



National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



भारत 2023 INDIA

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Environmental and Social Management Framework

for Rural Roads Projects II – Additional Financing

Social Management (*Resettlement and Participation*) Framework



Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
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ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय
ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी
भारत सरकार

75
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प्रधान मंत्री
ग्राम सड़क योजना



साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति

मा० राज्यमंत्री ग्रामीण विकास एवं
उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और
सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय,
भारत सरकार



श्री गिरिराज सिंह

मा० मंत्री ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज
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के प्रेरणादायी और कुशल नेतृत्व एवं मार्गदर्शन में
प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना का सफल क्रियान्वयन हो रहा है।

यह योजना देश की ग्रामीण आबादी को सड़क संपर्क
उपलब्ध करा कर उनके चहुंमुखी विकास में सहायक सिद्ध हो रही है।

इस प्रकार ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय राष्ट्र निर्माण
के क्षेत्र में उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर है और निरंतर सफलता की
नई ऊंचाइयों को छू रहा है।



Shri Shailesh Kumar Singh, IAS

Secretary

Ministry of Rural Development

Government of India

Message

As a part of Government of India's broader strategy for poverty reduction, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on the 25th December 2000 with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected habitations in rural India in order to promote agricultural growth, access to better health and education services and economic opportunities which has led to accelerated poverty reduction and socio-economic transformation. The Government subsequently widened the ambit of the programme in the year 2013 and again in 2019 by starting PMGSY-II & PMGSY-III respectively. These phases of the scheme specifically focused on connecting habitations with rural agriculture markets, health facilities, education institutions, administrative centres etc.

This book has been prepared by multidisciplinary experts in collaboration with The World Bank. The objective is to review the existing safe guards & techniques and incorporate globally adopted best practices in the implementation of PMGSY.

During implementation of PMGSY, issues related to protection of environment and social challenges have to be addressed through the well defined mechanism called the "Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)". This document provides, globally accepted and practiced procedures for management of environmental and social aspects of projects involving construction related activities. Aim of this document is to provide guidance for formulation of optimum solution of environmental and social challenges which are required to be taken for the purpose of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared responsibility.



Dr. Ashish Kumar Goel, IAS

Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Rural Development
& Director General, NRIDA
Government of India

Message

The Government of India, as a part of the poverty reduction strategy, launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on 25th December 2000 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural India. Thereafter, PMGSY-II & III have been launched for upgradation of through routes and major rural links. PMGSY has helped in better access of marketplace for the rural masses and generated employment in various forms. It has also helped in improving access to socio-economic services and thus improving socio-economic condition of the rural populace.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in collaboration with The World Bank has prepared this book “Environmental and Social Management Framework”. The objective of the book is to provide a solution to secure the environmental and social management benefits for stakeholders by implementers of PMGSY. The book will facilitate various departments and agencies in enhancing the assessing and management capacity of the officials involved in execution with regard to the environmental and social challenges faced in implementation in road construction.



Executive Summary

The Rural Road Project and PMGSY do not involve the land acquisition wherein land for the construction of PMGSY is voluntarily provided by the villagers or land owners considering its benefit to the specific habitation. During implementation of PMGSY, issues related to Protection of environment and social challenges faced have to be addressed through the well defined mechanism called the ESMF.

ESMF stands for Environmental and Social Management Framework, in order to enhance the assessment and management of environmental and social hindrance issues faced in PMGSY planning and implementation. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared based on the review of the existing safeguard instruments which are under implementation for first Rural Roads Project (RRP I) , RRP II and RRP-II Additional financing. The World Bank's Environment and Social Framework sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards that are designed to support Borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

The ESMF comprises of the following safeguard instruments:

- (i) Social Management Framework (SMF).
- (ii) Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP).

The implementation of the measures suggested in these above mentioned instruments should be in conjunction with the provisions of the Operation Manual (OM). This document comprises of three Units:

Unit 1 Introduction:

This unit explains about PMGSY giving a brief introduction about the Scheme and its loan financed by The World Bank (RRP-I) approved in 2004, the Second Rural Roads Project (RRP-II) the second World Bank operation to support PMGSY and Additional financing currently under implementation.

Unit 2 Social Management (Resettlement and participation) Framework:

This Social Management Framework (SMF), which consists of resettlement planning and entitlement provisions, has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions in the various project states. This SMF outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in minimizing and mitigating the adverse social and economic impacts due to the project.



- i) The Resettlement Plan of SMF spells out the actions / tasks required to involve the local Community , and reduce adverse impacts on Project Affected Peoples/Families (PAPs/PAFs) at various stages of project along with the agency(agencies) responsible for these actions/ tasks and their time frame.
- ii) The state specific entitlement matrices of SMF, outline the types of losses expected, their current and proposed mitigation measures. This document contains a tabular explanation and also a diagrammatic representation of the concept.

Unit 3 Institutional Arrangement:

This unit explains about role and responsibility of various agencies who are involved in the implementation of the scheme i.e. NRRDA at central level further SRRDA at state level Technical Examiners support unit to SRRDA and the PIU at the District level. Towards implementation of the SMF, officer for managing social aspects will be deputed from the Department of Rural development into SRRDA for each of the project states. The SRRDA can also recruit the officer from the market. These officers will assist, advise the Project Director at SRRDA and interact with the PIU in implementation of ESMF provisions.

Further it contain pictorial description about the PMGSY scheme and its benefit , The World Bank and its financing procedures and other annexure about disclosure of SMF.



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1 INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) launched the “Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)” – a Prime Minister's Rural Road Program in year 2000 to connect with all-weather roads to all rural habitations with population more than 500 (250 in hilly, deserts, and tribal regions) in the first instance. The program is primarily funded by the Government of India through the Central Road Fund (CRF)¹, and borrowing from multi-lateral agencies. The PMGSY also covers upgrading of existing roads serving to the targeted habitations once the connectivity is achieved for the targeted habitations. The PMGSY targets include new connectivity to about 1,78,000 habitations involving construction of about 3,75,000 km of roads apart from upgrading of 3,72,000 km of existing rural roads (in poor condition). This involves an expenditure of about Rs 1,330 billion (US \$ 33 billion). Further, the Government of India has undertaken building infrastructure in rural areas under the Bharat Nirman Programme. It aims to construct 1,46,185 kms of rural roads to link 66,802 unconnected habitations during 2005-2009. It is also proposed to upgrade 19,412 kms of existing through roads to ensure farm-to market connectivity within this time frame.

The World Bank through its Country Assistance Strategy commits to a series of loans/credits to support PMGSY. Starting from the First Rural Roads Project (RRP-I) approved in 2004 and currently under implementation, the Second Rural Roads Project (RRPII) will be the second World Bank operation to support PMGSY.

The road connectivity, however, ultimately aims to ensure – (1) that public services of health, education, employment, income etc. are available to all citizens; and 2) to improve the quality of life of under developed, disadvantaged living in rural and remote areas. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India (GoI) in all the states and union territories.

The construction of new PMGSY roads, in many cases, requires small portions of land from private land owners. Some of the affected persons (PAPs) or families (PAFs) belong to vulnerable/disadvantaged sections (SC, ST, BPL Families, Women headed households etc.). Out dated land records; poor participation of the communities in the program; deposition of debris on the side of the road in hilly areas – are some of the other challenges in implementing the program.

The Indian Roads Congress (IRC) publication, IRC:SP:20-2002, Rural Roads Manual, provides guidance on various aspects of rural road development, with the specific requirements of PMGSY. Further to this an Operations Manual (OM) has been drafted to bring about clarity on various aspects of PMGSY and thereby ensure its timely and successful implementation. Towards enhancing the assessment and management of environmental and social issues in PMGSY planning and implementation, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared based on the review of the existing safeguard instruments which are under implementation for First Rural Roads Project (RRP I) and RRP II. The ESMF comprises of the following safeguard instruments: (i) Social Management Framework (SMF), and (ii) Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP). The implementation of the measures suggested in these above mentioned instruments should be in conjunction with the provisions of the OM.

¹50% of the Rs 2 per liter cess on the sale of diesel has been earmarked for rural roads under the CRF



2 SOCIAL MANAGEMENT (RESETTLEMENT AND PARTICIPATION) FRAMEWORK

2.1 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ISSUES

The construction of rural roads under PMGSY though in general has been overwhelmingly demanded by the people, however, it has issues related to land acquisition and adverse impacts on the people. In most of the road projects under PMGSY, existing revenue tracks are proposed to be taken up for construction to the standards and specifications in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP-20:2002). The available width of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring additional land. The land width accretion is also necessitated along new alignments, especially in cases where the existing track cannot be upgraded to the required standards. The PMGSY guidelines specify that it will be the responsibility of the State Government / District Panchayat to oversee that land is available for taking up the proposed road works. Towards these, the state governments are expected to draw up policies so that the process of making land available for the road works sub-serves the common good and is also just and equitable.

As the construction is generally proposed along the existing tracks, the extent of resettlement is expected to be minimal. Though minimal, the mitigation of the social and resettlement impacts in the project requires a framework for addressing the impacts in the individual project phases related to resettlement. This Social Management Framework (SMF), which consists of resettlement planning and entitlement provisions, has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions in the various project states. This SMF outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in minimising and mitigating the adverse social and economic impacts due to the project.

- i) The Resettlement Plan of SMF spells out the actions / tasks required to involve the community, and reduce adverse impacts on PAPs/PAFs at various stages of project along with the agency (agencies) responsible for these actions / tasks and their time frame.
- ii) The state specific entitlement matrices of SMF, outline the types of losses expected, their current and proposed mitigation measures.

The PIU in co-ordination with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) at the village, block and district levels will be responsible for the planning and implementation of issues pertaining to addressal of social issues. The institutional and organizational mechanisms required to implement the provisions are outlined as part of the framework.

2.2 RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

The various tasks related to resettlement planning at various stages of project cycle are given in the Table 2.1 and 2.2.

Dissemination of Core Network: Salient features of the finalised core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats. This shall include (a) map of the district / block showing the roads to be connected; (b) list of villages to be connected and (c) length of the corridor. Further, copies of the core network will be made available to the local MPs and MLAs for their reference and knowledge.



Selection of Roads: The selection of roads for new construction/upgradation shall be from the core network. The following criteria shall be adopted as pre-requisites for taking up PMGSY roads by State Governments:

- Adequate land width available as specified in IRC: SP-20: 2002;
- The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
- In the event of impacts not being avoidable, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, and / or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms²:
 - Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, modifications in cross-sections etc, to the extent required from safety considerations,
 - Voluntary land donation by the land owner through a written Memorandum of Understanding/Affidavit and/ or land acquisition through LA Act/or direct purchase as the case may be (refer state specific entitlement matrix), and,
 - Civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the vulnerable affected persons.

Dissemination of Project Information: After selection of roads and prior to finalisation of the alignment, a brochure providing an overview of the PMGSY in the state will be available for distribution in each of the Gram Panchayat along the proposed roads. Annexure 1 provides the project information package encompassing the information to be disclosed at various stages of project implementation. Format 2 of Annexure 1 provides the Brochure to be distributed among the local community providing details of the scheme. The dissemination of information shall (i) sensitise the communities on the project related issues, and (ii) demonstrate the expectations of the project from the communities, including mechanisms for beneficiary contribution.

Finalisation of Alignment: Finalisation of alignment will be through community planning involving local communities and the village level Government body that is Gram Panchayat. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue and forest officials at the village level. The methodology for conducting transect walk is given in Annexure 2 while a guidance note on issues to be discussed during transect walk is given as Format 5 of the information dissemination package (Annexure 1). The alignment will be finalised with due consideration to the aspects of road safety and scope for future development along the corridor. The documentation of transect shall be exhibited by the PIU on the revenue map and all issues and suggestions by the community and responses to them during transect shall be documented and disseminated at the Gram Panchayat. The transect shall enable:

- Finalisation of the alignment through community planning that is in consultation with the communities along with sensitising them of design compulsions if any,
- A joint on-site inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
- Identification of grievances on ground and redressal of the same;
- Initiation of the process of transfer of land and assets;
- Identification of vulnerable PAPs; and,
- Acceptance of the project, alignment, land / structure donations by the communities as the case may be.

² Roads where no scope exists for addressing the social impacts through any of the mechanisms shall not be taken up for PMGSY during that particular year. Such roads will be taken up after these issues are resolved by the community and there is a demand for the construction of the road to the PIU from the PRI



Consultation with Affected Persons: Within a week of transect, the PIU / Gram Panchayat (GP) shall organise a meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design. The structure and format for recording the consultation sessions are presented in Annexure 3. (Refer Annexure 1 for disclosure of information). The concerns that could not be incorporated would be highlighted and the reasons for not doing so would be explained. The people would be given an opportunity to respond. The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and disseminated:

- Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
- Likely issues due to project activities,
- Land width required and available,
- Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of communities
- Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land / assets (MoU/Affidavit),
- Entitlement provisions for vulnerable groups,
- Disbursal Procedures to Entitled Persons,
- Safety and health concerns during construction works, and
- Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for diversions etc.

Profile of Affected Persons: The census survey for the identified PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU to assess the extent of impact on each household. Annexure 4 gives a Questionnaire for census survey of PAP. A full census will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the proposed RoW, by the PIU with the assistance of the GP. This will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood. The census shall enable the identification of vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent of support required shall be assessed.

Identification of vulnerable PAPs: The project provides for targeted support / assistance to the vulnerable groups. The vulnerability shall be assessed by the PIU based on the census of the affected persons. The following categories of Project Affected Persons shall be entitled for support as vulnerable groups:

- BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
- BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts;
 - Loses more than 10% of the total land holding³;
 - Loses shelter; and,
 - Loses source of livelihood.

Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR): To ensure that the designs for the PMGSY roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented as part of the DPR prior to submission to STA for approval:

- Output of transect walk
- Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
- Census questionnaires of the PAPs, and
- List of Entitled Persons who will be eligible for support.

³ The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.



Dissemination of process of land transfer and entitlement provisions: The process to be adopted for land transfer, project details such as name of corridor, cost, likely construction schedule, list of PAPs along with entitlements and entitled persons shall be disseminated. The information would be disseminated through wall paints, posters, pamphlets displayed at the Gram Panchayat office or other prominent places such as school, shop, Chaupal, primary health centre etc (Refer Annexure 1).

Submission of Gift Deed (MoU/Affidavit) by individual landowners to PRI: For states where land acquisition is through land donation, for each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, a Gift Deed through an MoU or affidavit (Appended in Annexure 5) between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be done. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership. The award of contract shall be only after the Gift Deed from all affected persons are available with PIU.

Participation of PRIs and Communities: Effective participatory mechanism for community level local government (Gram Panchayat) in decision-making at every project stage has been evolved. Involvement of communities at every stage of project shall be taken up as specified in this framework. The Participation Framework envisages involvement of the PRI, village community, PAPs, and other agencies by the PIU during project prioritization, planning, implementation and monitoring. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring participation of the village community at the sub project level through the Gram Panchayat. The involvement of the community is not only restricted to the interactions with the villagers but also disclosing the relevant information pertaining to the project and tasks encompassed in the project as given in Annexure 1.

Mechanism for Land Transfer: In states where land donation is the approach for land availability, a transparent process for land transfer facilitated through interactions with the community and likely PAPs shall be adopted as specified in this framework. The willingness of the landowner for transfer of land shall be assessed during consultations and if required, support through PRI and community shall be taken to encourage the landowner for his consent to donate the asset. For each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, a Gift Deed/ MoU/ Affidavit)between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be undertaken. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect the Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership.

The award of contract shall be only after the Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit from all affected persons are available with PIU. In case of land owners with unclear titles or unable to provide proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members), Patwari and village community shall be undertaken to verify the ownership of the concerned land owner on the land parcel or asset. The PIU will facilitate the enrolling the EPs in the RD schemes with prior disclosure of information on the process, schedule and other details as given in Annexure 1. The disbursement of entitlements through civil support mechanism will be the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat and its members.

Impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights: The legal provisions at the Central and State level pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The process of land transfer



shall take into account the existing customary rights of the tribal community on various categories of land. It shall be the responsibility of the AE/JE (PIU) along with the village level Panchayat members to assess the impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence of local community on these lands through consultations.

Tribal Development Framework: The guiding principles enshrined in the constitution of independent India as also various plans and policies safeguard the interests of scheduled tribes. The GoI has, from time to time, issued instructions to the State governments and also enacted enabling legislations and amendments to relevant existing laws. These efforts have been made to help the state governments to sensitively deal with ST populations and the problems they are faced on account of development projects. Also the State governments have been encouraged to pass suitable legislations, wherever possible, to help make necessary legal and administrative arrangements to help the STs in specific situations.

There are sufficient provisions and scope already, in the existing laws to meet the objectives of Social Management Framework with regard to the Scheduled Tribes. However, in order to tie these in with the PMGSY activities at different project stages Resettlement Planning exclusive to tribals is developed (Table 2.2). The Resettlement Plan for Tribals has been developed to ensure that there is sufficient planning and implementation that safeguard the interests of the tribals. This shall take care of the customary systems of decision making and participation in project planning and implementation. This Resettlement Plan of Tribals is applicable in areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes.

2.3 IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

The Social Management framework addresses the following categories of impacts (Table 2.3 to 2.7) caused by the project and is not limited to physical relocation.

Title Holders including those with clear ownership proof & unclear titles: In case, the land owner has unclear titles or is unable to provide proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members), Patwari and village community shall be undertaken to verify the ownership of the concerned land owner on the land parcel or asset. The measures proposed for the various impact categories are presented in the following sections.

Land: To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land through a process of land contribution by the affected households or land acquisition through LA Act or through negotiations/direct purchase.

The project will provide the option of alternate land sites to those who become landless, subject to availability of land with the Government. In addition to those who are rendered landless due to the project, the provision of alternative sites shall be extended to vulnerable PAPs losing 10% or more of their land holding, subjected to availability of land sites. In the event of non-availability of land, inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Rural Development programs through the Gram Panchayats will be encouraged.

House and Shelter: The designs for the proposed PMGSY roads will be worked out to avoid any impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is not likely. In the event of partial losses to structures, not involving physical relocation of the affected household, the preferred approach shall be to assist people to move back and away from the RoW. In these cases, transfer of assets lost by an individual or community through gift deeds will be accepted. In cases where physical relocation of the person losing shelter is unavoidable, an alternative site



on a suitable community /gram sabha land shall be identified in consultation with the PAP. In the event of such land not being available, the PAPs shall be entitled to be included as beneficiaries under housing programs by MoRD such as the Indira Awas Yojna (IAY).

Other Assets: Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of other assets as wells, trees and other assets. The project shall accept willing transfer of assets lost through a Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable group/s through inclusion in the RD schemes of MoRD. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchayat or community.

Non-Titleholders: The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions. The PIU shall serve an advance notice of a month to the non-titleholders towards removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance. If the affected non-titleholders belong to vulnerable sections, they will be assisted in enrolling into appropriate ongoing central/state Rural Development schemes.

Land Rights: Regarding impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights, the corresponding legal provisions pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence on these lands will be assessed through consultations by the GP. Alternate sites to compensate for the loss through the PRIs shall be encouraged. If suitable sites are not available, vulnerable PAPs whose livelihood is impacted will be assisted to livelihood support by exploring their possible inclusion in the RD programs.

Additional unforeseen impacts on Shelter / Livelihood during construction: In addition to those PAPs identified as directly impacted in the project, in hill roads involving fresh cutting, there is a likelihood of additional damages to structures on the hillside. The contractor shall avoid the loss by providing adequate protection measures through construction of appropriate slope protection measures as breast walls/retaining walls. In the event of non-provision of these measures, it shall be the responsibility of the PIU, through the PRI to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

Temporary Impacts during Construction: The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, soil slips in hilly areas and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evenings and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on structure or land movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed RoW shall be through written consent / approval of the landowner or the PRI. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations with the community shall be undertaken by the contractor to sensitise the community on the construction works and its probable impacts through pamphlets / brochures, through the Gram Panchayat.



Table 2.1: Resettlement Planning – General Population

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
Project Planning and Design	1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION – CORE NETWORK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display core network & priority list at Panchayat / Village Council offices 	PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / VC members District SW / WCD Official PMGSY Officials¹ / PIU (EE/SE) 	After selection of core network	Community	DPIU (Social Cell)	
	2. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION & SENSITISATION OF COMMUNITY- PRE ALIGNMENT FINALISATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings at GP/block PRI representatives Public Announcements Consultation/Meetings Distribution of leaflets Discuss various alignment options Prior intimation regarding date / time of transect walk 	PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / VC PIU (EE/SE/AE) MIMs/NGOs 	First week of DPR preparation	Community	DPIU (Social cell)	Obtain feedback especially from women and vulnerable communities
	3. FINALISING ALIGNMENT / TRANSECT WALK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display tentative alignment of proposed road superimposed on revenue map Conduct transect walk Information about final alignment along with list of PAFs / PAFs / at Gram Sabha in local language Identify sites for land width accretion 	PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / VC members LRD PHED Forest 	First Month of DPR preparation	Community	DPIU (Social cell)	List should have exact amount of land to be acquired, structures likely to be damaged, etc.
Project Planning and Design	4. CENSUS of PAFs / PAFs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level Identify vulnerable PAFs. 	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / VC 	After Alignment is finalised	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social cell)	
	5. Preparation of mitigation plan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hold meetings with PAPs for inputs on mitigation measures Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land acquisition processes/land donation Calculate cost of land / other structure (incl. standing crops on private land) as required Develop individual entitlements for the entitled Display lists of PAPs with types of losses and entitlements / support 	PIU (Social Unit), GP / VC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRD PWD District RD / SW/WCD officers 	Second Month of DPR preparation	Community, PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA)	-Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/institution responsible for land administration for all sub projects

Display tentative alignment of proposed



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Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
Site Preparation	6. TRANSFER OF LAND / LEGAL PROCESSES a. Finalise Land Transfer from PAFs/ PAFs, Prepare Affidavits/Sale deeds before award of contracts b. Start legal process for Land transfer c. Relocate structures / common property d. Deliver Entitlement & Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes before initiating civil works.	PIU (Social Unit), LRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / VC members District SW/WCD official 	After DPR approval, Implementation of Project	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA	
	7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL / MITIGATION MEASURES a. Investigation of unforeseen impacts / complaints b. Provide on the spot assessment and documentation c. Communicate decisions	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / VC LRD SRRDA Otherme departments 	Throughout the project Cycle	Community, PAPs/PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action needed report to District Panchayat (within 7 days) Report by DPIU to SRRDA (within 5 days)
Construction and Post Construction	8. MONITORING a. Monitor actions related to Tasks 1-6 b. DPIU to inform SRRDA of all proceedings c. Quarterly Report	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP/VC PIU (Social Unit) NGOs 	Throughout the Project Cycle at regular interval Every 4 th month	-	SRRDA / NRRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially weekly & then monthly. Report to SRRDA
	9. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK survey among community members especially PAPs for Feed Back on process adopted and quality of construction	PIU (Social Unit) / BLSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / VC LRD PMGSY officials 	To be decided by SRRDA	-	SRRDA	Every three months during the life of the project.

Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MM (Mahila Mandals), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), NRRDA (National Rural Road Development Agency), OM (Operations Manual), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), PRLs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), RD (Rural Development), SW (Social Welfare), SOM (Supplementary Operations Manual), SRRDA (State Rural and Road Development Agency), SW (Social Welfare), VC (Village Council), VCP (Village Council Pradhan), WCD (Women & Child Development).



Table 2.2: Resettlement Planning – Tribal Population

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
Project Planning and Design	<p>1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION – CORE NETWORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display core network & priority list at Panchayat / Village Council offices 	PIU (Social Unit)	PIU (JE/AE), Tribal Council, Anthropologist (If required)	After approval of Core Network	Tribal Community	DPIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information collected need to be documented and preserved in PIU office
	<p>2. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION & SENSITISATION OF COMMUNITY- PRE ALIGNMENT FINALISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of information about tribal communities including their customary laws Identification of state tribal laws Information dissemination/sensitisation of tribal community on PMGSY road through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Folk media Group discussion along with tribal opinion leader Meetings at GP/block PRI representatives Public Announcements Consultation/Meetings Discuss various alignment options Prior intimation regarding date / time of transect walk 	PIU (Social unit)	PIU with tribal heads/state dept of Tribal welfare. Anthropologist may also be involved.	After selection of road	Tribal Community	DPIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state tribal research institute's help / support may be taken for data / information Document the process with details of meeting including dates, timings and participants



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Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
	<p>3. FINALISING ALIGNMENT / TRANSECT WALK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display tentative alignment of proposed road superimposed on revenue map • Conduct transect walk • Involve tribal people in the transect walk • Avoid taking over land of sacred tribal places and abodes of spirits and dead ancestors and kinsmen. Also avoid other places of minor forest produce etc. • To document details of losses incurred by Tribal PAF • Information about final alignment along with list of PAFs / PAFs / at Gram Sabha in local language • Identify sites for land width accretion 	PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / VC members • LRD • PHED • Forest 	First Month of DPR preparation	Community	DPIU (Social cell)	List should have exact amount of land to be acquired, structures likely to be damaged, etc.
	<p>4. CENSUS of PAFs / PAFs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level • Identify vulnerable PAFs. 	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / VC/ Tribal leader 	After Alignment is finalised	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social cell)	
Project Planning and Design	<p>5. Preparation of mitigation plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold meetings with PAFs for inputs on mitigation measures • Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land acquisition processes/land donation • Calculate cost of land / other structure (incl. standing crops on private land) as required • Develop individual entitlements for the entitled • Display lists of PAFs with types of losses and entitlements / support 	PIU (Social Unit), GP / VC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRD • PWD • District RD / SW/WCD officers 	Second Month of DPR preparation	Community. PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA	-Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/instituti on responsible for land administration for all sub projects
	<p>6. TRANSFER OF LAND / LEGAL PROCESSES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise Land Transfer from PAFs / PAFs, Prepare Affidavits/Sale deeds before award of contracts • Start legal process for Land transfer • Relocate structures / common property • Deliver Entitlement & Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes before initiating civil works. 	PIU (Social Unit), LRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / VC members • District SW/WCD official 	After DPR approval, Implementation of Project	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA	



