SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT “FOR THE WORK OF WIDENING STRENGTHENING AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FROM JALANDHAR, DIU UP TO CITY WALL CHANDRIKAMATA IN DIU DISTRICT”

SIA REPORT
SUBMITTED TO:
DISTRICT COLLECTOR,
DIU

SUBMITTED BY:
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TEAM,
DIU
Declaration

This SIA and SIMP report is purely based on the information given by stakeholders, inhabitants of Diu. Maps and other relevant details were provided by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Diu and Enquiry Officer, City Survey, Diu.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report is a result of the work executed by the SIA Team, Diu in Diu District as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The SIA team had extensive consultation with the officials of Public Works Department and Project Affected Families (PAFs) for collecting valuable inputs, data on local ecology, culture and socio-economic profiles.

We extend our sincere thanks to Land Section, Collectorate, Diu, City Survey Office, Diu and Public Works Department (PWD), Diu for their cooperation in providing relevant documents and information of the project.

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

(C. D. Vaja)
Chairperson
S.I.A Team
S.I.A Unit, Diu
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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

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

Project and Public Purpose

Most of our National Highways are severely congested. Good physical connectivity is essential for sustaining the economic growth of the country. The traffic issues of Diu District have been progressing fast over the past years. In order to hold this increasing traffic, more widened roads will be required in the coming time. The current land acquisition is a part of this project. U.T Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu notified Land Acquisition for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District which would require 25m wide road. Therefore, the PWD, Diu needs to acquire land from both the sides of the road in order to bring uniformity to the road. In compliance with section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act (RFCTLARR), 2013; the present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the project was undertaken. The office of the Collector, Diu, U.T. Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in its Notification No. 65-02-LAQ-2020-21/1648 dated 28-07-2020 notified that the SIA study Land Acquisition for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. The SIA was carried out with the objectives of identifying the potential socio-economic, positive and negative impacts of land acquisition and developing attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce or avoid negative impact, thereby ensuring a participative, informed and transparent process of land acquisition for the widening of road at Diu District. Acquisition of land for public purposes as defined by the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is undertaken by invoking the provisions of the act with an objective to ensure a participative, informed and transparent process of speedy land acquisition of the land for the public purpose. Accordingly, the provisions of the Act authorizes the government to invoke the provisions of this Act for the acquisition of any
land for the concerned purpose by adhering to due compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement measures as provided in the Act of 2013. This social impact assessment is in accordance with the Act provision to assess the social impact prior to the acquisition.

**Project Location and Alternatives Considered**

The U.T. Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu after reviewing land ahead of the District admeasuring 4110.07 sq. mtrs. private land is to be acquired for Land Acquisition for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. The identified land will be acquired for the swift passage of vehicles since the road through the Diu District is narrow and will provide the easy movement of vehicles.

Although there are certain losses such as loss of land, the lesser social and environmental impact of the project on the present site saving the project from rehabilitation measures, makes this option the most suitable place for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. These are:

- On the very first instance people are willing to give their lands for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District.
- No alternate available for the said road widening.
- The compensation amount should be providing the current market rate, as per the provisions of RFCTLARR, 2013.
**Size and Attributes of Land Acquisition**

District: Diu

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<td>Number of PAFs</td>
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<td>Size of the land to be acquired</td>
<td><strong>4110.07 Sq. mtrs.</strong></td>
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<td>Ownership of land</td>
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The total private land admeasuring 4110.07 Sq.mts. is to be acquired for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. The present SIA study was done at the project site which is owned by private interested parties spread over 06 PTS numbers, an agricultural land at the project site.

**Social Impact**

Potential impacts and benefits as a result of the implementation of the project have been considered in four dimensions as social, environmental, cultural and economic. For the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District under the project will lead to enhanced land value as the project will lead to development which is of national interest. The construction under this project will provide easy road access to the District. The construction under the project will lead to widening of road of the Diu District which will lead to increased road safety while crossing road. Besides having potential positive impacts the project also have negative impacts. The most significant negative impacts of the project are the loss of land. Acquisition of this land is estimated to affect a population of 06 families who will lose part of their lands. The lands notified for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District including the area under SIA
study is primarily an agricultural land and is open land no any activity carried out by the land owner.

**Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP)**

The work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District for which the land has to be acquired has both positive and negative impacts. Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the Social Impact Assessment of land acquisition for the same, Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed. The major mitigation measures drawn are as under:

**i. Economic Measure**

Only land will be loss due to acquisition of land for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District should be compensated as mandated by the Act under sections 26 to 31 of the said Act and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act for the households spread over 06 PTS numbers.

**ii. Environmental measures**

The proponent shall design the project minimizing the impact on the flora and fauna of the District. More number of trees plantations shall be undertaken in the project site to compensate the loss of trees.

