

No separate payment for the same shall be given to the contractor.

Sub-Clause 23: Procurement of Materials including Stone Aggregates

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to select the source and provide the materials conforming to the specification and approved by the Engineer, its availability and carriage on the site. No claim on account of any lead, whatever may be including mode of transportation for its carriage shall be entertained and payable to the contractor.

Not to be used as a Bid Document, Only for Reference

ANNEXURE A

(Reference Clause 6)

- (a) The Contractor shall, at all times during the continuance of the Contract, comply fully with all existing Acts, regulations and bylaws including all statutory amendments and re enactment of State and Central Government and other local authorities and any other enactments, notifications and acts that may be passed in future either by the State or the Central Government or local authority, including Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 and Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Provident Fund Regulations, Employees Provident Fund Act, Schemes made under the same Act and also Labour Regulations mentioned in Annexure A to Section III, Health and Sanitary Arrangement for Workmen, insurance and other benefits and shall keep the Employer indemnified in case any action is commenced by competent authorities for contravention by the Contractor. If the Employer is caused to pay or reimburse, such amounts as may be necessary to cause or observe, or for non observance of the provisions stipulated henceforth on the part of the Contractor, the Engineer shall have the right to deduct from any moneys due to the Contractor, his amount of Performance Security or recover from the Contractor personally any sum required or estimated to be required for making good the loss or damage suffered by the Employer. Provided, however, the Employer shall have no other responsibility in connection with the employees of the Contractor, who shall, in no case, be treated as the employees of the Employer at any time.

Fair Wages

- (b) The Contractor shall pay the laborers engaged by him on the Works not less than a fair wage, which expression shall mean, whether for time or piecework, the respective rates of wages fixed by the Public Works Department as fair wages for the area payable to the different categories of laborers or those notified under the Minimum Wages Act for corresponding employees of the Employer, whichever may be higher.
- (c) The Contractor shall, notwithstanding the provisions of a contract to the contrary, cause to be paid a fair wage to laborers indirectly engaged on the Works, including any labour engaged by sub contractors in connection with the said Works as if the laborer had been directly employed by him.

Notices

- (d) The Contractor shall, before he commences the work, display, and correctly maintain, in a clean and legible condition at a conspicuous place on the Site, notices in English and in a language spoken by the majority of the workers, stating therein the rates of wages, which have been fixed as fair wages and the hours of work for which such wages are earned and send a copy of such notices to the Engineer.

Wages Records

- (e) The Contractor shall maintain records of wages and other remuneration paid to his employees in such form as may be convenient and as per the requirements of the Employer/ Engineer and the Conciliation Officer (Central), Ministry of Labour, Government of India, or such other authorized person appointed by the Central or State Government and the same shall include the following particulars of each worker:
- i. *Name, Worker's number and grade;*
 - ii. *Rate of daily or monthly wage;*
 - iii. *Nature of work on which employed;*

- iv. Total number of days worked during each wage period;*
 - v. Total amount payable for the work during each wage period;*
 - vi. All deductions made from the wage with details in each case of the grounds for which the deduction is made; and*
 - vii. Wages actually paid for each wage period.*
- (f) **The Contractor shall provide a Wage Slip for each worker employed on the Works.**
- (g) **The Wage records and Wage Slips shall be preserved for at least 12 months after the last entry.**

Inspection of Wage Records

- (h) The Contractor shall allow inspection of the aforesaid Wage Records and Wage Slips to the Engineer and to any of his employees or to his agent at a convenient time and place after due notice is received or to the Employer or any other person authorized by him on his behalf.
- (i) The Employer, the Engineer or any other person authorized by them on their behalf shall have power to make enquiries with a view to ascertaining and enforcing due and proper observance of the fair Wages Clause. He shall also have the power to investigate any complaint regarding any default made by the Contractor or sub contractor in regard to such provision.
- (j) The Employer shall have the right to deduct from the moneys due to the Contractor any sum required or estimated to be required for making good the loss suffered by a worker or workers by reason of non payment of the aforesaid fair wage, except on account of any deductions that may be permissible under any law for the time being in force.
- (k) (i) A workman shall be entitled to be represented in any investigation or enquiry under this Clause by:
- (a) An officer of a registered Trade Union of which he is a member.
 - (b) An officer of a federation of Trade Unions to which the Trade Union referred to in the previous sub clause is affiliated.
 - (c)
 - (i) Where the worker is not a member of any registered Trade Union, by an officer of a registered Trade Union connected with or by any other workmen employed in the industry in which the worker is employed.
 - (ii) The Contractor or sub contractor shall be entitled to be represented in any investigation or enquiry under this Clause by an officer of an Association of Employers of which he is member.
 - (iii) No party shall be represented by a legal practitioner in any investigation or enquiry under this Clause, unless all parties agree otherwise.

Safety Provisions

- (l) The Contractor shall comply with all the precautions as required for the safety of the workmen by the I.L.O Convention No. 62 as far as they are applicable to the Contract. The Contractor shall provide all necessary safety appliances such as safety goggles, helmets, masks, etc. to the workmen and the staff.
- (i) Suitable scaffolds shall be provided for workmen for all work that cannot safely be done from the ground, or from solid construction except for such short period work as can be done safely from

ladders. When a ladder is used, an extra labourer shall be engaged for holding the ladder and if the ladder is used for carrying materials as well, suitable foot holds and hand holds shall be provided on the ladder, which shall be given an inclination not steeper than 1/4 to 1 (1/4 horizontal in 1 vertical).

- (ii) Scaffolding or staging more than 3.25 metres above the ground or floor, swung or suspended from an overhead support or erected with stationary support, shall have a guard rail properly attached, bolted, braced and otherwise secured at least 1 metre high above the floor or platform of such scaffolding or staging and extending along the entire length of the outside and ends thereof with only such openings as may be necessary for the delivery of materials. Such scaffolding or staging shall be so fastened as to prevent it from swaying from the support or structure.
- (iii) Working platforms, gangways, and stairways shall be so constructed that they do not sag unduly or unequally, and if the height of any platform or gangway or stairway is more than 3.25 metres above ground level or floor level, it shall have closely spaced boards, have adequate width and be suitably provided with guard rails as described in (ii) above.
- (iv) Every opening in the floor of a structure or in a working platform shall be provided with suitable means to prevent fall of persons or materials by providing suitable fencing or railing with a minimum height of one metre.
- (v) Safe means of access and egress shall be provided to all working platforms and other working places. Every ladder shall be securely fixed. No portable single ladder shall be over 9 metres in length. The width between side rails in a rung ladder shall in no case be less than 30 cm for ladders up to and including 3 metres in length. For longer ladders the width shall be increased at least 6 mm for each additional 30 cm of length. Spacing of steps shall be uniform and shall not exceed 30 cm.
- (vi) Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent danger from electrical equipment. No materials on any of the sites shall be so stacked or placed as to cause danger or inconvenience to any person or the public. The Contractor shall provide all necessary fencing and lights to protect the public from accidents and shall be bound to bear the expenses of defending every suit, action or other proceedings at law that may be brought by any person for injury sustained owing to neglect of the above precautions and to pay any damages and costs which may be awarded in any such suit, action or proceedings to any such person or which may with the consent of the Contractor be paid to compromise any claim by any such person.
- (vii) Excavation and Trenching: All trenches, 1.5 metres or more in depth, shall at all times be supplied with at least one ladder for each 20 metres in length or fraction thereof. Ladders shall be extended from the bottom of the trench to at least 1 metre above the surface of the ground. The sides of a trench, which is 1.5 metres or more in depth shall be stepped back to provide a suitable slope, or be securely held by timber bracing so as to avoid the danger of side collapse. Excavated material shall not be placed within 1.5 metres of the edge of any trench or half the depth of the trench, whichever is more. Excavation shall be made from the top to the bottom. Under no circumstances shall undermining or undercutting be done.
- (viii) Demolition: Before any demolition work is commenced and also during the process of the work:
 - A. All roads and open areas adjacent to the work site shall either be closed or suitably protected.
 - B. No electric cable or apparatus, which is liable to be a source of danger other than a cable or apparatus used by operators, shall remain electrically charged:
 - C. All practical steps shall be taken to prevent danger to persons employed by the Employer, from risk of fire or explosion, or flooding. No floor, roof or other part of a building shall be so overloaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe.
- (ix) All necessary personal safety equipment as considered adequate by the Engineer shall be available for use of persons employed on the Site and maintained in a condition suitable for immediate use;