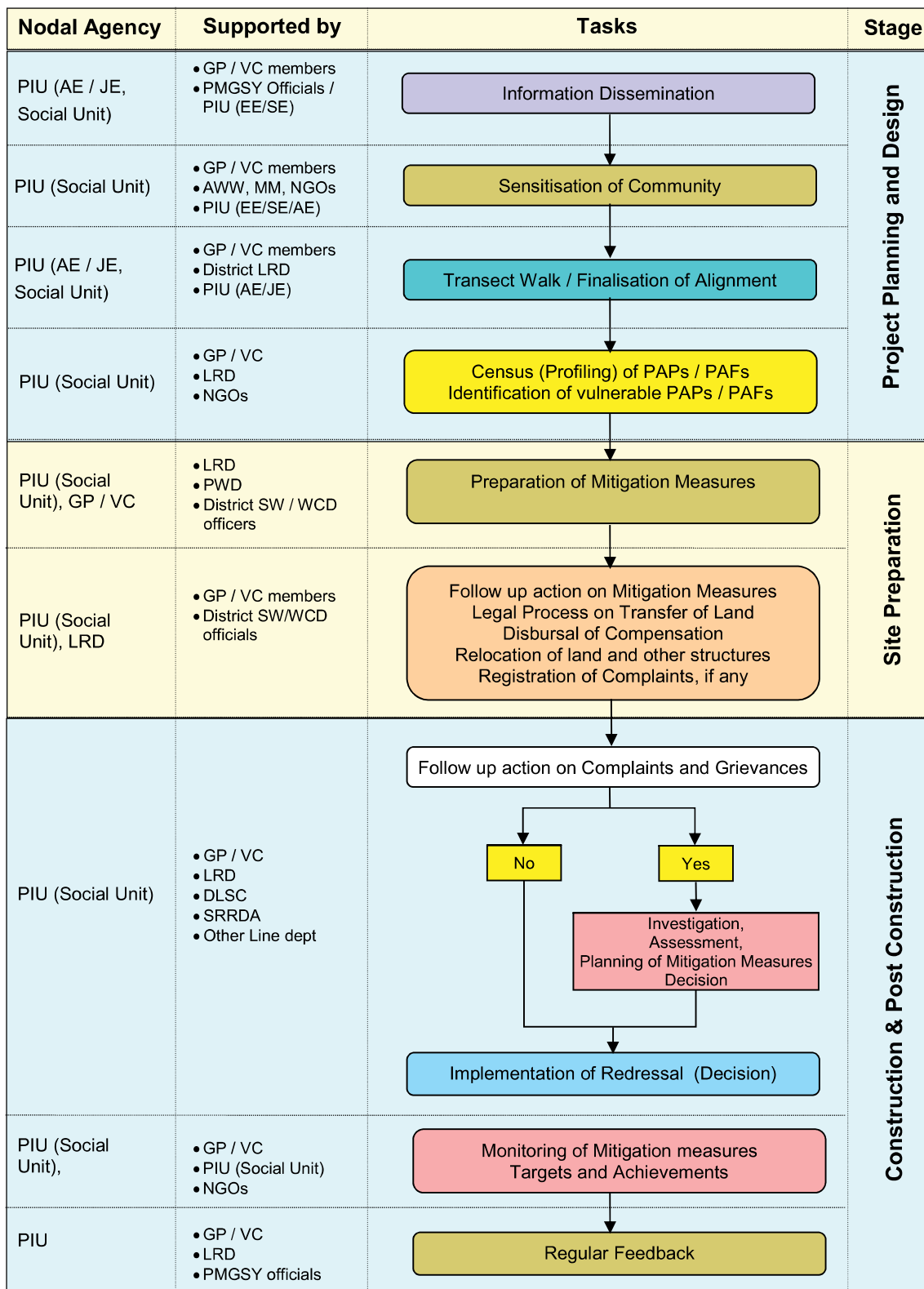
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
Social Management Framework for Second Rural Roads Project, Additional Financing (RRP II)

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks	
Construction and Post Construction	7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL / MITIGATION MEASURES a. Investigation of unforeseen impacts / complaints b. Provide on the spot assessment and documentation c. Communicate decisions	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / VC • LRD • SRRDA • Otherline departments 	Throughout the project Cycle	Community, PAFs/PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action needed report to District Panchayat (within 7 days) - Report by DPIU to SRRDA (within 5 days) 	
	8. MONITORING a. Monitor actions related to Tasks 1-6 b. DPIU to inform SRRDA of all proceedings c. Quarterly Report	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP/VC • PIU (Social Unit) • NGOs 	Throughout the Project Cycle at regular interval Every 4 th month	-	-	SRRDA / NRRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initially weekly & then monthly. Report to SRRDA
	9. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK survey among community members especially PAFs for Feed Back on process adopted and quality of construction	PIU (Social Unit) / BLSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / VC • LRD • PMGSY officials 	To be decided by SRRDA	-	-	SRRDA	Every three months during the life of the project.

Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MM (Mahila Mandals), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), NRRDA (National Rural Road Development Agency), OM (Operations Manual), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), RD (Rural Development), SW (Social Welfare), SOM (Supplementary Operations Manual), SRRDA (State Rural and Road Development Agency), SW (Social Welfare), VC (Village Council), VCP (Village Council Pradhan), WCD (Women & Child Development).



Figure 2.1 RESETTLEMENT PLANNING – DIAGRAMMATIC OVERVIEW



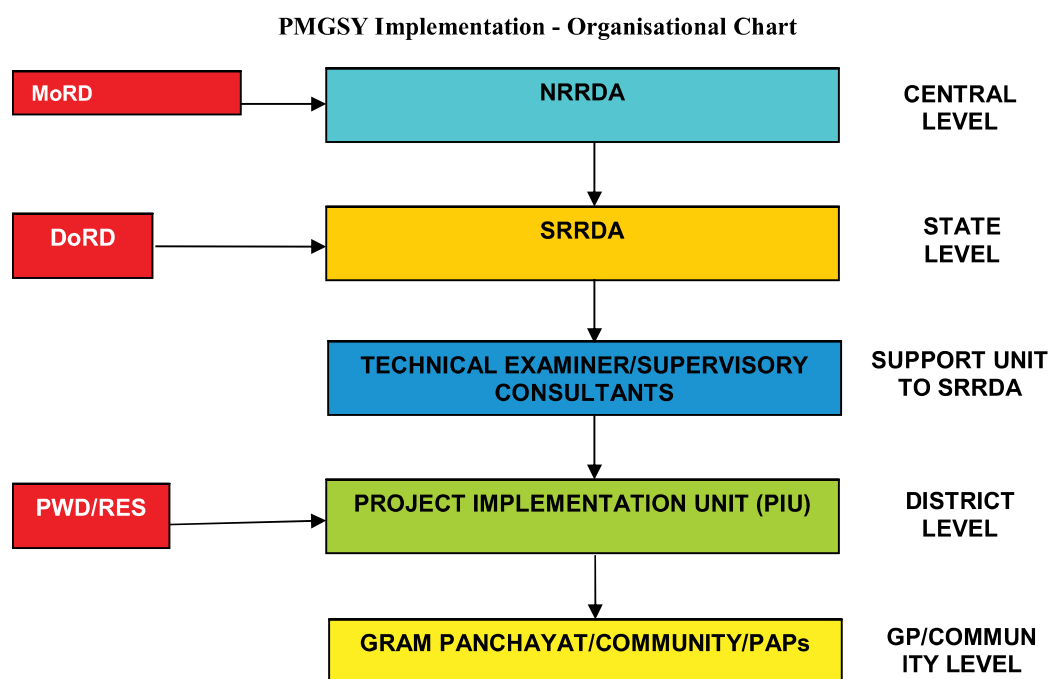


3 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a central programme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in all states and Union Territories involving agencies and departments from centre, state to local level. The key involving institutions are: (1) National Rural Development Agency (NRIDA) at central level (2) State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) at state level (3) Project Implementation Units at District level (PWD/RES) (4) Village Panchayat at local level (5) Technical Examiner/Consulting Supervision Consultants (CSC).

The NRRDA is the programme implementer at central level and the SRRDA is the executing agency at the state level. The PIU, at the districts, will execute the project at the ground level. All these institutions are responsible for coordinating and implementing the provisions of the ESMF along with the other project components.



Towards implementation of the SMF, officer for managing social aspects will be deputed from the Department of Rural Development into SRRDA for each of the project states. The SRRDA can also recruit the officer from the market. These officers will assist, advise the Project Director at SRRDA and interact with the PIU in implementation of ESMF provisions.

Technical Audit / Compliance Monitoring Consultants will be appointed in each of the project states to regularly monitor the planning, design and construction of Bank financed rural road works and confirms that actions taken at each stage of the sub project cycle are in compliance with agreed procedures and standards. Towards addressal and effective implementation of the SMF provisions, a position of a Social Specialist has been provided.



The PIU through the AE/JE will implement all the SMF tasks at the field level with the assistance and participation of the PRIs (Sarpanch and other panchayat/ ward members etc). The PIU will have the responsibility of co-ordinating resettlement along with other project components. The PIU shall be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. During implementation, meetings will be organised by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI, mainly vesting the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat and JE (PIU). The role and responsibility of each of the Agency/Official involved are presented in the Table 3.1.

The civil works will be initiated only after the required RoW or land width is free from any encroachments and the PIU has the physical possession of the land. Before the start of civil works the compensation has to be disbursed to the land owners in states where it is decided to acquire the land through payment and the MoUs/Affidavits should be in place in the DPRs in states where land is arranged through donation for road works. During implementation, consultations with the communities shall be undertaken by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. In case, the Land Management Committee⁴ has not been either established or is inactive, the MoRD or State level-Executing Agency shall issue Government Order/Notification for its formation at the village level.

Table 3.1: Roles and Responsibilities to Implement SMF at Various Levels

LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>SRRDA – Nodal Social Officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure dissemination of information to community/PAPs as proposed in the SMF ▪ Coordinate with agencies for ensuring implementation of social development issues during SMF, ▪ Coordinate between state level agency for finalisation of entitlements and enrolment procedures, ▪ Coordinate assessment of people affected by the project; assess vulnerability and entitlement issues and coordination of R&R implementation, ▪ Ensure implementation of SMF as per schedule, ▪ Monitor PMGSY roads for fulfilment of R&R issues in co-ordination with the TA consultants, ▪ Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed, to provide for course correction in subsequent projects, ▪ Coordinate training with agencies involved.
<p>District Level – Programme Implementing Unit (PIU)</p>	<p>District Level (SE/EE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring disclosure of Core Network by Zila Panchayat and Gram Panchayat at Panchayat Office and make sure that copies of Core Network are made available to local MPs and MLAs ▪ PIU at the district/block level (EE/SE) ensures road selection is from Core Network ▪ EE/SE oversees land availability for taking up proposed roads as per SP-20:2002 during road selection

⁴ Members of Land Management Committee consist of all members of Gram Panchayat, Lekhpal of Gram Sabha as Secretary, Pradhan and Up- Pradhan of Gram Panchayat will be the Chairman and Vice Chairman of LMC.



LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>Field Level (AE/JE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination of Project Information at various stages of project as envisaged in the SMF ▪ Ensuring availability of revenue records and maps prior to Transect Walk ▪ Finalise alignment through community planning including road safety and scope for future growth, PRI (Sarpanch or other members) and Revenue Dept. (Patwari) through Transect Walk encompassing a joint onsite inventory and verification of alignment ▪ Documentation and disclosure of Transect Walk outputs through consultations in coordination with PRI (Sarpanch or other members) ▪ AE/JE along with Patwari and PRI identify locations for land width accretion and ownership including the customary rights in tribal areas ▪ Verify ownership of impacted land parcel through proof of ownership during census survey ▪ Involving the PRI, initiate process of land transfer and addressal of grievances ▪ Identification of impacts and PAPs through Transect Walk and assessing extent of impacts through Census Surveys (Vulnerable PAPs and Entitled Persons) ▪ Verification of vulnerability of PAPs based on the criteria adopted ▪ Coordinating with DRDA, DoTW, DoSW etc for finalisation of entitlements and schedule for enrolments ▪ Ensuring disbursal procedures for entitlements as per schedule ▪ Collection and submission of Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU from landowners ▪ Responsible for addressal of additional unforeseen impacts during construction ▪ Ensuring incorporation of social issues in DPR prior to approval from STA ▪ Supervising the SMF tasks during implementation & its progress in coordination with PRI ▪ Collect data pertaining to the evaluation and monitoring indicators
<p>Independent Consultant – Social Specialist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper application of environmental, social and techno-economic screening procedures for the selection of rural roads sub-projects; ▪ Detailed design is in compliance with agreed technical standards as well as stipulated environmental and social management measures; ▪ Compliance of actual works with contract conditions and quality assurance procedures as well as agreed environmental and social management measures, and, ▪ Sensitising and capacity building of the PIU officials, the PRI representatives towards implementation of the ESMF provisions.
<p>District Level (ZP Chairman/Pradhan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Display of Core Network at the Zila and Gram Panchayat Office ▪ Ensure establishment of Land Management Committee for



LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
	grievance redressal at village level through SRRDA
Village Level – Village Council / Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other Panchayat Members)	Field Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination of project information as per the SMF in village in coordination with the PIU ▪ Finalisation of alignment during transect walk along with PIU and Revenue Department through process of community planning ▪ Ensure the finalisation of alignment as per the PMGSY guidelines and SP-20 specifications ▪ Encouraging community participation during transect walk and consultations ▪ Organise Consultation involving community and PAPs to disclose transect output ▪ Encourage community/PAPs to voluntarily donate assets especially land ▪ Undertake Census Survey for assess the extent of impacts along with the PIU ▪ Identification of vulnerable PAPs and their verification as per the eligibility criteria ▪ Ensure finalisation of procedure for land transfer and disbursal of entitlements ▪ Responsible to collect Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU from landowners & subsequent submission to PIU ▪ Make sure that contractor holds consultation with community prior to mobilisation of machinery ▪ Supervising the SMF tasks during implementation and its progress in coordination with PIU

3.2 MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Multi level monitoring and reporting systems are in place. The day to day monitoring will be carried out by Social Specialists at SRRDAs and periodic monitoring will be conducted by the Social Specialists at NRRDA and the PMC Social Specialists and the NQM and SQMs. The PMC, QMs submit time to time reports on implementation of ESMF. NRRDA will review reports and undertake corrective measures through SRRDAs. The monitoring reports from these actions will be submitted to the Bank periodically. Third party quality monitoring will include independently facilitated Citizen Monitoring and Audit Teams using simplified instruments that have been successfully piloted, complemented by pro-forma checklists used by local committees to track implementation targets, in addition to grievance redress mechanisms. Bank will also undertake thematic reviews. These provisions will facilitate vital beneficiary feedback which will help improve performance and results.