**iii. Rehabilitation measure**

Since there are no any residential houses and commercial establishments on the project site, Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures are recommended as appropriate. During interaction with project affected peoples in public consultation most of them demanded for land and for their loss of land as a preferred compensation. To conclude, the discussions and interactions with the stakeholders including the project affected families highlighted their content with the construction for the work of Widening.
Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. It is opined that the project is a milestone in the development of Diu District, it would provide easy access. Through the construction of widening, strengthening and other infrastructure development in Diu District is expected to gain a brand value a place in the national map and is to become a centre of attraction and development. The SIA team is unanimous in viewing that the land should be acquired by providing due compensation as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. The team emphasizes that the project is important for the development of the overall national project and its success, the proponent is suggested to balance environmental and social considerations and benefits through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. It is recommended that preventive measures be given first consideration in order to reduce the cost of mitigation measures and at the same time minimize the negative impact of the project.

**Assessment of Social Cost and Benefits**

The construction under the project has both positive and negative impacts as mentioned above. A detailed assessment was done in order to find out the social cost and benefits. It was found that the road widening for the construction of road will have more positive impacts than negative for the PAFs and people living in the nearby areas. The anticipated losses in terms of social, cultural, environment, biodiversity etc. can be recovered by adopting mitigation measures. However, it will lead to development of better infrastructure for future. Complete estimate is provided in Chapter-IV of this report.
CHAPTER 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 About the project and background

Good physical connectivity is essential for sustaining the economic growth of the country. Major improvements are required in this sector to ensure level playing field for the producers and manufacturers located in different parts of the country.

The traffic issues of Diu District have been progressing fast over the years. In order to accommodate this increasing traffic more widened roads will be required. Keeping this in mind, District Administration of Diu notified Land Acquisition for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District which would require 25m wide road. Therefore, it is required to acquire 12.5 mtrs wide land from both the sides of the road in order to bring uniformity and lead to the development of the overall project.

The proposed site is located in the Jalandhar Beach, Diu. A total area of 4110.07 sq.mtrs land will be acquired for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. The land to be acquired is agricultural and barren land.

1.2 Project Objectives

The project aims to widening, strengthening and other infrastructure development on MDR-8 road of Diu District by expanding the road on both the sides. This will be carried out in order to manage traffic congestion and facilitate in free flow of traffic. The key objective of the assessment was to identify the potential socio-economic, positive and negative impact of land acquisition and to develop attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impact and reduce or avoid negative impact.
1.3 Details of the project

1.3.1 Project Location

The District Administration of Diu reviewed the project location and is the only appropriate site for the construction of widening, strengthening and other infrastructure development on MDR-8 of Diu District. The land yet to be acquired under this project has been identified. After widening the road from Jalandhar beach to City wall, it will become free flow movement of vehicle. Therefore, the District Administration of Diu decided to widen the road by expanding the road by 12.5 mts. on both sides of the road. Regarding the specificities of the land to be acquired, there is no any structure existing at the project site. However, the project site also comprised of barren land.

1.3.2 Project cost

The detail of the project cost has not been provided to the project team during the visit.

1.3.3 Key benefits of the project

- Fast and safe connectivity resulting in savings in fuel, travel time and total transportation cost.
- Reduction in pollution due to less emission as there will be free flow of traffic.
- Better approach to medical & educational services and quick transportation of perishable goods like fruits, vegetables and dairy products.
- Improved infrastructure in the entire area.
1.3.4 Objectives of the study

The study was conducted with the following objectives:

- To assess whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose.
- To estimate the number of affected families and number of families among them likely to be displaced.
- To understand extent of land acquired is bare minimum needed for the project.
- To identify the process of acquiring land as per Government Act/Regulations and decide to provide the fair compensation for the concerned parties.
- Identify the potential social and economic changes and conduct the impact assessment through onsite field investigations, public hearings and consultations.
- Outline steps to mitigate or enhance negative or positive aspects of change, if at all exists.
- To examine the positive and negative impacts on the socio-economic condition of people in the project area.
- To develop appropriate measures to minimize the negative socio-economic impacts of the project.

1.4 Legal Framework

Application of national statutes and regulations on socio-economic impact suggests that the proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, livelihood of people, natural resources, public health and safety. This enhances the importance of this social impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation. However, there are extended arms of the act which could be looked into. The major legislation that governs the land acquisition for the present project is discussed briefly here:
Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

This Central Act is to ensure a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for development of essential infrastructural facilities, industrialization and urbanization with least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisitions and make adequate provision for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected there with. Section 11 of Chapter IV of the said Act stated that “whenever it appears to the appropriate government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of land to be acquired shall be published in the official Gazette, two daily newspapers, uploaded on the website of appropriate government and in the affected areas to all the persons affected” (RFCTLARR Act, Sec.11). Prior to the acquisition, Section 4 of the Act mandates to conduct of a Social Impact Assessment study of the affected area to study the impact the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport. Similarly, where land is acquired, fair compensation shall be paid promptly to all persons affected in accordance with sections 28, 29 and 30 of the Act, along the following parameters:

- Area of land acquired,
- Market value of the property decided by the Collector as per the said Act,
- Value of things attached to land or building damages sustained from the severance of the land parcel from the land,
- Damages to other property in the process of acquiring the said land,
➢ Consequences of changing residence or place of business by the land owners,
➢ Damages from diminution of profits of the land acquired.
➢ Award of solatium.
➢ Interest paid at the rate of minimum 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the social impact assessment study.

