valsad and Surat) of Gujarat, wherein a total

of four tehsils (Chikli, Umbergaon, Pardi and Mangrol) have villages in the fifth schedule area. Figure 1.5 presents the tribal areas in Project districts of Gujarat.

Figure 1-5: Tribal areas in Gujarat



The state of Maharashtra consists of 36 districts, out of which 12 are under Fifth Scheduled Area. The Project corridor passes through 2 districts (Thane and Palghar) of Maharashtra, wherein a total of five tehsils (Palghar, Thane, Dahanu, Talasari and Vasai) have villages in the Fifth Schedule area. Figure 1.6 presents the tribal areas in Project districts of Maharashtra.

Figure 1-6: Tribal areas in Maharashtra



2 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

According to the UN, the most fruitful approach is to identify, rather than define “indigenous” people. This is based on the fundamental criterion of self-identification as underlined in a number of human rights documents. Indigenous People are the holders of unique languages, knowledge systems and beliefs and possess invaluable knowledge of practices for the sustainable management of natural resources. They have a special relation to and use of their traditional land. Their ancestral land has a fundamental importance for their collective physical and cultural survival as People. Also, they hold their own diverse concepts of development, based on their traditional values, visions, needs and priorities.

The proposed HSR project requires substantial amount of land which will be mainly required for route alignment of rail tracks, station buildings, platforms, entry/exit structures, traffic integration, car shed, power sub-stations, ventilation shafts, administrative buildings, property development and temporary construction depots and work sites etc. Land being a scarce commodity, more so for the poor and marginalised indigenous community like tribals and being the major livelihood support system for them, the project is likely to displace indigenous peoples from their home and/or impact livelihood and cultural base.

Therefore, a clear policy and legal plan which will protect the interest of the indigenous peoples who are likely to be affected by the project is presented. The Acts and policies related to Scheduled Tribes at various state level and national level have been reviewed and their relevance to the project has been analysed while preparing the IPP. A brief account of the Constitutional provisions for safeguard of STs, legal framework at national and state level, World Bank policy, etc., are presented in this chapter.

2.1 Legal framework at National level

The tribal situation varies in different states; where some areas have high tribal concentration while in other areas, the tribal form only a small portion of the total population. The Constitution of India provides a comprehensive framework for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and for preventing their exploitation by other groups of society.

- Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. As laid down in the provisions of Article 342, communities shall be declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament. The essential characteristics, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are; (i) Indications of primitive traits; (ii) Distinctive culture; (iii) Shyness of contact with the community at large; (iv) Geographical isolation; and (v) Backwardness.
- The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of Constitution defines “Scheduled Areas” as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State. The criteria for declaring any area as a “Scheduled Area” under the Fifth Schedule are; (a) preponderance of tribal population, (b) compactness and reasonable size of the area, (c) a viable administrative entity such as a district, block or Taluka, and (d) economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.

Constitutional Safeguard for Scheduled Tribes

The constitutional safeguards related to tribals are: (i) Article 14, related to Equal rights and opportunities; (ii) Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.; (iii) Article 15 (4), enjoins upon state to make special provisions for the tribal; (iv) Article 16 (3), empowers state to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of Scheduled Tribes; (v) Article 46, enjoins upon State to promote with special care educational and economic interests of tribal people, protection from social injustice and exploitation; (vi) Article 243D related to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats & Municipalities (vii) Article 275 (1), Grand-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs; (viii) Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha, State Assemblies and official positions in central & state governments; and (ix) Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of tribal and powers to investigations thereof. One of the important Act which ensures Social Safeguards of the tribal is “Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Applicable Acts and Policies relevant in the context of the project have been reviewed and presented below.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR, 2013)

RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is the first national law that includes compensation against land acquisition and addresses rehabilitation and resettlement. This act regulates land acquisition and lays down the procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the project affected people. The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land. Key features of the Act are as under:

- a. to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives;
- b. to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- c. to ensure that special care is taken especially for protecting the rights of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- d. to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- e. to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- f. Where displacement is because of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through cooperation.

Salient features of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are listed below:

- (i) The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- (ii) The act provides for the baseline for compensation to be multiplied by factor of 1 or 2 for urban and rural areas
- (iii) Social Impact Assessment is a key requirement; the Social Impact Assessment report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group, which will also include social science and rehabilitation experts;
- (iv) The affected communities shall be duly informed and consulted at each stage, including public hearings in the affected areas for social impact assessment, wide dissemination of the details of the survey to be conducted for R&R plan or scheme.
- (v) Compensation in rural areas would be calculated by multiplying market value by 2 and adding assets attached to the land or building and adding a solatium. In urban areas it would be market value plus assets attached to the land and solatium;
- (vi) The Collector shall take possession of land only after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons; families will not be displaced from land till their alternative R&R sites are ready for occupation;
- (vii) The benefits to be offered to the affected families include; land-for-land, to the extent Government land would be available in the resettlement areas; preference for employment in the project to at least one person from each nuclear family subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person; training and capacity building for taking up suitable jobs and for self-employment; preference to groups of cooperatives of the affected persons in the allotment of other economic opportunities in or around the project site; wage employment to the willing

- affected persons in the construction work in the project; housing benefits including houses to the landless affected families in both rural and urban areas; and other benefits;
- (viii) Financial support to the affected families for construction of cattle sheds, shops, and working sheds; transportation costs, temporary and transitional accommodation and comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area including education, health care, drinking water, roads, electricity, sanitation, religious activities, cattle grazing, and community resources, etc.;
 - (ix) Special provision for the STs and SCs include preference in land-for-land; a Tribal Development Plan (TDP) for settling land rights due, restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land; community consultations; upfront payment of one-third of the compensation amounts the affected families initially as first instalment; payment of additional twenty-five percent if relocated outside district. Rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees;
 - (x) For ensuring transparency, provision has been made for mandatory dissemination of information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation packages. Such information shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned Gram Sabha and Panchayat, etc. by the project authorities;
 - (xi) No income tax shall be levied, and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual because of the provisions of the new law;
 - (xii) The final award has to include damage to any standing crops and trees which might have been harmed due to the process of acquisition (including the preliminary inspection).

Sections 41 & 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 deals with special provisions and reservations and other benefits to Scheduled Castes & Tribes. Contents of these sections are presented below:

Section 41 - Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

- (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.
- (2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.
- (3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha, or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force:

Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous Districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

- (4) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or a Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.
- (5) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and, non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.
- (6) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.
- (7) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
- (8) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.
- (9) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in

- disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
- (10) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.
- (11) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. Rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

Section 42 - Reservation and other benefits

- (1) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.
- (2) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.
- (3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007), the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

The provisions of the said Act meet multilateral funding agencies' (World Bank & ADB) policy requirements of broad community consent and ensures that development interventions that affect IPs provide equal opportunities, at par with mainstream people, to participate and benefit from the interventions.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016

The Act came into force on 15th August 2016. Relevant sections of the said Act are discussed below.

- Section 10A of this Act deals with exemption of SIA for infrastructure project. The State Government may, in the public interest, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any of the following projects from the application of the provisions of Chapter II and Chapter III of this Act, which includes "infrastructure projects including projects under public-private partnership where the ownership of land continues to vest with the government provided that the State Government shall, before the issue of notification, ensure the extent of land for the proposed acquisition is the bare minimum land required for such project.
- Section 23 (A) of the said Act deals with consent award.
- Sub-section (1) of 23 (A) - Notwithstanding anything contained in section 23, if at any stage of the proceedings, the Collector is satisfied that all the persons interested in the land who appeared before him have agreed in writing on the matters to be included in the award of the Collector in the form prescribed by rules made by the State Government, he may, without making further enquiry, make an award according to the terms of such agreement.
- Sub-section (2) of Section 23 (A) – The determination of compensation for any land under sub-section (1) shall not in any way affect the determination of compensation in respect of their lands in the same locality or elsewhere in accordance with the other provisions of this Act.
- Sub-section (3) of Section 23 (A) – Notwithstanding anything contained in the Registration Act, 1908, no agreement made under sub-section (1) shall be liable to registration under that Act.
- Section 31A of the Act deals with "Payment of lump-sum amount by State Government for its linear nature projects". Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, it shall be competent for the State Government to pay, whenever the land is to be acquired for its own use amounting to less than

one hundred acres or whenever the land is to be acquired in case of projects which are linear in nature as referred to in proviso to sub-section (4) of section 10, as Rehabilitation and Resettlement cost, such lump sum amount equal to fifty per cent of the amount of compensation as determined under section 27 to the affected families.

The Gazette Notification (RNI No. MAHENG/2009/35528), Govt. of Maharashtra

Various steps are required to be taken to ensure that in Scheduled Areas, tribal land alienation does not take place due to economic duress, fraud or forgery. Further, the Panchayats (Extension of Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 recognises the centrality of Gram Sabha in decision making about the various rights guaranteed under the said Act. PESA gives to the Gram Sabha the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe. However, the Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State subject to the exceptions and modifications specified in the notification.

The Gazette Notification (RNI No. MAHENG/2009/35528), Govt. of Maharashtra dated 14th November 2017 modified the applicability of Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 to ensure that the projects undertaken by the State Government or Central Government or their agencies are completed at the earliest without the same being adverse to the larger the above purposes.

The following notification came into effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-paragraph (1) of Paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Governor of Maharashtra hereby directs that section 36A of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, in its application to the Scheduled Areas of the State of Maharashtra shall apply with the following modifications:

“after the second provision in sub-section (1) of section 36A as modified by the said notification dated the 14th June 2016, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

“Provided also that, in villages in Scheduled Areas of the State of Maharashtra, no sanction for purchase of land by mutual agreement, shall be necessary, if, -

- (i) such land is required in respect of implementation of the vital Government projects; and
- (ii) the amount of compensation to be paid for such purchase is arrived at in a fair and transparent manner.

Explanation – For the purpose of the second proviso, the expression “vital Government project” means project undertaken by the Central or State Government relating to national or state highways, railways or other multi-modal transport projects,of similar nature, in respect of which the State Government has, by notification in the Official Gazette, declared its intention or the intention of the Central Government, to undertake such project either on its own behalf or through any statutory authority, an agency owned and controlled by the Central Government or State Government, or a Government company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other law relating to companies for the time being in force.”

Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

Parliament had passed legislation in 1996 as an annexure to the 73rd Amendment specifying special provisions for Panchayats in Schedule V areas. Known as the Panchayats Extension to Schedule Areas (PESA), 1996, it decentralized existing approaches to forest governance by bringing the Gram Sabha at the centre stage and recognized the traditional rights of tribal over community resources, the land, water, and forests. 25. The 73rd amendment to the Constitution and the subsequent enactment of PESA intended to ground decentralization in India, through the transfer of power to the Gram Sabha or the village assembly.

One of the important provisions of this act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development

projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 & Rules 2007

The Act has been framed to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers who have residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act intends to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. It aims towards the settlement of individual and Customary Land Rights alongwith enhancement of living condition and ensuring poverty alleviation of the tribals.

This policy recognizes that a majority of STs continue to live below the poverty line, have poor literacy rates, suffer from malnutrition and diseases and are vulnerable to displacement and thus the policy aims at addressing each of these problems in a concrete way. It also lists out measures to be taken to preserve and promote tribal cultural heritage.

The main objective is to facilitate the overall development and welfare of the tribal people by empowering them socially, economically and politically without any impact on their culture, habitation and tradition and in terms of their age-old rights and privileges.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

This Act prevents the commission of offences or atrocities against members of the STs and SCs and provides for a special court for the trial of offences against them. It also provides for the relief and rehabilitation of victims of such offences.

2.2 Legal framework at state level (Gujarat & Maharashtra)

Bombay Money Lender's Act

On the recommendation of Bhuria Committee report, the government of Gujarat mandated to get authorisation of the Gram Panchayat at before lending in tribal areas vide notification dated 13/7/1998. In relation to this, Section 7(C) was introduced in Bombay Money Lending Act and hence the Gram Panchayats consent was made mandatory by this statutory provision. Therefore, any money lender must obtain permission from Gram Panchayat before doing money lending business to ST community. Furthermore, the Large Size Agricultural Multi-Purpose Society (LAMPS) in tribal areas provide with facility of pledging money against gold ornaments.

Bombay Land Revenue (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1980

The poor sections of STs are deprived of possession of the land owing to the exploitation of the money lenders. The state government has amended section 73 (C) and ratified the new sections 73 (AA) to 73 (AD) in the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The new amendment empowered the district collectors to declare the transfer made by tribes to non- tribes in conservation of provision of Bombay Land Revenue code as invalid. The Amendment has been functional since February 1981. The land possessed by tribes cannot be transferred without the permission of district collector concerned.

Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Rule, 2017 (Gujarat)

The land acquiring agency concerned shall put all the details of rehabilitation before the Gram Sabha. All queries and replies given by the authority shall be recorded in the minutes of the Gram Sabha.

The Gram Sabha may opine by majority which of the works like providing amenities may be done through the Panchayat. Works which require technical skills may be done by the Department concerned or by the Panchayat at the appropriate level.

Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Rule, 2014 (Maharashtra)

The concerned land acquiring agency shall put all the details of rehabilitation before the Gram Sabha. All queries and replies given by authority shall be recorded in the minutes of the Gram Sabha.

The works like rendering basic amenities shall be decided by Gram Sabha through majority. Thw works requiring technical skills maybe undertaken by the concerned department or the Panchayat at the appropriate level.

2.3 World Bank policies

World Bank OP 4.10 (On Indigenous Peoples)

The World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) aims at ensuring that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights and cultures of indigenous peoples, thereby contributing to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development. To achieve this objective, Bank-assisted projects which affect indigenous peoples provide them a voice in design and implementation, avoid adverse impacts where feasible, or minimize and mitigate them, and ensure that benefits intended for them are culturally appropriate. The Bank recognizes that indigenous peoples are commonly among the poorest and most vulnerable segments of society and in many countries, they have not fully benefited from the development process. It also recognizes that the identities, cultures, lands and resources of indigenous peoples are uniquely intertwined and especially vulnerable to changes caused by development programs. Because of this, issues related to indigenous peoples and development are complex and require special measures to ensure that indigenous peoples are not disadvantaged and that they are included in and benefit from these programs as appropriate.

The World Bank defines Indigenous Peoples (IPs) by the following criteria:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture;
- An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region; and
- Identification by the Borrower Country as an Indigenous Group.

Operational Policy 4.10 ensures that indigenous population benefits from development projects and those projects' potentially adverse effects are avoided or mitigated. The Policy seeks the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior and informed consultation. To ensure such consultation, the following guidance is provided by the Policy:

- Establish an appropriate gender and inter-generationally inclusive framework that provides opportunities for consultation at each stage of project preparation and implementation.
- Use of consultation methods appropriate to the social and cultural values of the affected indigenous communities.
- Provides all relevant project information to the affected indigenous people at each stage of project preparation and implementation.

Based on a screening study, if the Bank concludes that indigenous peoples are present in the project area and have collective attachment to the area, a social assessment requires to be carried out. The social assessment is intended to evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse effects on indigenous people and to explore various measures which avoid adverse effects. If such measures are not feasible, the project should identify minimisation or mitigation measures and should ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

The need for an IPP depends on the nature and scale of the project impacts and sensitivity of ethnic minority issues. Based on the review of secondary data, screening and social impact assessment, a requirement for preparing an IPP is identified. An IPP is required if the impact is "significant", which means (i) adverse impacts on customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (ii) negative effects on the socio-economic and cultural integrity, (iii) effects on health, education, livelihood, access to project benefits, and social security status, and (iv) other impacts that may alter or undermine indigenous knowledge and customary institutions. Scheduled Tribes people will be affected by the MAHSR project implementation in Gujarat, DNH and Maharashtra. A number of villages from Schedule Five Area are falling in MAHSR alignment. The impact is considered significant and as such preparation of IPP is required.

2.4 Tribal Development Schemes

Special Central Assistance & Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Special Central Assistance is provided to the State to supplement its efforts in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small-scale industries and for minimum needs programme. Centre also provides grants under the article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area therein at par with the rest of the State. Part of the funds are utilized for setting up of Residential Schools for providing quality education to tribal students.

Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

A total of 75 tribal communities have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) at the national level, based on pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy and declining or stagnant populations. For the all-round development of PTGs, considering their level of vulnerability, a Central Sector Scheme was introduced. The scheme covers housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution / development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, etc. In order to make need based interventions for the development of the PVTGs, state has been preparing "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans" for PVTGs.

Education Promotion among Boys and Girls: Hostel Facility

For the promotion of education among the tribal, Girls hostel scheme and Boys hostel scheme is under implementation, with the objective of providing residential facilities to tribal boys and girls to pursue their education. Apart from this, both the Central and State Government has been supporting in establishment of ASHRAM Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area

Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas

The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocation depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self-employed.

Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy District

The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or blocks, more particularly in LWE affected areas and in areas inhabited by PVTGs and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education.

Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)

Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is a National Level Cooperative apex body. TRIFED has been providing marketing assistance and remunerative prices to ST communities for their minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen. The federation is a National Level Cooperative apex body.

Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

In order to provide a better chance to the ST students to succeed in competitive examinations, a scheme for coaching for disadvantaged ST candidates in quality coaching institutions is under implementation to enable them to successfully compete in examinations for jobs/admission to professional courses. The scheme supports free coaching to tribal students for various competitive examinations.

Grant-In-Aid to Voluntary Organizations

The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations (VOs) / nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and to provide an environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the tribal.

Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Students

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to tribal students to pursue Post-Matriculation recognized courses in recognized institutions. The scheme covers professional, technical

as well as nonprofessional and non-technical courses at various levels and the scheme also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education.

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme (RGNF)

This scheme provides support to ST students for pursuing higher studies. The scheme is being implemented by University Grant Commission (UGC) on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Scheme of Top Class Education for ST Students

The scheme encourages meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in any of the 127 identified Government and private sector institutes

National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribes

The Scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious tribal students for pursuing higher studies abroad in specified fields of Master level courses, Ph.D and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science.

The details on the tribal development schemes and policies and programmes for tribal development in the two states has been provided. Sufficient budget is allocated every year from the central and state government towards these tribal development programmes. In most of the cases, the budget is not fully utilized due to non-availability of information on basic formalities involved in taking benefits under these programmes by tribal.

NHSRCL will coordinate with the tribal development officers of the district and state authorities to include the eligible project affected people as part of these programmes and ensure that they are benefitted from that. The additional funds, wherever required, will be provided by NHSRCL. Already Village development Programme on similar lines is being prepared and will be implemented in Palghar district of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of district collector.

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SCHEDULE TRIBE IN PROJECT STATE

This section provides briefly the socio-economic profile of the scheduled areas and project effected tribal population in the Project states. The term `Scheduled Areas has been defined in the Indian Constitution as "such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas". Paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution prescribes following procedure for scheduling, rescheduling and alteration of Scheduled Areas. According to Constitution Scheduled Areas means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas.

These areas are treated differently from the other areas in the country because they are inhabited by the aboriginals who are socially, and economically rather backward, and special efforts need to be made to improve their condition. Therefore, the whole of the normal administrative machinery operating in a State is not extended to the Scheduled Areas, and the Central Government has somewhat greater responsibility for these Areas.

Taking a generic definition of indigenous people in the affected corridor, the tribal communities can be referred to as a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and the recognition as a distinct cultural group goes beyond national, regional and international borders.
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories among being where the project area is located.
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; or
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Indigenous peoples are social groups with identities, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. In many cases, their economic, social, and legal status limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, lands and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from the HSR Project. The significance of impacts of HSR project on Indigenous Peoples are determined by assessing (i) the magnitude of impact in terms of (a) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (b) socioeconomic status; (c) cultural and communal integrity; (d) health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and (e) the recognition of indigenous knowledge; and (ii) the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the IPP are commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples.

3.1 TRIBAL DEMOGRAPHY IN THE PROJECT STATES

Gujarat

The Gujarat economy is characterized by strong macro fundamentals and good performance over the Eleventh Plan period. This percolates to tribal areas and would result in faster growth in these areas. Inevitably, there are some weaknesses that need to be addressed and also new challenges that need to be faced. Progress towards tribal development is difficult to assess, because it is a multi-dimensional concept. Gujarat accounts for 8.1% of the Scheduled Tribe population of the country. The tribal population of Gujarat, numbering 89.17 lakh, constitute 14.8% of the state's population. They are concentrated in the eastern districts, from Mt. Abu on the Rajasthan border in the north to Dahanu district on the Maharashtra border in the south. The TSP area constitutes 18% of the state's geographical area. There are 11 major tribes in Gujarat; the largest Bhil, constituting 47.89% of the state's tribal population. The 5 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups number about 144593 (as per Census 2011).

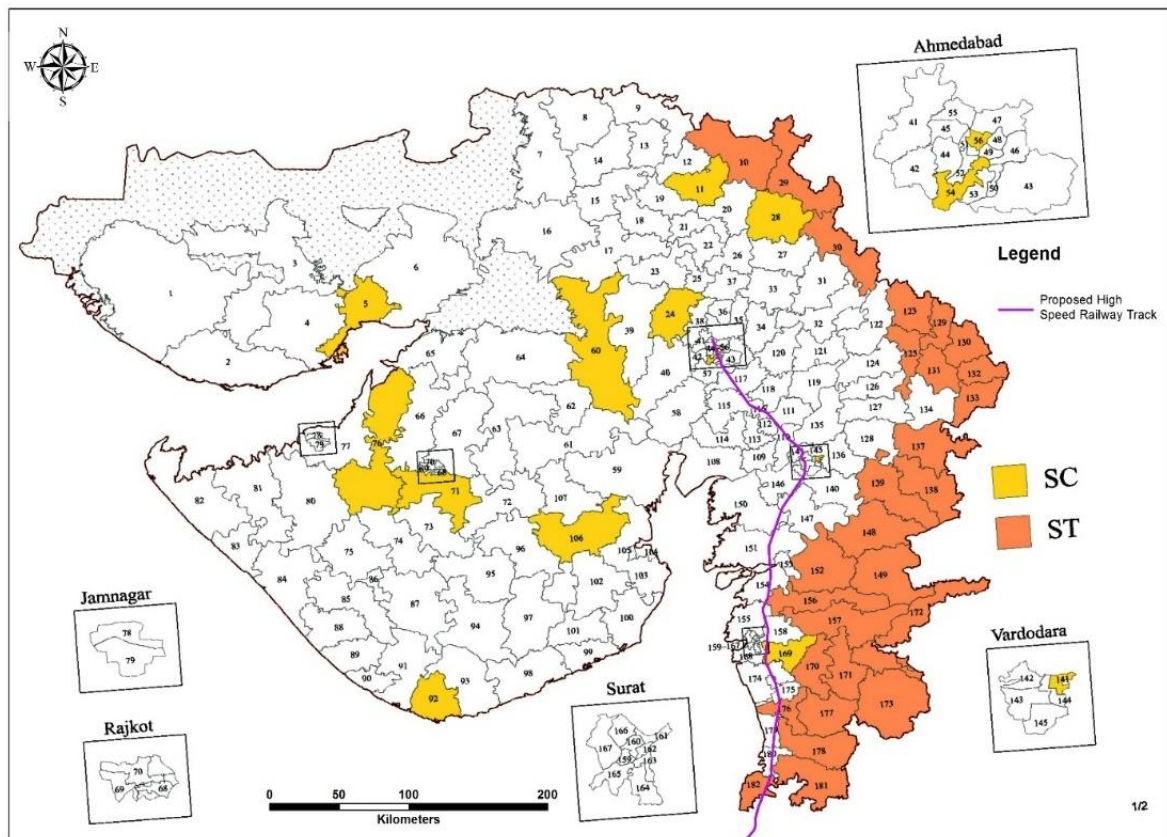
As per the 2011 census, the effective literacy rate is 62.5% in ST population, which is 14.8% higher than that of 2001. The most impressive improvement can be noted in the female literacy rate which improved by 17.2%. The literacy gap reduced from 21% to around 15% in a short span of time.

Following are the schedules areas of Gujarat:

- Uchchhal, Vyara, Mahuwa, Mahuwa, Mandvi, Nizar, Songadh, Valod, Mangrol and Bardoli talukas in Surat district.
- Dediapada, Sagbara, Valia, Nandod and Jhagadia talukas in Bharuch district
- Dangs district and taluka
- Bansda, Dharampur, Chikhali, Pardi and Umbergaon talukas in Valasad district
- Jhalod, Dohad, Santrampur, Limkheda and Deogarh Baria talukas in Panchmahal district
- Chhotaudepur and Naswadi talukas and Tilakwada mahal in Vadodra district
- Khedbrahma, Bhiloda and Meghraj talukas, and Vijayanagar mahal in Sabarkantha district

Figure 3-1 showing tribal constituencies along the HSR alignment

Figure 3-1: Tribal Areas and Proposed Alignment in Gujarat



Maharashtra

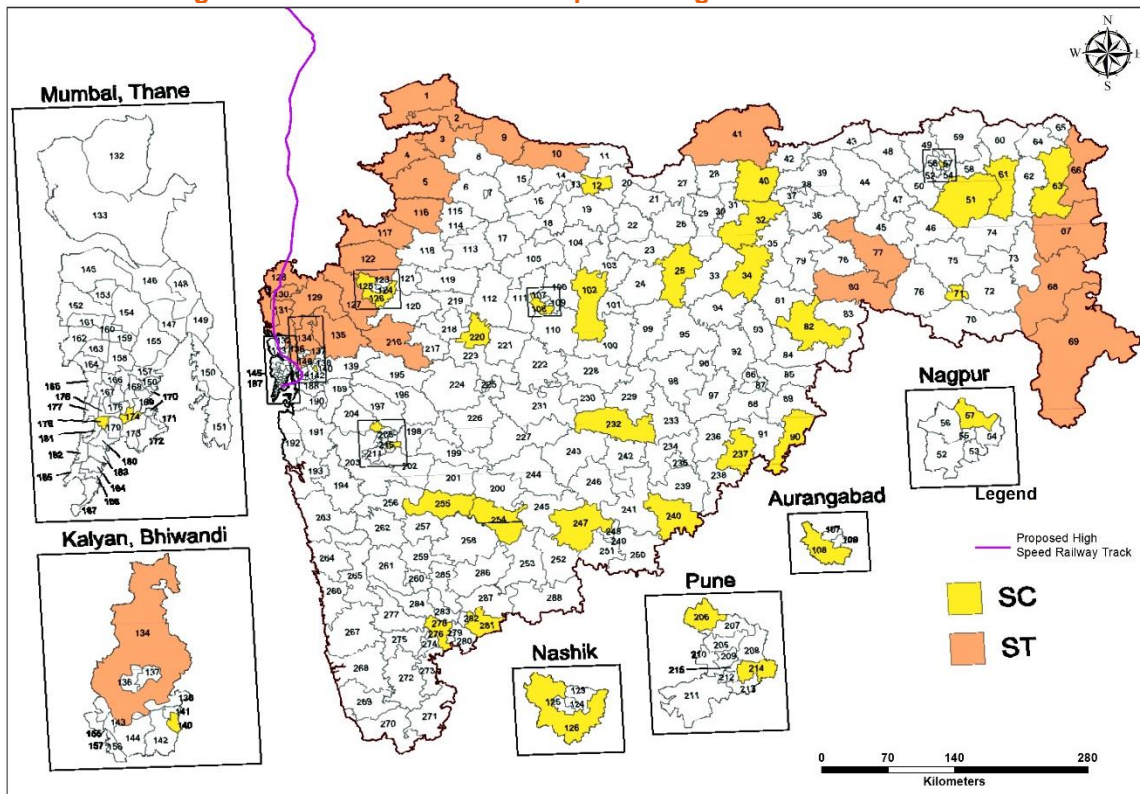
The Scheduled Area notified by the Government of India consists of 5809 villages and 16 towns in 12 districts covering an area of 46,531 sq. Km, which is about 15.1% of the area of the State. These districts are Thane, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yeotmal, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area covers the scheduled area. In addition, the State Government felt that 773 villages in the districts of Raigad, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur, Yeotmal and Pune also deserved to be extended the benefits of TSP, though these villages did not strictly satisfy the criteria laid down by the Government of India for inclusion in TSP area. These areas were designated as Additional Tribal Sub-Plan (ATSP) areas. In addition, the Government of India had also decided that a group of villages having a total population of 10,000 or more with more than 50% tribals should be brought under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). Similarly, a group of villages having a total population of more than 5000 with more than 50% tribals are to be constituted into Mini-MADA pockets. In all 1754 villages in the State have been included in MADA and Mini-MADA pockets. All the benefits available to the tribals in the TSP areas as approved

by the Government of India have been extended to the tribals in the ATSP, MADA and Mini-MADA areas.

The total population of Maharashtra, as per the 2001 Census is 96,878,627. Of this, 8,577,276 (8.9 %) are Scheduled Tribes (STs). The ST population of the state constitutes 5.1% of the country's ST population. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976, have notified 47 STs in Maharashtra. Of these, two STs namely, Chodhara and Thoti have been notified with an area restriction. The growth rate of ST population of Maharashtra in the decade 1991-2001 at 17.2 % is lower in comparison to the overall 22.7% of the state population as a whole. Out of the STs, Bhil, Gond, Koli Mahadev, Varli, Kokna and Thakur together constitute 73.3 per cent of the ST population of the state. Bhils are numerically the largest ST with a population of 1,818,792, constituting 21.2% of the state's ST population. They are followed by Gond 1,554,894 (18.1 %), Koli Mahadev 1,227,562 (14.3%), Varli 627,197 (7.3 %), Kokna 572,195 (6.7%) and Thakur 487,696 (5.7%). 19 STs in the state have a small population, each having less than 1,000 population. As per the 2001 Census, 87.3 per cent of the ST population of Maharashtra is residing in the rural areas. Among major STs, Bhil have the highest (95.2 per cent) rural population, followed by Kokna (93.4%), Varli (92.7%), Gond (87.5%), Thakur (86.3 per cent) and Koli Mahadev (80.3 per cent). The sex ratio of the ST population in Maharashtra is 973 females per 1000 males, which is higher than 922 reported for the state population as a whole in 2001. The sex ratio of ST population has registered improvement over 968 reported at 1991 Census.

As per details from Census 2011, Maharashtra has population of 11.24 Crores. Of this 1,05,10,213 belong to Scheduled Tribe, out of which 53,15,025 are males and 51,95,188 are females showing an addition of 19,32,937 during 2001-11. The growth rate for ST population during 2001-11 stands to be 22.5% and their proportion in total population is 9.4 % against 8.9% in 2001. Figure 3-2 showing tribal constituencies along the HSR alignment

Figure 3-2: Tribal Areas and Proposed Alignment in Maharashtra



The Table 3.1 presents the details of the Scheduled tribe population in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Table 3-1: Scheduled Tribe population in Gujarat and Maharashtra

| State | | Tribal Population | Male | Female |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Gujarat | Rural | 8021848 | 4042691 | 3979157 |
| | Urban | 895326 | 458698 | 436628 |
| | Total | 8917174 | 4501389 | 4415785 |
| Maharashtra | Rural | 9006077 | 4540456 | 4465621 |
| | Urban | 1504136 | 774569 | 729567 |
| | Total | 10510213 | 5315025 | 5195188 |

Source: Caste Census 2011

3.2 ST population in project districts

The alignment largely passes along existing railway and road highways and hence tribal population in affected land corridor may not be significant. In most of the districts, the tribal pockets are largely situated in the eastern part of the district boundaries. However, in the districts of Navsari, Valsad, Surat, Thane and Palghar, the alignment passes through tribal dominated areas. Table 3.2 presents the Caste-Tribe status of the households in the project districts.