An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by the NRRDA/SRRDA on Social aspects of the project to assess the overall impact of the village community based on the broad socio-economic indicators. The scope of the evaluation will be mainly to assess the social effectiveness of the project in terms of its overall utility to the community and overall implementation with an exclusive focus on implementation of SMF. The evaluation will be undertaken twice during the life cycle of the project – mid term and at the end.



3.3 IMPACTS DUE TO LABOR INFLUX

Past experiences from implementation PMGSY shows that small civil works under the project are unlikely to attract contractors and migrant labor force outside the state. However, in the unlikely event there are instances of labor influx, the bid documents incorporate requirements for Environment, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) including list of applicable labor laws and provision and the metrics for periodic reporting by contractors. The responsibility to manage these adverse impacts would be clearly reflected in the contractual obligations of the Civil Works Contractor with appropriate mechanisms for addressing non-compliance.

◇ As part of the Labor Management Plan, following activities would be undertaken to address Gender Based Violence and Labor Influx and thereby avoid /minimize impacts on the local community:

- (i) to address labor influx, contractor will:
 - source all unskilled labor from within the project area and its vicinity to minimize labor influx by sourcing. Skilled labor force, if unavailable locally, would be brought in from outside the project area either from within or outside the state.
 - develop a Workers' Camp Management Plan that addresses specific aspects of the establishment and operation of workers' camps e.g. cordoning of separate areas for labor camps and material storage;
 - conduct training programs on HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases
 - develop a complaint handling mechanism at the project level
 - provide information to communities in project area and to host communities about the contractor's policies and Worker Code of Conduct (where applicable).

- (ii) to address Gender Based violence, contractor will:
 - conduct mandatory and repeated training and awareness raising for the workforce about refraining from unacceptable conduct toward local community members, specifically women;
 - inform workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted;
 - introduce a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract, and including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination), and
 - adopt a policy to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in investigating complaints about gender-based violence; and
 - provide specific facilities for women workers including, designated health centre, Day Crèche Facilities for workers with infants and small children; organizing of construction schedule so as to exempt women workers from night shifts as far as possible;

The Contractor will periodically submit report to the Project Authorities and update the Labour management Plan as necessary during **construction period**.



3.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

Grievance redressal: A uniform three tier Grievance Redress mechanism was adopted across Project states under the RRP II, consisting Panchayat, District level GRM committees and judicial courts. The experience of GRM however suggests below optimal performance. Forming committees for every sub project village (which are hundreds in number) is operationally non feasible exercise. Based on the experience, the revised GRM will use traditional existing state specific GRM systems with provisions for capacity building at SRRDA levels on GRM. Grievance redress will be achieved through informal and formal mechanisms. Community concerns will generally be addressed during the project preparation stage through information dissemination, the transect walk and community consultations.

Through the AF, the following operational friendly GRM will be followed:

- The existing multiple avenues for grievance/complaints lodging will be followed – complaints through (a)'Meri Sadak' website at NRRDA level (b) state governments complaints/grievance rederssal websites (c) Panchayats Offices (d) Implementation agencies Field Offices (e) SRRDAs/PWDs websites. The petitioner may access the above on any grounds related to the preparation or implementation of the Project.

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONTRACTORS TOWARDS SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The Contractor and his sub-Contractors shall take all reasonable steps to abide with the social safeguards as per PMGSY Guidelines relating to Environmental & Social Management Framework for the Project affected persons of nearby habitations/ villages. He will take up the execution of work in such a manner to avoid damages or disturbance to persons, properties, farmlands, crops, grazing lands, water sources and other local resources etc.

Before taking up execution, necessary information, disclosure & consultation with PIU, Sarpanch / Village Council Head & other Panchayati Raj / Village Council Members must be made for Construction procedures, time schedules, location of labour camp, arrangement of water for construction purpose & temporary impact to society during construction periods. Land required temporarily for labour camp, storage of material, machinery & T&P yard, site office etc. would be obtained in consultation with the community with written permission of the landowners. In tribal areas the Contractor and his workers should get accustomed with the local tribal customs and should take up the execution of the works in such a manner so as to avoid any confrontation with the sentiments of the community.

In labour camps, information should be displayed in the shape of posters and banners for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other diseases like Malaria, Diarrhoea, TB etc.

During the course of execution, if any direct or indirect damage to the public properties crops etc. has occurred, the same should be compensated by the Contactor, at the current market value, as agreed with the affected persons.

After the completion of work, the Contractor should remove all their equipment, machinery, surplus building materials, labour camps, debris etc. from the site, and its surrounding agricultural / non- agricultural lands, side-walks, pathways, water channels, drains, side-drains etc. The final payment will be made only after getting the requisite certificate from the PIU for clearance of the site.



- Form committee at SRRDA with the following members – Project Director, SQM, PMC member if any, SRRDA Social Officer, Senior Officer from State Revenue Department.
- Ensure presence of designated officer at SRRDA as principal coordinator for GRM to formally sort, review, record, process and report on Grievance Redressal.
- Continue 'Public Information Boards' at project roads displaying the details of contact persons/agencies for lodging the grievance/complaint.
- Develop the systems, formats to record and report.
- Train the officers on the GRM handling
- Ensure information on GRM to the communities during DPR preparation

At the first level the grievances will generally be redressed at the field level through Field Offices. If the grievance is not satisfactorily addressed (within 15 days) the petitioner can approach the GRC committee at SRRDA, and if no satisfactory resolution is reached the petitioner can appeal to the court of law. The petitioner is exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred in pursuit to grievance redress. Key criteria for the effectiveness of the GRM are: accessibility; predictability of the rules and procedures; transparency; fairness and impartiality; and credibility.



4 Annexure

Annexure I : Disclosure Formats of SMF

Project Stage	Information to be disseminated	How to disseminate	Location	Responsible	Target Group
Prioritization					
After approval of Core network	Details of Core network	Display of list and maps at Gram Panchayat Office (Format 1)	Gram Panchayat Office	PIU	Village Community
Planning					
Prior to finalization of alignment	Overview of project with salient features, implementing agency	Distribution of Brochures (Format 2)	Village Chaupal/Haat, Local newspaper	PIU	Village Community
Prior to Transect Walk		Public Announcements (Format 3) Pamphlets/Posters (Format 4)	Village Chaupal/Haat,	PIU	Village Community
During Transect Walk	Guidance Note for Transect Walk	Pamphlets/Posters (Format 5)	Village Chaupal/Haat	PIU	Village Community
After finalization of alignment and minimization of impacts	Outputs from transect walk including modifications, community suggestions, list of impacts and PAPs	Display of Transect Walk Maps and list of Issues (Format 6) Pamphlet/Display of list of PAPs (Format 7)	Village Chaupal/Haat	PIU	Village Community, PAPs
Prior to Voluntary land donation	Process of Voluntary Donation, Entitlements Framework	Notices of Individual Landowners (Format 8) Notice to Entitled Persons (Format 9)	Village Chaupal, Haat, List at Gram Panchayat office	PIU	PAPs and EPs
Implementation					
Prior to initializing construction works	Sub-Project Details	Pamphlets/Announcement/Notice Boards (Format 10)	Village Chaupal, Haat, Onsite information Boards	PIU	Community, PAPs



Format 1: Details of Core Network along with MAP (after approval of Core Network)

State:
District:

Block Name & Code	Corridor Name	Link Route/No.	Village Name and Code		Whether Connected/Not connected	Type of Road work	Population			Estimated length (kms)
			From	To			Beneficiary Village	Total	SC	

The map for the Core Network should clearly communicate

- Administrative Boundaries (District/Block/Tehsil/Village)
- Link Route and Length
- Name of connected habitations

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (EE/SE), District Panchayat (Zila Pradhan), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)

Format 2: Project Details Brochure



Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)

PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

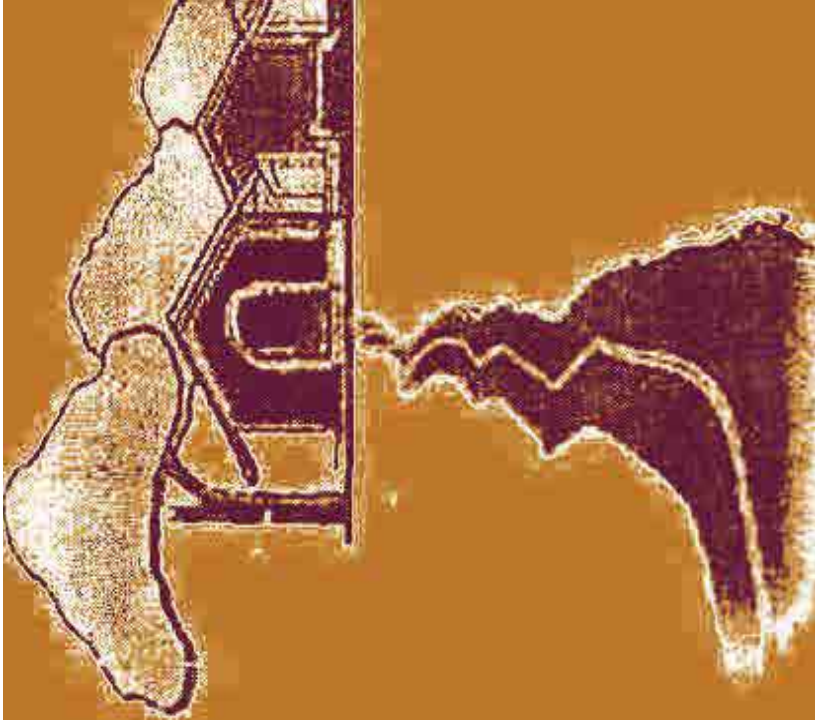
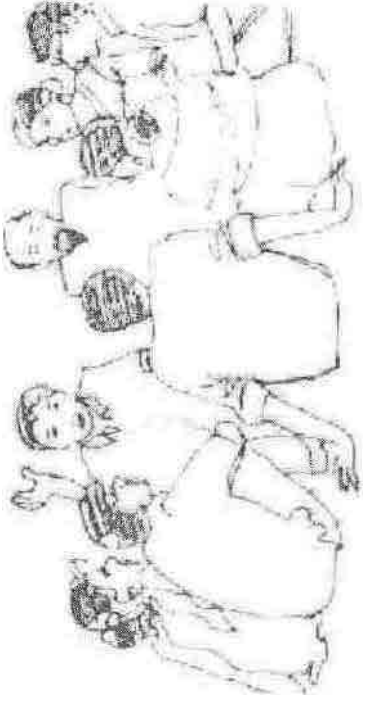
INFORMATION ABOUT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Department: _____
Address: _____ Tel.: _____ E-mail _____
Contact Person: _____
Department: _____
Address: _____
Contact Person: _____ Tel. No. _____



What is PMGSY

Why are all weather roads being built?



population.

What is PMGSY?

PMGSY or Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a Central Government project to provide road connectivity to villages with population of 500 persons or more in the rural areas in the first instance. In desert, hill and tribal areas, the villages with population 250 or more will be connected.

Why are all weather roads being built?

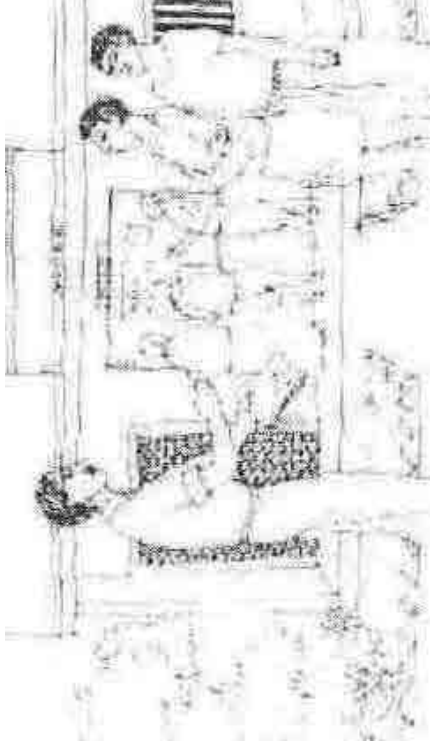
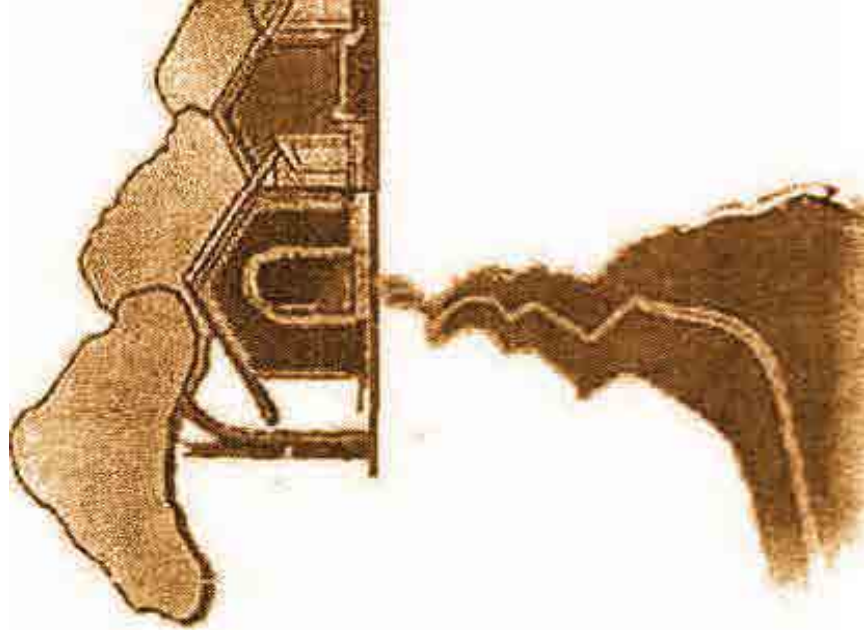
Rural road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the rural



Where are these roads being built?