The Proponent has undertaken Social Impact Assessment and developed mitigation measures for those who will be affected by the proposed project. The Proponent shall adhere to the requirements of the act in the implementation of land acquisition.
CHAPTER 2: TEAM COMPOSITION, APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND SIA SCHEDULE

2.1 Introduction

Section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; requires that all SIA studies undertake surveys /public consultations as part of the study. The aim of SIA is to ensure that all stakeholders interested in a proposed project, including project beneficiaries and the general public in the vicinity of the proposed project to be identified and their opinion considered during project planning, design, construction, operation and decommission phase. In compliance with the requirements of the regulations, the SIA team conducted the assessment during the SIA study and interacted with project affected families and other stakeholders of the current project in the whole area. This chapter illustrates the approach and methodology adopted for undertaking the social impact assessment and gives an overview of the SIA unit and activity schedule of the study.

2.2 Team Composition

In exercise of powers conferred by Rule 6 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2014; the Social Impact Assessment Unit hereby constitutes Social Impact Assessment Team for Acquisition of land bearing New City Survey PTS No. (1) PTS-149/5-G, admn. 251.09 sq.mtrs., (2) PTS-149/5-H, admn. 316.21 sq.mtrs., (3) PTS-149/5, admn. 380.51 sq.mtrs., (4) PTS-143/10, admn. 2294.20 sq.mtrs. (5) PTS-143/9, admn. 459.22 sq.mtrs., (6) PTS-143/3, admn. 409.52 sq.mtrs., for public purpose for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District:
1. The Mamiladhar/Enquiry Officer/Block Development officer, Diu
2. Shri Jignesh B. Makwana, Planning Assistant, Diu.
3. Dr. Anil Makdiya, Asstt. Professor, Diu College, Diu.
4. Miss. Bansi Balkrishna Vyas, Lecture in Computer Engineering, Diu
5. Shri R.J. Solanki, Teacher, Diu
6. Concern Talathi
7. Shri Premjit Baria, Independent Social Activist, Diu
8. Disaster Project Officer, Member Secretary, Diu

2.3. Study Approach

The approach to this exercise was structured in a manner to cover the requirements under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. It involves a combination of qualitative research methods such as public consultations with project affected population of the project areas, focus group discussions and other PRA techniques, quantitative household surveys and desk research.

2.4 Methodology and Data Collection

The methodology adopted for the assessment was a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative information on the project affected people and families were gathered through the household survey. As per the notification and property cards of land details provided by the Enquiry Officer, City Survey, Diu, U.T. Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu; there are 06 families who have property ownership at the project location. Household interviews and questionnaire surveys were conducted with most of the land holders to elicit information pertaining to the subject of the SIA study area. Qualitative information was gathered along with the field study/household survey through public consultation targeting various stakeholders of the SIA study. The consultation was conducted through the use of focused group guideline points and set of objective specific questions. The SIA team developed several formats and guidelines for focus group discussion which included PAPs.
Household interviews were conducted with most of the land holders of the SIA study area. As per the report provided by the U.T. Administration Diu, there are 06 families and their dependents, which have property ownership at the project location. Representatives of cent percent of these households were contacted to elicit information pertaining to the subject. In addition, the interviewers also targeted households whose owners have structures at the project site and are living outside Diu. The project team tried to connect with them over telephone, however it was difficult. Household survey was undertaken by qualified and experienced data enumerators by administering predefined interview schedules targeting the project affected population (PAP).

A public consultations/focus group discussion was held with the project affected population within the proposed project area. The agenda of the meeting were: project introduction, socio-economic impact discussions, question and discussion session and conclusion. The consultation was attended by one to two people representing the project affected families (PAFs). After the detailed introduction on the project and the purpose of the consultation each one of the participants was given a fair chance to comment on the project and its impact on their socio-economic lives.

The key informant stakeholders, viz. project affected people were contacted and relevant information was collected through holding consultative discussions and administering of questionnaires. The stakeholders were identified and consulted with the objective of understanding the existing socio-economic conditions of the area of influence and the immediate surroundings of the proposed project. The data obtained from the survey was analysed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; all categories of project impact which include direct and indirect impact of physical and/or economic nature on the people and the general environment. The responses received through the public consultation and socio-economic survey is represented in the subsequent chapters of this report.
2.5 Methods and tools used

The methods and tools adopted for the Social Impact Assessment are the following:

- Desk review
- Physical inspection
- Questionnaire Survey
- Stakeholders' Consultation
- Public Consultation/ focus group discussion

Desk Review

Desk review of available reports, project related documents and records from Enquiry Officer, City Survey, Diu and literature including maps, details of land owners etc. was undertaken. This was done to understand the socio-cultural and economic status of the people of the area in general and the project affected households in particular.