Table 3-2: Caste-Tribe Status of Households in Project districts

| District/ Tehsil | Total household | No. of SC house olds | % of SC house holds | No. of ST households | % of ST house olds | Number of other households | % of Others House olds | Number of No Caste & Tribe Households | % No Caste & Tribe Households |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| All India | 179787454 | 33164085 | 18.45 | 19737399 | 10.98 | 123161662 | 68.50 | 3679958 | 2.05 |
| GUJARAT | | | | | | | | | |
| State Total | 6920473 | 433033 | 6.26 | 1484326 | 21.45 | 4751527 | 68.66 | 251503 | 3.63 |
| <i>Valsad District</i> | 249281 | 6270 | 2.52 | 154507 | 61.98 | 84761 | 34.00 | 3743 | 1.50 |
| Pardi | 59600 | 1951 | 3.27 | 32493 | 54.52 | 23031 | 38.64 | 2125 | 3.57 |
| Umbergaon | 46637 | 1934 | 4.15 | 20036 | 42.96 | 23866 | 51.17 | 801 | 1.72 |
| <i>Navsari District</i> | 216236 | 5764 | 2.67 | 125074 | 57.84 | 84740 | 39.19 | 658 | 0.30 |
| Chikli | 66366 | 1646 | 2.48 | 47669 | 71.83 | 16768 | 25.27 | 283 | 0.43 |
| <i>Surat District</i> | 283634 | 8168 | 2.88 | 142776 | 50.34 | 122959 | 43.35 | 9731 | 3.43 |
| Mangrol | 33927 | 867 | 2.56 | 18601 | 54.83 | 13160 | 38.79 | 1299 | 3.83 |
| MAHARASHTRA | | | | | | | | | |
| State Total | 13841960 | 1707321 | 12.33 | 1861647 | 13.45 | 10073330 | 72.77 | 198104 | 1.43 |
| <i>Thane District</i> | 626009 | 21315 | 3.40 | 262175 | 41.88 | 334230 | 53.39 | 8164 | 1.30 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhiwandi | 76150 | 3191 | 4.19 | 12727 | 16.71 | 57857 | 75.98 | 2373 | 3.12 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| District/ Tehsil | Total household | No. of SC house olds | % of SC house holds | No. of ST households | % of ST househ olds | Number of other households | % of Others Househ olds | Number of No Caste & Tribe Households | % No Caste & Tribe Households |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Palghar | 100634 | 2522 | 2.51 | 30443 | 30.25 | 66737 | 66.32 | 922 | 0.92 |
| Vasai | 21539 | 344 | 1.60 | 5876 | 27.28 | 14657 | 68.05 | 662 | 3.07 |
| Talasari | 27440 | 221 | 0.81 | 24725 | 90.11% | 2446 | 8.91 | 40 | 0.15 |
| Dahanu | 74303 | 811 | 1.09 | 56898 | 76.58 | 16339 | 21.99 | 220 | 0.30 |

Source: Caste Census 2011

(Note: Palghar was carved out as a separate district in year 2014. Hence the Caste census 2011 shows all Tehsils of current Palghar district under Thane.)

Table 3.3 provides details on the schedule V villages along the alignment. In Gujarat there are 16 schedule V villages along the alignment and in Maharashtra there are 49 Schedule V villages along the alignment. The letter from the district level authorities confirming the villages in schedule V areas is provided as **Appendix E**.

Table 3-3: ST Population in Schedule V villages along the alignment

| District/Tehsil/Village | | | Population | | | | Scheduled Tribe | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | | | HH | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Gujarat | | | | | | | | | |
| Navsari | Chikli | Ghekti | 396 | 1691 | 857 | 834 | 656 | 325 | 331 |
| | | Vankal | 1322 | 5804 | 2990 | 2814 | 805 | 422 | 383 |
| Valsad | Umberga on | Borigam | 659 | 3233 | 1624 | 1609 | 2754 | 1378 | 1376 |
| | | Nagwas | 333 | 1743 | 869 | 874 | 1723 | 858 | 865 |
| | | Zaroli | 1093 | 5469 | 2744 | 2725 | 4755 | 2378 | 2377 |
| | Pardi | Balda | 868 | 3621 | 1888 | 1733 | 1763 | 876 | 887 |
| | | Kumbhariya | 313 | 1406 | 728 | 678 | 229 | 121 | 108 |
| | | Sukhlav | 532 | 2416 | 1190 | 1226 | 2253 | 1110 | 1143 |
| | | Velparva | 351 | 1659 | 822 | 837 | 1368 | 684 | 684 |
| | | Dungri | 1128 | 4967 | 2563 | 2404 | 2542 | 1278 | 1264 |
| | | Dashwada | 121 | 462 | 241 | 221 | 324 | 161 | 163 |
| | | Paria | 1750 | 7596 | 3853 | 3743 | 6249 | 3127 | 3122 |
| | | Ambach | 1558 | 7236 | 3705 | 3531 | 6606 | 3384 | 3222 |
| Pandor | 458 | 2091 | 1091 | 1000 | 1453 | 744 | 709 | | |
| Surat | Mangrol | Hathuran | 790 | 3834 | 1887 | 1947 | 1363 | 686 | 677 |
| | | Kumvarda | 1050 | 4599 | 2609 | 1990 | 1101 | 580 | 521 |
| Maharashtra | | | | | | | | | |
| Thane | Palghar | Hanuman Nagar | 327 | 1691 | 848 | 843 | 1623 | 813 | 810 |
| | | Khanivade | 222 | 966 | 475 | 491 | 948 | 467 | 481 |
| | | Shigaon | 998 | 4642 | 2322 | 2320 | 4207 | 2089 | 2118 |
| | | Walve | 292 | 1296 | 666 | 630 | 1099 | 555 | 544 |
| | | Betegaon | 696 | 2832 | 1616 | 1216 | 1036 | 516 | 520 |
| | | Man | 519 | 2237 | 1215 | 1022 | 937 | 467 | 470 |
| | | Kallale | 171 | 847 | 431 | 416 | 665 | 347 | 318 |
| | | Padghe | 498 | 2663 | 1390 | 1273 | 2374 | 1246 | 1128 |
| | | Nandore | 544 | 2344 | 1191 | 1153 | 1906 | 959 | 947 |
| | | Shelwadi | 449 | 1707 | 877 | 830 | 1002 | 488 | 514 |
| | | Ambadi | 125 | 561 | 267 | 294 | 499 | 239 | 260 |
| | | Kamare | 307 | 1338 | 655 | 683 | 1132 | 545 | 587 |
| | | Kelwa Road | 1081 | 4754 | 2454 | 2300 | 3045 | 1527 | 1518 |
| | | Rothe | 74 | 331 | 167 | 164 | 240 | 119 | 121 |
| | | Rambag | 111 | 465 | 230 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Makunsar | 626 | 2500 | 1249 | 1251 | 428 | 210 | 218 |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Population | | | | Scheduled Tribe | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------|---------|-----------------|------|--------|------|------|
| | | HH | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | | |
| | Virathan Kh. | Virathan Kh. | 333 | 1366 | 661 | 705 | 191 | 81 | 110 | |
| | | Shilte | 134 | 605 | 305 | 300 | 578 | 291 | 287 | |
| | | Mithagar | 243 | 1082 | 569 | 513 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | Jalsar | 515 | 2153 | 1118 | 1035 | 149 | 74 | 75 | |
| | Talasari | Tembhi Khodave | Tembhi Khodave | 546 | 2408 | 1208 | 1200 | 280 | 137 | 143 |
| | | | Upalat | 1880 | 10893 | 5446 | 5447 | 10365 | 5170 | 5195 |
| | | | Amagaon | 403 | 2185 | 1074 | 1111 | 2132 | 1042 | 1090 |
| | | | Varwade | 951 | 5877 | 2676 | 3201 | 5811 | 2643 | 3168 |
| | | | Patilpada | 602 | 3000 | 1423 | 1577 | 2974 | 1412 | 1562 |
| | | | Zari | 806 | 4602 | 2207 | 2395 | 4541 | 2183 | 2358 |
| | | | Manpada | 188 | 949 | 439 | 510 | 944 | 434 | 510 |
| | | | Vasa | 1084 | 6024 | 2944 | 3080 | 5999 | 2936 | 3063 |
| | | | Kawade | 536 | 3127 | 1495 | 1632 | 3116 | 1489 | 1627 |
| | | | Bhiwandi | Paygaon | Paygaon | 476 | 2251 | 1144 | 1107 | 1333 |
| | Paye | 403 | | | 1919 | 956 | 963 | 1136 | 569 | 567 |
| | Malodi | 314 | | | 1732 | 921 | 811 | 1125 | 604 | 521 |
| | Kewani | 608 | | | 2935 | 1572 | 1363 | 23 | 12 | 11 |
| | Dive | 422 | | | 2062 | 1060 | 1002 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| | Kopar | 494 | | | 2011 | 1173 | 838 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| | Kasheli | 758 | | | 3432 | 1833 | 1599 | 112 | 58 | 54 |
| | Dive Anjur | 827 | | | 3736 | 2022 | 1714 | 38 | 25 | 13 |
| | Anjur | 818 | | | 3807 | 1998 | 1809 | 930 | 466 | 464 |
| | Bharodi | 279 | | | 1533 | 782 | 751 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vasai | Kopri | Kopri | 2507 | 10180 | 5348 | 4832 | 234 | 120 | 114 |
| | | | Bhatpada | 520 | 2120 | 1115 | 1005 | 884 | 440 | 444 |
| | | | Tivari | 388 | 1597 | 807 | 790 | 463 | 223 | 240 |
| | | | Sarjamori | 71 | 289 | 152 | 137 | 249 | 132 | 117 |
| | | | Mori | 263 | 1158 | 581 | 577 | 810 | 394 | 416 |
| | | | Poman | 437 | 2046 | 1055 | 991 | 1508 | 756 | 752 |
| | | | Shilottar | 73 | 333 | 156 | 177 | 286 | 129 | 157 |
| | | | Nagale | 347 | 1544 | 782 | 762 | 1298 | 650 | 648 |
| | Dahanu | Ambesari | Ambesari | 1062 | 5690 | 2735 | 2955 | 5659 | 2714 | 2945 |
| | | | Vasantwadi | 396 | 2009 | 966 | 1043 | 1916 | 915 | 1001 |
| Gaurwadi | | | 338 | 1844 | 870 | 974 | 1831 | 867 | 964 | |
| Asave | | | 337 | 1841 | 953 | 888 | 1343 | 681 | 662 | |
| Kotabi | | | 306 | 1507 | 747 | 760 | 1487 | 737 | 750 | |
| Dehane | | | 651 | 3214 | 1595 | 1619 | 2394 | 1199 | 1195 | |
| Dhamanagao n | | | 672 | 3905 | 1942 | 1963 | 3887 | 1934 | 1953 | |
| Jingaon | | | 274 | 1493 | 720 | 773 | 1457 | 703 | 754 | |
| Gangangaon | | | 561 | 3224 | 1538 | 1686 | 3202 | 1524 | 1678 | |
| Sakhare | | | 578 | 3354 | 1701 | 1653 | 3170 | 1607 | 1563 | |
| Gowane | | | 418 | 2051 | 1026 | 1025 | 1888 | 940 | 948 | |
| Vanai | 602 | 2953 | 1455 | 1498 | 2897 | 1426 | 1471 | | | |

Source: Census 2011

3.3 Profile of Tribal districts along the proposed alignment

Cropping Pattern

Cotton, Sugarcane and Paddy are the main crops produced in project villages. Details on the types of crops in the Schedule V villages along the alignment is provided in Table 3.4.

Table 3-4: Major Crops in Schedule villages along the alignment

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Agricultural Commodities (First) | Agricultural Commodities (Second) | Agricultural Commodities (Third) | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Gujarat | | | | | |
| Navsari | Chikli | Ghetki | Sugarcane | Paddy | Vegetables |
| | | Vankal | Paddy | Sugarcane | Vegetables |
| Valsad | Umbergaon | Borigam | Paddy | Pulses | Vegetables |
| | | Nagwas | Paddy | Pigeon pea | Sapota |
| | | Zaroli | Paddy | Pigeon pea | Vegetables |
| | Pardi | Balda | Paddy | Pulses | Sugarcane |
| | | Kumbhariya | Paddy | Pulses | Sugarcane |
| | | Sukhlav | Mango | Sugarcane | Paddy |
| | | Velparva | Mango | Sugarcane | Paddy |
| | | Dungri | Sapota | Paddy | Vegetables |
| | | Dashwada | Paddy | Sugarcane | Green gram |
| | | Paria | Paddy | sugarcane | Pigeon pea |
| | | Ambach | Vegetables | Sugarcane | Mango |
| | | Pandor | Sugarcane | Paddy,Banana | Mango |
| | | Surat | Mangrol | Hathuran | Sugarcane |
| Kumvarda | Sugarcane | | | Paddy | Mung bean |
| Tarsadi | Paddy | | | Sugarcane | Vegetables |
| Maharashtra | | | | | |
| Thane | Palghar | Hanuman Nagar | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Khanivade | Grass | Rice | NA |
| | | Shigaon | Paddy | NA | NA |
| | | Walve | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Betegaon | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Man | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Kallale | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Padghe | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Nandore | Rice | Grass | Mango |
| | | Shelwadi | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Ambadi | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Kamare | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Kelwa Road | Vegetables | Rice | Grass |
| | | Rothe | Rice | Grass | NA |
| | | Rambag | Rice | Vegetables | NA |
| | | Makunsar | Rice | Vegetables | NA |
| | | Virathan Kh. | Rice | Vegetables | NA |
| | | Shilte | Rice | Vegetables | NA |
| | | Mithagar | Rice | Vegetables | NA |
| | | Jalsar | Rice | Vegetables | NA |
| | Tembhi Khodave | Rice | Vegetables | NA | |
| | Talasari | Upalat | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Amagaon | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Varwade | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Patilpada | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Zari | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Manpada | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Vasa | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Kawade | Rice | NA | NA |
| | Bhiwandi | Paygaon | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Paye | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Malodi | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Kewani | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Dive | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Kopar | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Kasheli | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | dive Anjur | Rice | Vegetables | NA |
| | Anjur | Rice | Vegetables | NA | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Agricultural Commodities (First) | Agricultural Commodities (Second) | Agricultural Commodities (Third) | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Vasai | Bharodi | Rice | Vegetables | NA |
| | | Kopri | Paddy | NA | NA |
| | | Bhatpada | Paddy | NA | NA |
| | | Tivari | Paddy | NA | NA |
| | | Sarjamori | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Mori | NA | NA | NA |
| | | Poman | NA | NA | NA |
| | | Shilottar | Rice | NA | NA |
| | Nagale | Rice | NA | NA | |
| | Dahanu | Ambesari | Rice | Coconut | Chikoo |
| | | Vasantwadi | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Gaurwadi | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Asave | Rice | Coconut | Chikoo |
| | | Kotabi | Rice | Coconut | Chikoo |
| | | Dehane | Rice | Chikoo | NA |
| | | Dhamanagaon | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Jingaon | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Gangangaon | Rice | NA | NA |
| | | Sakhare | Rice | NA | NA |
| Gowane | | Rice | Chikoo | Vegetables | |
| Vanai | Rice | NA | NA | | |

Source: Census 2011

Land Utilization: Agriculture forms major source of land utilization in project villages followed by land under pasture. The project will have major impact on these activities. A statement showing land utilisation in the study area villages is provided in Table 3.5.

Social Infrastructure: Village amenities data 2011 provides details on schools present in the project villages includes government as well as private schools and colleges; along with medical facilities that include primary health centres and sub-centres. The source of drinking water in the project villages is primarily tube well, tap water, well and handpump. The detailed illustration of social infrastructure in the project villages is shown in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3-5: Estimated Land Holding Size in Study Area Villages

| District/Tehsil/Village | | | Area under Non-Agricultural Uses (Ha) | Barren & Uncultivable Land Area (Ha) | Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area (Ha) | Land Under Misc. Tree Crops etc. Area (Ha) | Culturable Waste Land Area (Ha) | Fallow Land other than Current Fallow Area (Ha) | Current Fallow Area (Ha) | Net Area Sown (Ha) | Total Unirrigated Land Area (Ha) | Area Irrigated by Source (Ha) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Gujarat | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navsari | Chikli | Ghetki | 0 | 24 | 3.13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 74 | 40 |
| | | Vankal | 1 | 67 | 8.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 471 | 316 | 155 |
| Valsad | Umernagar | Borigam | 0 | 11.05 | 0 | 0 | 2.93 | 33.1 | 0 | 408.1 | 49.15 | 358.95 |
| | | Nagwas | 0 | 0 | 26.08 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 130 | 525.4 | 465 | 60.4 |
| | | Zaroli | 0 | 4.36 | 0 | 0 | 39.99 | 0 | 0 | 252.41 | 142.41 | 110 |
| | Pardi | Balda | 1.4 | 192 | 6.68 | 0 | 29.15 | 0 | 0 | 544.16 | 539.16 | 5 |
| | | Kumbhariya | 3.5 | 0 | 3.1 | 0 | 22.87 | 0 | 7 | 270.79 | 265.79 | 5 |
| | | Sukhlav | 0.29 | 17.95 | 15.3 | 0 | 8.63 | 66.65 | 0 | 400.48 | 300 | 100.48 |
| | | Velparva | 3.57 | 13.19 | 3.89 | 0 | 0 | 4.47 | 0 | 317.89 | 200 | 117.89 |
| | | Dungri | 106.99 | 0 | 3.18 | 1.21 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 820.66 | 796.79 | 23.87 |
| | | Dashwada | 4.41 | 11.01 | 3.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155.5 | 141.27 | 14.23 |
| | | Paria | 0.66 | 142.81 | 34.76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1315.01 | 1250.48 | 64.53 |
| | | Ambach | 3.4 | 51.05 | 13.48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36.41 | 1462.55 | 1401.49 | 61.06 |
| | | Pandor | 0.07 | 34.31 | 2.39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 377.59 | 287.59 | 90 |
| Surat | Magrol | Hathuran | 500 | 0 | 504.47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 150 | 450 |
| | | Kumvarda | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20.86 | 0 | 390 | 450 | 50 | 400 |
| | | Tarsadi | 3.13 | 4.21 | 10.19 | 0 | 0 | 39.6 | 0 | 486.41 | 166.2 | 320.21 |
| Maharashtra | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thane | Palghar ³ | Hanuman Nagar | 24.19 | 17.25 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 2.5 | 368 | 8 | 360 |

³ Palghar district was carved out of thane district in year 2013. Hence, it is covered under thane district.

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Area under Non-Agricultural Uses (Ha) | Barren & Uncultivable Land Area (Ha) | Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area (Ha) | Land Under Misc. Tree Crops etc. Area (Ha) | Culturable Waste Land Area (Ha) | Fallow Land other than Current Fallows Area (Ha) | Current Fallows Area (Ha) | Net Area Sown (Ha) | Total Unirrigated Land Area (Ha) | Area Irrigated by Source (Ha) |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Khanivade | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 478 | 0 | 478 |
| | Shigaon | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 2073 | 8 | 2065 |
| | Walve | 2 | 0 | 2.43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.37 | 232.98 | 4 | 228.98 |
| | Betegaon | 203 | 0 | 22.78 | 14 | 27.5 | 7 | 9 | 317.25 | 0 | 317.25 |
| | Man | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 195 | 0 | 195 |
| | Kallale | 37.1 | 11.2 | 37.15 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 36.07 | 20.4 | 15.67 |
| | Padghe | 210 | 100.32 | 0.32 | 0.7 | 0.57 | 127.5 | 37.77 | 207.89 | 50.2 | 157.69 |
| | Nandore | 8.7 | 67.35 | 54 | 45 | 38 | 45 | 31.5 | 147.34 | 82 | 65.34 |
| | Shelwadi | 13.24 | 7.47 | 3.29 | 5 | 2.5 | 4.43 | 8.07 | 88.33 | 28 | 60.33 |
| | Ambadi | 2 | 9.62 | 0 | 0 | 24.84 | 0 | 0 | 70.93 | 0 | 70.93 |
| | Kamare | 2 | 11.79 | 0.29 | 0 | 77.71 | 2.6 | 0 | 232.9 | 0 | 232.9 |
| | Kelwa Road | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 453 | 50 | 403 |
| | Rothe | 2 | 2.6 | 4.96 | 0 | 142.32 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rambag | 2 | 0 | 0 | 58.73 | 20 | 10.75 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 73 |
| | Makunsar | 181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 539 | 0 | 539 |
| | Virathan Kh. | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 155 |
| | Shilte | 2 | 8.09 | 0 | 0 | 14.11 | 10 | 34 | 55.11 | 0 | 55.11 |
| | Mithagar | 2 | 140.4 | 0 | 0 | 21.5 | 230.5 | 97.77 | 133.2 | 22 | 111.2 |
| | Jalsar | 2 | 53.38 | 2.35 | 15.2 | 125.5 | 141.7 | 5.6 | 283.72 | 27.31 | 256.41 |
| | Tembhi Khodave | 2 | 45.74 | 0 | 0 | 45.28 | 12.1 | 22.62 | 119.88 | 4.58 | 115.3 |
| Talasari | Upalat | 14.07 | 48.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18.24 | 0 | 1028.48 | 5 | 1023.48 |
| | Amagaon | 33.43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 301.72 | 4.7 | 297.02 |
| | Varwade | 4.41 | 91.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 747.3 | 12.4 | 734.9 |
| | Patilpada | 19.48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 167.52 | 0 | 167.52 |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Area under Non-Agricultural Uses (Ha) | Barren & Uncultivable Land Area (Ha) | Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area (Ha) | Land Under Misc. Tree Crops etc. Area (Ha) | Culturable Waste Land Area (Ha) | Fallows Land other than Current Fallows Area (Ha) | Current Fallows Area (Ha) | Net Area Sown (Ha) | Total Unirrigated Land Area (Ha) | Area Irrigated by Source (Ha) |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bhiwandi | Zari | 48.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 760.01 | 9.47 | 750.54 |
| | Manpada | 14.52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126.48 | 0 | 126.48 |
| | Vasa | 88.64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 713.32 | 30.14 | 683.18 |
| | Kawade | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 587.53 | 11.49 | 576.04 |
| | Paygaon | 7.63 | 59.14 | 9.95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 537.54 | 0 | 537.54 |
| | Paye | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 377 | 0 | 377 |
| | Malodi | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 193 |
| | Kewani | 4.23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 165.77 | 0 | 165.77 |
| | Dive | 115.21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50.66 | 0 | 0 | 174.13 | 0 | 174.13 |
| | Kopar | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64.45 | 0 | 64.45 |
| Vasai | Kasheli | 144.16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42.94 | 0 | 0 | 172.9 | 0 | 172.9 |
| | dive Anjur | 161.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 356.75 | 0 | 356.75 |
| | Anjur | 25 | 119 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 0 | 226 |
| | Bharodi | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| | Kopri | 138.46 | 2.23 | 14.12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 100.93 | 0 | 100.93 |
| | Bhatpada | 1.31 | 0 | 15.9 | 0 | 6.03 | 0 | 5 | 101.66 | 0 | 101.66 |
| | Tivari | 2.47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61.28 | 0 | 0 | 164.11 | 0 | 164.11 |
| | Sarjamori | 31.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.21 | 0 | 0 | 339.42 | 0 | 339.42 |
| | Mori | 4.05 | 0.26 | 0.88 | 0 | 1.2 | 6.34 | 0 | 135.22 | 5 | 130.22 |
| | Poman | 20.74 | 33.05 | 24.31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.71 | 401.23 | 4 | 397.23 |
| Dahanu | Shilottar | 4.46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.37 | 0 | 0 | 19.46 | 0 | 19.46 |
| | Nagale | 1.61 | 28 | 2.42 | 188.03 | 17.78 | 171.45 | 0 | 17.77 | 5.2 | 12.57 |
| | Ambesari | 16.49 | 21.86 | 4.92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1060.73 | 32 | 1028.73 |
| Vasantwadi | 13.63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41.42 | 0 | 0 | 1544.85 | 59 | 1485.85 | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Area under Non-Agricultural Uses (Ha) | Barren & Uncultivable Land Area (Ha) | Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area (Ha) | Land Under Misc. Tree Crops etc. Area (Ha) | Culturable Waste Land Area (Ha) | Fallows Land other than Current Fallows Area (Ha) | Current Fallows Area (Ha) | Net Area Sown (Ha) | Total Unirrigated Land Area (Ha) | Area Irrigated by Source (Ha) |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Gaurwadi | 2.4 | 47.18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 267.42 | 4.18 | 263.24 |
| | Asave | 17.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.05 | 0 | 0 | 1460.98 | 10 | 1450.98 |
| | Kotabi | 12.2 | 24.1 | 0 | 9.21 | 42.2 | 0 | 12.4 | 138.98 | 9.21 | 129.77 |
| | Dehane | 2.55 | 0 | 53.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71.39 | 541.22 | 26 | 515.22 |
| | Dhamanagon | 42.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170.02 | 0 | 0 | 673.94 | 551.8 | 122.14 |
| | Jingaon | 24.3 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146.78 | 0 | 146.78 |
| | Gangangaoan | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 445.85 | 350.85 | 95 |
| | Sakhare | 2 | 45 | 10 | 98.06 | 35.5 | 15 | 30 | 298 | 13 | 285 |
| | Gowane | 2 | 35 | 83 | 26.61 | 25 | 10 | 20 | 198 | 35 | 163 |
| | Vanai | 40.91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 205.7 | 0 | 0 | 264.53 | 264.4 | 0.13 |

Source: Census 2011

Table 3-6: Social infrastructure in the Study Area Villages

| District/Tehsil/Village | | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|-------------|--|---------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| Gujarat | | | | | | | | | | |
| Navsari | Chikli | Ghetki | Private Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | Tap Water, Well, hand pump, Tube well, | Available | Bus, Train & taxi service | Approach paved road, Approach mud road | Electricity for domestic and all other purposes |
| | | Vankal | Govt Primary School-4 Private Primary School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-2 | | | | | | |
| Valsad | Umbergao n | Borigam | Govt Primary School-3 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | | Nagwas | Govt Primary School-2 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | | Zaroli | Govt Primary School-4 Govt Secondary School-1 Private Secondary School-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 Private Senior Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | Pardi | Balda | Govt Primary School-4 | Primary Health Centre-1; Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | | Kumbhariya | Govt Primary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | | Sukhlav | Govt Primary School-2 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| Velparva | | Govt Primary School-1 | | | | | | | | |
| Dungri | Govt Primary School-5 | Primary Health Sub Centre-2 | | | | | | | | |
| Dashwada | Govt Primary School-1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Paria | Govt Primary School-5 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Centre-1; Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| Surat | Mangrol | Ambach | Govt Primary School-7 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | | Pandor | Govt Primary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | Tarsadi | Hathuran | Govt Primary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | | Kumvarda | Govt Primary School-2 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| Maharashtra | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thane | Palghar | Hanuman Nagar | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | | Khanivade | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-3 | | | | | | | |
| | | Shigaon | Govt Pre-Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-4 Private Primary School-4 Govt Middle School-1 Private Middle School -4 Private Secondary School-4 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 Dispensary-1 Veterinary Hospital-1 | Yes | Tap Water, Well, hand pump, Tube well, | Available | Bus, Train & taxi service | Approach paved road, Approach mud road | Electricity for domestic and all other purposes |
| | | Walve | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | | Betegaon | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Middle School-2 Govt Secondary School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | | Man | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply |
|-------------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Govt Senior Secondary School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Kallale | Govt Pre-Primary School-2 Govt Primary School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Padghe | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Middle School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Nandore | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | Shelwadi | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Ambadi | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-1 | Mobile Health Clinic-1 | | | | | | |
| | Kamare | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | Mobile Health Clinic-1 | | | | | | |
| | Kelwa Road | Govt Pre-Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Middle School-3 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Rothe | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-1 | | | | | | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|--|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Rambag | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Makunsar | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | Virathan Kh. | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-2 | | | | | | | |
| | Shilte | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Mithagar | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-2 | | | | | | | |
| | Jalsar | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | Tembhi Khodave | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| Talasari | Upalat | Govt Pre-Primary School-11 Govt Primary School -11 Govt Arts and Science Degree College-1 Private Secondary School -1 Govt Secondary School-2 Govt Middle School-6 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 Dispensary-1 Veterinary Hospital-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Amagaon | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School -4 Govt Middle School-2 | Primary Health Centre-1 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre-1 | | | | | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|---|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | Family Welfare Centre-1 Dispensary-1 TB Clinic -1 Hospital | | | | | | |
| | Varwade | Govt Pre-Primary School-6 Govt Primary School -8 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Middle School-3 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Patilpada | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School -2 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Middle School-2 | Veterinary Hospital-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Zari | Govt Pre-Primary School-5 Govt Primary School -8 Govt Vocational Training School/ITI-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Middle School-4 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Manpada | Govt Pre-Primary School-2 Govt Primary School -1 | | | | | | | |
| | Vasa | Govt Pre-Primary School-7 Govt Primary School -5 Govt Vocational Training School/ITI-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-1 Govt Middle School-3 Govt Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Centre-1 Primary Health Sub Centre-1 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre-1 TB Clinic -1 Hospital Allopathic-1 Dispensary-1 Family Welfare Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply |
|-------------------------|------------|---|---|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Kawade | Govt Pre-Primary School-5 Govt Primary School -7 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| Bhiwandi | Paygaon | Private Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | Paye | Private Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Malodi | Private Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-4 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Kewani | Private Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Dive | Private Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Kopar | Private Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Kasheli | Private Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Dive Anjur | Private Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 Govt Senior Secondary School -1 | Primary Health Centre-1 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre -1 Family Welfare Centre-1 TB | Yes | | | | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Vasai | | | Clinic-1 Hospital Allopathic-1 Dispensary-1 | | | | | | |
| | Anjur | Private Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-2 Private Middle School-1 Govt Middle School-1 Private Primary School-1 Govt Secondary School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Bharodi | Private Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Kopri | Govt Pre-Primary School-11 Govt Primary School-6 Govt Arts and Science Degree College-1 Govt Senior Secondary School-2 Govt Secondary School-3 Govt Middle School-5 | | Yes | | | | | |
| | Bhatpada | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Tivari | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Sarjamori | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-1 | | | | | | | |
| Mori | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-2 | | | | | | | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply |
|-------------------------|------------|---|--|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Poman | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-5 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre -1 Dispensary-1 | | | | | | |
| | Shilottar | Govt Pre-Primary School-1 Govt Primary School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Nagale | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| Dahanu | Ambesari | Govt Pre-Primary School-6 Govt Primary School-6 Govt Senior Secondary School -1 Govt Secondary School -1 Govt Middle School-4 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 Dispensary-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Vasantwadi | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Gaurwadi | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Asave | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Secondary School -1 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Kotabi | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-4 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Dehane | Govt Pre-Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-4 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 Dispensary-1 | Yes | | | | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Educational Institution | Health Facilities | Post Office | Drinking water supply | Communication | Transportation | Approach Road | Power Supply |
|-------------------------|------------|---|---|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Dhamanagon | Govt Pre-Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-4 Govt Secondary School -1 Govt Middle School-2 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 Dispensary-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Jingaon | Govt Pre-Primary School-2 Govt Primary School-2 Govt Middle School-1 | | | | | | | |
| | Gangangaon | Govt Pre-Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Senior Secondary School -1 Govt Secondary School -1 Govt Middle School-2 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 Dispensary-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Sakhare | Govt Pre-Primary School-5 Govt Primary School-6 Govt Secondary School -1 Govt Middle School-1 | Dispensary-1 | Yes | | | | | |
| | Gowane | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-3 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |
| | Vanai | Govt Pre-Primary School-3 Govt Primary School-5 Govt Middle School-1 Govt Middle School-1 | Primary Health Sub Centre-1 | | | | | | |

Source: Census 2011

Irrigation: As per Village Amenities Data 2011, irrigation sources include surface water as well as from ground water. Canals, tanks, wells are the important sources for irrigation. The major source of irrigation in the study area villages are given in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3-7: Source of Irrigation in the Study Area Villages

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Canals Area (in Hectares) | Wells/Tube Wells Area (in Hectares) | Tanks/Lakes Area (in Hectares) | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Navsari | Chikli | Ghetki | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| | | Vankal | 38 | 77 | 18 |
| Valsad | Umbergaon | Borigam | 40.1 | 20.3 | 0 |
| | | Nagwas | 40 | 70 | 0 |
| | | Zaroli | 40.2 | 40.2 | 0 |
| | Pardi | Balda | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Kumbhariya | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | | Sukhlav | 19.49 | 80.99 | 0 |
| | | Velparva | 17.89 | 100 | 0 |
| | | Dungri | 14.31 | 9.56 | 0 |
| | | Dashwada | 5.32 | 0 | 8.91 |
| | | Paria | 38.42 | 0 | 26.11 |
| | | Ambach | 16.45 | 40.34 | 4.27 |
| | | Pandor | 0 | 55 | 0 |
| Surat | Mangrol | Hathuran | 250 | 150 | 50 |
| | | Kumvarda | 0 | 400 | 0 |
| | | Tarsadi | 320.21 | 0 | 0 |
| Maharashtra | | | | | |
| Thane | Palghar | Hanuman Nagar | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | | Khanivade | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shigaon | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | | Walve | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | | Betegaon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Man | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kallale | 7.7 | 4.6 | 8.1 |
| | | Padghe | 35 | 0 | 15 |
| | | Nandore | 39 | 35 | 8 |
| | | Shelwadi | 8.5 | 12 | 7.5 |
| | | Ambadi | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kamare | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kelwa Road | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| | | Rothe | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rambag | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Makunsar | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Virathan Kh. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shilte | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mithagar | 0 | 10 | 12 |
| | Jalsar | 0 | 26.03 | 1.28 | |
| | Tembhi Khodave | 0 | 0.15 | 4.43 | |
| | Talasari | Upalat | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | Amagaon | 0 | 4.7 | 0 |
| | | Varwade | 0 | 12.4 | 0 |
| | | Patilpada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Zari | 0 | 1.23 | 0 |
| | | Manpada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vasa | 0 | 30.14 | 0 |
| | Bhiwandi | Kawade | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Paygaon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Paye | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Malodi | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kewani | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dive | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kopar | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kasheli | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

| District/Tehsil/Village | | Canals Area (in Hectares) | Wells/Tube Wells Area (in Hectares) | Tanks/Lakes Area (in Hectares) | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| | | dive Anjur | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Anjur | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bharodi | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vasai | Kopri | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhatpada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tivari | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sarjamori | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mori | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | Poman | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | | Shilottar | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nagale | 0 | 0 | 5.2 |
| | | Ambesari | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| | | Vasantwadi | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| | Dahanu | Gaurwadi | 2 | 2.18 | 0 |
| | | Asave | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | | Kotabi | 0 | 9.21 | 0 |
| | | Dehane | 7 | 19 | 0 |
| | | Dhamanagaon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jingaon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gangangaon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sakhare | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Gowane | 20 | 15 | 0 |
| | | Vanai | 132.2 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Census 2011

3.4 Tribal Population in Project States

Notified Tribes in Gujarat and Maharashtra and Influence in Project Corridor Areas

There are 24 notified tribes in Gujarat as per the notification no. AJS/2003 /20 GOI/ 23/ CH/ Secretariat, Government of Gujarat, dated 05/09/2003. It is reported that, out of 24 notified tribe community in the state of Gujarat, the tribes such as Bhil, Dhanka, Dubla, Gamit, Koli Dhor, Nayak, Patelia, Rathwa and Varli live in Chota Udaipur, Jetpur Pavi, Dabhoi, Sankheda, Kadana and Santrampur Talukas.