and the Contractor shall take adequate steps to ensure proper use of such equipment by those concerned.

- A. Workers employed on mixing asphaltic materials, cement, lime mortars, concrete etc. shall be provided with protective footwear and protective goggles.
 - B. Those engaged in handling any material, which is injurious to the eyes, shall be provided with protective goggles.
 - C. Those engaged in welding works shall be provided with welder's protective eye shield.
 - D. Stone breakers shall be provided with protective goggles and protective clothing and seated at sufficiently safe intervals.
 - E. When workers are employed in sewers and manholes, which are in use, the Contractor shall ensure that manhole covers are open and manholes are ventilated at least for an hour before workers are allowed to go into them. Manholes so open shall be cordoned off with suitable railing and provide warning signals or boards to prevent accidents to the public.
- (x) The Contractor shall not employ men below the age of 18 years and women, on the work of painting with products containing lead in any form. Whenever men above the age of 18 years are employed on the work of lead painting, the following precautions shall be taken:
- A. No paint containing lead or lead products shall be used except in the form of paste or ready-made paint.
 - B. Suitable face masks shall be supplied for use by workers when paint is applied in the form of spray or a surface having lead paint dry rubbed and scraped.
 - C. Overalls shall be supplied by the Contractor to workmen and adequate facilities shall be provided to enable workers to wash during and at the close of any day's work.
- (xi) When work is performed near any place where there is risk of drowning all necessary equipment shall be provided and kept ready for use and all necessary steps taken for prompt first aid treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of the work.
- (xii) Use of hoisting machines and tackle including their attachments, anchorage and supports shall conform to the following:
- (A) (i) These shall be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength and free from patent defects and shall be kept in good working order be regularly inspected and properly maintained.
 - (ii) Every rope used in hoisting or lowering materials or as a means of suspension shall be of durable quality and adequate strength, and free from defects.
 - (B) Every crane driver or hoisting appliance operator shall be properly qualified and no person under the age of 21 shall be in charge of any hoisting machine including scaffold equipment. Only trained men over the age of 21 shall be permitted to give signals to such plant and appliance operators.
 - (C) For every hoisting machine and every chain hook, shackle, swivel and pulley block used in hoisting, lowering or as means of suspension, safe working load shall be ascertained by adequate means. Every hoisting machine and all gear referred to above shall be plainly marked with safe working load. In case of a hoisting machine or a variable safe working load, each safe working load and conditions under which it is applicable shall be clearly indicated. No part of

any machine or any gear referred to in the paragraph above shall be loaded beyond safe working load except for the purpose of testing

(D) In case of the Employer's machine, safe working load shall be notified by the Engineer or his Representative. As regards Contractor's machines, the Contractor shall notify safe working load of each machine to the Engineer or his Representative whenever he brings it to the site of work and get it verified by him.

(xiii) Motors, gearing, transmission, electric wiring and other dangerous parts of hoisting appliances shall be provided with efficient safeguards; hoisting appliances shall be provided with such means as will reduce the facilities shall be provided at or near places of work.

(xv) These safety provisions shall be brought to the notice of all concerned by displaying on a notice board at a prominent place at the work location. Persons responsible for ensuring compliance with the Safety Code shall be named therein by the Contractor.

(xvi) To ensure effective enforcement of the rules and regulations relating to safety precautions, arrangements made by the Contractor shall be open to inspection by the Engineer or his Representative and the Inspecting Officer as defined in the Contractor's Labour Regulation mentioned hereafter in these Documents as Annexure A of Section III.

(xvii) Notwithstanding anything contained in condition (i) to (xvi) above, the Contractor shall remain liable to comply with the provisions of all acts, rules, regulations and bylaws for the time being in force in India and applicable in this matter.

(a) The Contractor shall be responsible for observance, by his sub contractors, of the foregoing provisions.

(b) For work carried out in the vicinity of any wharf or quay, the Contractor shall abide by all the provisions of the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Scheme, 1961.

Footwear

The Contractor shall at his own expense provide footwear for all labour engaged on concrete mixing work and all other types of working involving the use of tar, cement, etc., to the satisfaction of the Engineer or his Representative, and on his failure to do so, the Employer shall be entitled to provide the same and recover the cost from the Contractor.

Local Labour

The Contractor is encouraged as far as possible to employ, in the execution of the Contract, qualified Indian citizens as workmen. Employment of expatriate personnel is subject to appropriate Indian laws and regulations. In case the Contractor wishes to employ expatriate personnel in any particular trade or skill required to execute the Contract, the Employer will assist the Contractor in obtaining permission for which the Contractor shall submit requisite data.

Model Rules for Labour Welfare

(i) Definitions:

(A) Workplace means a place at which, on an average, twenty or more workers are employed.

(B) Large workplace means a site at which, on an average, 250 or more workers are employed.

(ii) First Aid:

At every workplace, there shall be maintained in a readily accessible place first aid appliances including an adequate supply of sterilized dressings and sterilized cotton wool as prescribed in the Factory Rules of the State in which the work is carried on. The appliances shall be kept in good order and, in large work places, they shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person who shall be readily available during working hours.

At large workplaces, where hospital facilities are not available within easy distance of the Works, First Aid Posts shall be established and be run by a trained Compounder.

Where large workplaces are remotely situated and far away from regular hospitals, an indoor ward shall be provided with one bed for every 250 employees.

Where large workplaces are situated in cities, towns or in their suburbs and no beds are considered necessary owing to proximity of city or town hospitals, suitable transport shall be provided to facilitate removal of urgent cases to these hospitals. At other workplaces, some conveyance facilities shall be kept readily available to take an injured person or persons suddenly taken seriously ill, to the nearest hospital.

At every large workplace, there shall be provided and maintained an ambulance room containing the prescribed equipment and in the charge of such medical and nursing staff as may be prescribed. For this purpose, the relevant provisions of the Factory Rules of the State Government of the area, where the work is carried on, may be taken as the prescribed standard.

(iii) Accommodation for Labour:

The Contractor shall during the progress of the work provide, erect and maintain necessary temporary living accommodation and ancillary facilities for labour at his own expense to standards and scales approved by the Engineer.

(iv) Drinking Water:

In every workplace, there shall be provided and maintained at suitable places easily accessible to labour, a sufficient supply of cold water fit for drinking.