Physical Inspection

The project team physically visited the land holding which is to be acquired with the help of the surveyor of the Enquiry Office, City Survey and Land Section, Collectorate, Diu in order to make an independent assessment of the resources in the project land and the land use pattern.

Questionnaire Survey

In order to understand the socio-economic profile of the affected family, a questionnaire was prepared. The questionnaire was carefully designed to assess the condition of affected family and its economic and social aspects. It also aimed at understanding the details of land that was acquired, its ownership, uses, etc. The questionnaire consisted of both open and close ended questions. The data obtained from the questionnaire survey was analysed to provide a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; all categories of project impact which include direct and
indirect impact of physical and/or economic nature on the people and environment.

**Stakeholders' Consultation**
To gain in-depth understanding of the situation, stakeholders' consultation was conducted with the project affected families. Maps of the project site and other related document were given by Executive Engineer, PWD (Requiring body). These documents were used to understand about the location of acquired land, necessity of acquiring that land, benefits that the project will bring to the area and its impact on the stakeholders were discussed. Details of discussions held are mentioned in Chapter-VI.

**Public Consultation/focus group discussion**
A discussion was held with the affected families on the background of the land and the potential impact of the project. The discussion helped in understanding the opinion of the PAFs regarding land acquisition.

**2.6 Sources of data**
Data collected using primary and secondary methods were carefully analysed by the project team. The primary source included responses from project affected families of the study, and the secondary data sources included various legislations, documents, reports and other desk review materials from the department of land acquisition. The impact/s of the project on the area, PAFs, its cost and benefits were assessed. Based on the same, recommendations are provided.

**2.7 Public Hearing**
Section 5 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 envisages that whenever an SIA study is required to be conducted, the Government shall
ensure that a Public Hearing is held at the affected area to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. RFCTLARR Rules, 2014 have prescribed detailed procedure for the conduct of the public hearing. In accordance with the above Rules of RFCTLARR, SIA unit will organize a public hearing after the submission of draft report.
CHAPTER 3: LAND ASSESSMENT

3.1 Land and Area
The land to be acquired for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District.

3.2 Land required for project
A total area of 4110.07 Sq.mts needs to be acquired for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District.

3.3 Type of land
The land to be acquired under this project is agricultural only.

3.4 Land Use pattern
During discussion with the PAFs, it was found that all part of the land is barren and unused by the land owners since they were aware about the notification of construction of widening of road. Some households were found to be vacant and the team was informed that the land owners have permanently shifted to other place.

3.5 Land assessment details
The land to be acquired is located in the Diu District. Total proposed land area of 4110.07 Sq.mts is to be acquired for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. Project team visited the site location and checked / verified the details with the map provided by Executive Engineer, PWD, Diu. During the survey, it was found that all part of the land is barren and unused by the land owners and some households were found to be vacant and the team was informed that the land owners have permanently shifted to other place.
3.6 Verification and assessment of land

Detailed verification of land was done by the project team during site visit.

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Land assessment and assets verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of land required</td>
<td>The land is located in Jalandhar Beach, Diu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Ownership(proposed land to be acquired)</td>
<td>It consists of both private and government land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use details of the area of operation of the proposed land</td>
<td>Open and barren land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determining the necessity for land acquisition</td>
<td>Land is required for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common property resource (CPR) that may be disturbed due to proposed land acquisition</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 Land holders and area of land

The properties covered by SIA study (6052 sq. mts) are owned by 06 families spread over 06 PTS numbers. The ownership of land here is private land. Some part of the land to be acquired also belongs to the government. Most of the owner of the land are living outside of India i.e. UK since long time.

3.8 Land Details of PAFs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>PTS Nos.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Owner of Property</th>
<th>Total area of property in Hectares</th>
<th>Area of land to be acquired in Sq. mts.</th>
<th>Structure type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>149/5-G</td>
<td>City Wall, Jalandhar</td>
<td>Shri Jaianth Narotomo</td>
<td>0.10.80</td>
<td>251.09</td>
<td>Open Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>149/5-H</td>
<td>City Wall, Jalandhar</td>
<td>Shri Sandeep Narotomo</td>
<td>0.10.70</td>
<td>316.21</td>
<td>Open Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>149/5</td>
<td>City Wall, Jalandhar</td>
<td>Shri Suriaprakash Narotomo Shri Haresh Narotomo Shri Jaianth Narotomo</td>
<td>0.15.09</td>
<td>380.51</td>
<td>Open Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri Sandeep Narotomo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>143/10</td>
<td>City Wall, Jallandhar M/S Noble Developers Junagadh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.34.01 2294.20 Open Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>143/9</td>
<td>Opp. Summer House, Jalandhar, Diu M/S Noble Developers Junagadh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.25.23 459.22 Open Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>143/3</td>
<td>Annexe Circuit House, Diu Shri Velji Madha Shri Surendra Velji as occupant Class-II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.73.17 409.52 Open Land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 4110.07

These details were provided in the notification provided by the Office of the Collector, Diu and responses collected from PAFs.