The key the socio-economic features of major tribes present in various district along the alignment is presented in **Table 3.8**.

Primitive Tribal Groups

Government of India has identified 75 tribal communities as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), spread over 15 states/union territories. The PTGs are characterised by smallness in size and diminishing in number, backwardness and isolation, use of pre-agricultural technology and very low literacy. Government of Gujarat has identified five PTG, such as Kolgha, Kathodi, Kotwalia, Padhar and Siddhi and the State of Maharashtra is having 3 PVTGs, namely (1) Katkaria (Kathodia), (2). Kolam, and (3) Maria Gond.

No primitive tribe groups and forest dwellers have been identified so far in the project area. However, Forest right Act (FRA) will be applicable in the project area.

Table 3-8: Socio- Economic characteristics of Scheduled Tribes in Project Districts

| Schedules Tribes | Habitation (District) | Language | Religion | Occupation | Social structure | Other characteristics |
|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------|---|---|--|
| Barda Adibvshi or Khandeshi Bhil | Surat, Navsari and Valsad | Gujarati | Hindu | Majority of them are agriculture labourers. Few of them have small pieces of land and grow millets and pulses | Barda tribal marries within the community and they strictly follow this custom. They perform a number of folk dances and songs | They belong to Bhil group as they have migrated from Barda hilly region known as Bard. |
| Dhanka Valvi, Tadvi, Tetaria | Surat | Gujarati | 90% are hindus | Agricuture and also construction and industrial activities. | Dhanka only marry within their community. They worship gods such as Bhagheo, Dungaldeo, Nagdeo, Maladimate, Kinglag and their main festivals are Navratra, Diwali, Holi etc. | Dhankas claim to be offspring of Chauhan Rajput. They cultivated small millets known as Dhan and hence were named Dhanka. |
| Bavacha, Bamcha | Surat | Bavchi dialect but most can also speak Gujarati | Hindu | They most work as labourers in buildings, roads and construction areas | They worship deities such Jogani, Devali Mata, Amba Mata, Kalka Mata, Ganesh, Hanuman, Ram and Krishna. Main festivals are Holi, Diwali, and Navaratra. Dowry system prevails in amongst the community. | Bavacha means Bahadur (brave). During Maratha period, Bavacha were soldiers of Shivaji Maharaj. |
| Gamit Gamta, Gavit Mavchi, Padvi | Surat | Gujarati | Hindu | Majority of Gamit community are farm labourers. | The traditional marriages amongst the community is changing, dowry system is prevalent. | The Gamit community migrated from Khandesh. The culture, religion and customs are very much similar to the Bhils of South Gujarat. Their dialect is known as Gamit Gujarat script is used for writing. |
| Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka | Valsad and Surat | Speak Naiki, a dialect which is a mixture of Marathi and Gujarati. | Hindu | Dependent on agricultural activity (85%) | They worship family deities and Hirondev, Marryandev, Vanzari mata, Bhavani. Panch system operates in their habitations, to settle the marital and other problems and tackle the erring members by imposing penalty. | Naik means a leader or organizer. Earlier Naika were referred as a nomadic group but no such Naika can be encountered around. |
| Pardi Advichincher | Valsad and Surat | | Hindu | They are dependent on agriculture, hunting and fishing. | They celebrate Holi, Diwali and Dussehra. They have their community Panchayat to decide their disputes. They | They are nomads in their characteristics. |

| Schedules Tribes | Habitation (District) | Language | Religion | Occupation | Social structure | Other characteristics |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | Women make palm leaves, mat broom and other Household articles. | worship deities as, Mahadeo, Hanuman and Kalimata. | |
| Kathodi , Katkari, Dhor Kathodi , Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari | Valsad and Surat | | Hindu | Agriculture and forestry is the main occupation of the community. | Marriages in the community are performed according to Hindu rituals by priest. They worship Hanumanji, lord Rama, Krishna etc. the main deities are Durgadev, Vaghdev, Gamdev, Maicmata, Kansari Devi etc. | The term kathodi in Kathkari has been derived from the Khair. These people reside predominantly in hills and forests and they are habituated of unsettled life living in outskirts and periphery of villages. |
| Kokna , Kokni, Kukna | Thane, Valsad and Surat | | Hindu | Agriculture is the major occupation along with forestry and few engaged in service sectors. | They worship the deities of wide pantheon and have faith in supernatural powers. They celebrate Hindu festival such as Shivratri, dussehra, Navaratri, and Diwali. They have Panch system constituted comprising of five elderly and respected members of the community headed by the Patel. They decide cases related to division of property, family quarrels, petty theft, divorces, marital issues and breach of caste norms. Widow marriage is also common. | One of the important tribal groups. The etymology of the term Konkna is from by virtue of their wearing armlet, i.e. Kankan. |
| Koli Dhor , Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha | Valsad and Surat | | Hindu | Mainly agriculture | They have community Panchayat system. They worship Hindu Gods like Mahadeo, Hanumanji. | It's a sub community of koli, who were engaged in animal husbandry. |
| Warli | Dahanu, Talasari, Valsad, Navsari and Surat | Warli language, classified as Konkani | Tribal/folk religion | Their main occupation is agriculture and allied activities. Apart from this, paintings made by them is also famous by the name of "Warli Painting". | Warli Painting is cultural intellectual property of the tribal community. These tribal paintings are traditionally done in the homes of the Warlis. Painted white on mud walls, they are pretty close to pre-historic cave paintings in execution and usually depict scenes of human figures engaged in activities like hunting, | The Warli community does not have a formal organization of community panchayat, but one finds the existence of chieftainship. The Mukhi or Patel (chief/head man) plays a vital role in keeping the social traditions intact. |

| Schedules Tribes | Habitation (District) | Language | Religion | Occupation | Social structure | Other characteristics |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | dancing, sowing and harvesting. They worship a number of local deities who protect them from the evil spirits, epidemics and misfortunes. They worship Mawli devi, Hanumanji and other gods and goddesses of the wider Hindu pantheon. | |
| Thakar | Thane and Palghar | Marathi | Hindu | Mainly agriculture | They have rich traditions of folk dance, songs and unique culture of their own. They celebrate Diwali in a different way. On this occasion, they light lamps made from a fruit called chibra, which are placed on a stand made of cowdung. At home, the celebrations are in form of a breakfast of boiled corn, sweet potato and chauli. The grain stored in wicker basket called kangas is worshiped during Diwali. This time of year they do frenetic dance to the beats of dhols | Thakars and Thakurs are Indo-Aryans and belongs to the Deshastha Brahmin caste in Maharashtra. |

3.4.1 Ethnographic details of the Project affected tribes

Cultural identity is not only the characteristic of the individual, but also of the culturally identical group of members sharing the same cultural identity. The cultural practices of the predominant tribal groups in the Project districts is given below:

Bhil

Bhil is the second largest tribe in India. Bhil tribal community mainly live in Bharuch, Vadodara, Surat and Dang districts. Bhil tribe is the dominant tribe in Gujarat. In north Gujarat they are close to Rajasthan Bhil and their sub tribes. In Panchmahal, Vadodara and Bharuch districts Bhil tribe is in close contact with Rathava, Dhanaka, Patelia and Nayaka who live in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. In south Gujarat Bhil are in close contact with other tribes of the area and tribes of Maharashtra. They speak in Bhili, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. As they do not have script so it is a dialect. Rajasthani, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and other regional languages, depending on the state to which the group is attached, influence bhili-dialect. In Gujarat Bhils also use Vaghari as a spoken language, which is cross of Mewari and Gujarati. The literacy among the Bhil tribe is not very high.

Women are traditionally considered inferior; they are prohibited from visiting the village shrines and offering worship to deities. Generally only men attend the caste council and take decisions for the community and individuals. The Bhil woman is consulted in all domestic and household matters by her husband. The woman contributes to the family economy. Now there are nearly 50% sarpanch in Bhil villages are woman. Agriculture is the main occupation of Bhil community. On arrival of monsoon in second or third week of June the ploughing of fields begins. In rainy season Maize and Urad- pulses are shown. In winter wheat, gram and some varieties of pulses are grown as a main crop. In both seasons some vegetables are also grown in a small quantity. The vegetables include ladies-finger, onions, garlic, ginger, potato sweet potato, carrot, radish, gourd and cucumber. Many Bhil agriculturists work as share croppers and adopted other occupations. Bhil tribal families subscribe newspaper; hear radio and most of the villages have T.V. Thus modern means of communication has created a wide spread impact on consciousness of Bhil youths.

Barda

The Barda means hilly region. So people from hilly region are called Barda. They are believed to have migrated to Gujarat from the Khandesh region and are hence also known as the Khandeshi Bhil. At the regional level they are regarded as a subdivision of the Bhil. The Bhil consider them as one of their group but treat them as inferior in social status because of their habit of consuming beef. They are mainly distributed in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat districts. They speak the local dialect of Gujarat and use the Devnagri script. A few communicate with outsiders in Hindi. Their staple food is bajra, jowar and wheat. They consume pulses like tur, urad, moong, moth etc. Marriageable age for boy ranges between 20 to 24 and for girl it varies between 18-20. The Barda women do not inherit property. They work as daily wage laborers in the field and bring potable water. Women play a role in social functions and they claim to have equal status. The Barda have traditional village councils which is headed by a Mukhiya or Pradhan who is selected by a voice vote. In some cases it is a hereditary position based on the principle of male primogeniture. These councils under the auspices of their headman settle some problems of a social nature, minor land disputes and quarrels.

Their community, existence and their artistic instincts find expression in their songs and dances performed especially on the occasion of Navratri. There is also a wealth of folk tales, riddles and proverbs, very much alive tradition transmitted from generation to generation. Literacy levels are very low, partly because their attitude towards formal education of both boys and girls is not favorable. They are unaware of the services extended by the various governmental welfare agencies.

Dhanka/Valvi/Tadvi/Tetaria Tadvi, Valvi and Tetaria are different surnames of the Dhanka tribe. The main population of Tadvi/Valvi/Tetariyas is in some villages of vadodara district. The houses of Tetariya / Valvi / Dhanka tribe are built on straight level land owned by themselves. Of course, situation differs from place to place. They habituate at different places in groups. Usually, they construct their houses in summer. Like other tribal people, they also speak and understand Gujarati well. The literate persons

also can write it/read it. But for internal communication, they use their own dialects. The literacy level of the tribe is gradually increasing. Tadvil/Valvi/Tetaria has faith in Hindu religion. They believe in worshipping Hindu Gods and Goddesses. They celebrate Hindu festivals like Diwali, Makarsankranti, Diwaso and Navratri etc. Tadvil/Valvi/Tetarias are steady agriculturist tribe. However, due to some reasons, some families have lost their land and they have to depend on agricultural labour work on somebody else's farm. Some people who had some educational qualifications have taken jobs and some other follow occupation like animal husbandry. Some of them go to work in nearby industrial factories or in diamond polishing. For controls and restrictions on social dealings, this tribe has constituted formal or informal pattern of traditional 'Panch'. The members of the tribe meet to-gather and constitute the caste panch for complying with social customs and rules / regulations.

Bawcha

As per the historical information, Bawcha have migrated from Maharashtra for socio-political conditions and settled in Gujarat. Bawcha are also believed to be very active during Maharaja Chhatrapati Shivaji. It is also said that Bawchas were recruited in Shivaji's army. They are found near Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Kheda, Godhra, Bharuch, Mehsana, Patan etc. Most of these people are settled in Ahmedabad-Vadodara. Bawcha people stay among other backward class people in various parts of urban areas. The areas are often unclean. Bawcha believe in Hindu religion and celebrate Navratri, Holi, Diwali, Janmastami etc. all Hindu festivals.

Bawcha / Khamcha speak a language which has Marathi influence; but usually they try to use local language with their peculiar accent. Having settled in Gujarat, they know better Gujarati under influence of modernism. Earlier Bawchas used to prepare Bamboo baskets; but that is decayed now at least in cities. Now a day Bawchas go for casual labour work, work as mill workers, press-workers, hotel-boy, carrier, rikshas driver, painters etc. They do all petty jobs and carry on their lives. The jobs taken by them are not higher than peon or a clerk. Since Bawcha stay in urban areas along with rural areas, the level of education is little higher. The Caste Panch of Bawla includes Mukhi, Kotwal and other members. Mukhi is a main member and he conducts the proceedings. Kotwal plays important role during social and religious functions as well as occasion of death of its members. Panch usually handles cases of social conflicts, physical man handling, marriage, divorce, re-marriage, counseling, social service etc. But, now days, panch is gradually losing its status. People often resort to legal measures. Usually Bawcha stay in cities / urban areas. They celebrate festival of Goddess. Their original identity of dance and music and their original occupation of horse-care/stable maintenance are now forgotten.

Gamit

Gamit believe that they belong to The Sun dynasty Rajput community. The population of Gamits is found in the districts of Surat, Bharuch, Valsad and Dangs. Gamits are believed to be sub-tribe of Bhils. Those Bhils who got settled in a village were known as Gamits. Gamits are settled in villages. Their houses are not in a queue of strait line like city chawls. Though they stay in vicinity of each other, they are independently situated. All houses have open space around four walls. Sometimes the houses are built on small hills; and some houses are built in the foot-step of hills. Gamits speak Gamit language. Their communication is in Gamit dialect only. They are known as 'Gamits of 52 families' and they donot have fixed formation of speech. Gamits stay both in villages as well as cities; and therefore they could make use of various Government policies including reservation in education.

Gamits have faith in Hindu religion and celebrate several festivals like Gam dev no, Holi, Gawal Dev festival, Vaghdev Mahadev, Dussera, Diwali, Nano Dev-Moto Dev etc. There are some Gamits who have converted into Christianity celebrate and Christmas with great joy. Gamits are usually steady agriculturist community. Some people whose land has been snatched away, work as agricultural laborers or other laborers because they are deprived of their ancestor's land. Besides some people prefer to go for employment, thanks to the education level which is going up day by day. Some go for animal husbandry and many others go for job in nearby factories. In Gamit community, there is formal or informal caste - panch for controls and regulations in their social dealings. The people from the Gamit community meet to-gather and constitute the caste-panch for community members to follow rules and regulations. Besides, Gamits have their written constitution. The Caste-Panch looks after the cases of marriages, re-marriages, divorce, education etc.

Naikda

The Naikas are also called Mota Naika in Chikhli Taluka and Navsari district and Mahuva, Surat and Songadh taluka in Surat district and Nana Naika in other parts of Surat district respectively. Land is the major economic resource of the Naika community and is controlled by individuals. Agriculture and agricultural labour are the primary as well as traditional means of livelihood. Manual work and un-skilled labour in nearby industries are secondary sources of income. Thus the community is a combination of landowning and landless persons. Cutting of wood in nearby jungles and working as labourers in salt preparation around Bombay city were the traditional occupations of the community out of which wood cutting has been retained as primary sources of income, by only a few Naikas. They depend on nearby markets for their day-to-day requirements. Child labour is common owing to poverty. The boys and girls in the age range of 10-12 years serve in tending the cattle and as agricultural labourers, respectively. Wages are paid in cash. There has been a trend of switching over from the primary occupation of agriculture to carpentry, especially among those living in nearby towns. The Naika do not have a systematic and well organized caste council at the local or regional level. The power and importance of the panch has been reduced to a nominal level after the introduction of statutory councils. Hinduism is the religion professed by the Naika. The level of literacy remains low among the Naika community. The literacy rate has increased among boys and girls in last decades. Though higher educated were limited people. Discontinuation of education is due to compulsions of poverty and to supplement the family income.

Kukana

The konkana people are found in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak (Mysore). In rural area, in a street, there is a group of 5-7 or 15-20 houses of Kukana. In forest area, they build their houses on a leveled land. Here the houses are scattered. They mostly live in hutments. Kunkanas are mostly agriculturists or work on farm etc. Kunkas speak their own Kunkani speech. It is like a marathi-mix language. The Dhodiya, Varlis and Kunkana have communication through their own dialects. The literacy level amongst Kunkanas has been increasing recently. They believe in Hindu religion and celebrate the festivals like Holi-Diwali, Navratri, and Janmastmi etc.

Kunknas are basically agriculturists, but due to geographical conditions as well as limitation of land resource, they are also engaged in agricultural labour, forest labour, animal husbandry, labour work in factories, casual labour, diamond polishing etc. to earn their livelihood. The caste - punch of Kunkana is responsible for maintaining of a system and organizational discipline. Kunkanas have mostly settled in South Gujarat. They have mostly settled around forests and hills. Kunkanas believe in Hindu religions and follow Hindu customs. The social system is associated with its economic conditions. Madal dance is their great entertainment item. Besides they have fairs, dances, Diwali dances, 'Gher' dances etc. are famous.

Warli

The Warlis or Varlis are an indigenous tribe or Adivasis, living in mountainous as well as coastal areas of Maharashtra-Gujarat border and surrounding areas. They have their own animistic beliefs, life, customs and traditions, as a result of acculturation they have adopted many Hindu beliefs. The Warli tribe is divided into three groups viz. Rusi or Davar, Kilwat or Murdey and Nehri. The Davar form a major group of Warlis in the state. The Davar Warlis who live in coastal villages are known as Pathar Warlis. It is said that the Warlis have migrated to south Gujarat from Konkan area of Maharashtra due to the pressure of the British. It is also believed that it may be due to imperialistic movement of the Marathas. The Warli speak their own language which is mixture of Khandeshi Bhili dialect and Marathi. They speak Gujarati and use Gujarati script. They also make use of Marathi words in their conversation.

Each of the three divisions of the Warli has exogamous clans and the clans have their clan deities. Age at marriage for the girls is fifteen: to seventeen years and for boys from seventeen to nineteen years. Nuclear family is predominant in the Warli community. Extended families are also found. The Warlis own very small land holdings for cultivation. They do the primitive form of cultivation by spreading the tree branches and dry leaves in the fields and burn them before rain. The ash is then spread over the field and the seeds of nagli are sown by broadcasting. The Warli community does not have a formal

organization of community panchayat, but one finds the existence of chieftainship. The Mukhi or Patel (chief/head man) plays a vital role in keeping the tribal traditions intact- the position is hereditary. The Warlis have their own tribal/folk religion and worship a number of local deities. The Warlis celebrate the festivals of Holi, Diwali, Diwaso, Akhatrij etc. Under the impact of Christianity, very few people have changed their religious faith. The Warlis are famous for their wall-paintings. They also know the bamboo-work and prepare different items of basketry for their own use. They have got oral traditions. They dance and sing during festivals, marriage and other occasions of festivities like Holi etc. Tar, bronze dish, drum, kahli are the musical instruments used by them during marriage and Holi festival. Ghanghli is considered to be the divine instrument and is played by the Bhagats.

As agricultural labourers, Gwalas (graziers) and Rakhewalas (Servants) have linkages with the local communities. There are very few teachers, drivers, watchman/peon from amongst the Warlis. They do share-cropping. Cultivator-labour and employer-worker relationship are reported in the community. The Warli are now sending their children to schools, but rate of drop-outs is high. They discontinue their studies after primary, middle or higher-secondary education as the children have to contribute to family income. The Warlis who live in the mixed villages and have been rehabilitated get some better facilities.

The tribes in the project affected areas have become part of the mainstream population and cannot be distinctly identified from other Project Affected Persons. The overall social, economic and political status of the residents of the Fifth Schedule Area and especially the project affected tribal households show that they have become part of the mainstream society in most of the areas in the Gujarat and Maharashtra except Dahanu and Talasari taluka of Palghar district in Maharashtra. The tribal people largely mingle with the non-tribal people and the livelihood of tribal has been significantly linked to the activities of the mainstream society.

4 POLICIES AND PROGRAMS - TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

After independence, planned development started and the constitution of India initiated the tribal welfare programmes by incorporating important provisions. These provisions not only put an end to the policy of indifference which had been followed during the pre-independence period, but also gave testimony to tribal welfare programmes, making them a constitutional obligation for the future governments of the country. This chapter provides an account of the various tribal development initiatives for the Tribal Areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The information about the programmes will act as a guideline for any affected STs identified.

4.1 Policies at state level

Gujarat

• Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

A comprehensive tribal development programme was initiated by the Government of Gujarat, termed as Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana or Chief Minister's ten-point programme. The programme was launched in 2007 and aims at ensuring high quality social and civil infrastructure and sustainable employment such that the income of every tribal family doubles in five years. The programme also envisions mainstreaming of primitive tribal groups (PTGs), quality education and access to quality health services, own house for each tribal family, safe drinking water, basic facility such as roads, bus-stand and energy network, development of tribal towns, opportunity for irrigated farming and skill development and civic amenities for migrant tribal families. The programme covers 43 ITDP Talukas. The ten-point programmes set forth to fulfill the vision of:

- * Employment opportunities for 5 lakh families; Quality of education and higher education;
- * Economic development; Health;
- * Housing;
- * Safe drinking water; Irrigation;
- * Universal electrification;
- * All-weather road connectivity; and Urban development.

• Agriculture diversification project for tribal areas of Gujarat

The project is initiated for the development of 43 ITDP Talukas of Gujarat, under the flagship programme of Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna. The aim of the project is to bring out changes in agricultural practices in the areas so that farmers can get better returns from land. It has the following objectives:

- * Introducing improved agricultural practices to the small and marginal framers in tribal areas.
- * Doubling the income from land related activities and its sustenance for at least one generation.
- * Ensuring sustainable and commercially viable involvement of the private sector.

The state Government is providing subsidized inputs and services resulting significant growth in these areas. Key features of the project are as follows:

- * Involvement of private sector for efficient delivery of schemes. The private sector agency selects a Taluka and decides on the crops in consultation with small and marginal farmer community considering the specific geographical conditions.
- * An individual project covers up to 5000 poor families in a Taluka. Non-poor families are also covered though they are not entitled to receive new subsidy.
- * Project covers an area of 500 acres of land designed in a cluster form.
- * Project identifies and trains participating families and covers various components such as land development, seed preparation, providing inputs, irrigation facilities, nurturing orchards, harvesting support, post-harvest transportation and storage facility, linkage with market and developing infrastructure.
- * Farming of horticulture crops with track records of suitability for the areas and exotic crops that have potential for growth in the area according to geographic conditions is envisaged
- * Project covers all the BPL families.

- **New Gujarat pattern of financial allocation**

This programme was initiated in 1997 with a view to ensure participation of the tribal population in the development process. Under this programme, discretionary funds are allocated to every ITDP district for de-centralised planning. The funds are to be used for framing programmes and schemes that are suited to local needs and as a bridge the gaps in existing schemes. Additionally, these funds are intended for economic development and creation of local infrastructure.

The State-level Planning Committee of New Gujarat Pattern is headed by the Chief Minister and the Committee comprises Minister in charge of Tribal Development and other Member Secretaries. The Taluka Adijati Vikas Samiti at the Taluka level formulate schemes in various sectors of development and the required funds for these schemes are routed through District Adijati Vikas Mandal at the district level, headed by the concerned guardian minister of the district. The District Mandal gives financial approval and takes the responsibility of implementation.

- **Integrated tribal development project**

The main objective of ITDP is socio-economic development of tribal communities through income generating schemes allied with Infrastructure Development programmes and protection of the tribal communities against exploitation. The ITDP areas are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50 percent or more of the total. In the states having scheduled areas the ITDPs / ITDAs is generally co-terminus with TSP areas. The ITDPs / ITDAs are headed by Project Officers though they may be designated Project Administrators or Project Directors. The Project Administrators have wide-ranging powers over activities of other agencies working in the field. They have access to some flexible funds for designing innovative interventions.

- **Tribal Sub-Plan**

The Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP) concept was introduced in the country in 1974 to provide for financial allocations in proportion to the ST population. This led to the launching of a large number of schemes covering almost all aspects of tribal life. TASP funds are non-divertible and are put at the disposal of respective Tribal Development Departments of the States. These Departments have been entrusted with planning and budgetary powers for TASP funds. Gujarat State, which has 14.8% Scheduled Tribe population, earmarks the same proportion of its budget for tribal areas. Recent times have seen the launching of several new interventions, and these have helped arrest adverse indicators and develop infrastructure of good quality in remote tribal areas.

Other key initiatives

- **Eklavya model residential schools (emrs)**

The Eklavya School Project was launched in 1999 by the Government of India. The Project aims to bring in a quality dimension for the education of tribal students. Since its inception in Gujarat, 10 schools have been sanctioned. For the effective implementation of the Project and the management of the schools, the Government of Gujarat has promoted an autonomous society, Gujarat State Tribal

Development Residential Education Institution Society (GSTDREIS) under the Tribal Development Department. The Society directly manages 51 Schools, of which 2 Schools are located in Santrampur Taluka of Lunawada-Khedappa corridor.

- **Project sunshine**

The project focuses on enhancing the economic conditions of tribal farmers in Gujarat by providing modern inputs for increasing agricultural productivity, developing infrastructure and leveraging on appropriate public private partnerships. Important features of Project Sunshine are summarised as follows:

- * Planting of Dekalb seeds in 100 acres of land, in each village.
- * Provision of one Corn Sheller each for a village
- * Monitoring by Tribal Development Department
- * NABARD provides insurance coverage to the Project against irregular rainfall.

- * Monsanto provides support and training to the farmers in addition to supply of seeds.
- * Support from Government officials to hasten the hybrid adoption process and improving socio economic status of farmers.
- * Formation of Village Committees in each village as a nodal point for all transactions, operations, education, training programs and keeping all records.

- **Integrated Dairy Development Project in Tribal Areas**

IDDP focuses on technical and managerial capacity building of existing milk co-operatives working in tribal areas and recognizing them as implementers and partners in dairying activities for the development of tribal areas. The Project has been initiated in 15 tribal Talukas spread across three districts such as Banas, Vadodara and Panchmahal. The Project aimed at doubling the income of whole Taluka and to assist 80 percent of BPL households to achieve income above poverty line. Availability of quality cattle for the project beneficiaries is ensured and the implementing District Dairy.

Maharashtra

- **Tribal Sub-Plan**

The Tribal sub-Plan (TSP) strategy is central to the approach of planning for tribal welfare as a special component of overall planning. The goal is to ensure progress of tribal communities and to prevent diversion of funds meant for the progress of tribal communities. The "Maharashtra model" of the Tribal sub-Plan is appreciated throughout the country. It aims to allocate a percentage of Plan funds for tribal welfare in proportion to the tribal population. It also provides for a focussed approach to tribal development by concentrating on social sectors like health, education, social justice, etc., and by making the Tribal Development Department responsible for planning for tribal welfare. The State Government has fixed certain guidelines for the availability of funds for Infrastructure development schemes undertaken under the Tribal Sub-Plan. The Guidelines are as follows-

- If the total number of tribal beneficiaries exceeds 80 per cent, the scheme will be completely funded under Tribal Sub-Plan
- If the number of tribal beneficiaries lies between 51 to 79 per cent, the proportionate expenditure will be made available to such projects from Tribal Sub-Plan and general plan respectively
- No infrastructural development works will be funded by the Tribal Sub-Plan funds in the Tribal Sub Plan area, if the number of tribal beneficiaries of the proposed scheme is less than 51 per cent.

For the development of hilly areas in the TSP Districts of Thane and other districts, outlay has been provided for important programmes like roads, primary health, drinking water supply, primary education, minor irrigation, lift irrigation, sericulture, rural electrification, forests, etc.

MLA's Local Development Programme, small works based on the felt needs of the tribal Districts, such as, small road works, missing links, small bridges, primary school classrooms, samaj mandirs and such, which cost less than Rs 10 lakh, but which do not find place in the District Plans can be taken up. Planning for 2018-19 is ongoing for tribal villages. It will be shared by ITDP after finalization and approval.

- **Thakkar Bappa Scheme**

Thakkar Bappa Integrated Tribal Habitation Improvement Programme Scheme (TBS) started in 2004-05 for integrated development of tribal habitations in the state through community development and individual/family centric works. The program was expanded to all habitations with more than 50% tribal population in 2007, across the state, including all rural/ urban TSP, MADA, mini MADA and areas outside TSP. The TBS is implemented with a village-specific micro-planning, focusing on providing community level facilities to habitations with tribal majority. Only small-scale works, with a long-term impact, which are currently non-existent in the habitations should be taken up. In planning and implementation of the scheme, participation of the local Gram Panchayat is ensured. The scheme looks at taking up works that benefit the community as well as individual tribal family along with improving accessibility to the tribal habitations and improving the quality of life of tribal.

- **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)**

In the interim, the Government of India recognized the fact that there were some small concentrations of tribal population just outside the I.T.D.Ps. and they were not covered in ATSPs so they ordered the group of villages having a population of about 10,000, if more than 50 Percent were tribals, the villages

should be brought under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). In Maharashtra state, 1512 number of villages with 7421 sq.Km geographical area have been covered under MADA. At present, there are 43 MADA project in state.

- **Mini MADA**

Likewise, if two or three villages having a total population of 5,000 with more than 50 Percent were tribals, the same should be constituted into a Mini MADA. In Maharashtra, 387 villages with 2080 sq.Km area are in Mini MADA.

- **Palghar Development Corridor**

Collector, Palghar has initiated the Palghar Development Corridor for preparing Village development plan for affected villages. A plan has been prepared to conduct a study to assess the development gaps and identify needs of the villages and prepare a Village Development Plan based on the identified needs. Staff for the project has been recruited and in placed directly under the Collector. The project aims to identify the developmental needs of the villages including the affected villages in HSR alignment and implement interventions to bridge the gaps identified.

In the villages Palghar under PESA and with significant tribal population will be covered and funds from the various government allocations under various departments will be utilised to implement projects in various sectors such as public amenities and services

- **Tribal Schemes- Thane District including Palghar**

Sector / Sub – sector.

A. Agricultural and Allied Services.

- Crop Husbandry
- Horticulture
- Soil and Water conservation
- Soil and Water conservation (Revenue and Forest Depart)
- Animal Husbandry.
- Fisheries.
- Forest.
- Marketing, Storage and Wear housing.
- Co-operation.