Who will build these roads?

What is the meaning of PIU?



Where are these roads being built?

In the state, the Govt would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank in districts. The villages with population of 500 or more will be connected through roads. In desert, hill and tribal areas, the villages with population 250 or more will be connected.

Who will build these roads ?

In the state, the (Department) is implementing PMGSY. The (Department) has set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for this purpose at the district level.

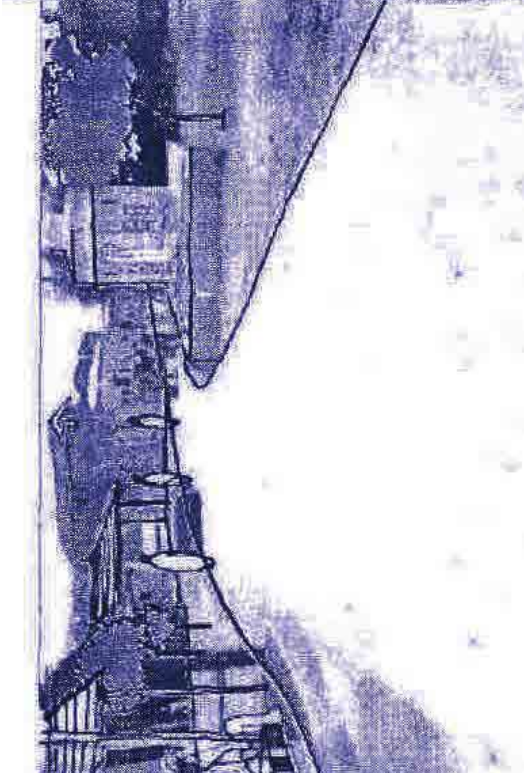
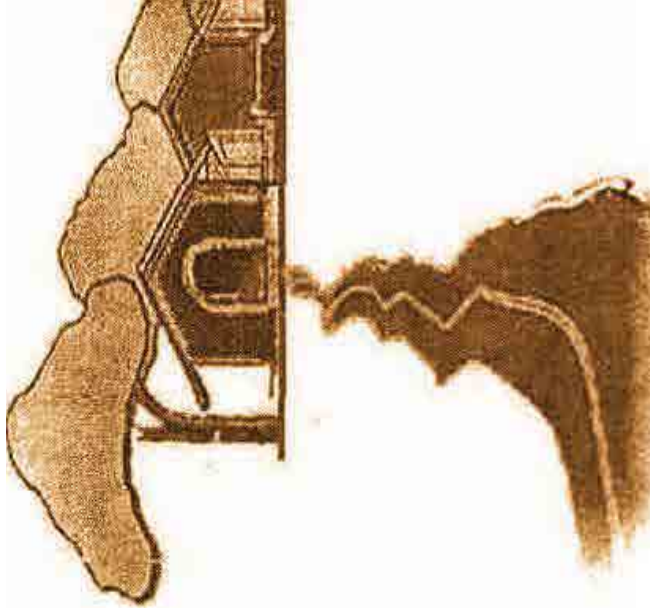
What is the meaning of PIU?

PIU is the short name of "Programme Implementing Unit". This includes Senior officers from (Department), other officers, engineers etc. PIU will work in consultation with PRI (Panchayati Raj Institutions).



Who will finance this project?

What is World Bank?



Who will finance this project?

The GoI would finance the proposed PMGSY works through the World Bank. In the districts of state the project is being implemented with loan from World Bank.

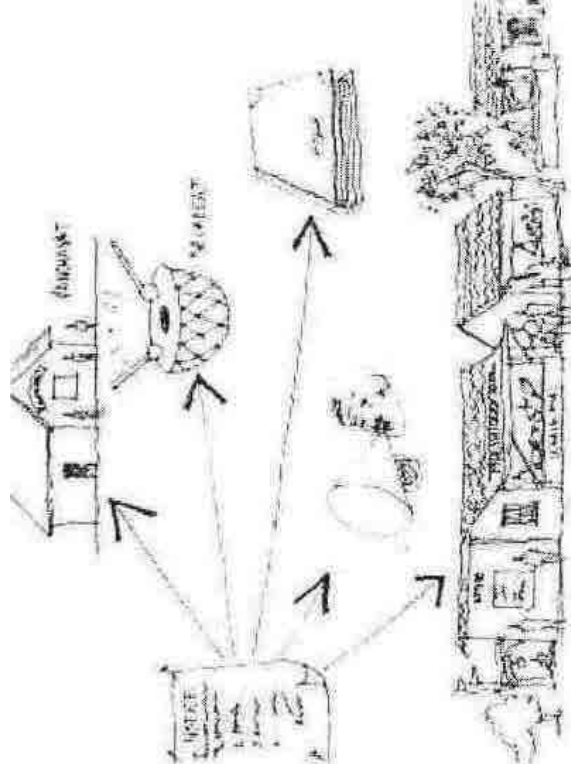
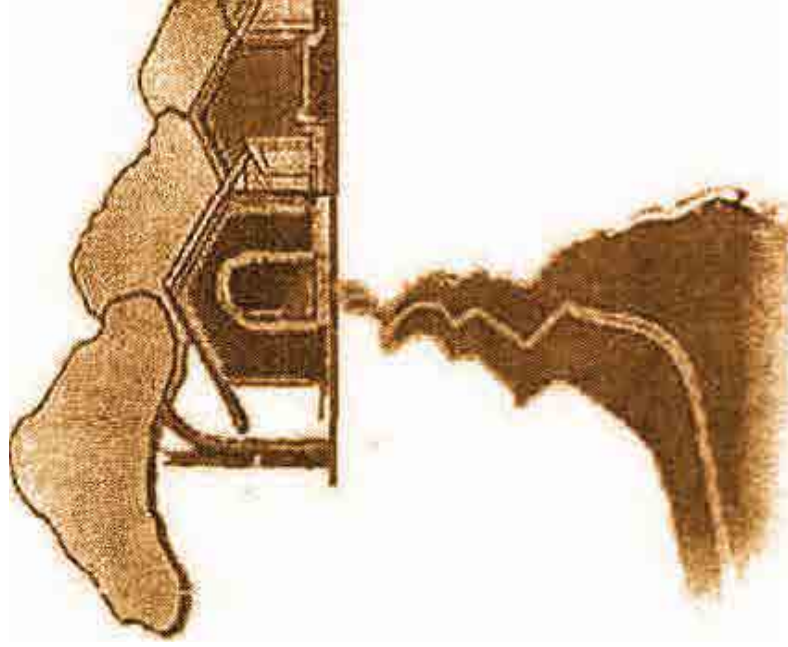
What is World Bank?

World Bank is an international organization, which gives loan for development purpose to the governments all across the world.



How are the project roads selected?

How to get the core network map?



How are the project roads selected?

The selection of roads for new construction/ up gradation shall be from the core network. A Core Network is the minimal network of roads essential to provide basic access to essential social economic services to all eligible habitations in the selected areas through at least single all-weather road connectivity.

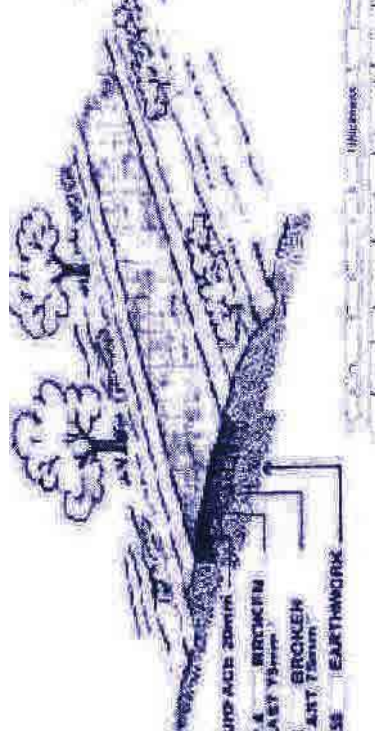
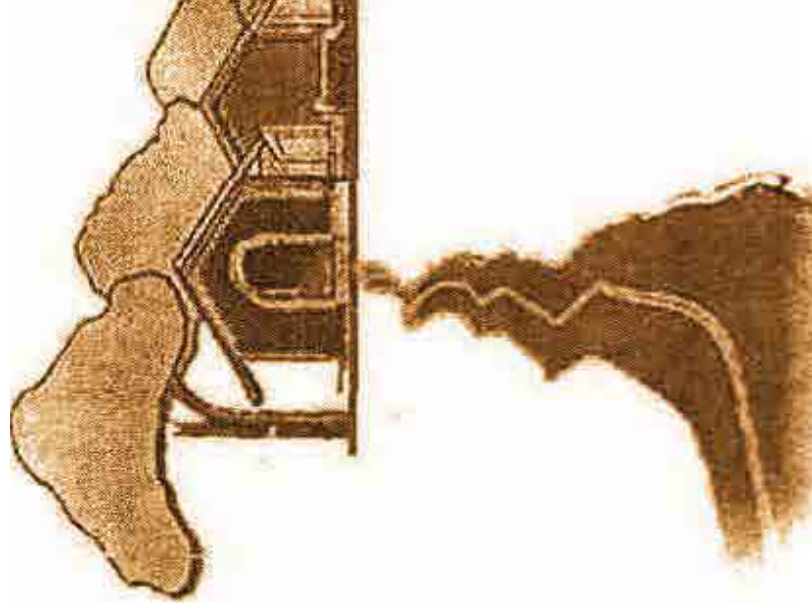
How to get the core network map?

Copies of the Core Network are available for the public at the Zila Panchayat offices. Salient features of the finalized core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats.



What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

Donation of Land



What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

It is necessary to have sufficient land for building the road. In case of sharp curves extra land may be required to ensure the safety of the road users.

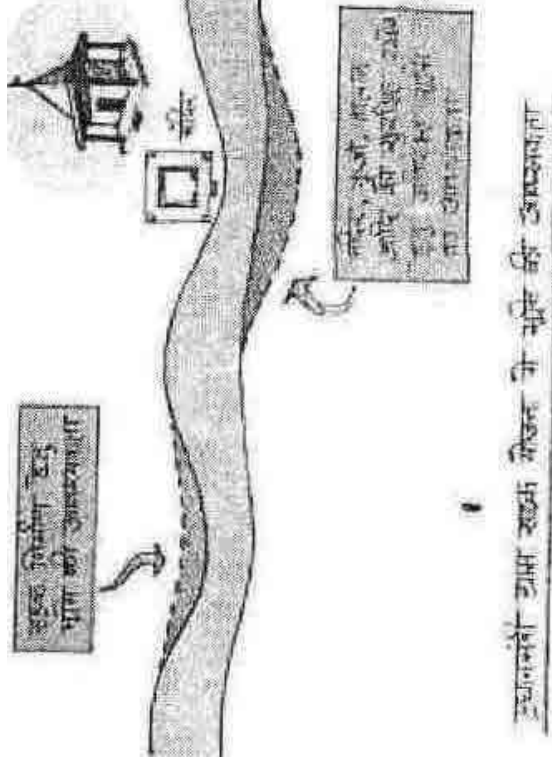
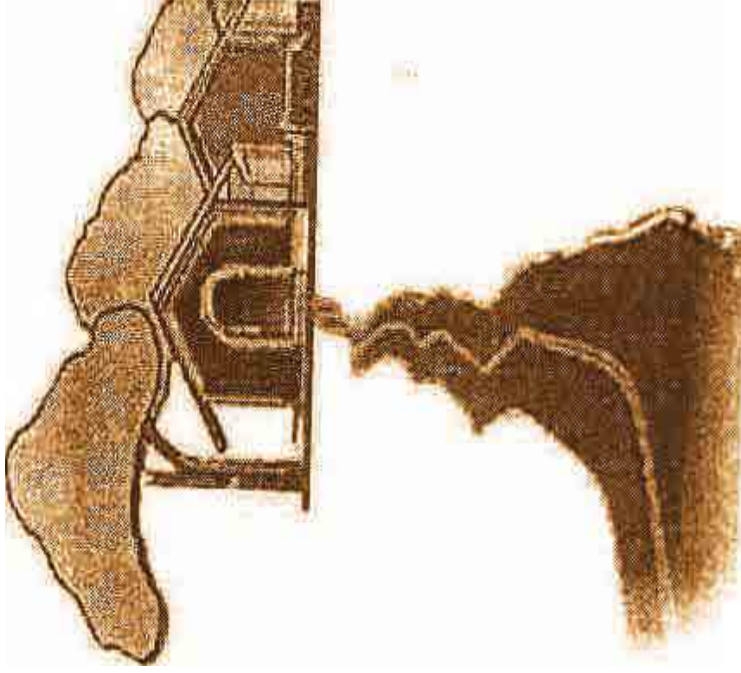
Donation of Land

In case the land is required, the villagers will have to donate part of their land for the project (except in Uttarakhand and Punjab).



Which land will be required?

What are the possible types of impact?



Which land will be required?