### 3.9 Bare minimum land assessment

The PAPs (land owners) are willing to give their land. During the public consultation they shared that the present road is not sufficient for free flow traffic and therefore there is need of the current expansion of the same. SIA team during discussion informed that the road on both side of the area is to be expanded as the road passing through Jalandhar to city wall, Diu is narrow and sharp curve therefore the road through Jalandhar to city wall needs to be expanded by 12.5 mts. on both sides from centre line of existing road. Hence, a total of 12.5 mts. on both the sides of the area is the bare minimum land for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District by widening the road up to 25 meters.
3.10 Extent of impact
The land spread over 06 PTS numbers and owned by 06 families at the project location will be impacted partially by the acquisition. These PAFs will be no major impact due to acquisition. Only open and barren land will be acquired and no permanent structure, commercial structure and any residential house under the acquisition therefore, Rehabilitation and Resettlement is not major pose.

3.11 Number of families and persons affected
With the acquisition of their property at the project location, all the 06 families and their dependents will be affected by the project at Jalandhar, Diu.

3.12. Quantity and location of land proposed to be acquired for the project
As stated earlier, the land to be acquired for the project is estimated to be 4110.07 Sq.mts owned by 06 families and their dependents. It is spread across 06 PTS numbers. The proposed land is located in the urban area of Diu District.
CHAPTER 4: ESTIMATION AND ENUMERATION OF AFFECTED FAMILIES ASSETS

This chapter describes in detail about directly affected landowners and the impact that the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District will have on their property, resources, assets, community resources etc. at the identified project site.

4.1 Number of property and families affected
The land spread over 06 PTS numbers and owned by 06 families at the project location will be impacted by the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. Total 4110.07 sq.mts of land will be acquired under this project for the aforesaid purpose. Acquisition of this land for the project will affect them in terms to loss of land.

4.2 Ownership of land
Detailed socio-economic profile of the project affected land owner is given in the next chapter. This section provides area of individual landholder to be acquired with his/her name. This information was collected from the District Administration of Diu and PAFs. The SIA study area accounting to 4110.07 Sq.mts land is fully privately owned by the land owners. It also includes government land. However, it is observed that although the SIA study area includes only private owned land.

4.3 Number of residence/ affected structures
The land is fully an agricultural land. There are no residential and commercial establishments existing or functioning in the area. The table below briefly describes the estimation of the affected property.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Category of loss</th>
<th>Description of loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total Land Area</td>
<td>4110.07 sq.mts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>Open land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Livelihood</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Any Others (cultural heritage)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.4 Loss of common property**

Trees and streetlight poles will be affected by the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District.

**4.5 Loss of individual Assets.**

No any assets affected due to land acquisition.

**Loss of Community/Public Assets**

Not Applicable
CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROFILE

5.1 Introduction

The social impact assessment unit in compliance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; undertook the socio-economic survey and collected data on relevant socio-economic circumstance of the project affected population including family details, demographic information on social classification, education and occupation of family members, total family income (from all sources), identification of vulnerability; key issues likely to be faced with regard to land acquisition and compensation; quantification and criteria of vulnerable PAPs and strategies for minimizing impact on current land use activities or cultural heritage. This chapter provides summary of the baseline information on the findings of the socio-economic survey.

5.2 Demographic profile

Diu is a city in Diu District in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, India. Diu district is the tenth least populated district of India. As per 2011 census of India, Diu Municipal area had a population of 24196. Males constituted 46% of the population and females 54%. Diu has an average literacy rate of 71%, falling below the 2011 national average of 74.04%. Male literacy is 81% and female literacy is 69%. In Diu, 13% of the population is under 6 years of age. The small size of Diu – 17.81 sq. km for the municipal area and 40 sq. km for the whole district besides the physical barriers of the sea and the creeks, draws a limit on its physical expansion. The restrictions of Coastal Regulation Zone, the wetland guidelines, presence of historical and archaeological monuments make it more difficult to expend its new essential projects for public need.
5.3 House hold schedule

Details of the socio-economic conditions of the PAFs are mentioned in this section.

a) Age of PAP
Most of the PAP's are residing outside of India i.e. in United Kindom.

b) Family Size
Most of the PAFs, having five to seven family members.

c) Family Pattern
More than half of the PAFs live as nuclear family, while some of them also live in joint families.

d) Religion and caste
There were mostly households adhering Hindu faiths belonging to other backward class amongst the surveyed households. All the total 06
households surveyed belonged to Hindu religion. The affected families belonged to the other backward class and general social group.