Where drinking water is obtained from an intermittent public water supply each workplace shall be provided with storage tanks where drinking water shall be stored.

Every water supply storage shall be at a distance of not less than 15 metres from any latrine, drain or other source of pollution. Where water has to be drawn from an existing well, which is within such proximity of any latrine, drain or any other source of pollution, the well shall be properly chlorinated before water is drawn from it for drinking. All such wells shall be entirely closed in and be provided with a trap door, which shall be dust proof and waterproof.

A reliable pump shall be fitted to each covered well. The trap door shall be kept locked and opened only for cleaning or inspection, which shall be done at least once a month.

(v) Washing and Bathing Places:

Adequate washing and bathing places shall be provided separately for men and women. Such places shall be kept in clean and drained condition.

(vi) Scale of Accommodation in Latrines and Urinals:

There shall be provided within the precincts of every workplace, latrines and urinals in an accessible place, and the accommodation, separately for each for these, shall not be less than at the following scale:

No. of Seats

(a) Where number of persons does not exceed 50 2

- | | |
|---|---|
| (b) Where number of persons exceed 50 but does not exceed 100 | 3 |
| (c) For additional persons per 100 or part thereof | 3 |

In particular cases, the Engineer shall have the power to increase the requirement, wherever necessary.

(vii) Latrines and Urinals:

Except in workplaces provided with water flushed latrines connected with a water borne sewage system, all latrines shall be provided with dry earth system (receptacles) which shall be cleaned at least four times daily and at least twice during working hours and kept in a strictly sanitary condition. Receptacles shall be tarred inside and outside at least once a year.

If women are employed, separate latrines and urinals, screened from those for men and marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "For women only", shall be provided on the scale laid down in rule (vi). Those for men shall be similarly marked "For men only". A poster showing the figure of a man and a woman shall also be exhibited at the entrance to latrines for each sex. There shall be adequate supply of water, close to latrines and urinals.

(viii) Construction of Latrines:

Inside walls shall be constructed of masonry or other non absorbent material and shall be cement washed inside and outside at least once a year. The dates of cement washing shall be noted in a register maintained for the purpose and kept available for inspection. Latrines shall have at least a thatched roof.

(ix) Disposal of Excreta:

Unless otherwise arranged for by the local sanitary authority, arrangement for proper disposal of excreta by incineration at the workplace shall be made by means of a suitable incinerator approved by the local medical health and municipal or cantonment authorities. Alternatively, excreta may be disposed of by putting a layer of night soils at the bottom of a pucca tank prepared for the purpose and covering it with a 15 cm layer of waste or refuse and then covering it with a layer of earth for a fortnight (when it will turn into manure).

The Contractor shall, at his own expense, carry out all instructions issued to him by the Engineer to effect proper disposal of soil and other conservancy work in respect of Contractor's work-purpose or employees on the site. The Contractor shall be responsible for payment of any charges, which may be levied by municipal or cantonment authority for execution of such work on his behalf.

(x) Provisions of shelters during rest:

At every workplace, there shall be provided, free of cost, four suitable sheds, two for meals and two others for rest, separately for use of men and women labour. The height of each shelter shall not be less than 3 metres from floor level to lowest part of roof. Sheds shall be kept clean and the space provided shall be on the basis of at least 0.5 sq.m. per head.

(xi) Crèches:

At a place at which 20 or more women are ordinarily employed, there shall be provided at least one hut for use of children under the age of 6 years belonging to such women. Huts shall not be constructed to a standard lower than that of thatched roof, mud floor and wall with wooden planks spread over mud floor and covered with matting.

Huts shall be provided with suitable and sufficient openings, for light and ventilation. There shall be adequate provision of sweepers to keep the places clean. There shall be two maidservants in attendance. Sanitary utensils shall be provided to the satisfaction of local medical, health a municipal or cantonment authorities. Use of huts shall be restricted to children, their attendants and mothers of children.

Where the number of women workers is more than 25 but less than 50, the Contractor shall provide at least one hut and one maidservant to look after the children of women workers.

Size of crèche(s) shall vary according to the number of women workers employed.

Crèche(s) shall be properly maintained and necessary equipment like toys, etc. provided.

(xii) Canteen:

A cooked food canteen on a moderate scale shall be provided for the benefit of workers wherever it is considered necessary.

(xiii) Planning, siting and erection of the above mentioned structures shall be approved by the Engineer or his Representative and the whole of such temporary accommodation shall at all times during the progress of the Works be kept tidy and in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Engineer or his Representative and at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor shall conform generally to sanitary requirements of local medical, health and municipal or cantonment authorities and at all times adopt such precautions as may be necessary to prevent soil pollution of the Site.

On completion of the Works, the whole of such temporary structures shall be cleared away, all rubbish burnt, excreta or other disposal pits or trenches filled in and effectively sealed off and the whole of the site left clean and tidy, at the Contractor's expense, to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer.

(xiv) Anti malarial precautions:

The Contractor shall, at his own expense, conform to all anti malarial instructions given to him by the Engineer, including filling up any borrow pits which may have been dug by him.

(xv) Awareness and Education of HIV/AIDS

The civil work contractors employed under the project are required to undertake an information and education campaign on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS for construction.

(xvi) Child Labour Prohibition

The contractor shall not use child Labour for the highway construction and ancillary work.

(xvii) Enforcement:

Inspecting Officer mentioned in the Contractor's Labour Regulations or any other officer nominated on his behalf by the Engineer shall report to the Engineer all cases of failure on the part of the Contractor and/or his sub contractor to comply with the provisions of these rules either wholly or in part and the Engineer shall impose such fines and other penalties as are prescribed in the Conditions of Contract.

(xviii) Interpretations, etc.:

On any questions as to the application, interpretation or effect of these Rules, the decision of the Chief Labour Commissioner or Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) shall be final and binding.

(xix) Amendments:

The Employer may, from time to time, add to, or amend these Rules and issue such directions as it may be considered necessary for the proper implementation of these Rules or for the purpose of removing any difficulty, which may arise in the administration thereof.

Annexure A 1**(Reference Clause 6)****Contractor's Labour Regulations****Regulation 1: Definition**

In these regulations, unless otherwise expressed or indicated, the following words and expressions shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them:

(a) "Labour" means workers employed by a contractor directly, or indirectly, through a sub contractor, or by an agent on his behalf on a payment not less than that as per minimum wages act.

(b) "Wages" means wages, which shall include wages for a weekly day of rest and other allowances, whether for time or piece work, after taking into consideration prevailing market rates for similar employment in the neighbourhood but shall not be less than the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Payment of the Minimum Wages Act;

(c) "Contractor" for the purpose of these regulations shall include an agent or sub contractor employing labour on the work taken on contract;

(d) "Inspecting Officer" means any Labour Enforcement Officer, or Assistant Labour Commissioner of the Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation; and

(e) "Form" means a form appended to these Regulations.

Regulation 2: Notice of Commencement

The Contractor shall, within SEVEN days of commencement of the Works furnish in writing to the Inspecting Officer of the area concerned the following information.

- a) Name and situation of the work;
- b) Contractor's name and address;
- c) Particulars of the Department for which the work is undertaken;
- d) Name and address of sub contractors as and when they are appointed;
- e) Commencement and probable duration of the work;
- f) Number of workers employed and likely to be employed; and
- g) Fair wages for different categories of workers.