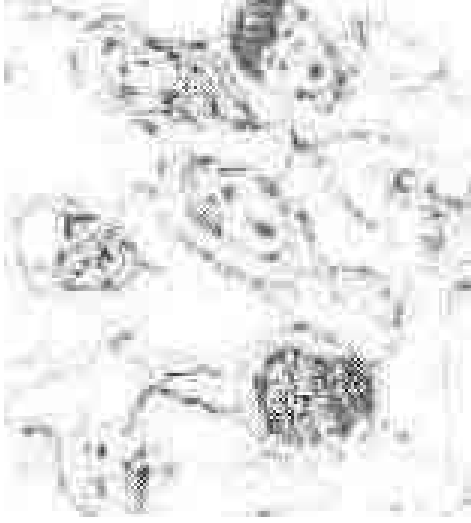
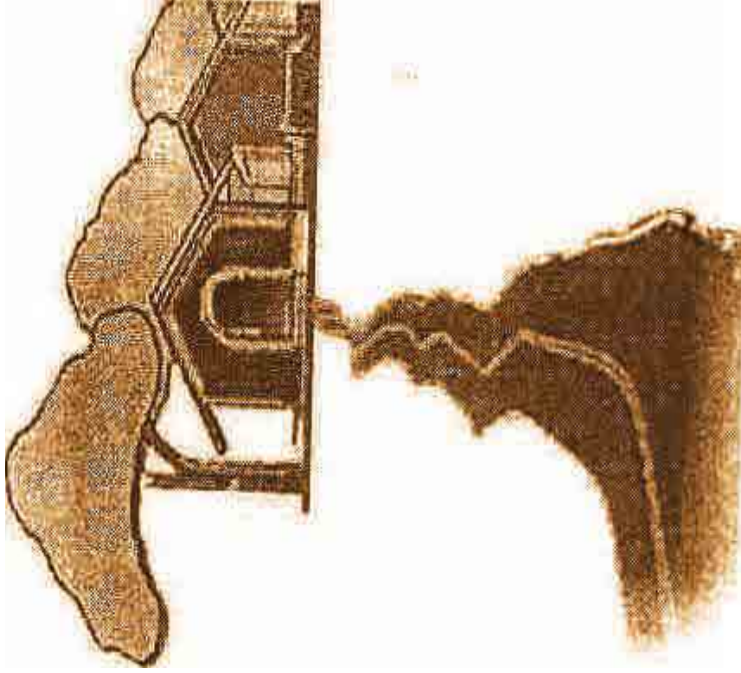
The land required for the project will be nominal. Wherever the revenue tracks already exist, it will be converted into all weather road. Thus the impact on land, houses, shops etc will be minimal. Extra land will be required where the existing revenue track is narrow or there is need to improve the curve or provide slope protection works.

What are the possible types of impact?

- Land may be required for road building or widening,
- Farming, shops etc may be required to shift away where the road is to be built,
- If house is located at the place where road is to be built, it may have to be shifted.
- Trees may have to be cut and private /public utilities may have to be shifted



You are eligible for assistance if !



You are eligible for assistance if:

You belong to the following categories:

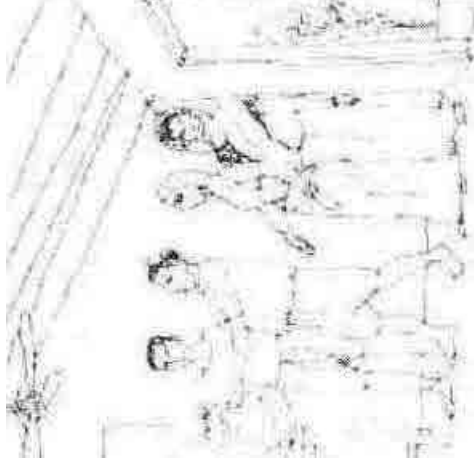
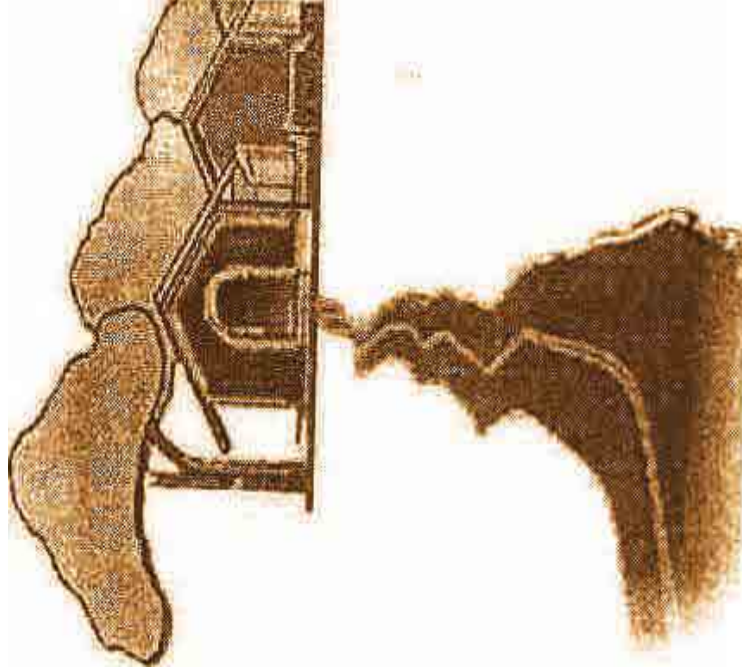
- BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
- Women headed households with women as sole earner
- Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and
- Handicapped person,

and you are subjected to any of the following impacts:

- Loss of land (more than 10% of the total land holding),
- Loss of shelter and,
- Loss of source of livelihood.



Suggested Measures for Addressing various Impact Categories



Suggested Measures for Addressing Various Impact Categories

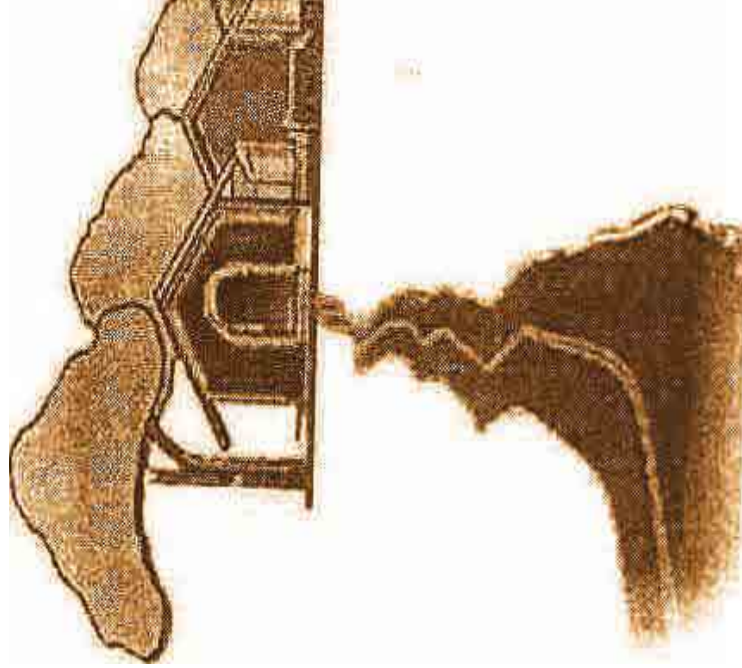
- **Land:** Voluntary donation/Compensation as per LA Act specific to state. Assistance/Support by the community only for vulnerable groups through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/community (ii) Assistance or support by community and Panchayat and (iii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in central/state income generation/skill development programs .
- **Structures:** Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat .
- **Livelihood:** Inclusion as beneficiaries in central/state income generation/skill development programs .

Common Property Resources: GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct assets; Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc.

Non-titleholders: Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance; Involvement of GP/community in sensitisation and clearance of encroachments. Assistance to vulnerable NTHs



How community can contribute?



How community can contribute?

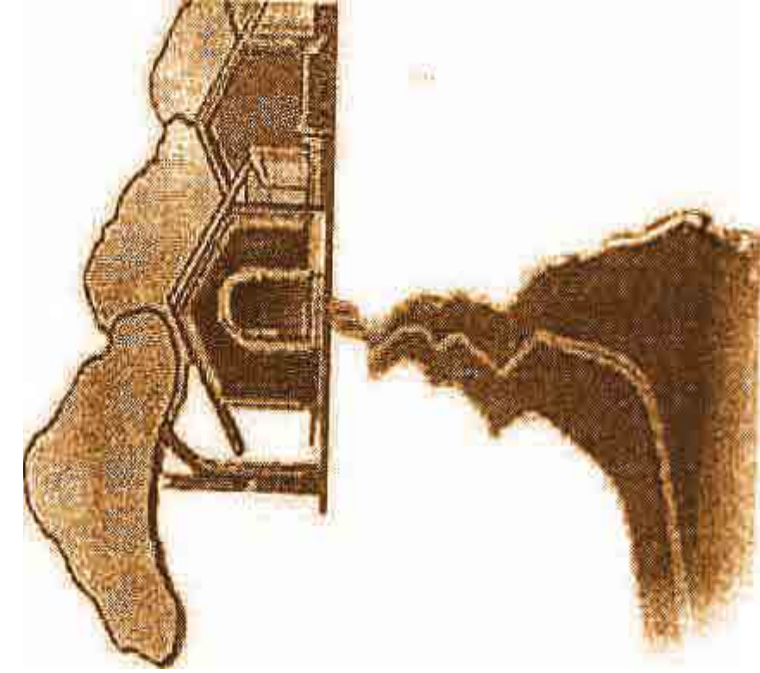
The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or in coordination with PRIs for the following:

- Identification and finalization of core network
- Finalization of alignment
- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on eligible vulnerable groups
- Donating land and earth for the project, if required.
- Providing labor, water and camp site for construction activities
- Redressing grievances at individual / community level
- Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation.
- Giving Feedback on the project in terms of timing and quality
- Avoiding damage to the road during post construction stage and encroachment



What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

PMGSY and Conservation of environment



What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

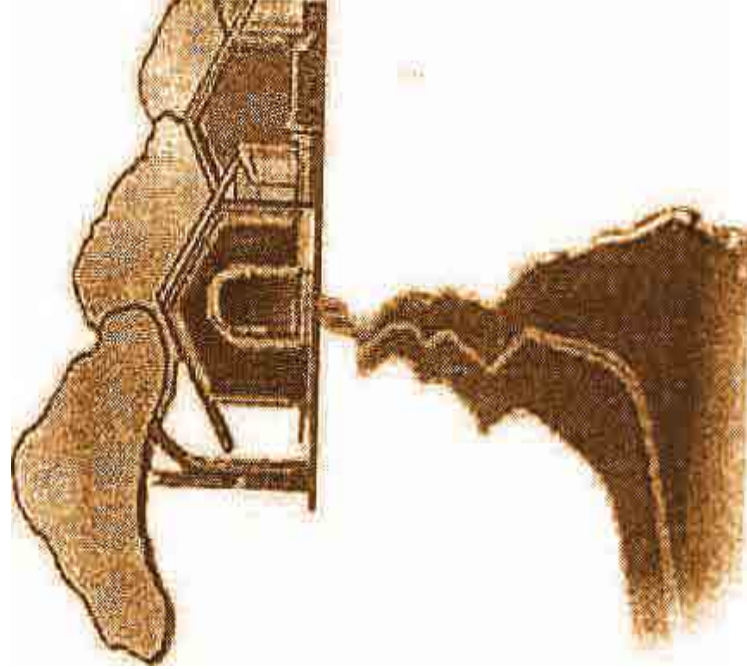
The roads under PMGSY will be built to connect villages where the communities need them. The PIU shall not take up those roads (in that particular year) where the local population is apprehensive to the implementation of the Social Management Framework. Such projects will be taken up at a later stage, only after the communities/PRLs work out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land requirements for the project.

PMGSY and Conservation of Environment

PMGSY aims for rural roads construction with a minimum impact on the environment. To avoid adverse environmental impacts, issues have been considered at each project implementation stage to guide planning, design, construction and maintenance of PMGSY roads. Detailed guidelines named ECoP are prepared for this purpose. The information on this could be obtained from the PIU.



Addressal of Public Grievances



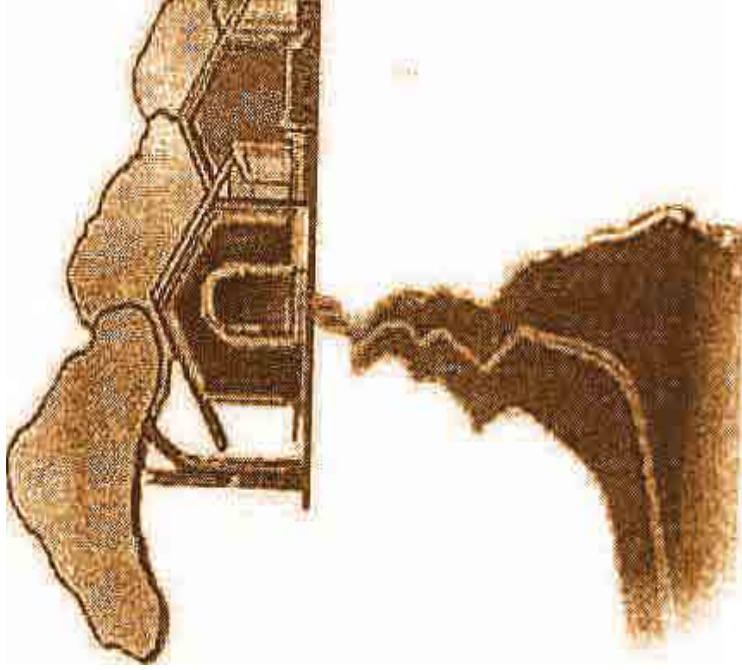
Addressal of Public Grievances

During the Planning stage a group of people will conduct Transect Walk. During the walk, the members of PIU will talk to the villagers, give them information, receive information from them and will try to understand their problems. Besides this they will also take suggestions for solutions to above problems.

The PIU to intimate the PRI at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building. The information will include the date, time and place of the transect walk.



What will happen if there are grievances even after the Transect Walk?