**e) Education status of PAP**
The PAP belongs to different educational groups. An overview of the educational status of the respondents revealed that majority of the respondents was of either high school education or graduate.

**f) Composition of the structure**
The households covered under the SIA study open land/plot on the land.

**g) Work Status**
People were engaged in a range of work for which they were getting paid. The PAPs were involved in private services, whereas, the other few were involved in business/trade.

**h) Occupation of PAP**
Some of the PAPs are engaged in their own family business/trade. Some are in private service also. The employment / works in which the directly affected people were engaged include business, government jobs and private jobs. Around more than half of the PAP is financially dependent on the head and other earning members of the family.

**i) Monthly income of PAF**
Mostly PAPs are living in U.K. getting good salary. These details were collected by the project team during the survey.

**j) Rehabilitation and Resettlement**
Many of the PAPs during public consultation and individual interaction told the team that they demand land for land only if the land is available within the project area.
5.4 Stakeholder’s Consultation

For the purpose of understanding the details of current situation, consultations were held with various stakeholders who were directly or indirectly impacted by the project. Details of discussion with each stakeholder are mentioned in the next section.

5.5 Stakeholder’s consultation

The project team met the different stakeholders related to the project. The summary of feedbacks and responses of various stakeholders interacted during the field visit is mentioned below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the stakeholder</th>
<th>Details of discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Concerned Official from Enquiry Office, City Survey, Diu</td>
<td>The staff briefed the project about the situation and provided documents related to the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Executive Engineer</td>
<td>Exe. Engineer, PWD, Diu gave overview of the project to the SIA team. He also shared with the team that the proposal was already notified. Further he told the team that the road will be expanded to 25 mts. Also he gave the map of the land to the team and other documents relating to the description of assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>PAPs</td>
<td>The team interacted with the people who will be affected by the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. The PAPs expressed their reluctance with the expansion of the road on both the sides. They also mentioned that it would negatively impact their lives in many ways.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5 Public Consultation

The project team organized an interaction with the Project Affected Families (PAFs). During the interaction, SIA team sensitized them about the project and details of land acquisition. They also informed the families on the provisions of RFCTLARR. During the interaction, it was found that most of the PAFs shown intrust to the project. They were willing to give their land. This way it will be an equal settlement at ends of both parties (Department of Land Acquisition and PAFs). This view was favoured by majority of PAFs. Most of the PAFs shared with the team that the heritage and culture of the area will be not impacted to a large extent with the construction of the project. The PAFs also discussed the potential positive and negative impacts of the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District.

5.6 Opinion of PAFs

The PAFs gave a good opinion regarding the project. Affected families also said that it’s a good project in terms of development of the area and future needs. Below is the summary of the responses and feedbacks of the project affected population during the public consultation:

- Most of the PAFs living in outside of India
- The proposed compensation will be as per government circle rate of land and looking into current market rate, monetary compensation is not feasible and it is not possible to purchase similar land in the vicinity area and they will lose their land.
- Out of total 06 PAPs, only 02 of the PAPs have agreed for the acquisition.
- Road safety will be increase.
- The existing road is not sufficient for movement of vehicle.
- Most of the affected parties have agreed to expand the said road.
- 02 affected families stated that, land in exchange of land or compensation of our land around 40,000 to 50,000 per sq. mtr.
*Personal information of few of the project affected population has been kept confidential.

An overview of the socio-economic cultural profile undertaken under the present SIA study portrays that 06 households are partially affected by the land acquisition in the project location.

It was primarily an agricultural land. The income from the commercial property acted as a source of livelihood/income for these households. From the analysis it can be inferred that most of the project affected households were of middle income group.
CHAPTER 6: SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Introduction
This Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared to mitigate negative social impacts of this project according to RFCTLARR. The SIMP consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the design, construction and operational phases of the project to eliminate adverse social impacts or to reduce them to acceptable levels. The main aim of the SIMP is to ensure that the various adverse impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced. The SIMP shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. pre-construction stage, construction stage and operational stage. In compliance with Section 4 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act of 2013, the present social impact assessment was carried out with the prime objective to identify the potential socio-economic positive and negative impacts of land acquisition and to develop attainable mitigation measures to enhance positive impacts and reduce or avoid negative impacts and thereby ensure a participative, informed and transparent process of land acquisition for the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District.

6.2 Approach to mitigation
The SIA team made use of a combination of two research approaches i.e. quantitative and qualitative, for the identification of various social impact and the mitigation measures. Adoption of a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methodology was intended to obtain a more comprehensive data and more holistic result without excluding any important area of assessment. The mitigation measures proposed were arrived through a series of interactions and discussions with different categories of stakeholders, viz., project affected population and government officials of
department of Revenue. The collected information on social impact was studied and discussed internally and externally with experts in order to frame the mitigation plan. The process of such interactions culminated at framing various measures to mitigate and avoid or reduce the impact. This chapter summarizes and presents the major social impacts both negative and positive and the mitigation measures to be adhered to at various stages of the project with a vision to mitigate the negative social impact and enhance the positive ones.