B. Rural Development.

- Internal Rural development programme.
- Drought prone area programme.
- Jawhar Rojgar Yojana.
- Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- Land Reforms.
- Community development (Rural development).
- Rural Sanitation programme.

C. Irrigation and Flood Control.

- i. Irrigation.
 - Minor irrigation (state sector) (irrigation Department).
 - Minor irrigation project (local sector).
 - Minor irrigation project (water conservation Department).
- ii. Flood Control.
 - Ayacut Development.
 - Flood Control.

D. Power Development.

- Rural development.

E. Industries Minerals.

- Major and Medium Industries.

- Village and small industries (industries department).
- Village and small industries (co-operation department).
- Village and small industries (textile department).
- Village and small industries (education department).

F. Transport.

- Roads and Bridges.

G. General Economic Services.

- Tourism.
- Local development.

H. Social and community services.

- General education.
- Technical Education.
- Sports and youth welfare.
- Arts and culture.
- Medical Education.
- Public health.
- Rural water supply and sanitation.
- Housing.
- Housing (Rural and forest department).
- Housing (Housing and special Assistant department).
- Urban development.
- Information and publicity.
- Welfare of backward class.
- Women and child development.
- Labour and labour welfare.
- Nutrition .

I. Nav Sanjeevan Yojana.

i. Employment programme.

- Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.
- Assured Employment Scheme.

ii. Health Services

- Providing primary health care services.
- Providing clear and clean drinking water.

iii. Nutrition Programme

- Integrated child development schemes.
- School feeding programme.

iv. Supply of food grains

- Distribution of food grains through fair price shops.
- Revamped public distribution system.
- Door delivery system.

v. Consumption loan schemes

vi. Grain bank schemes

J. Individual beneficiary schemes.

- Nucleus budget scheme.
- Supply of electric pumps and oil engines.
- Replacement of thatched roofs with Mangalore tiles.
- Backward class co-operative housing scheme.
- Assistance for setting up self employment schemes with NSFDC funds.

K Shabari Tribal Finance and Development Corporation.

- Shabari fund scheme.
- NFDC
- Entrepreneurial Training programme.
- Term loan.
- Women entrepreneur scheme.

Activities under Maharashtra Co-Op tribal development Corporation

- **Monopoly Procurement Scheme**

Procurement of notified agricultural and minor forest produce commodities in Tribal Sub-plan areas. Commodities price fixation by concerned District Collector as well as Project Officers (ITDP) on the basis of rate prevailed in nearest market committees. Guarantee of better remunerative prices, proper weightment and prompt payment to the tribal tenderers. Operations of procurement of 21 agricultural and 31 minor forest produce commodities through 567 purchase centres opened in 71 Tahsils in the 15 Districts of State Prevented exploitation from the hands of private traders and landlords.

- **Consumption Finance Scheme**

This scheme includes the following:

- * Regular implementation in T.S.P. Areas during lean period of monsoon every year.
- * Availability of interest free small loans to the tribal farm workers, small farmers and landless labourers in rainy season when no other employment is available.
- * Loan envisages 90% portion in kind as foodgrain and 10% portion in cash, Repayment period of one year, at 7.5% interest rate.
- * Distribution of loan to tribal beneficiary per family Rs. 400/- up to 4 units: Rs. 800/- upto 8 units and Rs. 1000/- beyond 8 units and above.
- * Prevented exploitation at the hands of private money lenders and sahuks.
- * During 2000 monsoon season distributed consumption loan of Rs. 2.83 Crores to approx. 38000 beneficiaries and also implementation of Grain Bank Scheme under which 14804 Quintals Grain worth Rs. 1.14 Crores has been distributed to 450 villages Grain Banks and 3457 Quintals worth Rs. 25 lac has been distributed to 49 villages Grain Bank under State and Central sponsored schemes respectively.

- **Electric Motor Pumpsets / Oil Engines Scheme**

Identification and selection of tribal beneficiaries by Tribal Development Commissionerate through Government appointed committees. Supply, installation and Commissioning of 3 HP to 10 HP electric Pump sets and 5 HP Oil engine sets along with all accessories at the farm of Tribal beneficiaries. Implantation of Scheme in 23 Districts under subsidy and beneficiary's participation basis since 1973-74. Execution by T.D.C. since 1980-81 and total cases of 51426 Ele-Motor pumpsets and 18315 Oil Engines sanctioned by Tribal Commissionerate during 73-74 to 99-2000. Scheme envisages to improve the yields of tribal farmers by affording them irrigation thereby improvement in their economic condition.

- **General activities**

- * Supply of various items to Govt. Ashram Schools.
- * Supply of dietary articles such as foodgrains pulses, cereals and other grocery items to total 425 Govt. Ashram Schools in tribal areas since 1981
- * Also supplying notebooks and stationary items to Ashram Schools since 1992-93.

- **Primary centres**

Started functioning since 1972 for supply of daily necessity items at reasonable rates in remote tribal areas when no other establishments were present. At present four primary centres are working in tribal areas.

- **Mobile fair price shops and door step delivery scheme**

- * Total ten mobile fair price shops being operated in tribal remote areas in Thane and Gadchiroli Districts. Catering supply of grains at highly subsidised rates where supply of items cannot be provided due to financial difficulties.
- * Door step deliveries through 140 vehicles provided by State Government.
- * Supply of rationing items under P.D.S. to the fair price shops at the villages in 14 tribal districts regularly under door step delivery.
- * Ensured timely and sufficient supply of P.D.S. items at remote places to avoid hunger death incidents.

- **Special Item Plan**

- * Providing of particular storage capacity for the P.D.S. commodities of Food and Civil Supplies Dept. in the TDC's godowns.
- * Provision of Space held to supply P.D.S. goods to fair price shops at remote tribal places at right earnest. Helped to check bottleneck of supplies during monsoon period.

- **N.S.F.D.C. (National Scheduled Caste Finances and Development Corporation) sponsored programmes**

Worked as channelizing agency of the N.S.F.D.C. New Delhi for generating self-employment for tribal youths in the State of Maharashtra.

- * Implemented high cost, viable projects for the unemployed tribal between 1994 to 1999
- * Term loan up to 95% of the project cost at simple rate of interest at 6% p.a. to 8% p.a. Quarterly repayment in 16 to 20 instalments, was made available Entitled loan for the beneficiary having annual family income of R. 31,952/- p.a. for rural areas % Rs. 42,412/- p.a. for urban areas
- * Distributed 100 Mini Trucks, 100 Photo Copier Machines and 200 Petrol Auto Rickshaws to tribal beneficiaries in the first phase.
- * During second phase distributed 30 Heavy Trucks 70 Tempo Tax, 65 Tractor Trolleys, 130 Autorickshaws & 50 photo copier machines to tribal beneficiaries.

Now above programmes have been transferred to Shabari Adivasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit.

5 EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Institutional arrangements at Gujarat state

State Government has actively planned for the focused development of the areas dominated by Scheduled Tribes. The long-term goal of the State's interventions for the Scheduled Tribes is to improve their quality of life by increasing and ensuring their access to education, health care and income generation.

The Tribal Development Department (TDD) was created as a wing of the Social Justice & Empowerment Department and is functionally independent. The Social Justice & Empowerment Department handles tasks related to reservation in jobs, policy for Ashram Shalas and issues connected with nomadic tribes. The responsibility to develop tribal areas has been entrusted to functional Departments, while the responsibility to take care of the rights and benefits of the tribal population primarily rests with the Tribal Development Department.

Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (GTDC): This agency functions as a statutory corporation under the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation Act 1972. The GTDC has a Board of Directors (9 Directors) nominated by the state government. The state government appoints one of the official directors as Executive Director. This Corporation is primarily deals with planning and promoting the agricultural development including agriculture production, marketing, processing, supply and storage of products, building construction keeping in view of socio- economic improvement of the tribal community live in the state. The corporation is being funded by the state government for carrying out the specific activities.

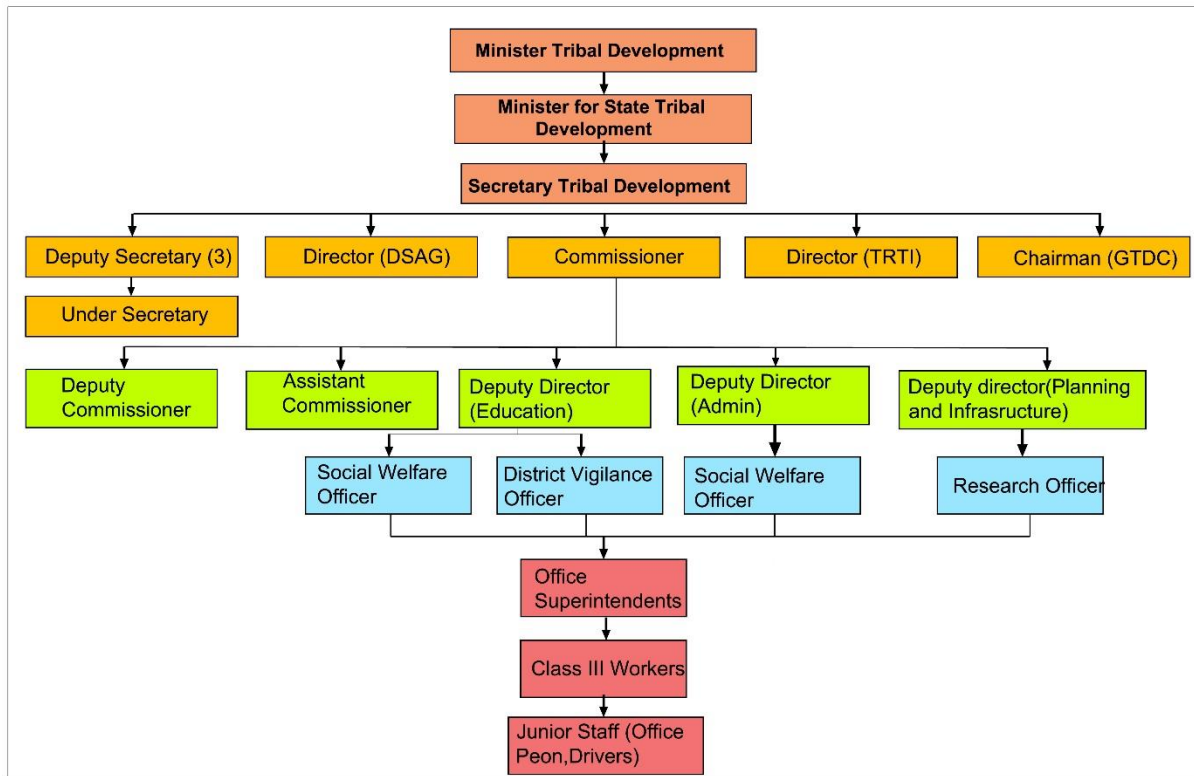
Tribal Research and Training Institute (TRTI): The Institute undertakes research and evaluation studies vis-à-vis on various socio-economic development programs earmarked for tribal community in the state under the guidance of the Director. TRTI is being supported financially by the state and central government. Apart from the research and evaluation, this institute imparts various trainings pertaining to tribal community to the government officials, Ashram Shala teachers, forest officials, and ICDS staff.

Development Support Agency of Gujarat (DSAG): DSAG has been formed by Tribal Development Department, GoG, for the purpose of implementing the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana effectively and efficiently in the state of Gujarat. D-SAG is registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 and is chaired by the Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat. DSAG plays a vital role in implementing various projects such as Dairy, Agriculture, and Vocational guidance centre and so on. Towards enabling smoother implementation of the programme, the DSAG has developed frameworks for mainstreaming gender, monitoring, fund release, skill training and Code of Ethics.

District level institutional arrangement: Tribal Sub Plan Areas in the State comprises 12 ITDP Areas. Each project team is headed by Project Administrator of the rank of Additional Collector. The Project Administrator has Jurisdiction over Talukas, pockets and clusters included in the project area.

Figure 5.1 presents the organogram for the Tribal Development Department state of Gujarat.

Figure 5-1: Organogram for the TDD of Gujarat



Training programs- Gujarat

The table 5.1 illustrates the skill development training programs provided in the state in Gujarat. These trainings are organized by Tribal Administrators.

Table 5-1: Skill development trainings programs in Gujarat

| Sr.No | Name of training |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Garment Making |
| 2 | Beauty Parlour |
| 3 | Wooden Stick (Agarbatti) Making |
| 4 | Masonry Training |
| 5 | Plumbing |
| 6 | Rakhi Making |
| 7 | Imitation Jewellery Making |
| 8 | Silk thread Imitation Jewellery Making |
| 9 | Sanitary pad Making |
| 10 | Stone Polishing |
| 11 | Dimond Polishing |
| 12 | Catering |
| 13 | Embroidery |
| 14 | Gents Hair Saloon |
| 15 | Fabric Rain Force Plastic making |

| Sr.No | Name of training |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 16 | Varli Painting |
| 17 | Bamboo Art |
| 18 | Training for Competitive Exam |
| 19 | Vocational training |
| 20 | Training regarding Defence (Police) |
| 21 | C.N.C machinist training |
| 22 | Plastic Production and manufacturing |
| 23 | Bed Assistance Training (Nurshing) |

Training need of PAPs belonging to ST shall be identified by undertaking survey by the RAP Consultant during implementation of IPP. In addition to the skill development training being imparted by tribal administration, certain other skill development training.

5.2 Institutional arrangement at Maharashtra state

In 1972, Tribal Development Directorate established for effective implementation of Tribal Welfare Schemes under Social Welfare Department. In 1976 Tribal Development Commissionerate was established. Independent Tribal Development Department was established on 22nd April 1983 and Department works independently since 1984. To strengthen the Tribal Development Department, Directorate was merged into Commissionerate in 1992.

There are 4 ATC (Addl. Commissioner, Tribal Development) and 29 ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project) offices for effectively implementation of various State Govt. & Central Govt. welfare schemes. These schemes include social welfare, economical welfare, educational upliftment, social justice, women & child welfare, healthcare, nutrition, employment, etc. Total outlay of this department for the year 2015-16 is Rs.5170 Crores. Total Administrative & Teaching Staff strength is 20,000. In addition to this there is also teaching & non-teaching staff in Aided Ashram Schools & Hostels.

Planning and Monitoring Committees: For effective planning, implementation and monitoring of the TSP, there are committees at the state, district and ITDP levels.

Tribes Advisory Council (TAC): The Chief Minister and Minister for Tribal Development are the ex-officio Chairperson and Vice Chairperson respectively of the Tribes Advisory Council. The main function of the TAC is to advise the Governor of the state on important matters concerning tribal development, and to decide on policy matters pertaining to the Tribal Development Department.

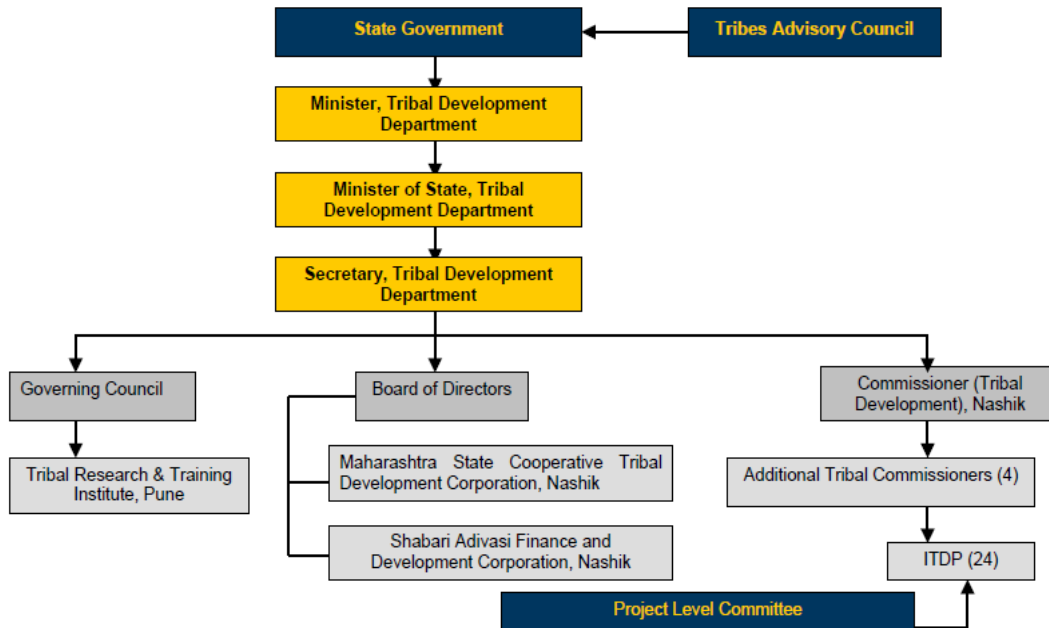
Cabinet Sub-Committee for Tribal Sub-Plan: At the State Level, there is a Cabinet Sub-Committee for the Tribal Sub-Plan, which is headed by the Minister for Tribal Development. The Principal Secretary, TDD, is the secretary of the sub-committee. The sub-committee is required to approve the Tribal Sub-Plan, supervise its implementation and monitoring, and review all aspects for its speedy implementation.

District Planning Committee: Earlier, there was a District Planning and Development Council (DPDC) constituted in every district to plan for various schemes at the district level. Following Articles 243ZD of the 74th Amendment of the Constitution, the Maharashtra District Planning Committee (Constitution & Functions) Act 1998 (called DPC) was constituted to consolidate the plans prepared by various administrative departments including Panchayats and Municipalities in the district, and to prepare a draft development plan for the district. This Act came into force from March 15, 1999. The Minister-in-charge of the district (called Guardian Minister) is the ex-officio chairman of the District Planning Committee, the District Collector is its ex-officio member-secretary, and the President of the Zilla Parishad an ex-officio member. The government also nominates some ministers from the district, members of Statutory Development Boards, members of State Legislature, members of Parliament and persons having knowledge of District Planning. Special invitees include the concerned Divisional

Commissioner, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, the Officer on Special duty (Planning) from the Office of the Divisional Commissioner, the District Planning Officer and Executive Chairman or member, State Planning Board.

It must be noted that there is no separate committee at the district level for TSP planning. Therefore, planning for the TSP budget is carried out as a part of the planning under DPC. For this purpose, the nodal Project Officer of the ITDP participates in DPC meetings. The Administrative departments submit proposals to the nodal PO, ITDP, who consolidates the proposals and places them before the District Planning Committee. The DPC, after approving the TSP plan for the district, forwards it to the Tribal Development Department for further consideration. Figure 5.2 presents the organogram for the Tribal Development Department state of Maharashtra.

Figure 5-2: Organogram for the TDD of Maharashtra



For the affected villages, concerned Project Office includes ITDP in Shahpur and Dahanu. The table 5.2 gives the list of ITDP offices in Maharashtra.

Table 5-2: ITDP offices in Maharashtra

| Sr. No. | District | ITDP | Taluka Jurisdiction |
|---------|------------|--------------|--|
| 1. | Thane | Jawhar | Jawhar, Mokhada, Wada |
| 2. | Thane | Dahanu | Dahanu, Talasari, Palghar(p), Vasai(p) |
| 3. | Nashik | Nashik | Peth, Dindori(p), Nashik(p) Igatpuri(p) |
| 4. | Nashik | Kalwan | Surgana, Kalwan, Baglan(p) |
| 5. | Nandurbar | Taloda | Akrani, Akkalkuwa, Taloda Shahada(p) |
| 6. | Nanded | Kinwat | Kinwat(p) |
| 7. | Amravati | Dhami | Dhami, Chikhaldara |
| 8. | Gadchiroli | Gadchiroli | Dhanora, Kurkheda, Korchi Armori(p), Vadsa-Desaiganj(p) Gadchiroli |
| 9. | Gadchiroli | Bhamragad | Ettapalli, Bhamragad |
| 10. | Gadchiroli | Aheri | Aheri, Sironcha, Mulchera(p), Chamorshi. |
| 11. | Yavatmal | Pandharkavda | Kelapur(p), Ralegaon., Ghatanji(p), Zari-Jamani(p). |

Note: p= Part of tehsil

6 PROJECT IMPACTS ON SCHEDULED TRIBES

6.1 Introduction

A conscious approach to minimize/avoid land acquisition impacts during designs, has ensured that there is minimal impact on people in the Vth Schedule Areas. The observations based on field situation and discussions with affected households and key resource persons at village level in various locations of the project corridor suggest the following:

- The overall social, economic and political status of the residents of the Fifth Schedule Area and especially the project affected tribal households show that they have become part of the mainstream society in most of the areas in the Gujarat and Maharashtra except Dahanu and Talasari taluka of Palghar district in Maharashtra. Except for Dahanu and Talasari taluka, the tribal people largely mingle with the non-tribal people and the livelihood of tribal has been significantly linked to the activities of the mainstream society.
- The HSR alignment being an elevated one, developed with technology that ensure highest level of safety, minimal interference with the baseline environment will ensure that there is no direct conflict between the operation of HSR and Community life of the tribals and project will not disrupt community life of tribals. During the construction phase also, sufficient access points will be provided to the community and precautions during construction phase will be taken to minimize disturbance to the community.
- Consultations with the tribal communities, political and opinion leaders belonging to the ST category in Gujarat indicate that they do not experience any discrimination for being part of ST category. Limited consultations with the tribal community in Maharashtra has been conducted as there is large scale opposition in Palghar district and some areas of Thane district for the project.
- Consultations in Gujarat indicates that ST community has access to education, health standards and the political affiliations and the participation in the formal governance system. They follow most of the customs and festivals as non-tribal community along with some of their distinctive customs and festivals.
- The proposed project will have little effect on the socio-economic and cultural integrity of the tribal population and the project will not disrupt their community life. Income Restoration Plan (IRP) developed for the project will cover the Individual need of the PAHs, and Village Development Plan (VDP) will cover the Community needs of the PAHs. Detailed IRP has been provided in chapter 8 and detail Village Development Plan is provided in section 9.8

The consultations reveal that the tribal people in the region are small and marginal farmers with small land holding or no land holding. There is a concern on loss of land and structure on account of the project. The concern is largely because a number of development projects have been proposed in the area in last few years and with each project the land acquisition is evitable. The low compensation and other issues during the land acquisition process in the previous projects have been highlighted by the community repeatedly during various stakeholder consultations.

Detailed socio-economic characteristics of the project affected person from the primary survey is provided in the following section.

6.2 Socio-economic characteristics of ST households

The overall profile of the tribal households in terms of their household profile, religious orientation, access to basic amenities, economic standard, loan and indebtedness, perception about the project, project induced displacement has been assessed through Census and Socio-economic survey of the project affected persons including ST population. In addition, detail focus group discussion was carried out with the community to ascertain their stages of development, categorisation of schedule tribes, cultural practices, beliefs, educational level and skill training assessment, status of women in the tribal society was analysed This was based on field observations, consultations with the community leaders, elected tribal members of the local self-government, and focus group discussions with the community

Family size

Out of total ST families, around 55% of the households are small families with less than 4 members and 30% have 5-6 members. Table 6.1 provides details on the family size of the PAHs.

Table 6-1: Family Size of the PAHs

| District | Family Size | | | | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | <=4 | 5-6 | 7-8 | >8 | |
| Palghar | 17 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 68 | 57 | 9 | 6 | 140 |
| Navsari | 261 | 210 | 65 | 53 | 589 |
| Valsad | 540 | 244 | 75 | 56 | 915 |
| Surat | 138 | 35 | 13 | 10 | 196 |
| Total | 1024 | 559 | 170 | 125 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 54.53 | 29.77 | 9.05 | 6.66 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Monthly income

Census Survey on the monthly income levels of each ST PAHs in IPP district indicates that approx.34% of PAHs have monthly income in the range of INR 5000-10000, 28% PAHs have monthly income in the range of INR 10000-20000, 14% have income less than INR 5000, 14% of PAHs have income in the range of INR 20000-50000, 3.5% have income more than 1 lakh and 2% have monthly income in the range of INR 50000-1 lakh. District wise monthly income status of the PAHs is provided in Table 6.2.

Table 6-2: Monthly income of PAHs

| District | Monthly Income of PAHs (INR) | | | | | | Refused | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Less than 5000 | 5000-10000 | 10000-20000 | 20000-50000 | 50000- 1 lakh | more than 1 lakh | | |
| Palghar | 0 | 4 | 21 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 50 | 57 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 140 |
| Navsari | 51 | 257 | 167 | 89 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 589 |
| Valsad | 147 | 256 | 278 | 140 | 21 | 11 | 62 | 915 |
| Surat | 16 | 68 | 33 | 12 | 6 | 51 | 10 | 196 |
| Total | 264 | 643 | 522 | 262 | 42 | 67 | 78 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 14.06 | 34.25 | 27.79 | 13.95 | 2.22 | 3.55 | 4.17 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Expenditure pattern

Information collected during Census survey on expenditure pattern of ST PAHs in the district indicates that monthly expenditure of most of the households (39%) lie in the range of INR 5000-10,000, followed by 24% having an expenditure in the range of INR 10000-20000. 5% PAHs refused to provide information on the month expenditure of their households. Table 6.3 provides district wise information on monthly expenditure of the Project affected households.

Table 6-3: Monthly expenditure of PAHs

| Particulars | Monthly Expenditure of PAHs (INR) | | | | | | Refused | Total |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|---------|-------|
| | Less than 5000 | 5000-10000 | 10000-20000 | 20000-50000 | 50000- 1 lakh | more than 1 lakh | | |
| Palghar | 0 | 4 | 25 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 56 | 57 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 140 |
| Navsari | 89 | 260 | 141 | 78 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 589 |
| Valsad | 174 | 359 | 239 | 60 | 20 | 1 | 62 | 915 |
| Surat | 28 | 55 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 51 | 30 | 196 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Total | 347 | 735 | 446 | 159 | 37 | 56 | 98 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 18.48 | 39.14 | 23.75 | 8.47 | 1.97 | 2.98 | 5.22 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

6.2.1 PAHs Access to Basic Social Infrastructure and Public Services

Detailed information was collected from all the ST PAHs with respect to access to drinking water and sanitation facilities, source of light, available cooking medium during the Census survey. The results from the survey are presented in the following section.

Source of Drinking Water

As per the information collected from the ST PAHs, majority of the households have access to tap water for drinking. Survey data indicates that approx. 52% have access to drinking water through tap water supply, 16% use hand pumps, 6.5% draw water from well and 25% PAHs use water from stream/ pond and other sources of water for the drinking purpose. Table 6.4 provides details on district wise source of drinking water for the project states.

Table 6-4: Source of drinking water for PAHs

| District | Source of drinking water | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Tap water supply | Handpump | Well | Stream/ Pond | Others | More than one | |
| Palghar | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 116 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 140 |
| Navsari | 219 | 141 | 49 | 2 | 178 | 6 | 589 |
| Valsad | 487 | 142 | 59 | 13 | 214 | 18 | 915 |
| Surat | 128 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 50 | 5 | 196 |
| Total | 976 | 294 | 123 | 15 | 470 | 29 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 51.97 | 15.65 | 6.55 | 0.80 | 25.03 | 1.54 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Sanitation Status

Census survey indicated that only 84% PAHs have access to toilets and 16% of the PAHs still defecate in open. For PAHs with toilets, approximately 41% have individual pucca toilets within the households and 7% have Kutcha toilets and around 36% use community toilets. Detail status on district wise access to sanitation facilities for ST PAH is provided in table 6.5.

Table 6-5: Sanitation status of the PAHs

| District | Sanitation Status | | | | More than one source | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Community Toilet | Flush/ Pucca Toilet | Kutcha Pit | Open defecation | | |
| Palghar | 0 | 26 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 9 | 99 | 7 | 25 | 0 | 140 |
| Navsari | 87 | 353 | 113 | 34 | 2 | 589 |
| Valsad | 490 | 215 | 1 | 197 | 12 | 915 |
| Surat | 85 | 77 | 6 | 28 | 0 | 196 |
| Total | 671 | 770 | 127 | 296 | 14 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 35.73 | 41.00 | 6.76 | 15.76 | 0.75 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Availability of bathing facility

Table 6.6 provides details on the status of bathroom available within the households. Census Survey data indicates that approximately 53% ST PAHs have bathroom within their premises, 25% use bathroom outside the premises and balance PAH use community bathroom or bath in open areas.

Table 6-6: Status of bathrooms for PAHs

| District | No bathroom | Status of Bathroom | | | | more than one source | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | Inside | Outside | Community | Open area | | |
| Palghar | 12 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 0 | 23 | 84 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 140 |
| Navsari | 36 | 179 | 333 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 589 |
| Valsad | 187 | 687 | 22 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 915 |
| Surat | 56 | 95 | 27 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 196 |
| Total | 291 | 997 | 466 | 9 | 110 | 5 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 15.50 | 53.09 | 24.81 | 0.48 | 5.86 | 0.27 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Electricity and Source of lighting

Assessment on electricity and source of lighting during the Census survey indicated that 83% PAHs have access to electricity and forms the source of light for them and only 2% use kerosene as source of lighting. Approximately 1% of PAHs use more than one source of light in their houses. Table 6.7 provides details on district wise source of light for ST PAHs.

Table 6-7: Source of lighting for PAHs

| District | Source of lighting | | | | | More than One Sources | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Electricity | Kerosene | Battery | Solar Energy | Others | | |
| Palghar | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 139 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140 |
| Navsari | 572 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 589 |
| Valsad | 682 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 15 | 915 |
| Surat | 143 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 196 |
| Total | 1561 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 260 | 16 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 83.12 | 1.92 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 13.84 | 0.85 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Cooking medium used by the Households

Assessment on the Cooking medium used by the PAHs during the census survey indicated that 73% of the PAHs use only LPG for cooking, 17% use only firewood for cooking, 2% use kerosene and balance use leaf straw or other medium for cooking. 3.5% PAHs have been reported to use more than one source. Table 6.8 provides details on the Cooking medium used by ST PAHs in the IPP districts.

Table 6-8: Cooking medium used by PAHs

| District | Cooking medium used by the households | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | LPG | Firewood | Kerosene | Leaf Straw | Others | More than one source | |
| Palghar | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 107 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 140 |
| Navsari | 423 | 118 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 44 | 589 |
| Valsad | 688 | 158 | 7 | 0 | 44 | 18 | 915 |
| Surat | 134 | 16 | 25 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 196 |
| Total | 1378 | 319 | 37 | 2 | 75 | 67 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 73.38 | 16.99 | 1.97 | 0.11 | 3.99 | 3.57 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

6.2.2 Perception about the project

Census survey also captured the perception of the ST PAHs on awareness of the project, perceived benefits from the project and concerns from the project. The details of the survey are presented in the following section.

Awareness about High Speed Rail

During the census survey, majority of the PAHs (91%) expressed their awareness about the high-speed rail project; whereas only 9% expressed no awareness on the project. The 43% PAHs became aware of the project provided through television, 17% became aware about the project through government officials, 16% became aware through word of mouth from other villagers and 10% became aware through newspaper. Table 6.9 provides details on the awareness status of the projects among PAHs from ST category.

Table 6-9: Awareness about Project Activity by PAHs

| Particulars | Awareness about high speed rail | | Mode of Awareness | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | YES | NO | TV | Newspaper | Villagers | Government officials | Others | More Than One Source | |
| Palghar | 38 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 38 |
| Thane | 140 | 0 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 46 | 27 | 14 | 140 |
| Navsari | 572 | 17 | 46 | 90 | 142 | 239 | 17 | 36 | 572 |
| Valsad | 841 | 74 | 598 | 45 | 78 | 1 | 114 | 4 | 841 |
| Surat | 122 | 74 | 64 | 24 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 122 |
| Total | 1713 | 165 | 732 | 178 | 279 | 292 | 161 | 69 | 1713 |
| Percentage | 91.21 | 8.79 | 42.73 | 10.39 | 16.29 | 17.05 | 9.40 | 4.03 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Perceived Benefits from the Project

Census survey also sought perception of the PAHs about the perceived benefits from the project. 37% PAHs did not perceive any benefit from the project and 21% indicated that the project would accrue positive benefits to them. Table 6.10 provides details on the benefits perceived on the project.