Regulation 3: Hours of Work and Weekly Day of Rest

1. Number of hours of work which shall constitute normal working day; The number of hours which shall constitute a normal working day for an adult shall be EIGHT hours. The working day of an adult worker shall be so arranged that, inclusive of intervals, if any, for rest, it shall not spread over more than twelve hours in one day. When an adult worker is made to work for more than eight hours on any day or for more than FORTY-EIGHT hours in a week, he shall, in respect of overtime work, be paid wages at double the ordinary rate of wages.

2. Weekly day of rest : Every worker shall be given a weekly day of rest which shall be fixed and notified at least TEN days in advance. A worker shall not be required or allowed to work on the weekly rest day unless he has or will have a substituted rest day on one of the five days immediately before or after the rest day. Provided no substitution shall be made which will result in the worker working for more than ten days consecutively without a rest day for a whole day.

Note: The expression "ordinary rate of wages" means the fair wage the worker is entitled to.

Regulation 4: Display of Notice Regarding Wages, Weekly Day of Rest, etc.

The Contractor shall, before he commences the Works, display and correctly maintain and continue to display and correctly maintain in a clean and legible condition in conspicuous places on the Works, notices in English and in the local language, spoken by the majority of workers, stating the rate of fair wages, the hours of work for which such wages are payable, the weekly rest days workers are entitled to and name and address of the Inspecting Officer. The Contractor shall send a copy each of such notice to the Inspecting Officer.

Regulation 5: Fixation of Wage Periods

The Contractor shall fix wage periods in respect of which wages shall be payable. No wage period shall normally exceed one week.

Regulation 6: Payment of Wages

- (i) wages due to every worker shall be paid to him direct. All wages should be paid in current coins or currency or in both.
- (ii) wages of every worker employed on the Contract shall be paid where the wage period is one week, within THREE days from the end of the wage period; and in any other case before the expiry of 7th day or 10th day from the end of the wage period depending on whether the number of workers does not exceed 1,000 or exceeds 1,000.
- (iii) when employment of any worker is terminated by or on behalf of the Contractor, the wages earned by him shall be paid before expiry of the day succeeding the one on which his employment is terminated.
- (iv) payment of wages shall be made at the Work Site on a working day except when the work is completed before expiry of the wage period in which case final payment shall be made at the Work Site within 48 hours of the last working day and during normal time.

Note: The term "Working Day" means a day on which the work on which the labour is employed is in progress.

Regulation 7: Register of Workmen and Women

A register of workmen and women shall be maintained in the Form appended to the regulations and kept at the work site or as near to it as possible, and relevant particulars of every worker shall be entered therein within THREE days of their engagement.

Regulation 8: Employment Card

The Contractor shall issue an employment card in the Form appended to these regulations to each worker on the day of work or entry into his employment. If a worker already has any such card with him issued by a previous employer, the Contractor shall merely endorse that Employment Card with relevant entries. On termination of employment, the Employment card shall again be endorsed by the Contractor and returned to the worker.

Regulation 9: Register of Wages, etc.

- (i) A Register of Wages cum Muster Roll in the Form appended to these regulations shall be maintained and kept at the Work Site or as near to it as possible.
- (ii) A wage slip in the Form appended to these regulations shall be issued to every worker employed by the Contractor at least a day prior to disbursement of wages.

Regulation 10: Fines and Deduction, which may be made from Wages

- (i) Wages of a worker shall be paid to him without any deductions of any kind except the following:
 - (a) fines;
 - (b) deductions for absence from duty; i.e., from the place of his employment where he is required to work. The amount of deduction shall be in proportion to the period for which he was absent;
 - (c) deduction for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody, or for loss of money which is required to be accounted for, where such damage or loss is directly attributable to his neglect or default; and
 - (d) deduction for recovery of advances or for adjustment of overpayment of wages advance granted, being entered in a register; and
 - (e) any other deductions, which the Employer may from time to time, allow.
- (ii) No fines shall be imposed on any worker save in respect of such acts and omissions on his part which have been approved by the Chief Labour Commissioner.
- (iii) No fine shall be imposed on a worker and no deductions for damage or loss shall be made from his wages until the worker has been given an opportunity of showing cause against such fines or deductions.
- (iv) The total amount of fines which may be imposed in any one wage period of a worker shall not exceed an amount equal to 0.3% of the wages payable to him in respect of that wage period.
- (v) No fine imposed on a worker shall be recovered from him by instalments, or after expiry of sixty days from the date on which it was imposed. Every fine shall be deemed to have been imposed on the day of the act or omission in respect of which it was imposed.
- (vi) The Contractor shall maintain both in English and the Local language a list, approved by the Chief Labour Commissioner, clearly stating the acts and omissions for which penalty or fine may be imposed on a worker and display it in good condition in a conspicuous place on the Work Site.
- (vii) The Contractor shall maintain a register of fines and the register of deduction for damage or loss in the Forms appended to these regulations which should be kept at the place of Work.

Regulation 11 Register of Accidents

The Contractor shall maintain a register of accidents in such form as may be convenient at the work place but the same shall include the following particulars:

- a) Full particulars of any labourers who met with accident;
- b) Rate of Wages;
- c) Sex;
- d) Age;
- e) Nature of accident and cause of accident;

- f) Time and Date of accident;
- g) Date and Time when admitted to hospital;
- h) Date of Discharge from the hospital;
- j) Percentage of loss of earning capacity and disability as assessed by the medical officer;
- k) Claim required to be paid under Workman's Compensation Act;
- l) Date of Payment of compensation;
- m) Amount paid with details of the person to whom the compensation was paid;
- n) Authority by whom the compensation was assessed; and
- o) Remarks.

Regulation 12: Preservation of Register

The Register of workers and the Register of wages cum Master Roll required to be maintained under these regulations shall be preserved for 3 years after the date on which the last entry is made therein.

Regulation 13: Enforcement

The Inspecting Officer shall either on his own volition or on a complaint received by him carry out investigation, and send a report to the Engineer specifying the amounts representing Worker's Dues and amount of penalty to be imposed on the Contractor for breach of these regulations, that have to be recovered from the Contractor, indicating full details of the recoveries proposed and the reason therefore. It shall be obligatory on the part of the Engineer on receipt of such a report to deduct such amounts from payments due to the Contractor.

Regulation 14: Disposal of Amounts Recovered from the Contractor

The Engineer shall arrange payment to workers concerned within FORTY-FIVE days receipt of a report from the Inspecting Officer except in cases where the Contractor had made an appeal under Regulation 16 of these regulations. In cases where there is an appeal, payment of workers dues shall be arranged by the Engineer wherever such payments arise, within THIRTY days from the date of receipt of the decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner (RLC).

Regulation 15: Welfare Fund

All moneys that are recovered by the Engineer by way of worker's dues which could not be disbursed to workers within the time limit prescribed above, due to reasons such as whereabouts of workers not being known, death of workers, etc. and also amounts recovered as penalty, shall be credited to a Fund to be kept under the custody of the Employer for such benefit and welfare of workers employed by the Contractor as the Engineer may deem fit.

Regulation 16: Appeal against decision of Inspecting Officer

Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Inspecting Officer may appeal against such decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner concerned within THIRTY days from the date of the decision, forwarding simultaneously a copy of this appeal to the Engineer.

The decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner shall be final and binding upon the Contractor and the Workmen.