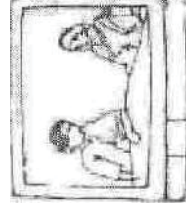
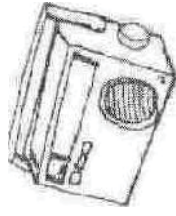
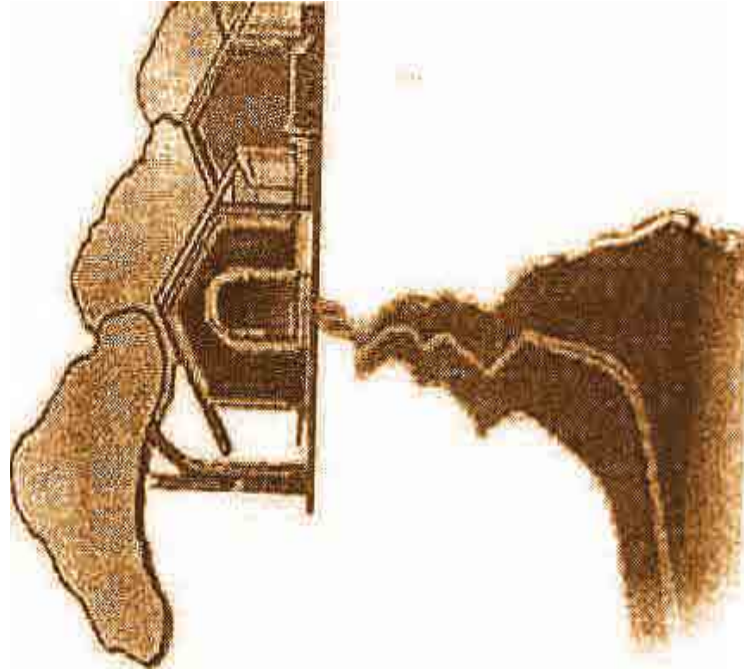


What will happen if there are grievances even after the Transect Walk?

At the first level the grievances will generally be redressed at the field level through Field Offices. If the grievance is not satisfactorily addressed (within 15 days) the petitioner can approach the GRC committee at SRRDA, and if no satisfactory resolution is reached the petitioner can appeal to the court of law. The petitioner is exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred in pursuit to grievance redress. Key criteria for the effectiveness of the GRM are: accessibility; predictability of the rules and procedures; transparency; fairness and impartiality; and credibility.



How to get information about the project?



How to get information about the project

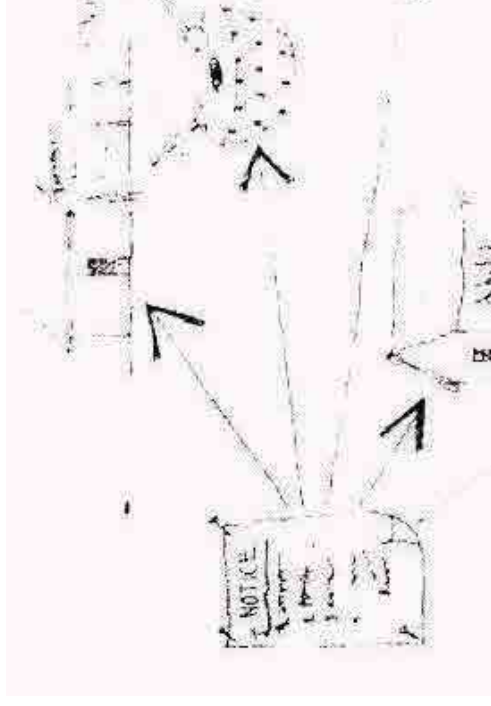
The PIU will give information at every stage of the project. The information about the plan of road could be obtained from the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat will maintain a list of all the documents related to the project. Copy of which could be obtained from the panchayat office. After the finalisation of alignment the information could be obtained from both Village Panchayat and District Panchayat, Project Implementation Unit.

The official web site of the PMGSY www.pmgysy.nic.in provides the detailed project information at the national, state and district levels.



Format 3 : Public Announcements (Prior to finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- What is the Project and its salient features
- Benefits
- Which Agencies are involved
- What if resentment from community
- Need for additional land through Voluntary Land Donation
- Likely Impact and Entitlements
- Date of Transect Walk
- Alignment Details along with map of alignment displayed
- Contact Person and Address (PIU and PRI)



Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer



Format 4 : Alignment Details for Disclosure (Prior to Finalization of Alignment/Transect Walk)

District: Tehsil: Block:

Name of Project Corridor:

Total Length (km):

Connected Settlements:

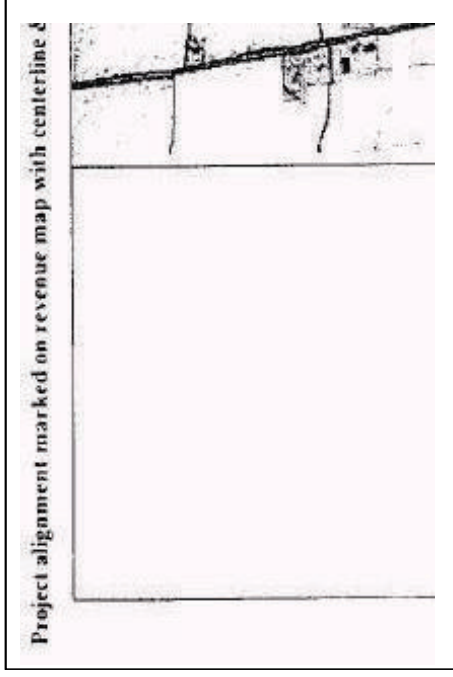
- Starting Node/km:
- Ending Node/km:

Population Benefited Total Directly Indirectly

Implementing Agency:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Revenue officer



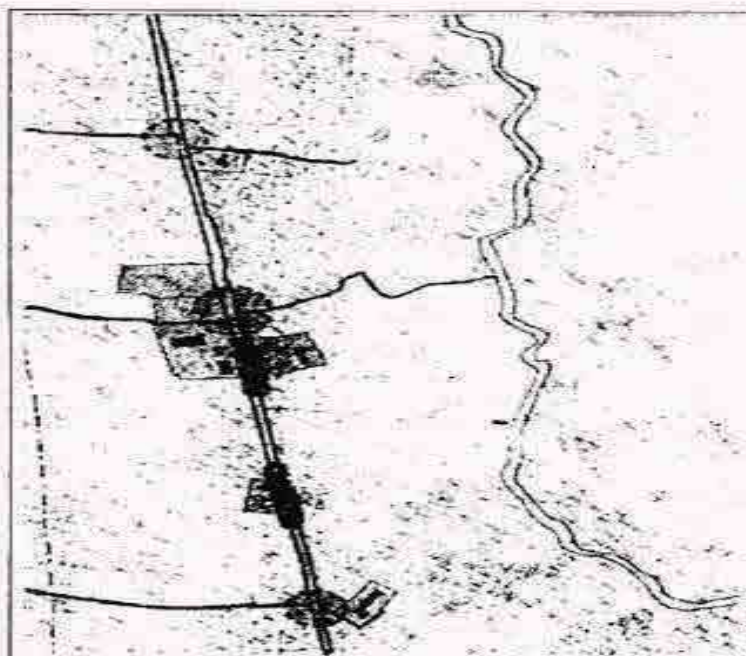
Format 5: Guidance Note for Transect Walk (During finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- Sensitising the community about the sub-project and design compulsions
 - Route Alternatives
 - Inventorisation of Environmental and Social Features (Trees, Water bodies, Grazing lands etc.)
 - Inventorisation of Utilities (Electric Pole, Hand-pump, Wells etc.)
 - Requirement of Land/Availability of sufficient Land
 - Locations where extra land will be required
 - Land Ownership/Land Categories
 - Private Land
 - Government Land
 - Encroachments and Squatters
 - Design Modifications
 - Road Safety
 - Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Slope for vehicles to enter and exit the road
 - Slope for cattle Crossing
 - Induced Development
 - Lay - by
 - Plantation
 - Process of Land Transfer
 - Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
 - Assessment of Social Impact (Land Structures, Cultural Properties etc.) Issues and suggestions of the local people
- Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Revenue officer, Forest Department Representative



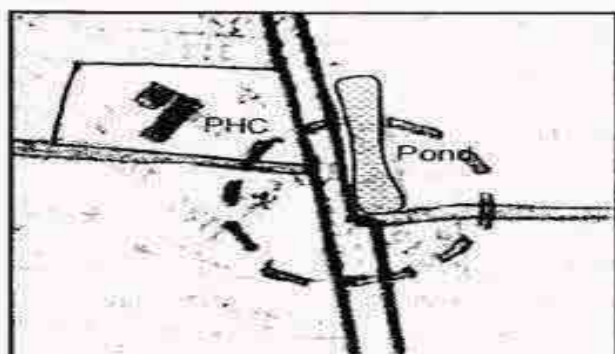


Format 6 **Outputs of Transect Walk (After finalization of alignment/transect walk)**



- Identification of Environmental & Social sensitive location
- Likely location for additional land requirement
- Issues identified
- Suggestion from community

Modifications to minimize land width accretion and incorporating community suggestions through alterations/modifications on alignment



As suggested by the community during the transect walk, the alignment has been modified in view to protect the religious structure on the RHS of the project road. The landowners have provided land voluntarily to avoid dismantling or relocation of the religious structure.

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch) and other members), Community Development Officer, Patwari

Annexure 2 : Methodology for Transect Walk

A transect walk is suggested along the proposed alignment with the communities towards finalisation of the alignment. The transect walk shall be a participatory process organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodologies for the conduct of transect, the issues to be raised and recording of the same is described in this Annexure.

A. What is a TRANSECT WALK?

A walk along the suggested alignment by PIU with the communities, PRI and key informants to observe, to listen, and to ask questions which would enable identification of problems and collectively evolve solutions. The transect shall enable the PIU, to quickly learn about the social structure, issues pertaining to land, social impacts, soils, land use, and community assets and to triangulate data already available. Figures 1 to 4 of this annexure illustrate the recording of the transect on the village revenue maps.

B. Planning and Preparedness for a TRANSECT WALK

- The PIU to intimate the PRI at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building.
- To provide information on the project, provide at least 25 copies of the PMGSY handouts, describing the salient features of the project, including a description of the proposed improvements, land width required and the provisions of the resettlement framework.
- Collect the village revenue map from the Patwari and mark the suggested alignment. The list of landowners along the suggested alignment to be identified from the revenue records.
- The PRI to select a group of villagers (key informants) who have good knowledge on physical resources of the village and who are willing to participate in the transect walk.
- Discuss with the PRI representatives on the basis of the village revenue map the route to follow in the walk. Obtain the suggestions from the PRI representatives on the following questions
 - **Where to start?**
 - **Where to end?**
 - **What to see?**
 - **At what time to start?**
 - **How long will it take?**
 - **Does the walk need to be split¹ into sections?**
 - **When does the transect team stop?**

¹ Long corridor shall require more than one transect.



- Provide contacts to the communities regarding the project information. These shall be through (i) Contacting the PIU official, and (ii) Village Pradhan or Sarpanch (iii) Village council members in Mizoram.
- Distribute responsibilities for recording information among the members of the PRI, Patwari and the key informants, for activities such as interviewing, time keeping, sketching and recording.

Transect Walk shall stop when...	Identification of key informants...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community or individual has a concern • Impact on private land / structures • Impact on community land • Impact on Forests & sensitive areas /structures • Clearances of encroachers • Impact on standing crops • Ambiguity pertaining to land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old people in village community • Women representatives • School Teacher • Community representatives • Vulnerable Groups • Village council members

C. Conducting a TRANSECT WALK

- Based on the responsibilities assigned, the participants shall observe and record in detail all-important things on the revenue map and get as much information as possible from the villagers and the locals. When talking to the villagers, the PIU to feel free to use the **six helpers**:
 - When?
 - What?
 - How?
 - Where?
 - Why?
 - Who?
- Make notes of all vital information gathered and draw sketches wherever necessary. The sensitive locations where additional efforts need to be taken during the design will be marked on the revenue map.
- Travel slowly and patiently and try to understand the physical features and aspects related to social issues, land titles, in the village from different perspectives.