Table 6-10: Benefits Perceived by PAH from the Project

| District | Perceived Benefit about High Speed Rail | | | Total |
|-------------------|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Yes | No | Do not Know | |
| Palghar | 33 | 5 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 13 | 76 | 51 | 140 |
| Navsari | 78 | 391 | 120 | 589 |
| Valsad | 213 | 201 | 501 | 915 |
| Surat | 57 | 29 | 110 | 196 |
| Total | 394 | 702 | 782 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 20.98 | 37.38 | 41.64 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Concerns on High Speed Rail project

Approximately 58% PAHs have concerns on the project and only 26% PAHs indicated that project will have no concerns. Details of the PAHs expressing concerns are provided in table 6.11.

Table 6-11: Concerns expressed by PAHs on the project

| District | Concerns on High Speed Rail project | | | Total |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-----|------------|-------|
| | Yes | No | Donot Know | |
| Palghar | 0 | 35 | 3 | 38 |
| Thane | 73 | 45 | 22 | 140 |
| Navsari | 339 | 165 | 85 | 589 |
| Valsad | 637 | 166 | 112 | 915 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Surat | 48 | 84 | 64 | 196 |
| Total | 1097 | 495 | 286 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 58.41 | 26.36 | 15.23 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

The type of concerns expressed by the PAHs included loss of income, pressure on existing infrastructure, natural addition of population and conflict situations arising thereof.

6.2.3 Project induced displacement

Displacement location in case of displacement

Displacement of households may be there for PAHs who are directly affected because of project impact on structures. PAHs were asked about the preferred displacement location in case of displacement. Table 6.12 provides details on preferred displacement location of PAHs.

Table 6-12: Displacement Location for PAHs

| District | Displacement location in case of displacement | | | | | More than one | Total |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Same land plot | Same community area | Same district | Location does not matter | Others | | |
| Palghar | 4 | 9 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 15 | 71 | 23 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 140 |
| Navsari | 195 | 129 | 82 | 18 | 164 | 1 | 589 |
| Valsad | 30 | 568 | 187 | 3 | 98 | 29 | 915 |
| Surat | 28 | 58 | 51 | 12 | 44 | 3 | 196 |
| Total | 272 | 835 | 368 | 56 | 314 | 33 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 14.48 | 44.46 | 19.60 | 2.98 | 16.72 | 1.76 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Assessment was done on history of previous displacement cases for all the PAHs and it was indicated that Majority (98%) PAHs did not have history of previous displacement. Only 2% household have been displaced earlier. The details on history of displacement is provided in Table 6.13.

Table 6-13: History of Displacement

| District | History of previous displacements | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Yes | No | |
| Palghar | 0 | 38 | 38 |
| Thane | 4 | 136 | 140 |
| Navsari | 7 | 582 | 589 |
| Valsad | 7 | 908 | 915 |
| Surat | 11 | 185 | 196 |
| Total | 29 | 1849 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 1.54 | 98.46 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Type of R&R Assistance suggested

Details on type of R&R assistance sought by PAH were discussed during the census survey. Most of the PAHs (75%) of PAHs indicated that cash grant equivalent to loss as the most preferred mode of R&R assistance and only 7% of the PAH wanted training for self-employment. Details on the type of R&R assistance sought by PAH is provided in table 6.14.

Table 6-14: Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance Suggested by PAHs

| District | R&R Assistance suggested | | | | Total |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Training for self-employment | Cash Grant equivalent to loss | Others | More than one | |
| Palghar | 4 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 11 | 116 | 13 | 0 | 140 |
| Navsari | 17 | 514 | 50 | 8 | 589 |
| Valsad | 70 | 651 | 185 | 9 | 915 |
| Surat | 34 | 97 | 64 | 1 | 196 |
| Total | 136 | 1408 | 316 | 18 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 7.24 | 74.97 | 16.83 | 0.96 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Anticipation of difficulty after displacement

An assessment was also done for anticipated difficulty after displacement for PAHs. Most of the PAHs (26.5%) indicated that finding new source of income was the biggest challenge for them, followed by finding a new house (9.48%). The details of difficulties anticipated by PAHs after displacement is provided in Table 6.15.

Table 6-15: Anticipated difficulty after Displacement as perceived by PAHs

| District | Anticipation of difficulty after displacement | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Find new source of Income | Finding new house | Finding suitable Farmland | Finding suitable schools | Access to public facilities / utilities/ services | Others | More than One Source | |
| Palghar | 16 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 38 |
| Thane | 73 | 36 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 140 |
| Navsari | 252 | 89 | 139 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 93 | 589 |
| Valsad | 108 | 37 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 565 | 197 | 915 |
| Surat | 49 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 102 | 1 | 196 |
| Total | 498 | 178 | 172 | 11 | 21 | 698 | 300 | 1878 |
| Percentage | 26.52 | 9.48 | 9.16 | 0.59 | 1.12 | 37.17 | 15.97 | 100.00 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

6.3 Special Safeguard needs for Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerability assessment has been done for the following for the ST PAHs. Out of 1878 vulnerable households, 243 households have reported vulnerability in more than one category. Vulnerability status for the PAHs in project districts is provided in Table 6.16.

Table 6-16: Vulnerability Status of PAHs

| Particulars | Vulnerable | | Vulnerability-category | |
|-------------|------------|---------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Yes | ONLY ST | Others | > 1 Category |
| Palghar | 38 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Thane | 140 | 97 | 0 | 43 |
| Navsari | 589 | 438 | 0 | 151 |
| Valsad | 915 | 908 | 0 | 7 |
| Surat | 196 | 192 | 0 | 4 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total | 1878 | 1635 | 0 | 243 |
| Percentage | 100.00 | 87.06 | 0.00 | 12.94 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

6.4 Property inventory of losses

Structures

A total of 1618 PAHs comprising of houses, shops, cattle sheds, private temples, toilets, kitchens, store rooms. Details of PAHs losing structures is provided in table 6.17.

Table 6-17: Detail of PAHs with Structures

| Particulars | Details on PAHs with Structure | | | | | | | Total HH Impacted |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | With no Structure | 1 Structure | 2 Structure | 3 Structure | 4 Structure | 5 Structure | 6 Structure | |
| Palghar | 29 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Thane | 103 | 31 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Navsari | 488 | 86 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 101 |
| Valsad | 811 | 103 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 |
| Surat | 187 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 1618 | 236 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 260 |

Source: Census Survey Data, December 2017 - May 2018

Some of the tribal families in project districts are apprehensive about the proposed project and believe that loss of land appears to be the main threat as it will lead not only to economic problems but also to the loosening of economic ties. The decrease in the level of economic security, whose affect will be a consequence for several factors, the most important of which include the following: loss of access to previously used resources on which they depend (water, agricultural land, common resources such as pastures, forests, common agricultural land, rivers), inappropriately small compensation which does not take account of the non-material losses associated with the displacement, deterioration of economic and environmental conditions in the new place of residence and the economic consequences of disarticulation of larger communities and loss of existing community, neighbourhood or family ties. Some IPs believes that temporary financial compensations seem inadequate in relation to the long-term social, environmental, and economic costs.

6.5 Entitlement Matrix

In addition to the main entitlement matrix applicable for the entire project which is provided in the RAP report, in Schedule Tribe Areas especially, which are notified in the Schedule V of the Constitution of India, below provision of Compensation and R&R assistance has been proposed to minimize any adverse impact on ST population those are getting affected by the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Corridor project. The IPP entitlement matrix is presented below in Table 6.18 and Main Entitlement matrix from RAP for Gujarat and Maharashtra has been provided in Table 6.19 and Table 6.20 for ready reference.

Table 6.18: Entitlement Matrix

| S.No. | Type of loss | Eligible category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-------|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | Loss of Land | Non-titleholders (Having land possession) | Non-titleholders having land in their possession and using for cultivation will be entitled for one-time assistance based on the average annual income from crop production equal to value of crop for 5 years as per government record according to land specification in the area to provide the food security. | Example: Annual crop production in the affected land (on the same category of land) in the same village or in nearby areas will be considered and may be paid monthly/annually or lump-sum for entire 5 years. Say 40,000 annually per hect * 5 years=2 lacs per hect |
| 2 | Loss of Land | Affected Schedule Tribe family (TH-NTH) | One person from each family will be eligible for vocational training program as per his/ her interest (to the extent possible) with due consultation. The training may be organised separately for the family members of Schedule Tribes, in case they are not comfortable to join the group which may have the members from Non-ST families. | Capacity building of the PAPs for alternative livelihood options within the Scheduled Area or outside, as requested |
| 3 | Loss of Income due to loss of Plantation | Forest/Non-forest area | In case loss of income from the production of trees on common/forest land, compensation amount will be calculated by the LAO based on the market rate and local information and the compensation amount will be given to community/ individual (if his or her rights will be stabilized). | Example: The total likely age of tree will be calculated in years, Less the current age and balance age will be multiplied by the annual production/revenue from the tree |

Table 6-19: Entitlement Matrix Gujarat (RAP)

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|--|-------------------|--|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 | Loss of Land [agricultural as well as non-agricultural (homestead/ commercial or otherwise)] | Title Holder (TH) | <p>a) Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred as Act no 30 of 2013).</p> <p>I. Market value as per the India Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreement to sell, in the area where land is situated;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Average sale price of similar types of land situated in the nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of the sale deeds of the proceeding 3 years;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>Consented amounts paid for PPPs or private Companies</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Whichever is higher.</p> <p>II. Plus 100% Solatium and 12% interest from the date of notification (Section 10 A),</p> <p>III. Multiplication Factor as per the Act (1 in urban and 2 in rural areas).</p> | <p>Compensation determination as per steps outlined under section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>12% interest shall be applicable from the date of First notification [Section 11 of RFCTLARR (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016 in Gujarat.</p> |
| | | | <p>b) R&R cost/ assistance shall be as per Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>(Minimum Rs Five Lakh)</p> | <p>In Gujarat, R& R amount/assistance shall be fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of compensation (for land) as determined under RFCTLARR (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016.</p> <p>The lump-sum R&R amount/ assistance shall not be less than the amount payable according to the Second Schedule of the Act No. 30 of 2013.</p> |
| | | | <p>c) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house purchased by the affected families (anywhere within the concerned state) in self-name or joint name of the affected family member (spouse/ children), shall be reimbursed by NHRCL on production of documentary evidence.</p> <p>Stamp duty and other fees shall be payable for property value equal to the total amount of Compensation & R&R disbursed or actual amount paid by the affected family, whichever is less.</p> | <p>The reimbursement of stamp duty and other fees can be claimed within a period of three (3) years from the date of disbursement of last payment to affected families.</p> |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|-----|----------|--|---------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>d) Partially Acquired Land Plot:</p> <p>One-time additional assistance to the affected land owner family will be paid based on the percentage of the land area acquired from each partially acquired land plot.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land Area Acquired</th> <th>Additional R&R assistance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to 50%</td> <td>Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50% -75%</td> <td>15% of Compensation amount for balance land area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than 75%</td> <td>25% of Compensation amount for balance land area</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Land Area Acquired | Additional R&R assistance | Up to 50% | Nil | 50% -75% | 15% of Compensation amount for balance land area | More than 75% | 25% of Compensation amount for balance land area | <p>The additional one-time R&R assistance for partially acquired land plot shall be without solatium, multiplication factor and interest @12%.</p> <p>The ownership of balance area of the partially acquired land plot shall continue to remain with the land owner.</p> |
| Land Area Acquired | Additional R&R assistance | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Up to 50% | Nil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50% -75% | 15% of Compensation amount for balance land area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than 75% | 25% of Compensation amount for balance land area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <p>e) In case of severance of land plot (division into two parts due to acquisition), the left-over plots on either side shall be treated independently as per the above clause [(d) for partially impacted land plots].</p> | <p>For severed land plots also, the ownership of remaining land area on either side shall continue to remain with the land owner.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <p>f) One-time additional assistance equal to 25% of the market value of the land. (Govt. of Gujarat resolution no. LAQ - 22-2014/54/5 dated 4-04-2018).</p> <p><u>Sample calculation for compensation is as under</u></p> <p>i) Say total value of rural land as per market/Jantri/ consented amount as per clause 1(a) above - Rs100,000</p> <p>ii) Multiplier factor - 2 for rural say Rs 2,00,000</p> <p>iii) Solatium 100% of (ii) Rs 2,00,000</p> <p>iv) Total Compensation (ii) +(iii) = Rs 4,00,000</p> <p>v) Additional incentive for agreeing to consent i.e 25% of (i) = Rs 25,000</p> <p>Gross Amount including incentive for consent –Rs 4,25,000/-</p> | <p>This assistance shall be applicable for acquisition of private land through consent.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Families primarily dependent on land acquired Land (Agricultural) | Affected family | <p>a) Onetime payment of Rs. 5 lakhs per affected family.</p> <p>b) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3600/month for a period of one year (i.e. Rs 43,200).</p> <p>c) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house purchased by the affected families (anywhere within the concerned state) in self-name or joint name of the affected family member (spouse/ children), shall be reimbursed by NHRCL on production of documentary evidence.</p> | <p>Stamp duty and other fees shall be payable for property value equal to the total amount of Compensation & R&R disbursed or actual</p> | | | | | | | | |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| | | | | amount paid by the affected family, whichever is less. The reimbursement of stamp duty and other fees can be claimed within a period of three (3) years from the date of disbursement of last payment to affected families. |
| 3.1 | Loss of Residential Structure | Titleholder | <p>a) Compensation for structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium. Sample calculation as under</p> <p>i) Valuation of the structure Say Rs 100,000</p> <p>ii) Solatium @100% of (i) Say Rs 1,00,000</p> <p>iii) Total Compensation for Structure (i) +(ii) = Rs 2,00,000</p> | Valuation of structure shall be based on applicable Schedule of Rates (SoR/Plinth area) duly updated without depreciation. |
| | | | <p>b) Full compensation of structure payable in case of partial impact making unimpaired use of structure difficult.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>In case of partial impact of structure, provided that unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible, and the owner/ occupier express willingness in writing to NHRCL to retain the remaining part of the structure, an additional amount of 25% of the compensation amount of affected area of such structure without solatium shall be paid to owner as one-time ex-gratia amount for repairing and strengthening of such structure.</p> | |
| | | | <p>c) R&R cost/assistance shall be as per Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p><u>(Assistance shall be fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of compensation (for structure and other assets) or Upto Rs 1,43,200 depending on the physical displacement = Rs 43,200 (Subsistence grant) + Rs 50,000 (transportation cost) + Rs 50,000 (Resettlement allowance) whichever is higher)</u></p> | <p>R& R amount/assistance shall be fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of compensation (for structure and other assets) as determined under section 27 of RFCTLARR (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016 for Gujarat.</p> <p>The lump-sum R&R amount/ assistance shall not be less than the amount payable according to the Second Schedule of the Act No. 30 of 2013.</p> |
| | | | <p>As an alternative to 3.1(a) and 3.1 (b), the following may be opted:</p> <p>d) Equivalent amount of money in lieu of the loss of structure (in case of displacement due to loss of housing unit), as per the specifications and rates of Pradhan Mantri</p> | The amount for alternative housing unit shall not be less than Rs 70,000 in rural areas and Rs 1.5 lakhs in urban areas. |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Awas Yojana or similar scheme of State/ Central Governments in Rural and Urban areas. | |
| | | | e) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house purchased by the Titleholder shall be borne by NHRCL on production of documentary evidence as per point (c) of column 4 of Sl. No. 1. | The reimbursement of stamp duty and other fees can be claimed within a period of three (3) years from the date of disbursement of last payment to affected families. |
| | | | f) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any cost. | |
| | | | g) Two months' notice to vacate the structure. | Advance payment of 80% of the total compensation shall be paid on/before serving the advance notice. Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |
| 3.2 | Loss of Residential Structure | Encroachers, Squatters | <p>a) Compensation for structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium. Sample calculation as under</p> <p>i. Valuation of the structure Say Rs 70,000</p> <p>ii. Solatium @100% of (i) Say Rs 70,000</p> <p>iii. Total Compensation for Structure (i) + (ii) = Rs 140,000</p> | Valuation of structure shall be based on applicable SoR/Plinth Area duly updated without depreciation. |
| | | | b) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings, cattle, etc. | Which requires physical displacement from present location. |
| | | | c) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3600/month for a period of one year (i.e. Rs 43,200) | |
| | | | d) One-time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000/- | |
| | | | As an alternative to 3.2(a), the following may be opted: | |
| | | | e) Equivalent amount of money in lieu of the loss of structure (in case of displacement due to loss of housing unit), as per the specifications and rates of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana or similar scheme of State/ Central Governments in Rural and Urban areas | The amount for alternative housing unit shall not be less than Rs 70,000 in rural areas and Rs 1.5 lakhs in urban areas. ⁴ |

⁴ An alternative house as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.70,000/- in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas), for those who do not have any homestead land and who have to relocate.

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|---|-------------------|---|--|
| | | | f) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any cost. | |
| | | | g) Two months' notice to vacate the structure. | Advance payment of 80% of the total compensation shall be paid on/before serving the advance notice. Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |
| 4.1 | Loss of Commercial / Industrial Structure | Titleholder | a) Compensation for structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium. Sample calculation as under <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Valuation of the structure Say Rs 100,000 ii. Solatium @100% of (i) Say Rs 1,00,000 iii. Total Compensation for Structure (i) + (ii) = Rs 1,00,000 | Valuation of structure shall be based on applicable SoR/Plinth Area duly updated without depreciation. |
| | | | b) Full compensation of structure payable in case of partial impact making unimpaired use of structure difficult. Or In case of partial impact of structure, provided that unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards, and the owner/occupier express willingness in writing to NHRCL to retain the remaining part of the structure, an additional amount of 25% of the compensation amount of affected area of such structure without solatium shall be paid to owner as one-time ex-gratia amount for repairing and strengthening of such structure. | |
| | | | c) R& R cost/assistance shall be as per Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. <u>(Assistance shall be fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of compensation (for structure and other assets) or Upto Rs 1,43,200 depending on the physical displacement = Rs 43,200 (Subsistence grant) + Rs 50,000 (transportation cost) + Rs 50,000 (Resettlement allowance) whichever is higher)</u> | R& R amount/assistance shall be fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of compensation (for structure and other assets) as determined under RFCTLARR (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016. The lump-sum R&R amount/ assistance shall not be less than the amount payable according to the Second Schedule of the Act No. 30 of 2013. |
| | | | d) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of commercial/industrial registered by the titleholder shall be borne by NHRCL on production of documentary evidence as per point (c) of column 4 of Sl. No. 1. | |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | e) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any cost. | |
| | | | f) Two months advance notice to vacate commercial and 6 months advance notice to vacate industrial structure/unit. | Advance payment of 80% of the total compensation shall be paid on/before serving the advance notice. Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |
| 4.2 | Loss of Commercial Structure | Encroachers, Squatters | a) Compensation for structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium. Sample calculation as under i. Valuation of the structure Say Rs 1,00,000 ii. Solatium @100% of (i) Say Rs 100,000 iii. Total Compensation for Structure (i) + (ii) = Rs 2,00,000 | Valuation of structure shall be based on applicable SoR/Plinth area duly updated without depreciation. |
| | | | b) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings, cattle, etc. | Which requires physical displacement from present location. |
| | | | c) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3600/month for a period of one year (i.e. Rs 43,200) | Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |
| | | | d) One-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000 for loss of trade/ self-employment to commercial squatter. | |
| | | | e) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any cost. | |
| | | | f) Two months advance notice to vacate commercial and 6 months advance notice to vacate industrial | Advance payment of 80% of the total compensation shall be paid on/before serving the advance notice. Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |
| | | | g) One-time resettlement allowances of Rs 50,000/- | |
| 5.1 | Loss of residential structures | Tenants | Residential: | |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building material, belongings, cattle, etc. b) Rental allowance of 4000/- per month in rural area and 5000/- per month in urban areas for six (6) months. c) Two months' advance notice to vacate structure. | |
| 5.2 | Loss of commercial structures | Tenants | <p>Commercial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of commercial and other items kept in the structure. b) One-time financial assistance amount of Rs. 25,000/- for loss of trade / self-employment. c) Rental allowance of Rs 5000/- per month in rural areas and Rs 7000/- per month in urban areas for a period of six (6) months. d) Two months' advance notice to vacate structures. | |
| 5.3 | Loss of other structures | Tenants | <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of items kept in the structure affected. b) Rental allowance of Rs 5000/- per month in rural areas and Rs 7000/- per month in urban areas for a period of six (6) months. c) Two months' advance notice to vacate structures. | |
| 6 | Loss of Employment | Wage Earner (Workers/ Employees in non-agricultural establishment/ unit) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Subsistence allowance of Rs 3600/- per month for a period of one year (i.e. Rs 43,200/-) | |
| 7 | Trees, crops, plantations | Titleholder, Encroacher, Squatter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compensation for trees affected as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013. <p>Or</p> <p>NHSRCL shall/may allow the affected family to cut and take away the tree by providing 25% of timber value of the tree (fruit bearing as well as non-fruit bearing) instead of full compensation of timber value.</p> <p>Sample calculation as under</p> | <p>Valuation of trees, crops and plants attached to the land acquired shall be carried out by concerned departments without applying depreciation factor.</p> <p>Valuation of timber trees – by Forest Department.</p> <p>Standing crops – by Agriculture Department.</p> |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|----|---|---|---|--|
| | | | <p>i. Valuation of the tree Say Rs 1000</p> <p>ii. Solatium @100% of (i) Say Rs 1000</p> <p>iii. Total Compensation for tree (i) + (ii) = Rs 2000</p> <p>In case affected families take the tree, then compensation = Rs 500</p> | Fruit bearing trees, plants, etc- by Horticulture Department. |
| | | | b) Three (3) months' advance notice to affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops etc. | |
| 8 | Cattle shed/ Petty shops | Title holder & non title holder (Encroacher, Squatter) | <p>a) One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- for relocation/shifting of cattle shed or small shop, as the case may be.</p> | <p>Petty shops will include small shops, work shed commercial kiosk, shanties and other temporary shops (which can be relocated without damage) where business is carried out.</p> <p>Entitled parties receiving assistance under the 'petty shop' category shall not be entitled to payment of lumpsum amount</p> |
| | | | b) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3600/month for petty shops a period of three months (time period required to re-establish shop) i.e. Rs 10,800/- | |
| | | | c) Notice period of 15 days to shift/remove structure | |
| 9 | Loss of land/ structure/ other | Vulnerable family belonging to title holder, squatter, encroacher | a) One-time additional financial assistance of Rs 100,000/- to all vulnerable families. | Vulnerable includes where head of the family is Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe (including the displacement in Schedule Areas), WHH (widow, separated woman, single woman, etc), disabled, BPL, person above 65 years of age with no immediate family members to support. |
| 10 | Loss of land/ structure/ other | One member from each affected family | a) Training in relevant skills / vocation to self or a family member as per his / her willingness (to the extent possible) in the areas such as dairy, poultry, computer, repair of electrical / electronic items, mechanical works etc. All cost related to training shall be borne by NHSRCL. | |
| 11 | Loss of Community Infrastructure and Common | Affected communities and groups | a) Compensation/ assistance for reconstruction / relocation of community structures and replacement of common property resources shall be done in consultation with the local community. All cost shall be borne by NHSRCL. | |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|---|---------|
| | Property Resources | | | |

Table 6-20: Entitlement Matrix Maharashtra (RAP)

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|--|-------------------|---|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 | Loss of Land [agricultural as well as non-agricultural (homestead/ commercial or otherwise)] | Title Holder - TH | <p>a) Land will be acquired on payment of compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred as Act no 30 of 2013).</p> <p>I. Market value as per the India Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreement to sell, in the area where land is situated;</p> <p>or</p> <p>Average sale price of similar types of land situated in the nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of the sale deeds of the proceeding 3 years;</p> <p>or</p> <p>Consented amounts paid for PPPs or private Companies</p> <p>whichever is higher.</p> <p>II. Plus 100% Solatium and 12% interest from the date of notification (Namuna 1 publication for various tehsil)</p> <p>III. Multiplication Factor as per the Act (1 in urban, 1.5 in areas under regional/development areas and 2 in rural areas).</p> | <p>Compensation determination as per steps outlined under section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>12% interest shall be applicable from the date of First notification Namuna 1 in Maharashtra).</p> |
| | | | <p>b) R&R cost/ assistance shall be as per Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>(Minimum lump sum Rs 5,00,000)</p> | <p>The R&R amount/ assistance shall be payable according to the Second Schedule of the Act No. 30 of 2013.</p> |
| | | | <p>c) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house purchased by the affected families (anywhere within the concerned state) in self-name or joint name of the affected family member (spouse/ children), shall be reimbursed by NHSRCL on production of documentary evidence.</p> | <p>The reimbursement of stamp duty and other fees can be claimed within a period of three (3) years from the date of disbursement of last payment to affected families.</p> |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|-----|----------|--|---------------|--|--|
| | | | Stamp duty and other fees shall be payable for property value equal to the total amount of Compensation & R&R disbursed or actual amount paid by the affected family, whichever is less. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <p>d) Partially Acquired Land Plot:</p> <p>NHSRCL shall pay one-time additional assistance to the affected land owner family based on the percentage of the land area acquired from each partially acquired land plot.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land Area Acquired</th> <th>Additional R&R assistance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to 50%</td> <td>Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50% -75%</td> <td>15% of Compensation amount for balance land area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than 75%</td> <td>25% of Compensation amount for balance land area</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Land Area Acquired | Additional R&R assistance | Up to 50% | Nil | 50% -75% | 15% of Compensation amount for balance land area | More than 75% | 25% of Compensation amount for balance land area | <p>The additional one-time R&R assistance for partially acquired land plot shall be without solatium, multiplication factor and interest @12%.</p> <p>The ownership of balance area of the partially acquired land plot shall continue to remain with the land owner.</p> |
| Land Area Acquired | Additional R&R assistance | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Up to 50% | Nil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50% -75% | 15% of Compensation amount for balance land area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than 75% | 25% of Compensation amount for balance land area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | e) In case of severance of land plot (division into two parts due to acquisition), the left-over plots on either side shall be treated independently as per the above clause [(d) for partially impacted land plots]. | For severed land plots also, the ownership of remaining land area on either side shall continue to remain with the land owner. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <p>f) One-time additional assistance equal to 25% of the Compensation amount in terms of Govt. of Maharashtra Govt. decision No. SANKIRNA -03/2015/Para.Kra.34/A-2 dtd. 12/5/2015.</p> <p>Sample calculation as under</p> <p>i) Total value of rural land as per market/Jantri/ Consented amount as per clause 1(a) above say Rs100,000</p> <p>ii) Multiplier factor -2 for rural say Rs 2,00,000</p> <p>iii) Solatium 100% of (ii) Rs 2,00,000</p> <p>iv) Total Compensation (ii) +(iii) = Rs 4,00,000</p> <p>v) Additional incentive for agreeing to consent – 25% of (iv) = Rs 1,00,000</p> <p>Gross Amount including incentive for consent –Rs 5,00,000/</p> | This assistance shall be applicable for acquisition of private land through consent. | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Families primarily dependent on acquired land (Agricultural) | Affected family | <p>d) Onetime payment of Rs. 5 lakhs per affected family.</p> <p>e) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3600/month for a period of one year (i.e. Rs 43,200).</p> | | | | | | | | | |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | f) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house purchased by the affected families (anywhere within the concerned state) in self-name or joint name of the affected family member (spouse/ children), shall be reimbursed by NHSRCL on production of documentary evidence. | Stamp duty and other fees shall be payable for property value equal to the total amount of Compensation & R&R disbursed or actual amount paid by the affected family, whichever is less. The reimbursement of stamp duty and other fees can be claimed within a period of three (3) years from the date of disbursement of last payment to affected families. |
| 3.1 | Loss of Residential Structure | Affected family (Titleholder) | a) Compensation for structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium. <u>Sample calculation as under</u> <i>i) <u>Valuation of the structure Say Rs 100,000</u></i> <i>ii) <u>Solatium @100% of (i) Say Rs 1,00,000</u></i> <u>Total Compensation for Structure (i) +(ii) = Rs 2,00,000</u> | Valuation of structure by approved Valuer based on applicable Schedule of Rates (SoR)/ Plinth area, without depreciation. |
| | | | a) Full compensation of structure payable in case of partial impact making unimpaired use of structure difficult. Or In case of partial impact of structure, provided that unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible, and the owner/ occupier express willingness in writing to NHSRCL to retain the remaining part of the structure, an additional amount of 25% of the compensation amount of affected area of such structure without solatium shall be paid to owner as one-time ex-gratia amount for repairing and strengthening of such structure. | |
| | | | b) R&R cost/assistance shall be as per Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Sample calculation as under <u>(Upto Rs 1,43,200 depending on the physical displacement = Rs 43,200 (Subsistence grant) + Rs 50,000 (transportation cost) + Rs 50,000 (Resettlement allowance)</u> | The R&R amount/ assistance shall be payable according to the Second Schedule of the Act No. 30 of 2013. |
| | | | As an alternative to 3.1(a) and 3.1 (b), the following may be opted: c) Equivalent amount of money in lieu of the loss of structure (in case of displacement due to loss of housing unit), as per the specifications and rates of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana or similar scheme of State/ Central Governments in Rural and Urban areas. | The amount for alternative housing unit shall not be less |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | than Rs 70,000 in rural areas and Rs 1.5 lakhs in urban areas. ⁵ |
| | | | d) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house purchased by the Titleholder shall be borne by NHSRCL on production of documentary evidence as per point (c) of column 4 of Sl. No. 1. | The reimbursement of stamp duty and other fees can be claimed within a period of three (3) years from the date of disbursement of last payment to affected families. |
| | | | e) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any cost. | |
| | | | f) Two months' notice to vacate the structure. | Advance payment of 80% of the total compensation shall be paid on/before serving the advance notice. Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |
| 3.2 | Loss of Residential Structure | Encroachers, Squatters | h) Compensation for structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium. Sample calculation as under i) Valuation of the structure Say Rs 70,000 ii) Solatium @ 100% of (i) Say Rs 70,000 Total Compensation for Structure (i) + (ii) = Rs 140,000 | Valuation of structure shall be based on applicable SoR duly updated without depreciation. |
| | | | i) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings, cattle, etc. | Upto Rs 1,43,200 in case of physical displacement from present location. |
| | | | j) Subsistence allowance of Rs.3600/month for a period of one year (i.e. Rs 43,200) | |
| | | | k) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000/ | |

⁵ An alternative house as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.70,000/- in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas), for those who do not have any homestead land and who have to relocate.