Regulation 17: Representation of Parties

(i) A Worker shall be entitled to be represented in any investigation of enquiry under these regulations by an officer of a registered trade union of which he is a member or by an officer of a Federation of Trade Unions to which the said trade union is affiliated or where the workman is not a member of any registered trade union by an officer of a registered trade union, connected with, or by any other workmen employed in the industry in which the worker is employed.

(ii) A contractor shall be entitled to be represented in any investigation or enquiry under these regulations by an officer of an association of contractors of which he is a member or by an officer of a Federation or association of contractors to which the said association is affiliated or by an officer of an association of employees connected with, or by any other employer engaged in the industry in which the contractor is engaged.

(iii) No party shall be entitled to be represented by a legal practitioner in any investigation or enquiry under these regulations unless all parties agree otherwise.

Regulation 18: Inspecting of Books and other Documents

The Contractor shall allow inspection of the registers and other documents prescribed under these regulations by Inspecting Officers and the Engineer or his authorised Representative at any time and by the worker or his agent on receipt of due notice at a convenient time.

Regulation 19: Interpretation etc.

On any question as to the application, interpretation or effect of these regulations, the decision of the Chief Labour Commissioner or Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) as the case may be, shall be final and binding.

Regulation 20 :

Contractor shall encourage participation of women worker for work of unskilled labour at construction site.

Contractor shall engage women worker in works like-

"Cleaning drains, Manual loading/unloading embankment, sweeping before black topping and watering after wards. etc."

Regulation 21: Amendments

The Employer may from time to time, add to or amend these regulations and issue such directions as he may consider necessary for the purpose of removing any difficulty which may arise in the administration thereof.

Sheet No. A 1

**REGISTRATION OF WORKMAN
(Regulation 7)**

- 1) Name and address of the Contractor : _____
- 2) Number and Date of the Contract : _____
- 3) Name and address of the
Department awarding the Contract : _____
- 4) Nature of the Contract and Location
of the work : _____
- 5) Duration of the Contract : _____

Sl. No.	Name and surname of the worker	Age & sex	Father' s/ husband' s name	Nature of employment Designation	Permanent Home Address of Employee (Village, Distt, Thana)	Present Address	Date of commencement of employment	Date of termination or leaving of employment	Signature or thumb impression of the Employee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Sheet No. A-2

**EMPLOYMENT CARD
(Regulation 8)**

- i) Name and Sex of the Worker : _____
- ii) Father's / Husband's Name : _____
- iii) Address : _____
- iv) Age or Date of Birth : _____
- v) Identification Marks : _____

Particulars of next of kin (wife/husband and children, if any, or of dependent next of kin in case the worker has no wife/husband or child):

Name : _____

Full Address of Dependants : _____

(Specify Village, Distt and State) : _____

Sl.No.	Name and address of Employer (Specify whether a contractor or a sub-contractor)	Particulars of location of work site and description of work done	Total period for which the worker is employed (from...to ...)	Actual number of days worked	Leave taken (No. of days should be specified)	Nature of work done by the worker	Wage period	Wage rate with particulars of unit rate in case of piece work	Total wages earned by the worker the period shown under	Remarks	Signature of the employer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

N.B : For a worker employed at one time on piece work basis and at another on daily wages, relevant extra in respect of each type of employment should be made separately.

Sheet No. A 3

REGISTER OF WAGES CUM MUSTER ROLL**(Regulation 9 (i))**

- i) Name and Address of the Contractor : _____
- ii) No. & Date of the Contract : _____
- iii) Name and address of the Department
awarding the Contract : _____
- iv) Nature of the Contract and Location of the Work : _____
- v) Duration of the Contract : _____
- vi) Wage Period : _____

Fair Wages Payable	Wages Paid	Overtime worked	Deduction from wages
1	2	3	4

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Sheet No. A-4

**WAGE SLIP
(Regulation 9 (ii))**

Name of Contractor:

Place:

1. Name of the Worker with father/Husband's Name
2. Nature of Employment
3. Wage Period
4. Rate of Wages Payable
5. Total attendance/ Unit of work done
6. Date (s) on which overtime worked
7. Overtime Wages
8. Gross Wages Payable
9. Total Deductions (including nature of deductions)
10. Net Wages Payable

Signature/Thumb Impression
of Contractor

Signature/Thumb Impression
of Employee

Sheet No. A 5

**REGISTER OF FINES
(Regulation No.10 (vii))**

Sl. No.	Name	Father's/ Husband's Name	Sex	Depart- ment	Nature and Date of the offence for which fine imposed	Whether workmen showed cause against fine or not, if so enter date	Rate of wages	Date and amount of fine posed	Date on which fine realised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

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Sheet No. A 6

**REGISTER OF DEDUCTIONS FOR DAMAGES OR LOSS CAUSED TO THE CORPORATION BY THE
NEGLECT OR DEFAULT OF THE EMPLOYED PERSONS**

Sl. No.	Name	Father' s/ Husband' s Name	Sex	Department	Damage or loss caused with date	Whether worker showed cause against deductions if so, enter details	Date of amount of deduction imposed	Number of instalment if any	Date on which total amount realised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

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Part B – Specific Provisions

- Note -

Part B - Specific Provisions of the Particular Conditions of Contract are intended to address country, project, and contract specific requirements not covered by the General Conditions of Contract. Whoever drafts the specific provisions should be thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the General Conditions of Contract and with any specific requirements of the contract. Legal advice is recommended when amending provisions or drafting new ones.

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APPENDIX-A (RESETTLEMENT PLAN)

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Resettlement Plan

February 2022

IND: Bihar State Highways Project3 (Phase 2)
Subproject: SH-103(Manjhway-Govindpur Road)

Prepared by Bihar State Roads Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 31 December 2021)

Currency Unit	–	Indian Rupee (INR)
INR 1.00	=	0.013 USD
USD 1.00	=	INR 74.35

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BSR	–	Basic Schedule of Rates
DC	–	District Collector
DP	–	Displaced person
EA	–	Executing Agency
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IAY	–	Indira AawasYojana
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LA	–	Land acquisition
DLAO	–	District Land Acquisition Officer
RFCT in LARR Act-2013	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
LVC	–	Land Valuation Committee
MORTH	–	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
NRRP	–	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	Project implementation unit
R&R	–	Resettlement and rehabilitation
RO	–	Resettlement Officer
ROW	–	Right-of-way
RP	–	Resettlement plan
SC	–	Scheduled caste
SH	–	State highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	–	Scheduled tribe

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of, or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Glossary

Cut-off Date: For titleholders in case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013, is treated as the cut-off date. In case of non-titleholders, the date of start of census survey is the cut-off date.

Displaced Persons: In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Economic Displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Insignificant Impact: Where the impact on land is less than 10 percent of the total area or impact on structure is partial and does not required relocation.