6.3 Social impact

The area of the SIA study which was limited to an extent of 4110.07 sq. mts of total land which was possessed by 06 land holders spread over 06 PTS numbers. Information elicited through a multipronged strategy highlighted that most land holders were happy with the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District in the identified area. At the same time they expressed certain concerns that could affect/impact their social and economic life in the society due to the acquisition of their land. The following provides the major anticipated impacts (both positive and negative) of the proposed project which were discussed by the PAFs with the project team:

6.3.1. Positive Impact

Responses highlight that with the construction and operation of the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District the people and the area will have positive impacts considering future requirements in mind. A few of the major ones cited are:

(i) Increase in land price

With the construction, the value of the land holdings in the entire area of Diu is likely to go higher. However, the PAFs were quite apprehensive whether it should be considered as positive or negative. Among the directly
affected households, all will be deprived of any land at the vicinity of the project location after acquisition.

(ii) Increased Road Safety
The widening of road will help in the free flow of traffic thus increasing the road safety.

(iii) Improved Infrastructure
The work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District will lead to the overall development of area in terms of improved infrastructure for travelling and transportation. The road will provide solution to the traffic congestions that might affect the area in longer run.

(iv) Increase in road access and connectivity
The proposed area tourist attracting road and it has huge flow of tourist as well as localites on beach side so construction of this project will give free flow to tourist without traffic congestion.

6.3.2. Negative Impact
Through the acquisition of land which is primarily agricultural in nature, the land holders who are affected stated the following impacts which will negatively affect their lives. They were undivided on the fact that, construction of the work of Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District will have negative impact. The negative impacts indicated are mentioned below:

(i) Impact on livelihood
There is no impact on livelihood due to land acquisition because the entire land is barren and open.
(ii) Impact on Land
The identified land for construction under the project is primarily an agricultural land and all plots were lying barren and open.

(iii) Impact on Physical resources (Loss of assets)
The respondents during conducting personal interviews reported about loss of land at the project site. However, during physical visit by the SIA team no yielding trees could be observed in the land.

Table: Impact table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Negative/ positive</th>
<th>Direct/ Indirect</th>
<th>Temporary / permanent</th>
<th>Major/ Minor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of land</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>permanent</td>
<td>Major</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 Impact Mitigation/Mitigation Plan
Based on the desk review, field investigations and consultations undertaken during the social impact assessment study towards the Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District will have negative impact, the following Social Impact Mitigation Plan (SIMP) has been developed to mitigate negative social impact that may arise from the same at Jalandhar, Diu. Environment degradation, social impact, and economic loss were found to be the negative impacts of the project. In this regards, the following mitigation measures can be adopted:

*Economic measure*
The most significant social impact through the construction of the project at the present location is the loss of property for 06 households and their dependents spread over 06 PTS numbers. Loss of land due to acquisition of land for the construction of widening, strengthening and other infrastructure development on MDR-8 at Diu District should be compensated as mandated by the Act under sections 26-31 and which are listed in the First Schedule of the Act for the 17 households.
Environmental Measures

a) To minimize the impact on the environment due to the loss of trees it is suggested that the proponent should ensure that more number of trees are planted at the project area.

c) Check on vehicular emission and CFCs should be done

d) Sprinkling of Water shall be carried out regularly at site to reduce the air pollution during the construction phase.

Rehabilitation Measures

There are no residential house and construction establishments at the project site.

Other measures

a) A Public redressal mechanism should be designed at the project site to address the concerns of the directly affected population (if any) during the construction stage of the project.

b) The proponent should establish an extension wing that would design, plan and implement innovative programmes for the overall development of the area in the nearby areas. This would be instrumental in integrating the project with the people outside.

c) The land owners shall be suitably compensated.

d) Construction materials & waste should be properly covered during transportation to avoid spillage & dispersion.

Table: Mitigation Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Proposed Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Property (Residential and commercial)</td>
<td>Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Assets</td>
<td>Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of source</td>
<td>Compensation as per RTFCTLARR Act, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on water source</td>
<td>Incorporate water sources in order to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.5 Measures to Avoid, Mitigate and compensate

The Proponent should ensure that preventive measures are taken to address the issues. A redressal system may be set up with representatives from Revenue department, DMC and the proponent for the speedy settlement of the unanticipated issues that may crop up during various stages of the project. Comparing/weighing the positive against the negative impacts, it can be easily concluded that the former outweigh the latter reaffirming the identified site as the most suitable and apt one for the Widening, Strengthening and other infrastructure development from Jalandhar, Diu up to City Wall, Chandrikamata in Diu District. It is observed that although the landholders for sure lose the land, their quality of life is less likely to get affected as they mainly residing in United Kingdom and doing private job / business as the major means of livelihood. Yet, analysing the impacts, it is inferred that there is absolutely no displacement of households on one side and on the other the negative impact on land, livelihood, physical resources, public facilities or culture are comparatively lesser or minimum. It is also observed by the SIA team that many of the negative impacts highlighted above can be minimized or reduced further with appropriate and effective mitigation measures/strategies mentioned above.
CHAPTER 7: COST AND BENEFIT ANALYSIS

7.1 Introduction

After the careful analysis of positive and negative impacts of widening, strengthening and other infrastructure development on MDR-8, the project team compared the cost with its benefits. In the following section, a detailed analysis of benefits and respective costs are presented.