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|---|-------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>As an alternative to 3.2(a), the following may be opted:</p> <p>l) Equivalent amount of money in lieu of the loss of structure (in case of displacement due to loss of housing unit), as per the specifications and rates of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana or similar scheme of State/ Central Governments in Rural and Urban areas</p> <p>m) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any cost.</p> <p>n) Two months' advance notice to vacate the structure.</p> | <p>The amount for alternative housing unit shall not be less than Rs 70,000 in rural areas and Rs 1.5 lakhs in urban areas.</p> <p>Advance payment of 80% of the total compensation shall be paid on/before serving the advance notice.</p> <p>Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land.</p> |
| 4.1 | Loss of Commercial/Industrial Structure | Titleholder | <p>a) Compensation for structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium. Sample calculation as under</p> <p>(i) Valuation of the structure Say Rs 100,000</p> <p>(ii) Solatium @ 100% of (i) Say Rs 1,00,000</p> <p>Total Compensation for Structure (i) + (ii) = Rs 2,00,000</p> <p>b) Full compensation of structure payable in case of partial impact making unimpaired use of structure difficult.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>In case of partial impact of structure, provided that unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards, and the owner/occupier express willingness in writing to NHRCL to retain the remaining part of the structure, an additional amount of 25% of the compensation amount of affected area of such structure without solatium shall be paid to owner as one-time ex-gratia amount for repairing and strengthening of such structure.</p> <p>c) R& R cost/assistance shall be as per Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p><u>(Upto Rs 1,43,200 depending on the physical displacement = Rs 43,200 (Subsistence grant) + Rs 50,000 (transportation cost) + Rs 50,000 (Resettlement allowance)</u></p> | <p>Valuation of structure shall be based on applicable SoR/ Plinth area without depreciation.</p> <p>The lump-sum R&R amount/ assistance shall not be less than the amount payable according to the Second Schedule of the Act No. 30 of 2013.</p> |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | d) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of commercial/industrial registered by the titleholder shall be borne by NHRCL on production of documentary evidence as per point (c) of column 4 of Sl. No. 1. | |
| | | | e) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any cost. | |
| | | | f) Two months advance notice to vacate commercial and 6 months advance notice to vacate industrial structure/unit. | Advance payment of 80% of the total compensation shall be paid on/before serving the advance notice. Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |
| 4.2 | Loss of Commercial Structure | Affected family (Non-titleholder – Encroachers, Squatters) | a) Compensation for structure as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013 with 100% Solatium. Sample calculation as under i) Valuation of the structure Say Rs 1,00,000 iii) Solatium @100% of (i) Say Rs 100,000 Total Compensation for Structure (i) + (ii) = Rs 2,00,000 | Valuation of structure shall be based on applicable SoR/ Plinth area, without depreciation. |
| | | | b) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings, cattle, etc. | Which requires physical displacement from present location. |
| | | | c) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3600/month for a period of one year (i.e. Rs 43,200) | Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |
| | | | d) One-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000 for loss of trade/ self-employment to commercial squatter. | |
| | | | e) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any cost. | |
| | | | f) Two months' advance notice to vacate the commercial structure and 6 months advance notice to vacate industrial structure g) One-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 | Advance payment of 80% of the total compensation shall be paid on/before serving the advance notice. Balance 20% will be paid after providing encumbrance free land. |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 5.1 | Loss of residential structures | Tenants | <p>Residential:</p> <p>a) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building material, belongings, cattle, etc.</p> <p>b) Rental allowance of 4000/- per month in rural area and 5000/- per month in urban areas for six (6) months.</p> <p>c) Two months' advance notice to vacate structure.</p> | |
| 5.2 | Loss of commercial structures | Tenants | <p>Commercial:</p> <p>a) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of commercial and other items kept in the structure.</p> <p>b) One-time financial assistance amount of Rs. 25,000/- for loss of trade / self-employment.</p> <p>c) Rental allowance of Rs 5000/- per month in rural areas and Rs 7000/- per month in urban areas for a period of six (6) months.</p> <p>d) Two months' advance notice to vacate structures.</p> | |
| 5.3 | Loss of other structures | Tenants | <p>Others:</p> <p>a) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of items kept in the structure affected.</p> <p>b) Rental allowance of Rs 5000/- per month in rural areas and Rs 7000/- per month in urban areas for a period of six (6) months.</p> <p>c) Two months' advance notice to vacate structures.</p> | |
| 6 | Loss of Employment | Wage Earner (Workers/ Employees in non-agricultural establishment/ unit) | <p>a) Subsistence allowance of Rs 3600/month for a period of one year (i.e. Rs 43200/-)</p> | |
| 7 | Trees, crops, plantations | Titleholder, Encroacher, Squatter | <p>c) Compensation for trees affected as per section 29 of Act 30 of 2013.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>NHSRCL shall/may allow the affected family to cut and take away the tree by providing 25% of timber value of the tree (fruit bearing as well as non-fruit bearing) instead of full compensation of timber value.</p> <p>Sample calculation as under</p> | <p>Valuation of trees, crops and plants attached to the land acquired shall be carried out by concerned departments without applying depreciation factor.</p> <p>Valuation of timber trees – by Forest Department.</p> |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|----|--------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>(i) Valuation of the tree Say Rs 1000</p> <p>(ii) Solatium @100% of (i) Say Rs 1000</p> <p>Total Compensation for tree (i) + (ii) = Rs 2000</p> <p>In case affected families take the tree, then compensation = Rs 500</p> | <p>Standing crops – by Agriculture Department.</p> <p>Fruit bearing trees, plants, etc- by Horticulture Department.</p> |
| | | | d) Three (3) months' advance notice to affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops etc. | |
| 8 | Cattle shed/ Petty shops | Encroacher, Squatter | <p>a) One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- for relocation/shifting of cattle shed or small shop, as the case may be.</p> <p>b) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3600/month for petty shops a period of three months (time period required to re-establish shop) i.e. Rs 10,800/-</p> <p>c) Notice period of 15 days to shift/remove structure</p> | <p>Petty shops will include small shops, work shed commercial kiosk, shanties and other movable shops (which can be relocated without damage) where business is carried out.</p> <p>Entitled parties receiving assistance under the 'petty shop' category shall not be entitled to payment of lumpsum amount</p> |
| 9 | Loss of land/ structure/ other | Vulnerable family belonging to title holder, squatter, encroacher | a) One-time additional financial assistance of Rs 100,000/- to all vulnerable families. | Vulnerable includes where head of the family is Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribe (including the displacement in Schedule Areas), WHH (widow, separated woman, single woman, etc), disabled, BPL, person above 65 years of age with no immediate family members to support. |
| 10 | Loss of land/ structure/ other | One member from each affected family | a) Training in relevant skills / vocation to self or a family member as per his / her demand (to the extent possible) in the areas such as dairy, poultry, computer, repair of electrical / electronic items, mechanical works etc. All cost related to training shall be borne by NHSRCL. | |

| SN | Type of Loss | Eligible Category | Entitlement (Compensation & R&R Assistance) | Remarks |
|----|--|---------------------------------|---|---------|
| 11 | Loss of Community Infrastructure and Common Property Resources | Affected communities and groups | a) Compensation/ assistance for reconstruction / relocation of community structures and replacement of common property resources shall be done in consultation with the local community. All cost shall be borne by NHSRCL. | |

Over and above the entitlement matrix, NHRCL will join the hand with other concern authorities to overall development of the affected ST Population/ Villages. NHRCL also intended to help in the following activities as a part of Village development plan to enhance the living standard of the local ST population especially PAHs. IRP will cover the individual need of the PAHs and VDP will cover the Community needs of the PAHs.

- 1) Improvement/ arrangements of basic civic facilities i.e.
 - a. Supply of drinking water in the Villages
 - b. Road
 - c. Sanitation facilities
 - d. Basic Health services
 - e. Arrangements of alternative electricity arrangements (solar and wind)
 - f. Arrangement of cooking gas under the existing Central/ State government scheme
- 2) Help in construction of Panchayat facilities like Community/ Panchayat Hall
 - a. Basic Educational facilities like Schools up to Higher Secondary level
 - b. Facilities for technical like ITI's
 - c. Help in arrangements of Community functions

7 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Concept

The Free Prior and Informed consultations were conducted for the project to fully identify the views of affected community and ascertain their broad community support for the project. These consultations have twin objectives such as (i) disseminating details about the proposed project, its adverse and favourable impact on the ST community and (ii) integrating the affected ST households with suitable development programmes (income generating, skill development or capacity building). Informed participation involves organized and iterative consultation through which the views of the affected communities on matters that affect them directly, such as proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities and implementation issues, shall be incorporated into the decision-making process of the project. The concept is summarized as follows:

Free: The project shall not coerce, intimidate or unduly incentivize the affected communities to be supportive of the project. The project shall record the discussions with recognized community representatives, key informants, etc.

Prior: Consultation with affected communities shall be sufficiently early in the project planning process: (i) to allow time for project information to be interpreted and comments and recommendations formulated and discussed, (ii) for the consultation to have a meaningful influence on the broad project design options, (iii) for the consultation to have a meaningful influence on the choice and design of mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and project implementation.

Informed: Consultation with affected communities shall give details about project operations and potential adverse impacts and risks, based on adequate and relevant disclosure of project information and using methods of communication that are inclusive, culturally appropriate and adapted to the communities' language needs and decision making, such that the community fully understand how the project will affect their lives.

7.2 Identification of Stakeholders

In view of the baseline information on demographic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the affected tribal people and the legal and institutional framework applicable to tribal development, the key project stakeholders have been identified. These stakeholders will form integral part of the consultations during project preparation and implementation.

- Affected ST households; Gram Sabha;
- Village Sarpanch / Talati;
- Women groups from project affected people
- Elected representatives (MPs, MLAs, etc); NGOs working for tribal development;
- Taluka Development Office; Mamlatdar;
- Project Administrator (district level), Tribal Development Department; and Commissioner (state level), Tribal Development Department

7.3 Consultations held in tribal habitations

The objective of consultations was to understand the expected impact of the project on the tribes and to design the IPP as per the safeguard policies, ensuring appropriate inclusion of tribes. It is assessed that many of the historical tribal development barriers are gradually diminishing due to various measures taken by the Central and State Governments. Land alienation, which was a major contributor to the poor livelihood condition of the STs, is addressed through safeguard policies as per the constitutional norms.

Allocation of forest land (cultivated by the concerned ST households) under FRA, 2006 has proved to be beneficial for the ST families who are engaged in farming. The Forest Rights Act has also been helpful to give rights to the community over the forest. Restrictions in collection of non-timber forest produces and its trading have been addressed through the implementation of the Act. Maharashtra has

been one of the progressive States to issue Records of Rights to the forest dwellers, including STs against the demarcated and allotted land. With regard to employment, personal skill sets, that are market exchangeable, play an important role in getting employed. Though the literacy rate has been increasing among the STs in the project States and districts, low skill set still remain a major issue to get employed in different sectors of engagement. With regard to provision of facilities and services in scheduled areas, it is still below the States' average in many aspects and primarily due to geographical / topographical characteristics of their habitation.

The decentralized local governance system (as per the prescription of PESA Act) is gradually getting strengthened in terms of adoption of local planning process, direct allocation of funds to PESA GPs and its execution by the GPs as per the approved plan.

During consultation, the possibility of resource channelization to the villages coming under PESA and tribal development oriented integrated planning process were also discussed with the sarpanch, elected members and project affected persons in the Scheduled areas. Apart from this, discussion was also held on key project components (as per the project plan) and its relevance to the development of tribal communities. During discussion, the expected impact of the project, as perceived by the tribal communities, was also explored along with expected mitigation measures, as suggested by the ST communities. Consultations have been carried out at three levels - state level, district level and taluka level. The consultation at state level was carried out with the Commissioner, Tribal Development Department, at the district level with the District Tribal Development officers and the village level with the sarpanch and the Gram Panchayat Members. Details of the consultation done at various levels is provided in the following section.

State Level Consultation

State-level stakeholder consultations were organised with the Commissioner Tribal Development Department and other officers. The objective of such consultations was to inform on the project component, project approached and to assess any social challenge it may pose, with special reference to tribes and other marginalised communities / sections. The scope of convergence with existing schemes / programmes of the State Government and GoI and contributions that can be made by various institutions and other stakeholders were also discussed. The discussion also encompassed, execution arrangements, community development institutional structures in general and in Scheduled areas, safeguards to be taken care while executing the project in Scheduled areas etc.

State level consultation were held to understand their initiatives and priorities in this sector and how the project could be beneficial for the tribes in particular. The issues discussed with covered (1) priorities of State Government for tribal development, (2) special provisions made by the State for the development of tribes, (3) key issues / challenges to be looked into in scheduled areas, (4) schemes / programmes that have been implemented for the development of STs, (5) PESA provisions and its implications for the project (State Act), (6) Forest Rights Act (FRA) and its alignment with project activities (Individual and Community Forest Rights) etc.

District Level Consultation

District level stakeholder consultations were organized with the Project Administrators of the Tribal Development Department in various districts having scheduled area to understand the issues pertaining to tribes with regard to land acquisition. Apart from this, consultation meetings were also organised in project districts in order to understand implications of the project interventions in a scheduled area with respect to designed project activities and its importance to tribal. Different components of the project and framed activities were also discussed with the stakeholders, including the strategies to be adopted to capture the expectations / requirements of the tribal communities.

Taluka/ Village Level Consultations

From the project perspective, in order to understand the possible implications of the project on tribes, discussions were held with the Taluka Development Officers, Gram Panchayat members, Talatis, Sarpanchs and ST households residing in Fifth Schedule Area and their opinion were also mapped. The possibilities of convergence of different schemes / programmes with project activities were also explored.

7.4 Findings of the Consultation held at Tribal villages

Methodology adopted for FGDs

A 3-tier top-down approach was followed to take all precautions before conducting FGDs to make them successful and hassle free.

Step 1- Meeting at Collector/ SDM /LAO level to inform them about the FGDs to be held at village level and take their opinion on this and discuss about Gram Sabha proceedings and expected timeline to complete the process. Collector of Navsari district was met to seek his cooperation on this project. DDO of Navsari and Valsad were both met to take their opinion on conducting the FGDs and also to understand the official process to be followed for Gram Sabha at the concerned villages.

Before venturing out into villages, the respective LAOs of PESA districts under the project were met to inform them about the intention of FGDs to be conducted prior to Gram Sabha meetings and take their cognizance for the same; additionally, to take their opinion and suggestions onto conducting FGDs at village level successfully. Under their guidance and suggestion, the Talatis were met at Tehsil level first for facilitating the FGDs at the villages with discussions at Sarpanch level being held at Talati office itself prior to meeting the PAPs at ground.

Gujarat

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held in Vankal and Ghetki under Chikli Tehsil (Navsari district). In Valsad district, one village each from both tehsils of Umbergaon and Pardi, were selected at random located at two extremes of the alignment in the district to understand the major issues and concerns of the tribal villagers. They are Borigam at Umbergaon tehsil and Velparva in Pardi tehsil.

Besides these, four village level FGDs with tribal population, few FGDs were held with women groups in particular to discuss their issues and concerns in general and also with respect to the project in particular. In Chikli Tehsil, one common FGD was held with women groups in Vankal and Ghetki in the common platform, followed by one separately at Ghetki village in one of the tribal homes. This was done in purpose to have an understanding of their current living conditions (to gauge pre-project situation). In Umbergaon tehsil, women FGDs were held at Borigam and at Pardi tehsil at Velparva.

The project update was shared formally with all.

Step 2- Meeting at Talati level to understand village dynamics and develop best approach for the FGDs. Meeting with Sarpanch held at some villages in the presence of Talati to keep them in confidence and adopt appropriate strategies for conducting FGDs.

Step3- Village level meetings at the behest of sarpanch (village head) covering maximum PAPs with women in particular.

Table 7.1 and table 7.2 summarise the issues raised in the FGDs held in the tribal villages. The checklist for conducting the FGD is provided in Appendix B and the Details of FGDs conducted including list of participation, photographs and issues raised by the stakeholders are provided as Appendix A.

Table 7-1: Issues and concerns raised in the FGDs- Gujarat

| No. | Name of tehsil/ village | Number of attendees | Main concerns | Remarks |
|-----|---|---------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Vankal & Ghetki/ Chikli (Joint meeting held for adjoining villages) on 06/03/2018 and 7/3/2018 | Approx. 30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for 4 times of land cost • Market rate for compensation • Jantri rate not to be considered • Compensation against price of fruit bearing tress – primarily mango and chikoo. • Tribals are either marginal farmers or work as labourers in agricultural field. • Alternate place to resettle incase of structure loss • No land available to buy a house | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% ST- Ghetki • 70% SC- Vankal • Small land holding • Multiple cropping with fruits and vegetables • Source of water bore well and irrigation from canal (source Cauvery). • Dominant caste- Dodiya Patel |

| No. | Name of tehsil/ village | Number of attendees | Main concerns | Remarks |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If APs can be resettled in case Panchayat land is available. Currently staying in semi pucca houses under Indira Awas Yojana (Ghetki). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation should be better or atleast at par with Reliance gas pipeline. Assurance to cooperate. |
| | Women FGD | 25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% enrolment for girls No drop out Marriage age varies between 20-28 years Work in own farms to substitute income Cattle rearing is common Milk production managed entirely by women folk Other income generating activity include Ball pen assembly and stone setting in sarees and dresses. Atrocities among women absent Women take part in decision making Anganwadi present in the village | Sarpanch is a women who teaches in primary school. |
| 2 | Borigam/Um bergaon Tehsil on 8/3/2018 | 20-25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand to know exact alignment with markings of land loss to estimate impact 7/12 takes the entire plot into consideration while in reality it is not so Confusion wrt to pillar markings (red, yellow, stone) 2.86 hectares total LA in the village Small plots and no extra land exist in village for farmers to buy with compensation money Demand land for land (even forest land would do) Farmers to be given option to chose between land and money In case of structure loss, no alternative place to move in the vicinity Difference in jantri rate with adjacent D&NH is a major concern Currently, it is 65,000/acre in Borigam and just adjacent vuillage in DU&NH has 60 lakhs /acre as circle rate. How to address this? Right valuation of fruit bearing trees of mango and chikoo and realistic Compensation against them. Tribals are either marginal farmers or work as labourers in agricultural field. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% ST population Agriculture and dairy farming (latter by women mostly) Marginal tribal farmers in majority Dominant caste- Dhodi Patel Nariyali Poonam-festival celebrated by tribals around Raksha Bandhan Work in their own farm plots Assurance to cooperate. Exclusion of 1 ST village under Schedule V but alignment crosses it – Achchhari. Intervention to include within Schedule V requested |
| | Women FGD | 15-20 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for 24hours health centre/hospital Employment opportunities in the project Work predominantly in own small farms and also engaged in milk collection Market links for women manufactured products like pen assembly and stone works in garments. Demand alternate place to resettle in case of structure loss No land available in vicinity to buy a house If PAPs can be resettled in case Panchayat land is available. Demand of 24 hours | |
| 3 | Velparva / Pardi Tehsil on 8/3/2018 | 25-30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confusion with respect to centre line marking. Multiple losers of land due to several projects like expressway, gas pipeline etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Deputy sarpanch 90% ST |

| No. | Name of tehsil/ village | Number of attendees | Main concerns | Remarks |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to shift alignment No requirement for training No training ever held here Demand for employment opportunity. Categorical on this Demand for household water connection Demanded accident insurance coverage in case of untoward happening Concession on bullet train travel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominant caste – Dodhiya Patel No health centre No drinking water facility |
| | | | <p>Replies</p> <p>All the queries from various stakeholders were addressed .</p> <p>The PAP were informed about the project and its components. Including survey, JMS and disbursement mechanism</p> <p>The details of entitlement was explained to the PAPs and the questions related to compensation for land, structures, trees were answered</p> <p>Land for land is not an option under the project and is not provided as per the law was clarified to the PAPs.</p> <p>Details of training and other benefits to be provided to PAPs were discussed</p> <p>Tribal development schemes and linkages to be done with the tribal development scheme under the project was explained</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| | | | <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Broad consensus have been received from the Project affected persons after FGDs and the stakeholders agreed to support the project.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

Table 7-2: Individual Interviews with key informants/stakeholders

| No. | Date | Name and Position | Issues discussed | Remarks |
|-----|------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------|
| 1. | 06/03/2018 | Mr. Tushar D Sumeira. DDO, Navsari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion to involve Sarpanch at the initial stage to bring him into confidence before conducting all FGDs Involve media informally to spread the positive aspects of the project For conducting gram Sabha advance notice of 7-10 days required. | |
| 2. | | Ms. Neha Singh, SDM/LAO, Navsari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ready to cooperate and send her team to complete socio-economic survey | |

| No. | Date | Name and Position | Issues discussed | Remarks |
|-----|------------|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required regular updates for follow up Suggestion to ignore protesting groups Letter to be addressed to her to initiate Gram Sabha in 2 villages under Schedule V | |
| 3. | | Mr. Arora, Collector, Navsari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion to compare highways with bullet train in terms of land requirement –point of discussion in FGDs 17.5 mtrs vs 100 mtrs South Gujarat farmers have a history of protesting | |
| 4. | | Mr K P Pandwala, Mamlatdar Chikli Taluka, Navsari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for 4 times the price of land at current rate Comparison of land rates with Reliance Gas pipeline Predominantly farmers belonging to ST and SC population | |
| 5. | | Mr. Gaurang Makwana DDO Valsad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on procedure for Gram Sabha to be held. Suggestion to go slow to avoid protests from farmers on express highways First to follow up with LAO for letter of Gram Sabha | |
| 6. | 07/03/2018 | Mr. Chowdhurie, TDO, Vamsda, Navsari | <p>Following tribal development programmes are available for the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily provide one time assistance to housing upto Rs 72,000 per tribal family Provide fertilizer to tribal farmers who have land to practise agriculture. In general have several on going trainings for target tribal population spread over several talukas. Targeted for men and women groups like motor driving classes for men and sewing classes for ladies. Stipend of Rs 400 per month given to all participants of the sewing course 1 sewing machine to each women participant after the end of the course which lasts for 3-4 months duration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribals/Adivasis in general have awareness about PESA Act For more information ref: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.aadivasisena.org Tribal pockets only in the 2 concerned villages of Vankal and Ghetki No sub- plan as such for the concerned 2 villages Majorly Halpati caste dominate the tribal areas of Navsari district 20 artists within Warli community – PVTG (settled in bordering villages of Maharashtra and Gujarat) registered in Amazon recently to facilitate direct selling between buyer and seller, to eliminate middleman Introducing new training innovative course like catering services (both for men and women) to |

| No. | Date | Name and Position | Issues discussed | Remarks |
|-----|------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | | | | generate local employment. |
| 7. | | Mr. Chudasma, TDO , Valsad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussed about the project components and integration of tribal development policies for benefit of the project affect persons in schedule v villages along the alignment. ▪ Providing benefits to the tribal community through the flagship programme of state government Van Bandhu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Animal husbandary & Dairy activity ○ Training to tribal youth- already training is beimg provided to the youth on barber, motar driving and all the trades that are covered under ITI. ▪ Development of vegetable collections in Valsad district to provide better for vegetable produced. - vegetable collection centre developed in Pardi taluka and other 11 vegetable collection centres in Valsad districts can be looked at. ▪ Benefits are provided under Special central Assistance (SCA) schemes for tribal families on livelihood improvement including animal rearing | |

Maharashtra

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held in Malodi and Paye villages and several villages of Palghar including Dahanu & Talasari of Bhiwandi to understand their major issues and concerns of the tribal population. Besides the FGDs with tribal population the villages, FGDs were also conducted with women group in particular to discuss their issues and concerns in general and also with respect to the project in particular. This was done in purpose to have an understanding of their current living conditions (to gauge pre-project situation). The project update was shared formally with all.

Step 2- Meeting at Talati level to understand village dynamics and develop best approach for the FGDs. Meeting with Sarpanch held at some villages in the presence of Talati to keep them in confidence and adopt appropriate strategies for conducting FGDs.

Step3- Village level meetings at the behest of sarpanch (village head) covering maximum PAPs with women in particular.

Table 7.3 summarise the issues raised in the FGDs held in the tribal villages. The checklist for conducting the FGD is provided in Appendix B and the Details of FGDs conducted including list of participation, photographs and issues raised by the stakeholders are provided as Appendix A.

Table 7-3: Issues and concerns raised in the FGDs- Maharashtra

| S.no. | Name of Village/Tehsil | Number of attendees | Main concerns | Remarks |
|-------|------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| I. | Malod/Bhiwandi | Approx. 30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only owners are paid compensation and the ST families cultivating the land don't get any compensation. The flow of water maybe stopped or diverted because of the project They have faced similar situations of land acquisition before and have faced issues of non-payment of the compensation amount They were eager to know that what will happen to the encroached land and who will get paid for it. They wanted a discussion on the market rate of the lands and that the further meetings should be held only after that discussion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Katkari families are settled in a separate hamlet in the Malodi village. The ST Community is assimilated in the general population with reference to customs and rituals followed. Non-Title Holders and the families' dependent on the land have been adequately covered in point 2 (loss of land) of the Main Entitlement Matrix. |
| | Women FGD | Approximately 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have not been able to access any government schemes for SHGs. SHG groups and Mahila Mandal had asked for extension to Panchayat building so that they could open an office. Permission of the same and funds have not yet been received. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gram Panchayat Malodi Panchayat has reserved women seat under ST category. Sarpanch from the village is a ST woman from the Katkari community. |
| II. | Paye/Bhiwandi | Approx. 20 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schemes for ST community has not been able to reach the ST community of the village due to the deficiencies in paperwork. Education level is low due to the financial difficulties. Lack of medical and ambulance facility Villagers also complained about the high electricity bills. They expect an improvement in their financial and economic condition due to the HSR Project. They demanded for employment due to the HSR project so that they have means of livelihood and income for the loss of land. Inadequate number of community toilets is a major concern. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malhar Koli or Koli Malhar is a categorized as a ST group in Maharashtra which along with Warli families comprise of the groups of ST community in Paye village There are approximately 200 households in the village. Most of the villagers are dependent upon agricultural and non-agricultural labour for livelihood |
| III. | Ambesari/Dahanu | Approx. 30-35 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entitlement matrix was explained and discussed with the village representatives. The sarpanch raised the issue of kabjedar on govt land / forest land / private land. The NHRCL team requested the Sarpanch for cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers were under an impression that a huge land width of 100/200m will be acquired. The meeting ended on a good note and Sarpanch said that he will apprise |

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>in the SIA survey and JMS survey as these are mandatory to identify actual project affected people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarpanch demanded the list of probable PAPs (Namuna 1, and 7/12). The same was provided instantly. | <p>other members and PAPs on 6/7/18 during proposed meeting of gramsabha and explain them the benefits of the Project.</p> |
| IV. | Vsanatwadi/Dahanu | Approx 20-25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entitlement matrix was explained and discussed with the village representatives. • The village representatives were explained about the willingness of NHSRCL to take-up social activities in the context of village development plan. • The village representatives enquired about the list of PAPs, which was immediately shared with them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting held with gram Vikas Adhikari and Vasant gorwale representative of sarpanch (husband) • At the end of the meeting, it was communicated to the NHSRCL team by the village representatives that the benefits of the project will be communicated to the PAPs and they will give full cooperation during project implementation. |
| V. | Aswe/Dahanu | Approx 20-25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entitlement matrix was explained and discussed with the village representatives. • The meeting was held with the Dy. Sarpanch who demanded the list of PAPs, which was provided to him. • The Dy. Sarpanch also enquired about the total width of the land to be acquired, the details of which were shared with him. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting ended on a good note and it was communicated to the team by the Dy. Sarpanch that the benefits of the project will be communicated to the PAPs and that they will give their cooperation to the project. |
| VI. | Chari Kotbe/Dahanu | Approx 25-30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entitlement matrix was explained and discussed with the village representatives. • Sarpanch and villagers were concerned about the development of their village. • Sarpanch demanded the list of probable PAPs (Namuna 1, and 7/12) and the about the width of the land to be acquired. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting ended on a good note and Sarpanch said that he will communicate the benefits of the Project to the PAPs. |
| VII. | Dahane/Dahanu | Approx 15-20 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The land in this village is forest land and one PAP had been identified as per 7/12. • The SIA of the village has been completed, however the SIA of Kabjedar is still pending. This issue was discussed with the Sarpanch of the Village and she assured that she will discuss this with the PAP so that the survey can be conducted smoothly. | <p>The sarpanch requested that a Panchayat ghar be constructed in the village as the meetings presently are held in the Old community centre. The Sarpanch was advised to provide a written communication about the request to be considered favourably.</p> |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Reply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The details of entitlement was explained to the PAPs and the questions related to compensation for land, structures, trees were answered • The benefits of the project were communicated with the village representatives. • The details of the actual PAPs (Namuna 1, and 7/12) along with the details of the land to be acquired was shared with the village representatives. • It was clarified to them that the land width is only 17.5 m including 4m road which will also be available for public use (except at few locations where land width is a little more) • Land for land is not an option under the project and is not provided as per the law was clarified to the PAPs. • It was explained to the village representatives that SIA survey and JMS is necessary to identify actual affected kabjedar and requested their cooperation in the same. • Villagers were also briefed on the willingness of NHRCL to undertake social work for village development (mobile health unit, solar panel for street light, ITI training for youth, construction of community hall/panchayat Ghar, borewell etc. |
| Conclusion | Broad consensus have been received from the Project affected persons after FGDs and the stakeholders agreed to support the project. |

In addition to the above, following consultations in the schedule V villages of Palghar, dahanu and talsari were conducted in the month of June and July 2018, where details on project, its various components, entitlement framework were provided to the PAPs . Queries from the PAPs regarding compensation for different types of land holding, different categories of PAPs were addressed. Broad consensus have been received from the Project affected persons after FGDs and the stakeholders agreed to support the project.

Table 7-4 Details of consultation done in Surat, Palghar and Thane District in June and July

| Consultations in July 2018 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| District | Village | Taluka | Date of recent Consultation |
| Surat | Boland | Chorasi | 12/07/2018 |
| | Kachholi | Chorasi | 03/07/2018 |
| | Vaktana | Kamrej | 10/07/2018 |
| | Kosmada | Kamrej | 25/07/2018 |
| | Laskana | Kamrej | 23/07/2018 |
| | kholvada | Kamrej | 18/07/2018 |
| | Timbarva | Kamrej | 16/07/2018 |
| | Kuwarda | Mangrol | 30/07/2018 |
| | Tarsadi | Mangrol | 30/07/2018 |
| | Khadsad | Kamrej | 30/07/2018 |
| Palghar | Uplat | Talasari | 03/07/2018 |
| | Rothe | Palghar | 06/07/2018 |

| Consultations in July 2018 | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| District | Village | Taluka | Date of recent Consultation |
| | Rambag | Palghar | 07/07/2018 |
| | Vasanwadi | Dahanu | 16/07/2018 |
| | Asave | Dahanu | 16/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 17/07/2019 |
| | Ambesari | Talasari | 23/07/2018 |
| | Dhable | Dahanu | 19/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 20/07/2018 |
| | Zari | Talasari | 20/07/2019 |
| | Vanai | Dahanu | 21/07/2018 |
| | Govane | Dahanu | 21/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 23/07/2018 |
| | Shilte/virathan | Palghar | 25/07/2018 |
| | Vasa | Talasari | 26/07/2018 |
| | Verkhunti | Palghar | 26/07/2018 |
| | Zari | Dahanu | 24/07/2018 |
| | Dehane | Dahanu | 24/07/2018 |
| | Verkhunti | Palghar | 27/07/2018 |
| | Uplat | Talasari | 16/07/2018 |
| | Zari | Talasari | 17/07/2018 |
| | Varwada | Talasari | 17/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 24/07/2018 |
| | Zari | Talasari | 24/07/2018 |
| | Virathan BK | Palghar | 24/07/2018 |
| | Dehane | Dahanu | 25/07/2018 |
| | Vasa | Talasari | 26/07/2018 |
| | Vasantwadi | Dahanu | 26/07/2018 |
| | Asave | Dahanu | 26/07/2018 |
| | Mande | Palghar | 27/07/2018 |
| | Vasantwadi | Dahanu | 27/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 27/07/2018 |
| | vasa | Talasari | 27/07/2018 |
| | ambesari | Talasari | 30/07/2018 |
| | Chari | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | kotabi | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | vasantwadi | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | aassve | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | dehane | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | govane | Dahanu | 31/07/2018 |

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|-----------|--|
| Palghar | Kamare | Palghar | 11/06/2018 16/06/2018 18/06/2018 |
| | Kelwas road | Palghar | 15/06/2018 |
| | Vewer, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Kopri, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Mann Bategoan, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | More, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Nagle, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Ponal | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Rambaag, | Palghar | 19/06/2018 |
| | navli | Palghar | 19/06/2018 |
| | Morivali | Palghar | 19/06/2018 |
| | Rambaag, | Palghar | 19/06/2018 |
| | Sakhare, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Shilte | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Shirgaon, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Tembhikhodave, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Tiwari, | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Upalat | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Walwe | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| | Warwada | Palghar | 20/6/2018 |
| Rothe | Palghar | 21/6/2018 | |
| Thane | Betwade | Thane | 15/06/2018 |
| | Malodi | Bhiwandi | 15/6/2018 |
| | Bharodi | Bhiwandi | 16/6/2018 |
| | Anjur | Bhiwandi | 16/6/2018 |
| | Anjur | Bhiwandi | 21/6/2018 |

FGD at Borigam Village



FGD at Ghetki and Vankal Village



FGD at Velparva village



FGD at Malodi village



FGD at Paye village



Interview with Government Officials

Interviews and discussions were also held with government officials in order to understand the possible implications of the project on tribes so that their opinion could also be mapped. As advised by the Additional tribe Commissioner, letter from GOM to Collectors and District Magistrate was obtained from NHRCL to gather information on the Government schemes and programs. However, a fresh appointment could not be arranged due to the unavailability of the official.