Meaningful Consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Physical Displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Vulnerable groups: include below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

Significant Impact: Landowners losing shelter and required relocation or losing more than 10% of their productive assets.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is planning to upgrade State Highway number 95(Mansi-Sahrsa-Hardi Chughara Road) from existing single/intermediate lane to double lane with total road length of 28.08 km in Khagaria and Saharsa districts and requested ADB for financing the project. This RP for two-lane road project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDCL. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India, and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category A¹ for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

2. The proposed 2-lane road, predominantly traverses through plain terrain, starts at the 32nd km of NH-82 (Gaya Hisua Road) at Tri Junction and after traversing a length of 42.069 Km, the road ends at the Tri-junction within Govindpur town. The land use along the project road includes agriculture land, residential use, and commercial areas. The project aims to provide smooth traffic movement for the escalating traffic and enhance capacity and improved services to alleviate the likely capacity constraints to be generated after the future development in the region. The project on its implementation would increase the physical infrastructure and boost the economic growth in the region.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3. As per the technical design, the roadway width proposed for 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulder is 12.00 mtr. The existing Right of Way, as per the government records, is 4 to 40 mtr. The proposed centerline is designed such that minimal land acquisition is required. The project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of land and non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. It was found that 0.65 acre of private land and 1114 structures owned by 1114 households will be affected. The affected households are both titleholders and non-titleholders i.e encroachers and squatters. A full census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and the summary findings are presented in the following Table 1.

Table 1: Summary Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Impacts	Number
1	Area of private land to be acquired (in Acres)	0.65
2	Total number of private structures affected	1102
3	Total number of displaced households	1114
4	Total number of displaced persons	6237
5	Total number of economically displaced households	686
6	Total number of physically displaced households	233
7	Total number of economically and physically displaced household	195
8	Total number of vulnerable households displaced	668
9	Total number of CPR (structure) affected	65

¹ ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Operations Manual Section F1: Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

4. The social stratification of the project area shows the dominance of other backward caste (OBC) population with 700 (76%) households. There are 6237 displaced persons in total, which includes 3344 (55%) males and 2793 (45%) females. The average household size is 6.8 and the sex ratio among DPs is 811. According to project census survey there are 668 vulnerable households affected by the project. The educational status of DPs reveals that 38% DPs are still illiterate in the project area. Not a single scheduled tribe (ST) household is found to be affected under this subproject.

D. Stakeholders Consultation and Participation

5. Public consultations were conducted at 4 locations attended by 129 persons (75 male and 54 female) in the project to ensure peoples' participation during the project census survey. The male and females were consulted in separate 4 consultation meetings. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs and communities will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The RP implementing agency will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project.

6. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above-mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

E. Legal Framework

7. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GOI, the Government of Bihar and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the project. The RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. The gaps between the policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that the RP adheres to the SPS (2009) requirements.

8. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil work. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

9. For titleholders in case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the start of the census survey which is 11 December 2021 in case of SH-103. The structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement cost. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

G. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

10. There are 233 households will be losing their shelter and therefore, require relocation. The IA will provide adequate and appropriate cash compensation at full replacement cost to the titleholders for their lost land and structures including eligible relocation assistance. The IA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost with eligible assistance. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.

H. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

11. The project impact reveals that due to loss of land and commercial structures, 651 households are losing their livelihood under the project. The entitlement proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least achieve national minimum standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

I. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

12. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of RP implementing agency in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total budget for the proposed project RP is Rs 438.2 million.

J. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

13. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at the district level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRC will be headed by the District Collector (DC) or his designated representative. The GRC will have representative from the PIU, representative of

APs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representative, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups as felt necessary. All Grievances will be routed through the RP implementing agency to the GRC. The RP implementing agency will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The RP implementing agency will first of all register the grievances and take up with VLC for redress and any grievances not redressed at VLC level will be dealt in by the GRC. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints, depending on severity of problem. However, an aggrieved person will have access to the country's judiciary at any stage of the project level grievance redress process. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the RP implementing agency will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC.

K. Institutional Arrangement

14. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is BSRDC, Government of Bihar. The existing BSRDC has already set up a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by a Deputy General Manager (DGM) assisted by Managers. This office will be functional for the whole Project duration. The PIU will hire an RP implementing agency for supporting it in implementation of R&R activities. The staffs at the PIU level will be provided with the training by the social/ resettlement specialist of the supervision consultant for implementation of the RP. Many of the BSRDC staffs are already having prior experience of implementing RP under previous projects and further to enhance their capacity, a training/workshop will be conducted under the project involving other implementing support agencies.

L. Implementation Schedule

15. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation such as Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Reporting phase.

M. Monitoring and Reporting

16. RP implementation for the project by the RP implementing agency will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the overall project, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PIU and external monitoring by an external expert. PIU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to PIU. PIU will submit semi-annual RP monitoring reports to ADB. The external monitoring expert responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi-annual review report to EA and ADB to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. Bihar has experienced consistent socio-economic development over the last decade with an economic growth rate of 15.01 % at current prices in year 2018-19 which is higher than the growth rate for the Indian economy.² Significant improvement in road infrastructure has led to a cumulative growth in all sectors like agriculture, labor, employment, trade and manufacturing resulting in an increased per capita income from Rs. 21,750 in 2011-12 to Rs 30,617 in 2018-19. However, Bihar remains as 5th low-income state of India along with 34% of population living below poverty line³

2. The aim of Sustainable Development Goal-9 (SDG 9) is to develop quality and resilient infrastructure at the regional and transborder levels. The available and accessible infrastructure is an important driver for economic development. Infrastructure complements economic growth and vice versa. For instance, the development of transport infrastructure expands the scope and size of the market and also improves productivity significantly; on the other hand, economic growth enables the state to create more infrastructure. Apart from ensuring better economic growth prospect, integration of local markets with the global market, technological innovation, and the progress in infrastructure also help in reducing poverty.

3. The economy of Bihar is mainly based on agricultural and trading activities. The industrial and agricultural developments have led to higher transport demand. With the higher transport demand and the expansion of the existing business, there is a growing mismatch between the vehicular population and availability of road infrastructure, which has resulted in traffic congestions, deteriorated level of traffic efficiency and road safety. As a result of the aforementioned growth and need to fulfill the mismatch, various new infrastructure development projects have been planned across the state. The Government of Bihar acting through Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDC) has taken the needful action.

4. The road master plan⁴ prepared by State Government of Bihar under ADB-supported TA-8170 estimates that \$15.8 billion is required in capital expenditure for road improvements by 2035. Following this plan, BSRDC through the Government of Bihar, posed a proposal to ADB to take up a set of state roads for upgrading into two-lanes with paved shoulders. For the proposed sub project road, State Government of Bihar will be the Executing Agency (EA) and the Implementing Agency (IA) will be the BSRDC. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is established for the project, which is responsible for conducting the social assessment and formulating Resettlement Plan (RP) for the project.

B. Project Description

5. The SH-103 (Manjhiway-Govindpur) Road Project proposed under Phase-2 of Bihar State Highways Project (BSHP-3) is located in the Nawada district of Bihar. The Project Road predominantly traverses through plain terrain, starts at the 32nd km of NH-82 (Gaya Hisua Road) at Tri-junction and after traversing a length of 42.069 Km, the road ends at the Tri-junction within Govindpur town. There is no clear physical demarcation of the existing right of

² Bihar Economic Survey 2019 – 20, Finance Department, Government of Bihar

³ Bihar: Poverty, Growth & Inequality, World Bank Group, May 2016

⁴ Road Master Plan for Bihar's State Highway Development (2015-2035). Prepared under TA-8170 with Loan 2894-IND "India: Bihar State Highways II Project — Additional Financing."

way at site. As per information provided by BSRDC, the existing RoW varies from 4 mtr to 40 mtr. The project location map is presented in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Location Map of Project Road



6. The total road length is 42.069kms with single lane (width 3.75 mtr) specification. The sub project road starts at km 32 of NH 82 at Manjhwa and ends near Govindpur village in Nawada district. The land use along the project road is predominantly agricultural and villages with residential and commercial areas. Project road passes through 46 settlement/villages as presented in following **Table 2**.