7.2 Assessment of Public Purpose

The widening, strengthening and other infrastructure development on MDR-8 will help in reducing the traffic congestion accommodating the growing population in the coming years. However, the project will prove fruitful for the PAFs and people of nearby area.

7.3 Benefits from the project

- The project will provide control over traffic congestion.
- It will lead to enhance the value of land.

7.4 Impacts on structures and its magnitude

There are no construction on proposed land. The total land to be acquired by the District Administration of Diu is 4110.07 Sq.mts.

7.5 Determinants of Compensation

As per RFC TLARR Act, 2013; the Collector shall adopt following criteria to assess and determine the market value of land and amount of compensation. Market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for the registration of sale deeds or agreement to sell where land is situated, the average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity can be considered. During the interaction with the PAPs, majority of them shared that the market price of one sq. mtr. of land is Rs.40,000 to 50,000. They demanded similar compensation for the land.
The compensation should be made keeping in mind of the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

### 7.6 Entitlement Matrix

As per RFCTLARR Act, 2013; the Collector shall adopt following criteria to assess and determine the market value of land and amount of compensation. Market value specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for the registration of sale deeds or agreement to sell where land is situated,

- The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest area or nearest vicinity,
- R & R package as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

The basic principles governing compensation structure are shown in the below mentioned table:

**Basic Principles Governing Compensation Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Category of Impact</th>
<th>Eligibility for Entitlement</th>
<th>Relevant RTFCTLARR Act, 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Loss of Land</td>
<td>Title Holder</td>
<td>Market value of land. This will be determined as per Sections of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 by District Collecor. Amount equivalent to current stamp duty and registration charges on Compensation amount for replacement of lost assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Affected family/person Land</td>
<td>Land for Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loss of other immovable Assets</td>
<td>Title Holder</td>
<td>Value of Assets attached to land or building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Loss of Land</td>
<td>Title Holder</td>
<td>Additional 12% on market value of land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7.7 Criteria for compensation based on Quality of Soil / Land**

As the land trade/ transactions have been happening among every community in the area, PAPs have their own view about the amount they have to get as compensation. As per PAPs, the market rate of the land they should be compensated minimum four times of the market rate of the land plus property value of houses if the same is being acquired. However, when Land and Revenue Department were approached, they have shared that the
rate of lands are fixed as per the classification of the land /soil. The details of the land /soil acquired are as below:

### 7.8 Cost estimation of Land

On the basis of discussion with the public, the following cost of the estimation for the compensation is given below. There is variation of cost of the land. As per the locals, rates of the agriculture lands are very high. They mentioned that the market of 1 sq mt of land is 40-50 thousand. Therefore, the concerned valuator has to assess the actual cost in case the department goes further for land acquisition. The final compensation should be decided with consent with the PAFs and as per the RFTLARR Act, 2013.

Land Cost Estimation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Area (Sq. mtrs.)</th>
<th>Avg. Cost of land per Sq. mts</th>
<th>Total cost (Rs in crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4110.07</strong> sq. mtrs.</td>
<td>Will be defined as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013</td>
<td>Will be defined as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compensation can be given as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 or as per populated demand of minimum four times of the circle rate since the land belongs to urban area.
CHAPTER 08: PUBLIC HEARING

The Details of Public Hearing Process

The Social Impact Assessment Unit conducted a Public Hearing at 4.00 pm. on 29th October, 2020 in DMC Conference Hall, Diu for the purpose of assessing the impacts that may arise land acquisition from Jalandhar, upto Chandrika Mata City Wall in Diu District for the work of widening, strengthening and other infrastructure development incl. road furniture and beautification in Diu District.

The project affected families and public in general were not present in the Public Hearing at mentioned date, time and place published in the Public Hearing notice.
CHAPTER 09: RECOMMENDATION

After careful analysis of the data collected through questionnaire, interview with the PAFs and meetings with the officials and elected representatives, the project team has developed some recommendations.

- A detailed project report should be prepared with details regarding the socio-economic development of the people of the area of Diu District from where land has to be acquired.
- Most of the PAFs shared that they want to give their land for the said project, the department should make provisions in this regards as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- The compensation amount should be providing as per market rate, since the land belongs to urban area, as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and with the consent of people.