A meeting was held with the the Inspector for Bhiwandi Area, Mr. Chitudkar. Main issues with reference to the affected villages in Bhiwandi area are listed below:

1. In four affected villages in Bhiwandi there is a tribal population.. In the other villages of Kharbhav, Paygaon and Paye the ST communities are mainly of the Malhar Koli.
2. Malhar kolis consist of the Kokanas, Warlis, Malabar Kolis, Mahadev Kois and Thakurs. This group is more informed of schemes and programmes for Tribal communities.
3. The Katkaris migrate for working in the brick making. Among the various ST groups Katkaris are the most vulnerable and do not own land. Education levels are lower compared to other communities till the 10th. Katkaris have less land or are landless.
4. Among the Katkaris the husbands move to the wife's home after marriage.
5. ST communities in urban areas have assimilated well.
6. Malhar Kolis are assimilated in the general population and their socio-economic condition is good. They also own land and are mostly farmers. They are educated.
7. Training and skill updation have been provided to beneficiaries for skill training etc.
8. Successful schemes include pumps for irrigation, shed net or green house used for cultivating export crops such as flowers and turmeric, livestock. The livestock scheme had limited success.

Given the proximity of the Villages in Bhiwandi to urban areas livestock and related schemes can be successful in the villages.

9. This year ITDP also plan to distribute a rice cutter to a group for harvesting rice in a short period of time.
10. A single form will be utilised for any scheme instead of different forms for different schemes.
11. Officials consider that community schemes will be more successful rather than schemes affecting single individual or households.
12. Joint schemes can be considered for affected households.

7.4.1 Findings on the need assesement of IPs

The key findings of the village level consultation with the IPs is mentioned below. The detailed village wise summary of the issues discussed has been mentioned in Appendix A.

- Land holding size is small
- Lack of proper operating primary health care facility and emergency health care facility.
- The villagers demanded the compensation to be paid based on market rate, rather than on the circle rate. The reason cited was that circle rate is 4-5 times lesser than the market rate.
- There were few households with small land parcel and houses on that, whose entire land parcel was coming within the alignment. These households demanded alternate land or houses to be given under the project
- Some of the senior and widow women whose structure and houses were coming within the alignment expressed concerns on shifting and making arrangement for new house in the vicinity. They indicated that it was difficult to find land for new houses in the vicinity and getting a new house constructed by them is also difficult. These women requested to shift the alignment. They also demanded Demand alternate place to resettle in case of structure loss.
- Compensation for fruit bearing trees affected from the project was also requested.
- Villages also face drainage issues during rainy season.
- The villagers also demanded employment in the High-Speed Rail Project for the Project affected people.
- The villagers indicated that they would like to be trained on the sewing and can take up contract with the companies operating in the region.
- There was a demand for proper RO water supply system since there is a lack of piped water supply and water used is mainly ground water from boring facility
- Lack of banking facilities and proper post office.
- Only owners are paid compensation for land and those in possession are not paid anything
- If ST families lost all land in their possession, options should include employment for the person or family.
- Due to the design of the HSR, the flow of water may be stopped or diverted.
- People want a discussion about the market rates and then they will decide on the Village development activities.

7.5 Gram Sabha in Gujarat

As per Government of Gujarat's order, Gram Sabha was conducted in all the Schedule V and other villages on 24th April 2018. During the Gram Sabha in the schedule V Villages, the NHSRCL representatives and Consultants briefed the Villagers on the Project. The overall benefits of the HSR project was discussed with the villagers alongwith the details provided in the entitlement matrix and compensation that would be provided to them. Gram Sabha resolution has been passed for 6 villages

of Valsad and two villages of Surat. One village in Surat (Tarsadi) is now under urban area, so no gram Sabha could be conducted in that village.

The following details related to Gramsabha resolution is provided in **Appendix D**.

- The Government order for conducting Gram Sabha.
- The letter from LAO to DDO Valsad for conduct gram sabha in PESA villages for resolution
- Attendance sheet for selected villages level gram sabha conducted in Gujarat – for the villages where villagers signed on the attendance sheet.

| Photographs | |
|---|--|
| Gram Sabha at Mangrol (Surat) | Gram Sabha at Hathuran Village (Surat) |
|  |  |
| Gram Sabha at Borigram Village (Valsad) | |
|  |  |
| Gram Sabha at Ambach Village (Valsad) | Gram Sabha at Balda village (Valsad) |
|  |  |

8 INCOME RESTORATION PLAN

8.1 Introduction

The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project affected person shall be worse off than before the project. Income generation is not limited to payment of compensation, R&R assistance etc; but also includes skill development training enhancement for income restoration and development of livelihood restoration and income generation opportunities for the project affected persons.

The key objectives of the income restoration plan are as follows:

- Supporting project affected people in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihood and living standards higher to pre-project levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of Project implementation.
- Implementing livelihood restoration activities as a part of sustainable development programs and providing adequate investment resources to enable project affected persons to benefit directly from the Project.
- To compensate economically displaced persons and communities equitably and transparently.
- To offer transitional support to affected persons required for them to recover from their losses and subsequently restore their livelihoods.
- Providing special assistance for the vulnerable and poor households affected by the Project
- To ensure that IRP activities are planned and implemented with proper disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and informed participation of those affected people.

The sustainable approach to income restoration is based on the following principles:

- Active participation of PAH in planning and decision making to ensure proposed IRP reflects local conditions / priorities.
- Provide a wide range of income restoration including training choices so that they can select the best training and income restoration opportunity.
- Vulnerable households shall be provided targeted support during implementation of income restoration plan.
- Capacity building and training will be incorporated as part of income restoration activities to develop PAHs skills. Capacity building acknowledges the different needs of women, men, youth and vulnerable groups with respect to skills development.

Disclosure of IRP activities will happen at following three levels:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| District Level | District level disclosure will involve dissemination of information on livelihood restoration options to the PAHs, community leaders, NGOs, government agencies and all other stakeholders. Stakeholder feedback from these activities will be incorporated into the detailed development of IRP programme. |
| Village Levels | At the village levels Community meetings and focus group discussions will be held to explain components of the IRP. |
| Individual Disclosure | Individual disclosure will involve engagement with individual PAPs so that the livelihood interventions address the specific needs of each household. |

8.2 Income and Restoration Measures

The project affected persons losing their livelihood or place of generating income due to NHSRCL project will be supported with Short-term and Long-term ILRP measures:

8.2.1 Short-term Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan

Short-term ILRP will cover all PAP losing their livelihood resources or place of generating income due to planned MAHSR project. The PAPs will be well supported by NHSRCL for subsistence during the transitional period. The Entitlement Matrix has adequate provisions for short term income and livelihood

restoration of the project affected household. Provisions provided in the entitlement matrix intended to restore PAP's income focusing on one-time financial assistance to affected PAPs, subsistence and financial assistance for transportation cost for shifting etc. The Short-term ILRP provisions for immediate assistance are detailed below:

| Eligibility Category | Income and Livelihood Restoration Assistance | |
|---|--|---|
| Title holder and Non-title holder (Encroachers, Squatters) | Transportation cost for Shifting | One-time Financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- |
| | Subsistence allowance | Rs. 3600/month * 1 Year = Rs. 43,200 |
| | One-time Financial Assistance | One-time Financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/- |
| Tenants/ Lease holders | Transportation cost for Shifting | One-time Financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- |
| | One-time Financial Assistance | One-time Financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/- |
| | Rental allowance | for a period of six (6) months. Rs 5000/- per month in rural areas Rs 7000/- per month in urban areas |
| Wage Earner ⁶ | Subsistence allowance | Rs. 3600/month * 1 Year = Rs. 43,200 |
| Affect families non-title holders (Loss of cattle shed / petty shop⁷) | One-time Financial Assistance | One-time Financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/- |
| | Subsistence allowance | Rs. 3600/month * 3 Months =Rs. 10,800 |
| Vulnerable Group | One-time Financial Assistance | One-time Financial assistance of Rs. 1,00,000/- |

8.2.2 Long-term Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan

⁶ Workers/ Employees in non-agricultural establishment/ unit

⁷ Petty shops will include small shops, work shed commercial kiosk, shanties and other movable shops (which can be relocated without damage) where business is carried out.

Long Term NHSRCL ILRP measure will ensure PAPs income and livelihood restoration through Skill Development Training, Land-based livelihood support, and providing special provision for Vulnerable group. These will be designed through identification of target group beneficiaries and after assessing the needs and feasibility of potential income generating activities.

8.2.2.1 Skill Mapping & Training

One of the aspects for long term ILRP income restoration activities involves skill mapping of PAPs whose livelihood is getting affected. RAP consultant has done preliminary discussion during stakeholder consultations and Socio-Economic survey, in detail with the Project affected households during RAP implementation for identification of target group beneficiary for skill development and training.

At this level based in the initial discussion during Census Survey following type of training were identified for PAPs in various districts, which will be further finalised during implementation stage.

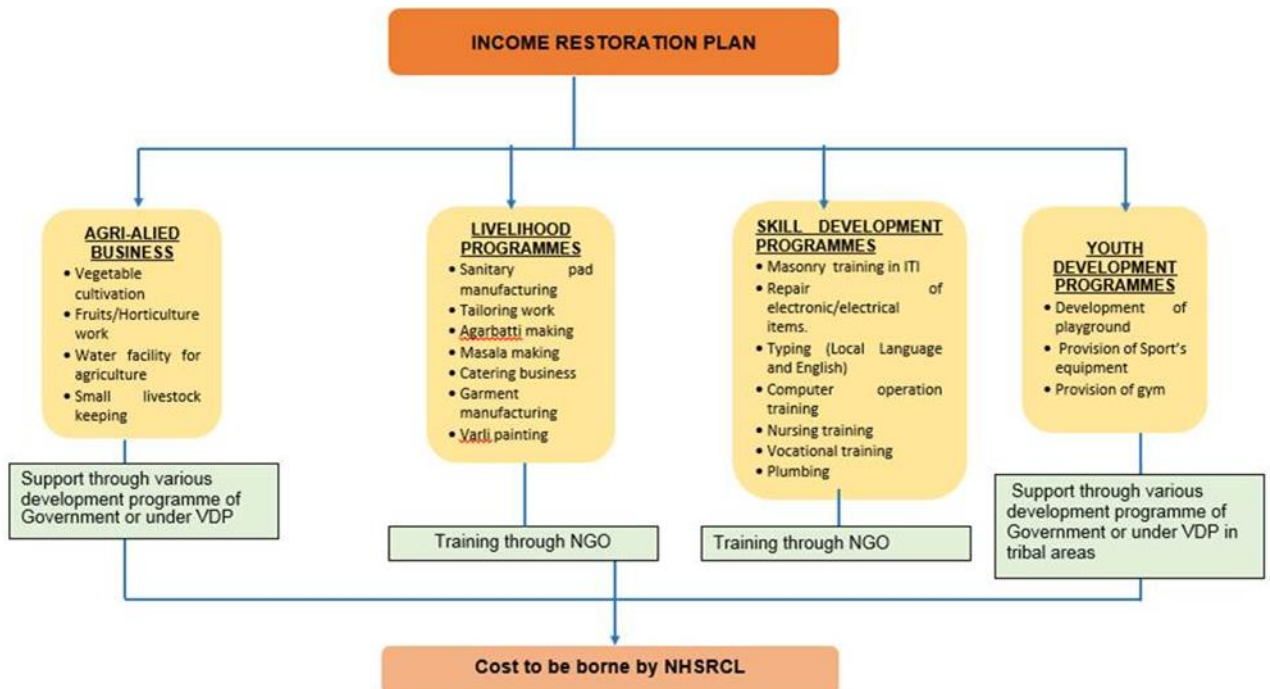
Table 8-1: Key Training programme identified for the Project

| District | Training Programs Identified | Rational for Training Selection |
|----------------|---|---|
| Surat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garment manufacturing ▪ Computer training ▪ Service sector related training (customer support, hospitality services, call centre, etc.). ▪ Repair of electrical/electronic items ▪ Vocational training ▪ Computer operation ▪ Typing (Local Language and English) | There were also request related to vocational training and hospitality training and computer related training. |
| Navsari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Motor driving for men ▪ Sewing for women ▪ Catering ▪ Dairy/poultry works ▪ Warli painting ▪ Ball pen manufacturing | <p>Navsari the request was on motar driving, sewing and catering unit. in additional PAP also showed inclination towards dairy and poultry farming.</p> <p>There is demand for Warli painting , so it was also identified as training area,</p> <p>In some of the tribal areas of Navsari, PAP informed that already lot of training under different programmes is being provided to them and youth do not specifically require training.</p> |
| Valsad | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Warli painting ▪ Barber and motor driving training ▪ Button & Stone work on garments ▪ Sewing units ▪ Establishment of poultry farm ▪ Dairy/poultry works | <p>Valsad training on Warli painting was considered owing to high demand.</p> <p>In addition, sewing training for getting employment in the units in Valsad and DNH was requested primarily by women in Valsad.</p> <p>Daily and poultry works related training was also identified.</p> |
| Palghar | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Agarbatti manufacturing ii. Warli painting | In Palghar, the training identified included agarbatti manufacturing, warli painting |

| District | Training Programs Identified | Rational for Training Selection |
|--------------|---|---|
| | iii. Masonry training iv. Catering v. Button manufacturing | Masonry training and catering training have been identified as other training areas. |
| Thane | i. Motor driving ii. Catering iii. Vocational training iv. Computer operation v. Typing (Local Language and English) vi. Sanitary pad manufacturing vii. Plumbing viii. Masonry training | Major training areas has been identified based on discussion and consultation with the PAPs. In thane the request was on vocational training including computer training. Other training suggested from our side to give them livelihood support included Plumbing, masonry training and sanitary pad manufacturing unit. |

The equipment and machinery for imparting the training and setting up small units will be facilitated by NHSRCL. The training beneficiary will be identified by RAP consultant and the entire training programme will be conducted with support from an NGO and training institutes in the region. The training may be provided at the local ITIs and other training institute, where the cost of the training will be completely borne by NHSRCL. A budgetary amount of Rs. 40,000/- per candidate, one from each PAH has been provided in the budget which includes training fees, expenditure on candidates for attending training, and purchase of equipment & assets for starting income generation activities. Following chart highlights the mode of implementation of various training scheduled for the project.

Figure 8-1: Mode of implementation of training scheduled for the project



Roles And Responsibilities of NGO

Strengthen participation of PAPs in livelihood and income restoration through capacity building support for family and group based income activities

| |
|---|
| Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities |
| Ensure that PAP are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities |
| Assist in identification and verification of the PAPs for Training |
| Assist in inter-agency coordination for placement |

Different training modules will be identified for PAPs of different education levels. This selection of final training module and the trainee will be done during project implementation. Skill development options and training programmes will also be linked to the resource base of the area and availability of market, which shall be discussed with PAPs and substantially finalized. Based on the identification of the skill development programs, a proposal on training module will be submitted to NHRCL for review and approval. Suitable institutes in local area will be identified for imparting training to candidates in respective areas of interest. In case of upgrading agriculture productivity, the training on technical know-how will be arranged with agriculture extension department or similar agency.

- Training in relevant skills / vocation to self or a family member as per his / her demand (to the extent possible) in the areas such as dairy, poultry, computer, repair of electrical / electronic items, mechanical works etc. All cost related to training shall be borne by NHRCL. The eligibility criteria for the same would be one member from each affected family (Title holder and Non-Title Holder). For the purpose of compensation and assistance to be provided to Vulnerable households, socioeconomic parameters like education, and work force participation rate etc. will be taken into account.
- NHRCL also understands the issue of tribal, disability and women's development in the process of socio-economic uplift within the scope of the RAP for the project. Therefore, suggest suitable training to one adult member of each affected vulnerable household for skill development.
- Selected training programmes have been identified for the project affected persons based on the consultations and discussion held with the project affected persons. In the tribal areas the training and skill development programmes will be linked with the Tribal development programmes active in the area.

The need of training was discussed with PAPs while doing Census Survey to understand the need in the area. The preliminary analysis of the Survey data shows the following:

- 63% (approx.) of the PAPs are falling in the age group of 19 years to 65 years
- 40% (approx.) of the PAP have education level of high school
- Majority of the people want cash compensation
- 9 % of people were interested in training
- 3% were interest in both training and cash compensation.
- Identified two target group (Target group will be further suggested by NGOs)
 - First group will comprise of PAPs below the age of 30 yrs., which will be provided skill training or capacity building.
 - Second Group will comprise of PAPs falling in age group of 30 - 65 yrs, which will be engaged in "Land-based livelihood support"

However, during the project implementation this will be again discussed in detail with the PAPs and their requirement for training will be analysed in detail by NGO. Also, NHRCL representative will do the needful assessment based on the qualification and training programme suggested.

8.2.2.2 Development of Employment Opportunities and livelihood support

NHRCL will facilitate development of employment opportunities for PAPs. PAPs can form a cooperative or a group and approach NHRCL for setting up small units like poultry unit, Cattle rearing unit, Sewing units, Units for fixing stones etc.

Land-based livelihood support will target dairy, poultry, sheep/goat rearing, bamboo cultivation etc. PAPs who are agriculturist can take up any of these options. These will require training, which can be imparted by Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) & District Dairy Development Authority (DDDA), etc. Land-based livelihood programming will focus on improved production through support for the preparation of new fields, improved inputs and good agricultural practices.

NHSRCL can support the capital cost for setting up of land-based livelihood units like

- Poultry (approximate cost Rs 1,50,000 per unit for a unit of 1000 birds),
- Cattle rearing units (Rs 6,25,000 for a unit of 10 cows including shed and other infrastructure cost),
- Ball point unit (Rs 50,000 for machine only, other infrastructure cost separate)
- Papad making unit (Rs 1,50,000 for automatic machine, other infrastructure cost separate)

For availing benefits of setting up an employment unit, PAPs can form a cooperative and approach NHSRCL for establishment of various income generation unit. NHSRCL will provide financial support to PAPS in establishment of these units. The land for these units have to be arranged by the cooperatives.

8.2.2.3 Provision for Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups are defined as those who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status are more likely to be adversely affected by the impacts of land acquisition. Vulnerability will be considered at a household rather than individual level. This is because it is expected that where potentially vulnerable people are present within a household with people who are not vulnerable, these other members will continue to provide support to the potentially vulnerable member and include them in household decision making to the degree possible. Where an individual is vulnerable because they live alone, they also then constitute a vulnerable household.

As per RFCT-LARR 2013 Act, Vulnerable Group are entitled for one-time additional financial assistance of Rs 50,000/- which has been enhanced to Rs 1,00,000/- (100% increase) by NHSRCL. Further, vulnerable PAPs will be provided priority in selection for training and other livelihood support programme. The training for the vulnerable will be organised in their vicinity as far as possible. Vulnerable PAHs will be monitored separately to see that their livelihoods are restored to pre-Project levels and that they are receiving the transitional support outlined above targeted to meet their basic needs.

8.2.2.4 Community Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 companies having net worth of INR 500 crore or more; or Turnover of INR 1000 crore or more; or Net Profit of INR 5 crore or more are liable to constitute a CSR policy, and are expected to spend 2% of their net profits on CSR activities.

NHSRCL will also implement CSR policy and under the policy identify activities to uplift the underprivileged section of society by imparting skill development training, establishment of Self-Help Groups as per local requirement, other activities as identified by CSR implementing agency. NHSRCL will give priority to PAPs as beneficiary under CSR, further industry linkage will also be established for end placement of beneficiary.

8.3 Budget for Livelihood enhancement training & capacity building

Although, only 12 % PAH's were shown interest for the training programmes during Census survey but keeping the project objective, budget provision for training to all project affected PAH's has been proposed to meet the likely training requirements. Budget for IRP has been included in the main RAP report. Budget for the Schedule V areas for Livelihood enhancement training and Capacity building is has been provided in **Table 8.2**.

Table 8-2: Budget for livelihood enhancement training and capacity building

| S. No. | District Name | No. of PAH | Budget for Training/PAH (in Rs.) | Total (in Rs. Cr.) |
|--------|---------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Surat | 38 | 40000 | 0.152 |

| S. No. | District Name | No. of PAH | Budget for Training/PAH (in Rs.) | Total (in Rs. Cr.) |
|--------|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 | Navsari | 140 | 40000 | 0.56 |
| 3 | Valsad | 589 | 40000 | 2.356 |
| 4 | Palghar | 1750 | 40000 | 7 |
| 5 | Thane | 196 | 40000 | 0.784 |
| 6 | Sub TOTAL | 2713 | | 10.852 |
| 7 | Support for Livelihood Units | Lump-sum | | 10 |
| 8 | Grand Total | | | 20.85 |

8.4 Implementation Plan & Monitoring for Income Restoration Activities

The income restoration plan shall be discussed with the respective PAPs, NHSRCL officials and the concerned government departments prior to execution. The IRP in the tribal development area will be linked with the Government programmes specially designed for tribal people and NHSRCL will assist the tribal population to get the maximum benefits. In addition, specific training for alternative income to ST & SC in Scheduled V areas shall be imparted in co-ordination with Tribal Administration Unit/ Deptt of the concerned district. The details on the tribal development schemes and policies and programmes for tribal development in the two states has been provided. Sufficient budget is allocated every year from the central and state government towards these tribal development programmes. In most of the cases, the budget is not fully utilized due to non-availability of information on basic formalities involved in taking benefits under these programmes by tribal.

NHSRCL will coordinate with the tribal development officers of the district and state authorities to include the eligible project affected people as part of these programmes and ensure that they are benefitted from that. The additional funds, wherever required, will be provided by NHSRCL.

9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional arrangements are crucial for project involving involuntary resettlement. Establishment of institutional arrangements is needed for smooth implementation of RAP and IPP which encompasses several activities that require involvement of several agencies for resolving issues quickly in the interest of project and affected persons. The implementation of Indigenous People Plan will be implemented simultaneously with Resettlement Action Plan.

9.1 National High-Speed Rail Corporation (NHSRCL)

NHSRCL, a Joint Venture of Government of India and Participating State Governments under the Ministry of Railways (MoR) is responsible for planning and execution including social, environmental aspects of Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail project. Implementation of RAP and IPP requires institutional arrangements at NHSRCL's Head Office and Site Offices in Gujarat. Besides, it requires setting engagement of RAP consultant, constituting Grievance Redressal Mechanism, engagement of Monitoring and Evaluation agency.

The section below provides the institutional arrangement for the implementation of RAP and IPP and describes roles and responsibilities of various agencies/institutions. The key elements of institutional arrangements are co-operation/ support, collaboration and sharing of responsibilities with clearly defined roles, involvement of key stakeholders and vertical and horizontal linkages amongst different agencies. The institutional arrangement is presented in Figure 9.1.

9.2 Project Implementation Unit (Resettlement and Rehabilitation)

9.2.1 At the Headquarter Level

At Head Office, Managing Director, NHSRCL as head of the organization is overall responsible for successful implementation of the project including IPP. Managing Director is supported by Director (Planning), Officer on Special Duty (OSD), General Managers (Contract) and Social Development officer. OSD is also the project monitoring officer for regular monitoring of RAP component and co-ordination with other agencies (RITES for land acquisition purpose) and Chief Project Manager (CPM) offices. Head Office will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, planning, coordination, internal monitoring and overall reporting of the Project.

Institutional arrangement at Head Office will include augmenting the capacity of NHSRCL related to resettlement and rehabilitation. NHSRCL will set up a Social & Environment Management Unit (SEMU) at Head Office to look after social and environment components of the project on a constant basis. The SDO will be coordinate with the CPMs on site alongwith the Consultant for the completion of RAP, SIA and LA work. A General Manger will be designated as the head of SEMU, who will be assisted by a team of officers and secretarial Staff. The GM (Contract) will be in-charge of all the contract matters related to RAP, SIA and LA alongwith the communication with JICA and RAP Consultant. The GM (Contract) and SDO will be monitoring the implementation and progress of RAP in direct co-ordination with CPMs and RAP consultant and report to OSD/MD. The main responsibility of SEMU is monitoring and implementing all resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition. The GM, SEMU will ensure that all resettlement and rehabilitation issues are complied with as outlined in the RAP covering national/ state laws, and JICA guidelines. The responsibilities of this unit broadly include the following:

- Responsible for all land acquisition activities and facilitate necessary help needed at site,
- Provide guidance to CPM office and RAP consultant as per applicable laws, guidelines, and entitlements
- Liaison with respective CPM offices and RAP consultant to resolve issues/glitches related to IPP implementation,
- Ensure disbursement of entitlements to PAHs/ PAPs through CPMs,
- Oversee a grievance redress process, actively monitor IPP implementation, and conduct monitoring and evaluation,

- Ensure dedicated staff at CPM office with respect to RAP implementation,
- Compile data related on land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation received from CPM's offices as part of internal monitoring process and suggest suitable measures to be taken, if required,
- Undertake site visit and interact with RAP consultant and PAHs/ PAPs for actual understanding of the IPP implementation process and status,
- Ensure timely budget allocation for resettlement and rehabilitation and relocation/ reconstruction of common property resources (CPRs) and common facilities to be provided in villages, if required,
- Conduct third party monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.

9.2.2 At the Field Level

Site offices of NHSRCL have been set up at Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara to act as Project Management Unit (PMU) for execution of project. Site office will be headed by Chief Project Manager (CPM). There are five site offices and the CPM has already been appointed at Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara. The project including RAP will be implemented by the CPM Offices located at Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Vadodara.

CPMs at Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara will be responsible for RAP implementation at site with support from RAP consultant, Dy. CPM, Project Managers (PM), Assistant Project Managers (APMs) and other support staff. RAP consultant has been appointed for carrying out all requisite activities in close co-ordination with affected persons and concerned agencies mainly, Collector Office. One officer (PM/APM) will be made in charge resettlement and rehabilitation component for every 15-20 villages and work in close co-ordination with RAP consultant. Besides, a Retired Dy. Collector has been appointed to assist CPM to facilitate land acquisition process with respective Collector office; Revenue Department, at State Head Quarter and other agencies involved. CPM will have all delegated administrative and financial powers regarding RAP implementation,

The roles and responsibilities of CPM offices are the following:

- Facilitate land acquisition for the project,
- Ensure RAP implementation with assistance from implementation agency and approve micro plan prepared as per the entitlements,
- Ensure distribution of resettlement and rehabilitation principles and entitlement matrix to PAPs,
- Ensure preparation and distribution of photo identity cards by RAP consultant,
- Ensure inclusion of PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have reasonable evidence to be included in the list of PAPs
- Seek guide from SEMU, Head Office wherever required regarding RAP implementation
- Guide and supervise RAP consultant, as required
- Interact with RAP consultant and undertake field visits for first-hand information,
- Compile data on LA progress and RAP implementation activities and update Head Office,
- Facilitate RAP consultant for necessary help from concerned government departments, whenever needed for RAP implementation,
- Participate in consultations to be conducted by RAP implementation to understand the PAP's concerns and issues and their integration, if possible in the project,
- Randomly check implementation of RAP carried out by the agency,
- Take possession of land only after disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance to PAPs,
- Ensure rehabilitation or reconstruction of CPRs affected, as required before dismantling,
- Ensure disbursement of due entitlements to vulnerable families and their participation during implementation,
- Provide necessary help to M&E agency for land acquisition data, R&R status and collection of information/ data from PAPs,

- Convene and participate in Grievance Redressal Committee meeting for resolution of grievances of PAPs at district level,
- Decide on the requirement of developing relocation site, if required any.

9.2.3 RAP consultant

Requirement and responsibility of the RAP consultant is most important as it is the main link between the project proponent and the PAPs. The IPP preparation and implementation agency has already been engaged and majority of staffs are mobilized. It will work in close co-ordination with NHSRCL head office and also report to CPM office. Financial matters related to services of RAP consultant is also linked with CPM office. Broad roles and responsibilities of implementation agency would be as:

- RAP consultant will be responsible for verification of PAPs as enumerated during RAP preparation,
- Develop rapport with PAPs and collect all requisite papers required for disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance as needed by Collector office and project authority,
- Prepare and distribute hand bills/ leaflets in local language covering entitlement matrix to PAPs, local community, Panchayats, Govt. Offices, etc,
- Prepare and distribute project specific identity card of PAPs for receiving entitlements,
- Initiate necessary activities for inclusion of PAP, who couldn't be enumerated during census survey for some reasons based on certification through CPM office,
- Get land demarcation pillars fixed as per BOQ on ground based on joint measurement survey,
- Prepare micro-plan of individual PAP as per entitlement and submit to CPM office for scrutiny/ checking and approval,
- Provide copy of individual approved micro plan to PAPs for maintaining transparency and their understanding about their entitlements,
- Organize consultations with PAPs for making them aware about the R&R aspects, entitlements and other related aspects,
- Help PAPs in opening of bank account, if not available,
- Assist CPM office in convening GRC meeting,
- Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAPs (for compensation and assistance) by bringing their cases to GRC and putting their view points before GRC, if needed
- Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAPs to make informed choice,
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generation and institutions for imparting training,
- Undertake consultations with villagers regarding rehabilitation or reconstruction of affected CPRs as well as additional provision of common facilities needed in the village,
- Submit monthly progress report of IPP implementation covering physical and financial aspects,
- Undertake all such activities required for RAP,
- Conduct training for CPM office staff on land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation before implementation of RAP on ground.

NHSRCL is working closely with District Administration (Land Acquisition Officer and District Collector) for land acquisition and will remain in close co-ordination for RAP implementation including relocation sites.

The Institutional arrangement for IPP has been revised and the role of District Administration and Tribal Development Officer in land acquisition and resettlement process has been added in the project implementation unit. The specific role of district administration and Tribal Development Officer has been included in the following section.

NHSRCI will coordinate with Tribal Development Officer in the following areas:

- Implementation of Tribal Development Schemes .
- Land Acquisition in Schedule V areas.

- Disbursement of compensation to the PAPs in tribal villages.
- Planning of resources for Tribal Sub-plans

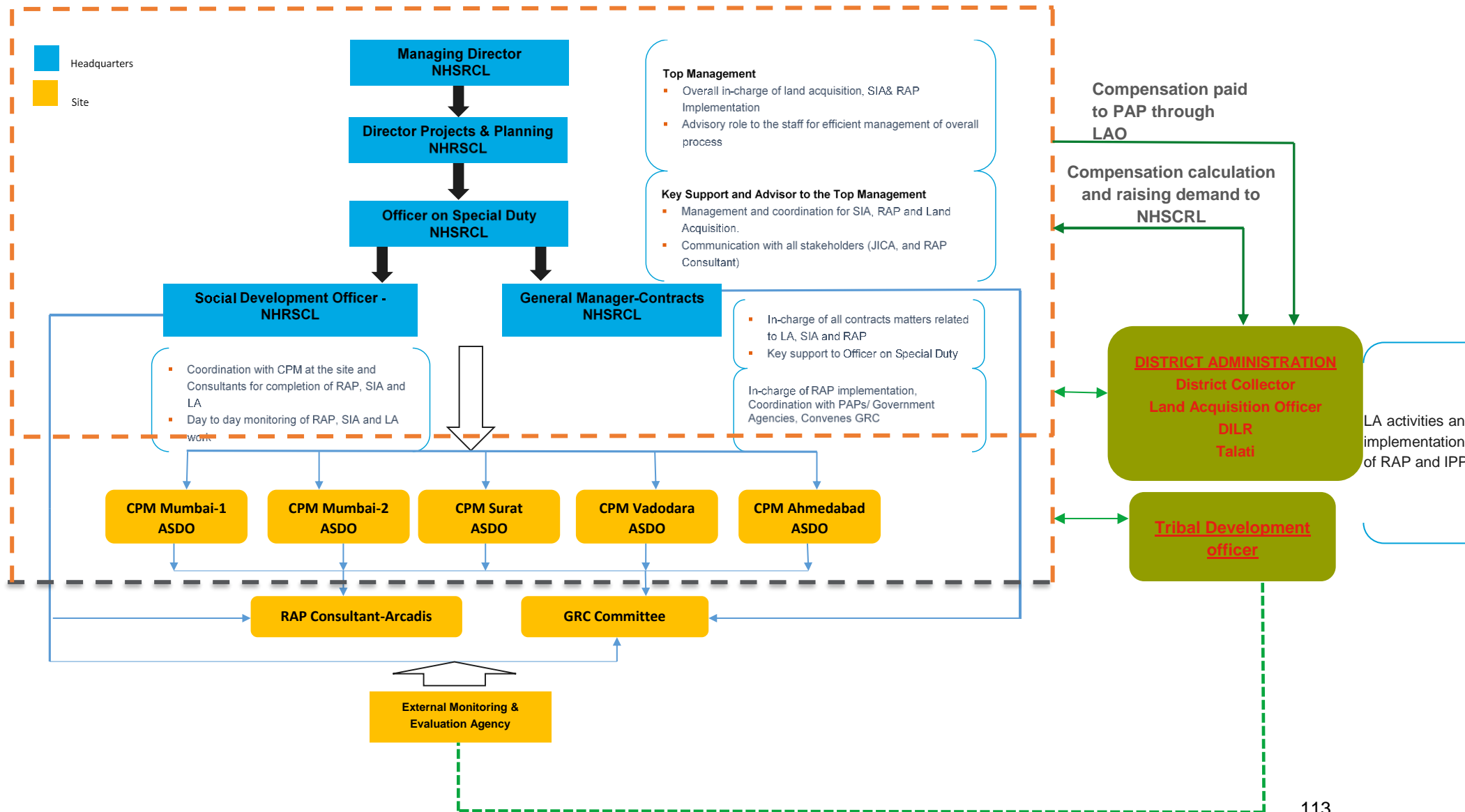
District Administration

- A) District Collector will be involved in assigning, coordinating & monitoring all the Land Acquisition, Compensation Disbursement and GRC related activities at the district level.
- B) Land Acquisition officer (LAO) will be directly responsible for the following activities.
- 1) Coordinating and monitoring of field activities including demarcation of affected land, JMS and other verification work
 - 2) Publication of related Gazette notifications
 - 3) Approval of JMS report
 - 4) Determination of Land value and calculation of compensation including R&R Assistance
 - 5) Receiving and resolving the Grievance of PAP's
 - 6) Demand and receipt of compensation funds from NHRCL
 - 7) Disbursement of compensation to PAP's
 - 8) Monitoring and coordinating of R&R work
 - 9) Handing over the encumbrance free land to NHRCL

District Inspector of Land Records (DILR) will be responsible for conducting JMS survey, preparation of JMS report for each affected plot and submission to LAO office to proceed with preparation of compensation amount.