Table 2: List of Project Affected Villages

S. N.	Project Villages/ Settlements	Name of District	Name of Block	Chainage (km)
1	Manjhwa	Nawada	Hisua	0+000 - 1+845
2	Khatgharwa	Nawada	Narhat	1+845 - 4+155
3	Milki	Nawada	Narhat	2+140 - 3+700
4	Murehta Chak	Nawada	Narhat	4+155 - 5+000
5	Niman	Nawada	Narhat	5+000 - 5+320
6	Sarai (Shahbazpur)	Nawada	Narhat	5+500 - 5+675
7	Lakhaura Changoipur	Nawada	Narhat	5+320 - 5+500 & 5+675 - 6+550
8	Mahugain	Nawada	Akbarpur	6+550 - 7+300
9	Nadsena	Nawada	Narhat	7+300 - 7+655
10	Jarahya	Nawada	Meskaur	7+655 - 8+300
11	Jahirpur	Nawada	Narhat	8+300 - 9+235
12	Rajgir	Nawada	Narhat	9+000 - 9+700
13	Raja Bigha	Nawada	Narhat	9+700 - 10+600
14	Narhat	Nawada	Narhat	10+600 - 12+825
15	Banian Bigha	Nawada	Narhat	12+825 - 13+000
16	Badalpur	Nawada	Narhat	13+000 - 14+125

17	Saidpur Gosai	Nawada	Narhat	13+380 - 15+100 & 15+500 - 15+550
18	Fatehpur	Nawada	Sirdala	15+000 - 15+500 & 15+550 - 15+800
19	Paharpur	Nawada	Narhat	15+800 - 17+608
20	Patrang	Nawada	Akbarpur	17+608 - 18+165
21	Paijwna	Nawada	Akbarpur	18+165 - 19+800
22	Laxmi Bigha	Nawada	Akbarpur	19+800 - 20+620
23	Fatehpur	Nawada	Akbarpur	20+620 - 21+640
24	Guru Chak	Nawada	Akbarpur	21+640 - 22+600
25	Dihi	Nawada	Akbarpur	22+600 - 22+675 & 23+025 - 23+340
26	Rajhat	Nawada	Akbarpur	22+675 - 23+025
27	Baliya Buzurg	Nawada	Akbarpur	23+340 - 23+820 & 24+700 - 24+735
28	Pachrukhi	Nawada	Akbarpur	23+820 - 24+735
29	Panti	Nawada	Akbarpur	24+775 - 26+300
30	Saman Panchrukhi	Nawada	Akbarpur	26+300 - 26+800
31	Sirpat	Nawada	Akbarpur	26+800 - 27+218
32	Kuhila	Nawada	Akbarpur	27+218 - 28+520
33	Khaira Khurd	Nawada	Gobindpur	28+520 - 29+170
34	Daniyar	Nawada	Gobindpur	29+170 - 30+280
35	Koriyauna	Nawada	Gobindpur	30+280 - 30+900
36	Harna	Nawada	Gobindpur	30+900 - 30+600
37	Bela	Nawada	Gobindpur	30+300 - 31+993
38	Mahugain	Nawada	Gobindpur	31+993 - 32+400
39	Sughari	Nawada	Gobindpur	32+400 - 33+300
40	Bahiara	Nawada	Gobindpur	32+600 - 33+000
41	Thali Buzurg	Nawada	Gobindpur	33+250 - 34+150
42	Jatsari	Nawada	Gobindpur	34+150 - 34+838
43	Patandei	Nawada	Gobindpur	34+838 - 35+757
44	Madhopur	Nawada	Gobindpur	35+757 - 38+529
45	Bishunpur	Nawada	Gobindpur	38+529 - 42+069
46	Gobindpur	Nawada	Gobindpur	40+964- 41+275

Source: Census Survey, September- December, 2011

7. The proposed road alignment provides a direct connectivity to the traffic plying between Govindpur to Manjhway and surrounding area. The road aims to provide smooth traffic movement for the escalating traffic and enhance capacity and improved services to alleviate the likely capacity constraints to be generated after the future development in the region. The project on its implementation would increase the physical infrastructure and boost the economic growth in the region.

8. This RP for SH-103 (Manjhway-Govindpur) Road subproject is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDCL. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category A⁵ for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) as per the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

⁵ According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement

C. General Profile of the Project Area

9. Nawada district situated in the southern part in Bihar was carved out from Gaya district and formed a separate district in 1973. Nawada town is the administrative headquarters of the district. It occupies an area of 2,494 square kilometres. Administratively, it has been divided into 2 sub-divisions, 14 blocks, 187 panchayats and 1099 revenue villages. It is surrounded by Nalanda district in the North, Sheikhpura & Jamui district in the east, Gaya district in the west and Koderma & Giridih districts of the state of Jharkhand lie on the south. It is located under Magadh Division.

10. According to census 2011, Nawada district has total population of 2,219,146, out of which 1,144,668 are males while 1,074,478 are females. The population density of was found to be 890 people per square kilometre. There was total 338,247 families and the Average Sex Ratio was 939 females per thousand males. Out of total population, 9.7% people live in Urban areas while 90.3% lives in the Rural areas. The total literacy rate of Nawada district is 59.76%.

11. The area of the district falls in the Zone-III B, South West Alluvial Plain and climatic zone of Bihar. The district of Nawada does not have any important perennial river. The topography of the district is plain and border area adjoining Jharkhand is rocky terrain & mountains. Agriculture is the mainstay of livelihood and 78% people depend upon agriculture. The principal occupations of the people are rainfed agriculture, animal husbandry and casual labour work. During Kharif period most part of the work mass engaged themselves for about 4 months. Nawada has no functional large industries and only some small and medium enterprises (SME) that are located in the city in addition to a few stone chips factories and rice mills. However, potential of industrial development may be explored. Kadirganj, located 6 km from Nawada, has a very old and famous silk small scale industry where many artisans carry out the activities of cleaning and weaving of silk. It has commercial and trading linkages with Bhagalpur, a city famous for its silk business including export of silk from India.

Table 3: Demographic Indicators of Project District and State

Indicators	Bihar	Nawada
Total Population	104,099,452	2,219,146
Rural Population	88.7%	90.3%
Urban Population	11.3%	9.7%
Area (Sq.km)	94,163	2,494
Population Density/Km ²	1,106	890
Sex Ratio	918	939
Literacy %	61.8	59.76
Schedule Tribe	1.28%	0.1%

Source: Census of India, 2011

D. Project Impacts and Benefits

12. The proposed project can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development to the region. The social benefits arising due to the project will be triggered due to improved accessibility to various services such

Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

as to markets, health facilities, schools, and workplace, which in turn increases the income of the local residents, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage laborers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
- Improved road network will provide for improved linkages between the village communities and urban center, which provides wider marketing facilities.
- Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant work sites and towns and engage in construction, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- Improved road network will encourage urban entrepreneurs to invest in far and remote areas in commercial farming and industrial activities.
- Improved road will also help people building strong institutional network with outside agencies. Essential and emergency services like schools, health center, public distribution system etc. can be availed faster.
- Increased frequency of interaction with outsiders will increase the awareness level of the people in the village with regard to their health and nutrition, living style, value of education and proper utilization of available resources.
- Interaction with the government, non-government and other development agents will help people gain new knowledge on improved farming, land development, development and maintenance of natural resources through the formation of various economic and social development groups.