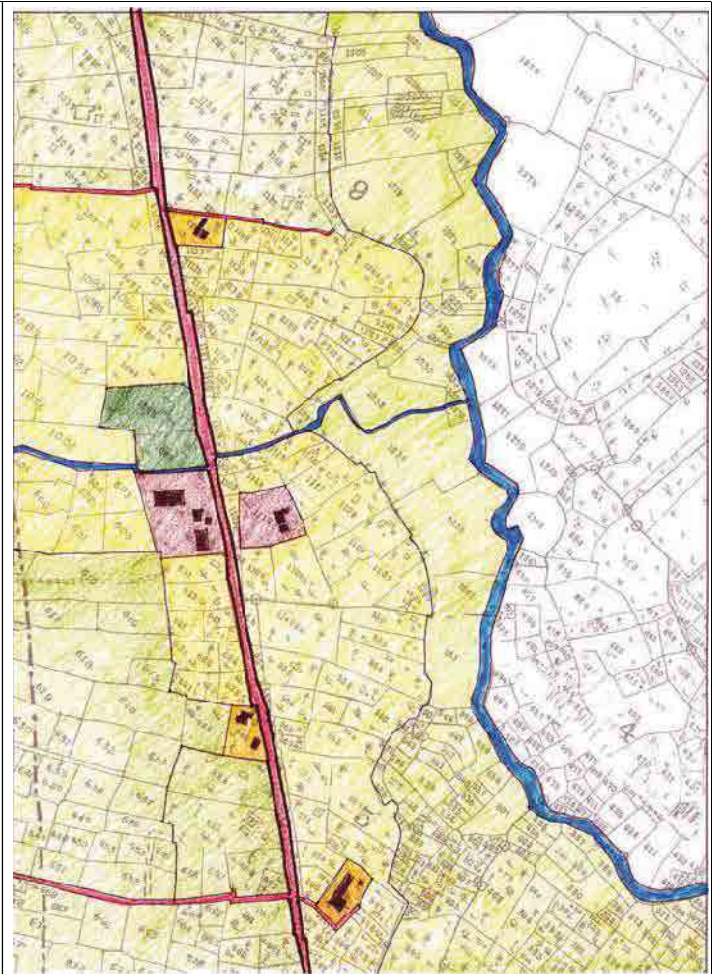
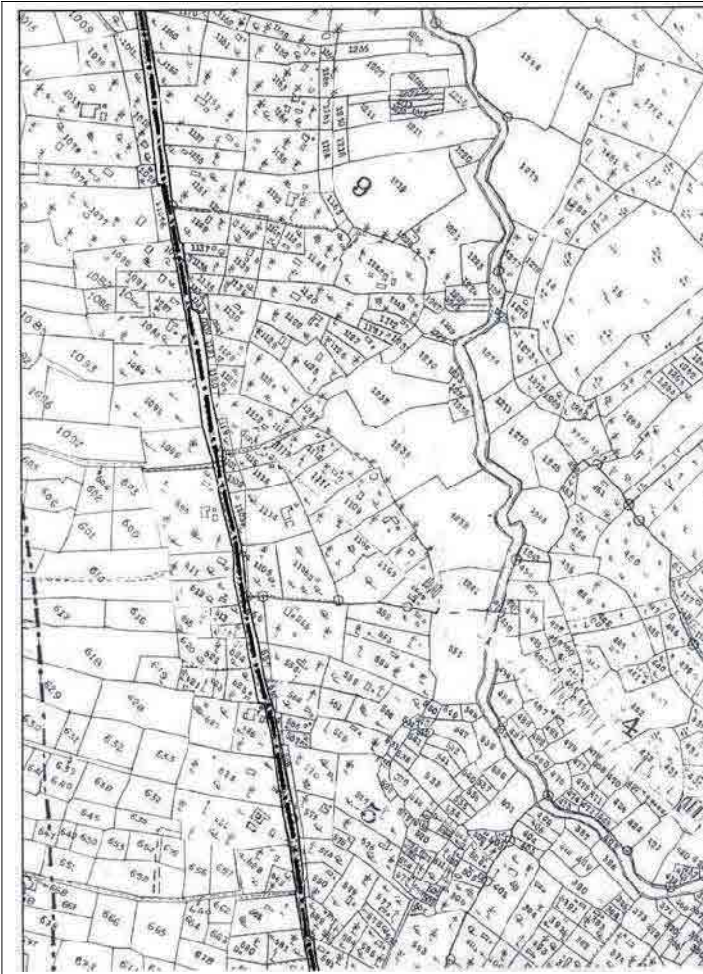


Social Aspects ...	Environmental Aspects ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of additional land uptake • Encroachments and squatters • Land categories impacted • Lands with traditional, customary rights • Population characteristics incl. vulnerable groups • Assessment of social impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land ○ Structures (Residential/Commercial) ○ Other structures (Wells, Temples etc) ○ Trees, standing crops ○ Common properties ○ Livelihood and economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees • Forests if any • Drainage lines, rivers and water crossings • Irrigation water courses • Water bodies • Grazing lands • Utilities • Community facilities • Schools • Hospitals • Major junctions and • Seasonal markets or cultural congregations

- The PIU representative to communicate to the participants on site, on the possible extent of improvements. The PIU shall provide adequate responses to the communities on:
 - Queries raised pertaining to environmental and social issues
 - Process of voluntary land donation
 - Working out possible alignment changes to minimise impacts
 - Compliance to IRC SP-20 standards to enhance safety of road users
- All queries and concerns of the communities shall be recorded.

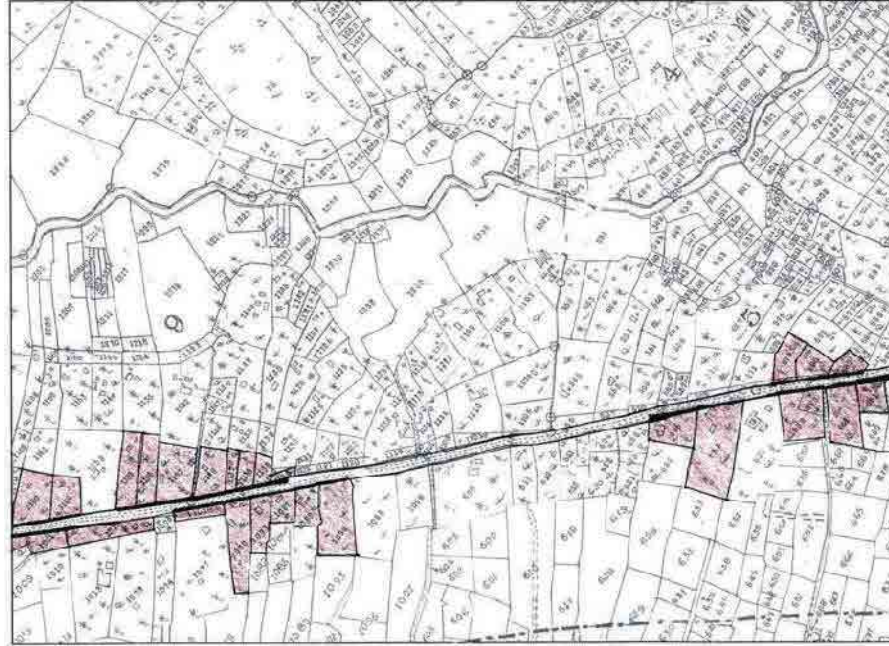
D. Things to do After the TRANSECT WALK

- After the completion of a transect walk, sit down in a suitable place with the villagers to have a discussion and recording of information and data collected.
- Prepare an illustrative diagram of the transect walk on the revenue map using the information already gathered and get the information cross-checked by the community.
- Prior to dispersing for the day, finalize a date for the formal consultation session to be conducted.

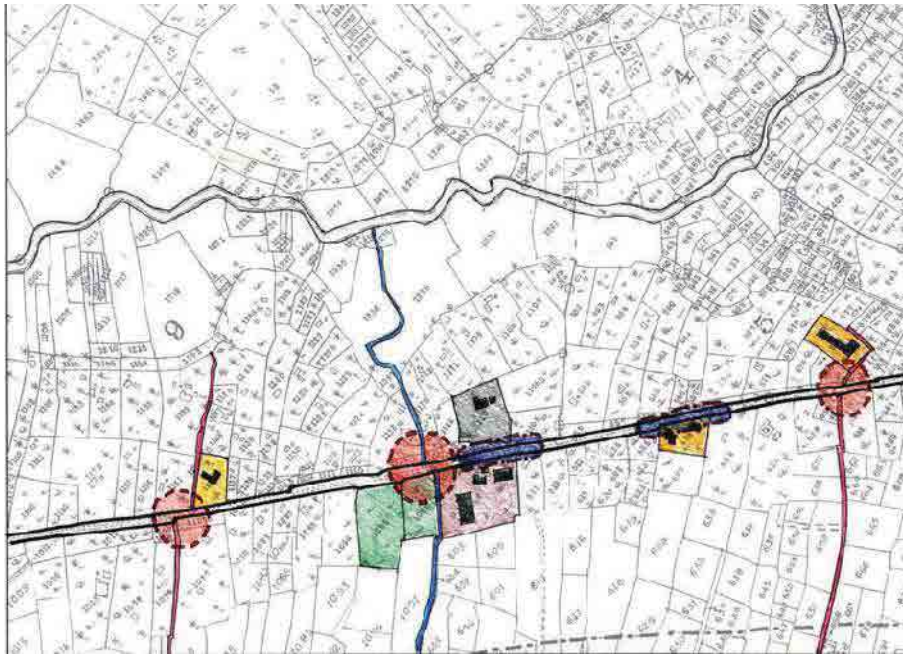


- Marking centreline of the proposed alignment on the revenue map
- Assessment of available land width
- Identification of land categories and ownership status

- Inventory of environmental and physical features along the alignment
- Marking of land uses



- **Identification of locations** requiring land width accretion
- Identification of vulnerable persons



- **Identification of sensitive locations** as major junctions, cultural properties, water crossings, forests, locations with large number of trees.

Annexure 3: Format for Recording Consultation

District: Village:

Road No. Date:

Road Name Time:

Venue: Duration:

1. Project Description

2. Issues raised by the community and responses provided

Issues:

Response by PIU/PRI:





3. Key Issues

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

4. Conclusion by PRI representatives



Suggested Content of Consultation sessions...

The meeting duration shall be for about 1-1/2 to 2 hours and shall cover the following.

All these steps of the consultation shall be recorded in the format

I: The session shall start with a description of the project by the PIU officials to the community. The following information shall be covered:

- Overview of PMGSY and criteria for selection
- Involvement of PRIs & communities in project planning, design and implementation
- Expectations of the project from the beneficiaries, the communities
- Outputs of the transect and how the concerns of the communities have been incorporated into the design, if not, why they have not been incorporated
- Provisions of the project as the Resettlement Framework provisions, mechanisms for voluntary land donation process etc
- Environmental issues in the project, Codes of practice
- Census survey
- Mechanisms for Grievances, implementation arrangements
- Involvement of communities / PRI in tree plantation, managing induced development etc
- Likely construction schedule

II : After the description of the project, suggestions from the community on the project and issues will be obtained.

III : Responses to the issues raised will be provided by the PIU, PRI during the meeting. For issues that require a visit to the site or involves certain engineering decisions, or consultations with other Government agencies, a date shall be committed for response to the same. The response shall be given by the PIU to the PRI within the specified date.

IV : The PIU shall summarize the issues.

V: Conclusion by the PRI representatives and attendance of the participants.



On a separate sheet mark the attendance at the meeting in the following format

Community		PIU/PRI	
Name of Person and Village of residence	Signature	Name and Designation of Official	Signature



Annexure 4 : Census Questionnaire

Project Coordinator _____

Household Identification number _____

Plot no./Patta No./Khasra No. _____

Head of Household (Name) _____

Vulnerability (*tick*)

(whether belong to)

SC	ST	Women HH	Handicap	BPL	Others

If BPL, proof of BPL Ration Card

Yes	Card No.
No	

Household size (No. of persons) _____

No. of earning adult members (Nos) _____

No. of dependents (Nos)

Children	
Adults	

Nature of impact (*tick*)

Agriculture	Residence	Commercial	Other

Agriculture

Size of Total holding (ha)

<Marginal	
>Marginal	

Extent of Impact (% total land holding including any other land parcels owned elsewhere by PAP)

<10%	>10%	=100%

Size of residual holding (ha) _____

Residence

Plot size (sqm) _____

Extent of impact (Full/Partial) _____

Impacted Area (sqm) _____

Residual plot viable (Yes/No)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If No, Alternate house site (if relocation reqd)

Yes	No	If yes Specify



Commercial establishments

Plot size (sqm)

Extent of Impact (*tick*)

Full	<input type="checkbox"/>	Partial	<input type="checkbox"/>
------	--------------------------	---------	--------------------------

Impacted Area (sqm)

Commercial Plot viable (*tick*)

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

If No, Alternate commercial site (if relocation required)

Yes	No	If yes Specify
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Asset Loss

Inventory assets lost (Trees, Wells, Handpump, CPRs, etc)

Livelihood loss

Alternate livelihood sources, other than mentioned above

Yes	No	If yes Specify
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>



Annexure 5: Model Format of Gift Deed/MoU/Affidavit

THIS GIFT DEED IS EXECUTED ON THIS.....DAY OF.....,20__ at..... by :
Mr/Mrs..... S/o /W/o.....,residing at
..... (herein after referred to as the DONOR which expression shall wherever the context so requires or admits, mean and include his/her successors, executors, administrators and assigns or anyone claiming through or under her)

IN FAVOUR OF:

.....Department, Government of..... (hereinafter referred to as the DONEE which expression shall wherever the context so requires).

WHEREAS the Donor herein, is the absolute owner of _____ acre of land bearing khasra No. _____ in village _____ block _____, tehsil _____, and district _____ which is more fully described in the Schedule hereunder and hereinafter referred to as the Schedule Property:

WHEREAS the Donor, is desirous of gifting a portion the schedule property, a strip of land,m wide for a length ofm required for laying the road (as delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever) to the Donee for the construction and development of PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA road in the village _____ for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESS AS UNDER:

1. In consideration of the benefit of the villagers and the public at large, the Donor hereby gifts in favour of the Donee the specified width of the above piece of land fully described in Schedule hereunder and delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever.
2. The Donor has this day put the Donee in actual physical possession of the said portion of the schedule property and the Donee has accepted the said Gift and has taken possession of the said portion of the Schedule Property, and has in token thereof signed this deed.
3. The Donee hereby commits that the extent of the proposed roads shall be strictly within the boundaries of the land gifted and shall not spillover into the residual holding of the Donor. In the event of any violation of the same or any damages to structure/assets outside the said portion, either by the Donee or the Contractor, the Donee shall be liable to compensate the Donor.

SCHEDULE

(Describe the property)

All that piece and parcel of the property bearing No _____ in village _____ block _____, tehsil _____, and district _____ delineated in the annexed sketch by the letters..

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, parties above named have executed theses present s in the presence of the witnesses attesting hereunder on the day, month and year first above written.

WITNESSES:

1. DONOR
2. DONEE

NOTE: 1) Documents to be stamped with appropriate non-Judicial stamp.
2) To be registered as contemplated by the Indian Registration Act.



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