Talati will be responsible for providing documentary information to Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) and DILR during JMS and calculation/ Disbursement of compensation.

Figure 9-1: Institutional Arrangement for Land Acquisition, RAP and IPP Implementation



9.3 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The implementation of Indigenous People Plan will be done simultaneously with Resettlement Action Plan. The Resettlement Action Plan and Indigenous People plan includes formation of Grievance Redressal Mechanism which is required to resolve grievances of PAPs quickly and effectively. Compensation and R&R assistance will be delivered to PAPs as per entitlement matrix. Grievances of PAPs such as land measurement, eligibility, non-inclusion in the list of PAPs, valuation of structures, trees, etc will be brought to the grievance redress committee for redressal.

i. Grievance Redressal Committee

Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be constituted by NHRCL at district level with the aim to settle disputes as possible through consultations. The GRC will comprise of four members headed by Resident Additional Collector (RAC) of the concerned district. Other members of the GRC will include, Chief Project Manager (CPM) or Dy. CPM of NHRCL and representative of PAPs (elected Head of concerned village/ urban areas). Grievances in writing will be brought to GRC for redressal by RAP consultant. The RAP consultant will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC shall include/co-opt tribal administrator for Schedule Five areas in order to safeguard the interest of effected tribal people. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will meet once in a month after convening the first meeting of GRC. However, it may meet twice in a month, if the number of grievance cases are more. Grievances of PAPs will be resolved in two months from the date of receiving the grievance.

A register shall be maintained by the RAP consultant which will record the following:

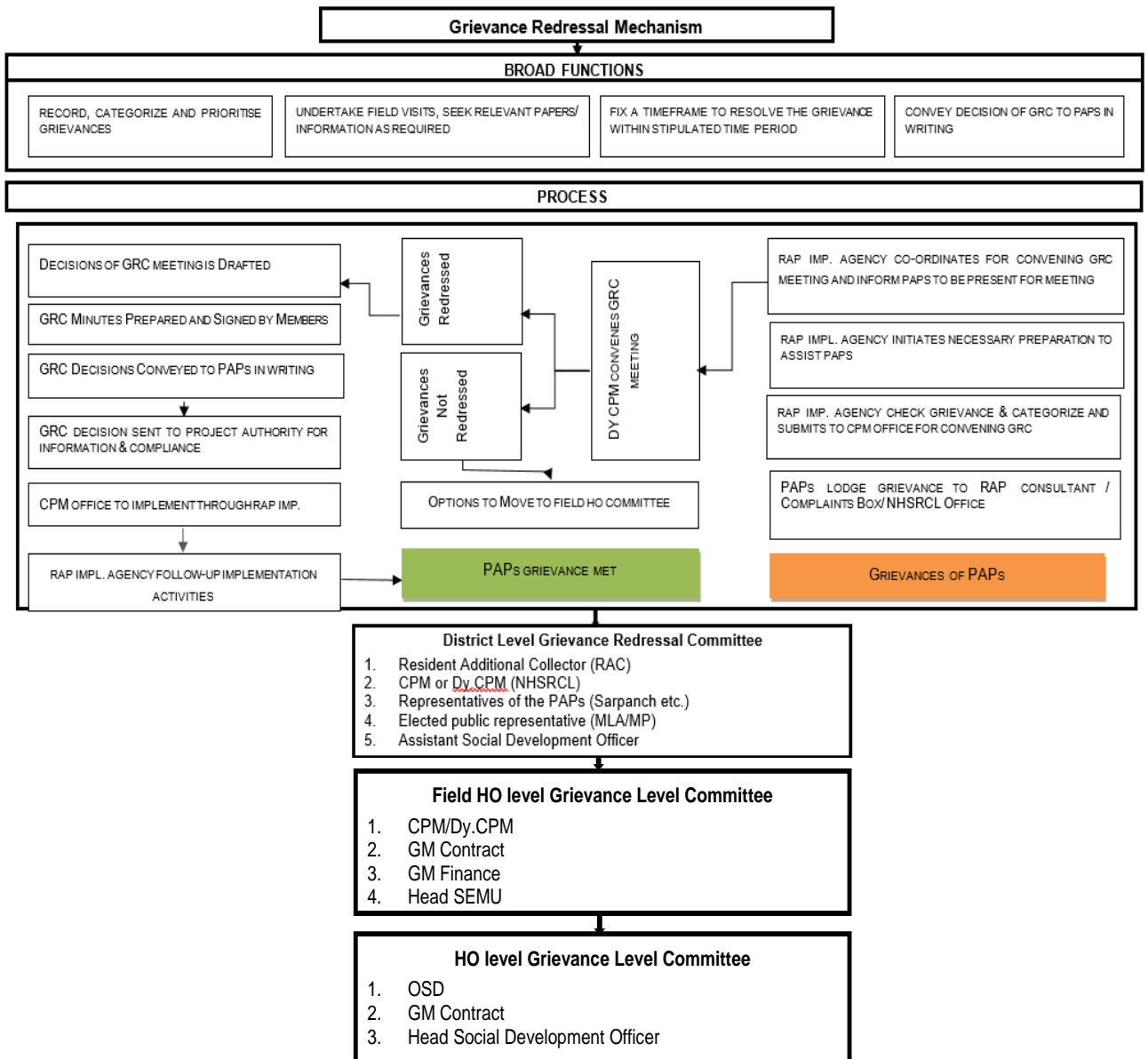
- date of receipt of grievance
- date on which grievance was taken up
- further action required
- next date of grievance hearing
- date of redressal of grievance
- date of intimation to PAPs

In case the PAP is not satisfied by the decision of the GRC, he/she would be free to take recourse kif the court of law. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- Hear and record grievances of PAPs, collect requisite papers from concerned agencies (project authority, land acquisition office, District Inspector of Land Revenue, RAP consultant, etc), undertake site visit, if needed and resolve grievances within stipulated time line,
- Inform PAPs through RAP consultant GRC's decision to PAPs and project authority for compliance.

The GRC will be constituted by an executive order from competent authority (State) based on a request from NHRCL. GRC will be convened by the CPM in consultation with RAC and elected head of concerned villages/ urban areas from where grievances have been brought. Facilities for undertaking site visits with regard grievances, secretarial assistance, etc will be provided by concerned CPM office. The flow diagram in Figure 8.2 shows the entire process of grievance redressal.

Figure 9-2: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



9.4 Budget and cost estimates

The RAP consultant will conduct awareness program with PAPs for effective and amicable resolution of grievances/ complaints. The awareness campaign will be conducted in each village/ urban area. Information brochure (in local language) explaining procedures for grievance redressal will be distributed among PAPs and explained in village meetings held by RAP consultant. The RAP consultant will assist PAPs from bringing their grievance to possible resolution. The RAP consultant will document all cases brought to GRC and maintain the records of the proceedings of the grievance redressal committee meetings.

At Field Head Office also, there will be a Grievance Redress Committee to hear and redress the grievances of PAPs, if not resolved at district level. Grievances received by Field Head Office directly shall be sent to concerned CPM office for resolution. The Field Head Office level Grievance Committee shall comprise CPM, Dy CPM, GM (Contracts), GM (Finance) and Head SEMU. The meeting will be convened by CPM. If the Grievance is not resolved at field level, then the grievance will be received by the grievance committee in corporate office to be headed by director (P&P). the committee will comprise of OSD, GM Finance and head SEMU. The Aggrieved PAPs may be asked, if required to be present in the meeting through video conferencing for presenting their cases.

9.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall M&E framework of the project will be adhered to and would be applicable for the M&E of project activities. Care will be taken to integrate the inclusion indicators in the overall monitoring and evaluation framework of the project. Towards enhancing the quality of implementation, in addition to the internal monitoring by the PIU, external monitoring will be done by an external agency. The role of external agency for monitoring of IPP will include the following:

- Conduct periodic monitoring of IPP implementation on quarterly basis to provide early alert to redress any potential problems; and
- Conduct mid-term, annual and end term monitoring to assess target achievements and slippages with respect to implementation of IPP.
- Grievance redressal mechanisms – it's functioning and processes along with complaints received and resolved will be monitored.

Monitoring indicators

The monitoring indicators for physical and financial progress has been summarised as in table 9.1.

Table 9-1: Monitoring indicators

| Category | Indicators |
|------------------------------|--|
| Physical progress monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected structures of ST households; • Shifting assistance for affected ST households; • Training assistance given to affected households for income generation; • Type of income generation activities offered in coordination with various agencies [Education Department, Tribal Development Department, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Commissionerate of Rural Development]; • Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders; • Preparation and approval of micro plans; • Provision of copy of IPP; • Separate discussions with women; • Number of joint bank accounts opened; • Issuance of identity cards; • Submission of monthly progress reports; • Cost of M&E ; • Redressal of grievances; |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of relocation/replacement of community infrastructure such as hand-pump. |
| Socio-economic monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation of compensation; • List of affected persons provided to Taluka Development Office for inclusion in suitable development programmes of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana; • Number of meetings held with Taluka Development Officer by the ESMU; • Preparatory works for Consultation meetings during implementation of IPP; • Number of consultation meetings and participation of affected households and other community members; |

9.5.1 Evaluation indicators

Evaluation of the project outcome will be carried out based on the pre-project baseline information. The indicators for evaluation are presented in the Table 9.2.

Table 9-2: Evaluation Indicators

| Indicators | Pre-Project Baseline | Mid-term evaluation | End Project evaluation |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Economic | | | |
| Below Poverty Line | | | |
| Household income (Annual) | | | |
| Occupation | | | |
| Average household expenditure | | | |
| Percentage of earning women | | | |
| Average monthly earning of women | | | |
| Asset Ownership | | | |
| Ownership of household assets | | | |

Monthly progress report covering progress of IPP implementation including mobilization of staffs, opening of site offices etc of the project would be submitted by RAP consultant to CPM office by 7th of next month. Internal monitoring report covering progress of land acquisition in terms of area, consent award declared in terms of villages and individual land owners, compensation and R&R amount awarded and disbursed to all overall PAPs and vulnerable groups, grievance cases received (by type) and resolved, shall be summarized by CPM office and submitted to SEMU, Head Office for review and further submission to JICA.

9.6 Budget and cost estimates

The IPP implementation comprises, (i) compensation and assistance; and (ii) gaining continued support of the ST communities in the Scheduled Area, during project implementation. The compensation and assistance to the affected STs are included in the RAP and the institutional arrangements for RAP proposed shall be adequate to carry out implementation of IPP provisions. Therefore, the budget for IPP implementations includes costs incurred towards carrying out stakeholder consultations in Scheduled Area. The financial plan essentially includes the following broad heads:

Compensation

Land Costs: Project will require acquisition of land for developing of tracks and associated facilities like stations, depots for maintenance, workshop and car maintenance etc. Hence the project will need to provide compensation for land acquired from legal titleholders, from other government departments.

Structure Costs: On account of land acquisition, the project will cause loss of structures for which compensation will need to be paid to affected stakeholders. Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Cost: Budget provisions under this head will meet direct expenses made on account of various R&R benefits proposed to be provided to affected households and persons.

The land and structure compensation cost for ST families has been included in the RAP report and will be paid to the ST families as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has not been included separately in this report.

Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance Cost

As per the entitlement matrix finalised for the project, one-time additional financial assistance of Rs 1,00,000 to all the vulnerable families with loss of land / structure shall be provided. Total 880 ST families have been identified in the project. **The total additional cost for R&R assistance for the project affected families is INR 8.80 Crores.** The survey for selected ST project affected households in Dahanu and Talasari could not be conducted due to large scale opposition from the villages in these blocks.

On time assistance for Non-Title holder

Non-titleholders having land in their possession and using for cultivation will be entitled for one-time assistance based on the average annual income from crop production equal to value of crop for 5 years as per government record according to land specification in the area to provide the food security. Example: Annual crop production in the affected land (on the same category of land) in the same village or in nearby areas will be considered and may be paid monthly/annually or lump-sum for entire 5 years. Say 40,000 annually per hect * 5 years=2 lacs per hect.

Training and Capacity Building for PAHs for Affected Schedule Tribe family (TH-NTH)

One person from each family will be eligible for vocational training program as per his/ her interest (to the extent possible) with due consultation.

The training may be organised separately for the family members of Schedule Tribes, in case they are not comfortable to join the group which may have the members from Non-ST families. This includes Capacity building of the PAPs for alternative livelihood options within the Scheduled Area or outside, as requested.

Compensation for loss Income from forest and non-forest Areas

In case loss of income from the production of trees on common/forest land, compensation amount will be calculated by the LAO based on the local information and the compensation amount will be given to community/ individual (if his or her rights will have stabilized). Example: The total likely age of tree will be calculated in years, Less the current age and balance age will be multiplied by the annual production/revenue from the tree.

Table 9-3: Proposed for IPP Budget

| S. No. | Particulars | No. | Unit Cost | Total (in Rs. Cr.) |
|--------|--|-----|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Budget for development for village level Amenities in Schedule V villages of Maharashtra and Gujarat | 90 | 50,00,000 | 45.00 |
| 2 | Income restoration Plan cost for IPP | | | 20.85 |
| | Grand Total | | | 65.85 |

Note: IRP budget including budget for IPP has been included in the main RAP

9.7 Community Development Needs

During the village level consultations conducted for the project, a detail assessment of the community development needs was undertaken for the project and results from the same has been used to develop the entitlement, R &R assistance and income restoration programme for the community affected by the

project. In addition, detail assessment of the community development needs has also been done for the areas with substantial tribal population, since community level integration for tribal communities is more important as tribal communities are closely knit units.

Village development Plan addressing the needs of the community has been prepared for Palghar district under the project for the villages with substantial tribal population to improve the basic facilities and create assets for them.

Project on village development plan in Palghar is being implemented by NHSRCL and Palghar Development Corridor team with support from Collector Palghar office. The project is being implemented in 73 villages in 4 blocks of Palghar district i.e. Vasai, Palghar, Dahanu and Talasari. Project Management Unit has been set to implement this project. Palghar Village Development Plan project will address all the community needs of the villages and facilitate all-round development of the villages in areas related to skill development, health, nutrition, sanitation and basic infrastructure services. Details of Village Development are provided in the following section.

9.8 Village Development Plan

Village Development Plan will be implemented in 73 villages spread in 4 blocks of Palghar district i.e. Vasai, Palghar, Dahanu and Talasari. Village development plan for the district aims for holistic development of all 73 villages in Palghar district. The key components to be addressed as part of Village development plans are provided in the following section:

- Develop basic infrastructure in the villages
- Improve status of Health and Nutrition.
- Improve status of Education and educational services.
- Women Empowerment.
- Holistic Development of youth.
- Development of Agriculture and agri allied business.
- Create various livelihood options at village level, to make them self-dependent.
- Implementation of TREE (Tribal Rights Expansion and Empowerment) Project
- Development of Community Cattle Sheds

Actual Project Coverage:

Out of 73 villages in Palghar district, 28 villages are in Palghar, 21 villages are in Vasai, 16 villages in Dahanu, and 8 villages in Talasari. The total population of 73 villages is 166267 and total no of Households are 24557. The detail on the total population and the number of household for the district is provided in the table

Table 9-3: Details of the Project area for VDP

| Sr. No | Block | No of Village | Population | | | No of Households |
|--------------|----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | Total | Male | Female | |
| 1 | Palghar | 28 | 40237 | 20589 | 19648 | 7339 |
| 2 | Vasai | 21 | 67596 | 36655 | 30941 | 4535 |
| 3 | Dahanu | 16 | 25745 | 12858 | 12887 | 4649 |
| 4 | Talasari | 8 | 32689 | 15913 | 16776 | 8034 |
| Total | | 73 | 166267 | 86015 | 80252 | 24557 |

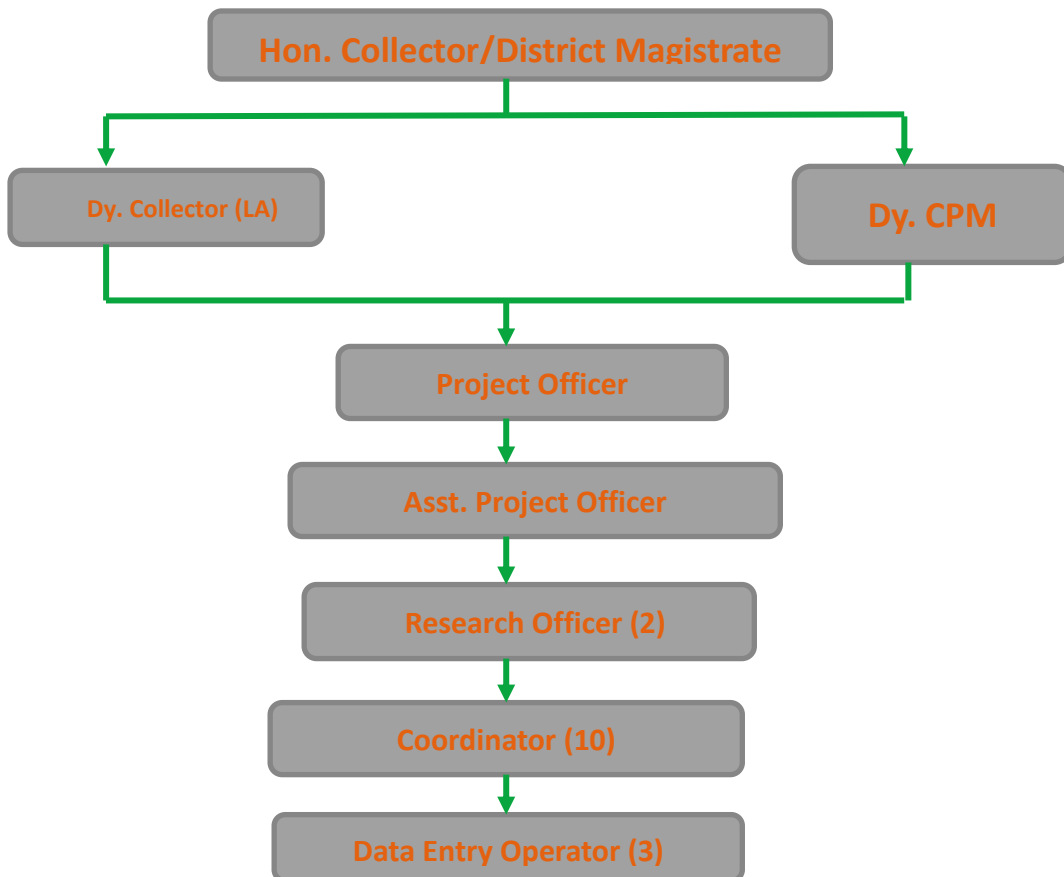
Project Management Unit:

For development and implementation of Village Development Plan, NHSRCL has formulated an independent Project Management Unit in consultation with District collector, Palghar. Approximately 17 number of staff are currently deployed in the PMU for development of village development plan in consultation with various stakeholders including the project affected people in the region. The Project Management unit for VDP is headed by district collector Palghar; and Dy CPM, NHSRCL and Dy Collector (Land Acquisition) are the key members of the project management unit, supported by other field level staff. Details of staff deployed for VDP is provided in the table 9.4 and Figure

Table 9-4: Details of staff to be deployed for VDP

| Sr. No | Name of the Post | Number |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Project Officer | 1 |
| 2 | Assistant Project Officer | 1 |
| 3 | Research Officers | 2 |
| 4 | Coordinators | 10 |
| 5 | Data Entry Operators | 3 |
| Total | | 17 |

Figure 9-3: Organogram of Palghar Development Corridor/ VDP for Palghar



At present Village Development Plan has been prepared for six villages only. Process of preparation of VDP for remaining villages is under process. Modalities for implementation of Plan is being worked out in consultation with District Collector, Palghar. Throughout the Palghar development corridor project the

all-round development of the village will be undertaken through the project going forward, skill development, health and nutrition, sanitation and basic infrastructure services will be done under this project. Key outcomes expected from the project area;

- Village will come under mainstream
- Overall development of basic infrastructure in the villages
- Improvement in education status
- Improvement in health status
- Improve skill of youth./skill development
- Sustainable agricultural Practices.
- Women empowerment.
- Skill development and entrepreneurship opportunities
- Migration will be due to availability of employment.
- Participation of the villagers in village development and social harmony.

PMU has carried out extensive village level consultations. Details of consultation carried has been mentioned in table 9.5.

Table 9-5: Details of the Consultations carried out for VDP

| Sr. No | Village Name | Block Name | VDP Activity Date | Day |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Poman (Mori, Saraja and Shilotar) | | 23/04/2018 to 24/04/2018 | Monday/Tuesday |
| 2 | Tivari | Vasai | 20/4/2018 to 21/04/2018 | Friday/Saturday |
| 3 | Nagale | | 24/04/2018 to 25/04/2018 | Tuesday/Wednesday |
| 4 | Virathan (Khu) | Palghar | 7/06/2018 to 08/06/2018 | Thursday/Friday |
| 5 | Shilte | | 7/06/2018 to 08/06/2018 | Thursday/Friday |
| 6 | Jalsar | | 11/06/2018 to 12/06/2018 | Monday/Tuesday |
| 7 | Virathan (Budruk) | | 11/06/2018 to 12/06/2018 | Monday/Tuesday |
| 8 | Makunsar (Rambag) | | 13/06/2018 to 14/06/2018 | Wednesday/Thursday |
| 9 | Tembi-Khodave | | 13/06/2018 to 14/06/2018 | Wednesday/Thursday |
| 10 | Maykhop | | 18/6/2018 to 19/06/2018 | Monday/Tuesday |
| 11 | Kelve | | 18/6/2018 to 19/06/2018 | Monday/Tuesday |
| 12 | Mithagare | | 18/6/2018 to 19/06/2018 | Monday/Tuesday |
| 13 | Kamare | | 20/06/2018 to 21/06/2018 | Wednesday/Thursday |
| 14 | Varkhunti | | 20/06/2018 to 21/06/2018 | Wednesday/Thursday |
| 15 | Nandore | | 20/06/2018 to 21/06/2018 | Wednesday/Thursday |

Photographs of the field activities





Currently the Village Development Plan (VDP) is being prepared for selected villages of Palghar by district authorities along with NHRCL. The VDP is addressing the issues on integrated development of the village including provision of basic amenities, agricultural improvement mechanism, measures to improve the livelihood of the people, provision of quality health services, education facilities, communication services, water supply, sanitation, development of roads and other amenities in the villages. Village Development Plan is being prepared in consultation with the Gram Sabha and other stakeholders. The objectives of the Village Development Plan include the following:

- To develop basic infrastructure.
- To improve status of Health and Nutrition.
- To improve status of Education and educational services.
- Women Empowerment.
- Holistic Development of youth.
- To develop Agriculture and agri allied business.
- To create various livelihood options at village level, to make them self dependent.

For Palghar district in Maharashtra, village development plan will be done for all 4 blocks of Palghar district i.e. Vasai, Palghar, Dahanu and Talasari in 73 villages. Holistic development of 73 village is the main purpose of Village development plan. Special emphasis will be given on Development of basic Infrastructure, Education, Sampurna Seva Abhiyan, Health and Nutrition, Youth Development, Women empowerment, Livelihood Development. Project Management Unit has been set to implement this project. The activities proposed under the Village Development Plan for Palghar are indicated in Table 9.3

Table 9-6: Activites proposed under Village Development Plan for Palghar

| S.no. | Component | Name of activities |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Basic Infrastructure development | Construction of Road |
| | | Solar Street Light |
| | | Waste water Management |
| | | D.P transformer |
| | | Bore well for Drinking Water |
| | | Pipe Line for Drinking Water |
| | | Drinking Water supply Tank and pipe Line |
| | | Garbage management (community waste bins)Box |
| | | Repairing of Well |
| | | Soak pits |
| Bus stand Infrastructure Development | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2 | Livelihood Development Programmer | Papad making |
| | | Sari Less & decoration Work |
| | | Poultry Farming |
| | | Tailoring unit |
| | | Khakhra Making |
| | | kirana mart (Grocery) |
| | | Masala Making |
| | | Cataring Business |
| | | Agarbatti making |
| 3 | Agri allied Business | Vegetable Cultivation |
| | | Fruits/Horticulture farming |
| | | Water facility for agriculture (Solar, engine & Paip Line) |
| 4 | Skill Development Programme | MS-CIT |
| | | TALLY |
| | | Typing (Marathi and English) |
| 5 | Youth Development Programme | Development of Sport Ground/ Park |
| | | Sports equipment's |
| | | Gym |
| 6 | School Quality Development Programme | Refurbishment of school |
| | | Garden for school |
| | | Digital Library |
| | | Conducting various compitions |
| | | First aid Box |
| | | Science Library |
| | | Stationary Cabord |
| | | Wall compound |
| | | Water Filter |
| | | Teaching Equipment |
| | | Sports equipment's |
| | | Chairs |
| | | White Board |
| | | Toilet |
| | | Wheel Chair For Handicaped Student |
| 7 | Anganwadi Centre Deveoplment Plan | Water Filter |
| | | height measurement equipment |
| | | Fan - |
| | | Sports equipments |
| | | Anganwadi Digital |
| | | Repairing of Anganwadi |
| | | Toilets - |
| | | Miter And Electricity |
| | | Slater Scale and digital adult weighing scale |

The Project will facilitate the all-round development of the villages by activites pertaining to skill development, health and nutrition, sanitation and basic infrastructure services. Micro planning at the village level and holistic development of the village with following objective is proposed under the project.

- Village will come under mainstream

- Overall development of basic infrastructure will be done at village.
- Education status will improve.
- Status of health will improve.
- Improve skill of youth./skill development
- Sustainability of Farm and farm will be done.
- Women empowerment will be done.
- Improve entrepreneurship
- Migration will be due to availability of employment.
- Participation of the village will be improve in village development and social harmony will be improve.

Under Palghar village development plan, the development project of 73 villages in Palghar district and will be implemented through this Programme Basic infrastructure, self-help group, Sampurna Seva Abhayan. Skill development Programme.



For other schedule V districts in Gujarat and Maharashtra, preparation of Village Development Plan is proposed to be taken up. The project identification and preference for implementation of projects in Phase wise manner shall be decided and approved by the Gram Sabha. The fund allocation for different project identified under Village Development Plan will be from various centrally and state sponsored

schemes for Tribal areas development. The same will be followed in other Schedule area villages of Maha and Gujarat with proper consultation with respective Gram Sabhas.

In addition, a number of village level consultations have been conducted in last few months in palghar and Surat . the details of consultations in the month of July are provided in following table.

| Consultations in July 2018 | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| District | Village | Taluka | Date of recent Consultation |
| Surat | Boland | Chorasi | 12/07/2018 |
| | Kachholi | Chorasi | 03/07/2018 |
| | Vaktana | Kamrej | 10/07/2018 |
| | Kosmada | Kamrej | 25/07/2018 |
| | Laskana | Kamrej | 23/07/2018 |
| | kholvada | Kamrej | 18/07/2018 |
| | Timbarva | Kamrej | 16/07/2018 |
| | Kuwarda | Mangrol | 30/07/2018 |
| | Tarsadi | Mangrol | 30/07/2018 |
| | Khadsad | Kamrej | 30/07/2018 |
| Palghar | Uplat | Talasari | 03/07/2018 |
| | Rothe | Palghar | 06/07/2018 |
| | Rambag | Palghar | 07/07/2018 |
| | Vasanwadi | Dahanu | 16/07/2018 |
| | Asave | Dahanu | 16/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 17/07/2019 |
| | Ambesari | Talasari | 23/07/2018 |
| | Dhable | Dahanu | 19/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 20/07/2018 |
| | Zari | Talasari | 20/07/2019 |
| | Vanai | Dahanu | 21/07/2018 |
| | Govane | Dahanu | 21/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 23/07/2018 |
| | Shilte/virathan | Palghar | 25/07/2018 |
| | Vasa | Talasari | 26/07/2018 |
| | Verkhunti | Palghar | 26/07/2018 |
| | Zari | Dahanu | 24/07/2018 |
| Dehane | Dahanu | 24/07/2018 | |
| | Verkhunti | Palghar | 27/07/2018 |
| | Uplat | Talasari | 16/07/2018 |
| | Zari | Talasari | 17/07/2018 |
| | Varwada | Talasari | 17/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 24/07/2018 |
| | Zari | Talasari | 24/07/2018 |

| Consultations in July 2018 | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| District | Village | Taluka | Date of recent Consultation |
| | Virathan BK | Palghar | 24/07/2018 |
| | Dehane | Dahanu | 25/07/2018 |
| | Vasa | Talasari | 26/07/2018 |
| | Vasantwadi | Dahanu | 26/07/2018 |
| | Asave | Dahanu | 26/07/2018 |
| | Mande | Palghar | 27/07/2018 |
| | Vasantwadi | Dahanu | 27/07/2018 |
| | Gowane | Dahanu | 27/07/2018 |
| | vasa | Talasari | 27/07/2018 |
| | ambesari | Talasari | 30/07/2018 |
| | Chari | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | kotabi | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | vasantwadi | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | aassve | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | dehane | Dahanu | 30/07/2018 |
| | govane | Dahanu | 31/07/2018 |

Issues have been discussed in the above Village level meetings.

1. Information on Entitlement Matrix.
2. Discussed about general project awareness about HSR project.
3. Discussed about the compensation (component wise) that is to be provided to the PAPs.
4. Discussed about the R&R assistance.
5. Explained about the village level development that is going to take place under the VDP.

PHOTO PLATE

Survey form filling in dehane



Community consultation at Shilte



SIA survey at Asave village



SIA survey at Vasanwadi and Asave village.



SIA survey at Vasanwadi and Asave village



Meeting with people in Mande village



Meeting with people in Mande village



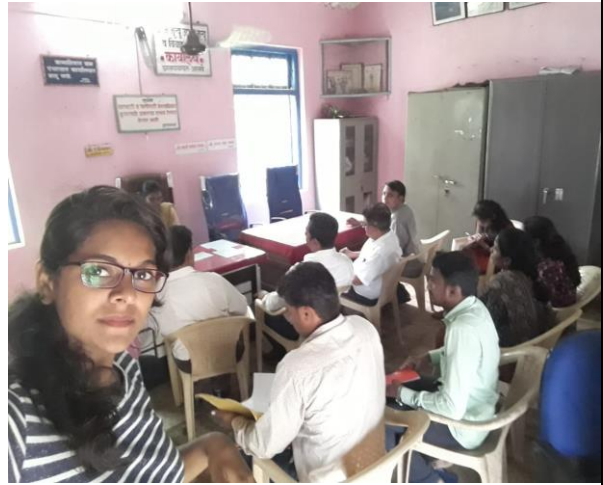
Discussion for SIA survey Chari kotabi village



Discussion on entitlement matrix in ambesari



Meeting with sarpanch in Asave village



Meeting with sarpanch in Vasantwadi



Meeting at dehane