E. Minimizing Resettlement

13. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impact on land acquisition and resettlement. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternatives, especially in relations to road safety and decreasing congestion in key sections.

14. The inventory data and typical cross-sections formed the basis of determining the widening requirement. Based on this information along with presence of buildings, trees, utility services along the project road, the centerline of the alignment is designed so as to cause minimum disturbance to existing features.

15. The pictorial view of the proposed 2-lane typical cross section is given in **Figure 2**. The carriage way width of 7m is proposed with 2×1.5m paved shoulder and 2×1m earthen shoulder. Lined drain of RCC is proposed in urban areas.

Figure 2: Typical Cross Section of The Road



F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan (RP)

16. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This RP has been prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on indigenous people, vulnerable groups like poor women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- Public consultation and peoples' participation in the project;
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism and monitoring & reporting.

G. Methodology for Resettlement Plan

17. For preparation of this RP, a detailed social impact assessment of the project road was carried out including resettlement screening, land acquisition planning, project census survey of affected assets and households and public consultation meetings. The details of methodology adopted for the social impact assessment is discussed in the following section.

1. Resettlement Screening

18. A social screening exercise was performed through a reconnaissance survey to gather firsthand information on impact on land acquisition and resettlement with specific attention on land use, presence of legal and/or illegal housing, traffic patterns, cultural resources, urban settlements and other sensitive areas. The aim of reconnaissance survey was to assess the scope of land acquisition and resettlement study and accordingly the detailed plan of action was prepared for the preparation of resettlement plan.

2. Resettlement Planning

19. The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment and availability of government land was confirmed from the revenue department. Following finalization of the road alignment, cross-sections design and land acquisition requirements, census of all displaced persons (DPs) was carried out in the project. The objective of the project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation.

20. A structured census questionnaire (**Appendix 1**) was used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the DPs. The survey team was selected locally including some female familiar with local languages and the team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. Additionally, socio-economic data was also collected from the affected households. The census survey includes the following:

- Inventory of the 100% non-land assets
- Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- Identification of trees and crops
- Collection of information on social, economic and demographic profile
- Identification of non-titleholders
- Assessment of potential economic and livelihood impact

3. Public Consultation

21. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of displaced persons (DPs) and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and formal and informal consultations. The vulnerable sections of DPs and women were also included in this consultation process.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition Requirement

22. It is proposed to develop the existing single lane with missing link road to 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulders. The road formation width proposed for 2-lane carriageway with paved shoulder is only 12.00 m. The existing RoW as verified from the government records varies from 4 to 40 mts. An LAP has been prepared by BSRDCL to acquire additional land and therefore the acquisition of land will impact on titleholder (TH) in addition to non-titleholder (NTH) under this subproject.

23. As per the LAP prepared for the proposed Project and R&R survey conducted, 0.79 acre of land need to be acquired under this project. The analysis of land acquisition requirement for the project shows that out of total land required for the project 0.65 acre (85.22%) of land is private land, 0.12 acre (15.24%) is government land and 0.02 acre (2.54%) is religious land. Acquisition of land will affect a total of 138 households. The land acquisition requirement for the project is presented in the **Table 4**.

Table 4: Land Acquisition Requirements under the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	DH	Area (in Acre)	%
1	Private Revenue	138	0.65	82.22
2	Government	0	0.12	15.24
3	Religious	0	0.02	2.54
Total		138	0.79	100.00

B. Resettlement Impacts

24. Based on the above requirement, the project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of land, loss of non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. Other than this, non-land assets known as common properties resources (CPR) including religious, and community ownership are also assessed to be affected by the proposed project.

25. The census survey of proposed SH-103 was carried out in between 11 December 2021 and 20 January 2022. Before start of census survey, a videography was also done on the entire stretch to cover the existing road conditions and structures/buildings within the RoW. For titleholders, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition of land under section 11 of the RFCT in LARR Act - 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date and the start day of project census survey is the cut-off date for non-titleholders to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the project. It was found that a total 1114 households (917 losing land, structure or both and 197 tenants and employees losing their livelihood) would be displaced by this subproject. The details are being provided in the **Table 5 and 6**.

Table 5: Loss of Property and Number of Displaced Households

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	No. of Household	%
1	Land with Structure	124	11.13
2	Only Structure	780	70.02
3	Only Land	13	1.17
4	Other DPs (Tenant+Employees)	197	17.68
Total		1114	100.00

26. It was found that a total of 233 households will be physically displaced due to loss of residential structure. Among them 22 are TH and 211 are NTH. Similarly, 686 households will be economically displaced due to loss of land parcel or commercial structures. These include 97 TH and 589 NTH. There are a total 195 household who will be displaced physically and economically include 19 TH and 176 NTH. A summary on category wise displacement of households is given in **Table 6**. The list of DPs is attached as **Appendix-2**, and photo identification of DPs is given in **Appendix 8**. The findings and magnitude of impacts are discussed in the following sections.

Table 6: Category wise Displacement of Households

Sl. No.	Category of Impact	No. of Household	%	TH	NTH
Physically Displaced Households					
1	Owners of Residential Structure	233	100	22	211
Total		233	100	22	211
Economically Displaced Households					
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	33	4.81	33	0
2	Loss of Commercial Structure	259	37.76	35	224
3	Commercial Tenants	188	27.41	0	188
4	Employees in Structures	09	1.31	0	9
5	Other Private	197	28.72	29	168
Total		686	100.00	97	589
Physically and Economically Displaced Households					
1	Owners of Resi+ Commerical Structure	195	100	19	176
Total		195	100	19	176
Grand Total		1114	100	138	976

C. Loss of Private Land in the Project

27. The land acquisition for the project will affect 138 titleholder households and the area of acquisition will be a total of 0.65 acre. Out of total affected land 64.68 is commercial land affecting a total 81 households as shown in the **Table 7**.

Table 7: Type of Affected Private Land

Sl. No.	Type of Land	DH	Area (in Acre)	%
1	Irrigated	19	0.06	9.29
2	Non-irrigated	14	0.07	10.88
3	Residential	24	0.10	15.16
4	Commercial	81	0.42	64.68
Total		138	0.65	100.00

28. The land to be acquired under the Project is under various use. It includes 0.48 acre of land being used by 95 households for commercial activities, 0.11 acre for residential by

24households, 0.05 acre of land being used by 16 households for residential purpose and 0.01 acre of land by 3 householdsfor not any specific purpose as shown in the **Table 8**.

Table 8: Use of Affected Private Land

Sl. No.	Land Use Type	DH	Area (in Acre)	%
1	Cultivation	16	0.05	7.72
2	Orchard	0	0.00	0.00
3	Residential	24	0.11	16.98
4	Commercial	95	0.48	74.44
5	Forestation	0	0.00	0.00
6	No Use/Barren	3	0.01	0.86
7	Other	0	0.00	0.00
Total		138	0.65	100.00

29. The total private land under acquisition belong to titleholders only. The ownership is of both single and joint type. It was found that to a maximum 73.91% displaced households have single ownership on the affected plot. The details of private land ownership are provided below in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Type of Private Land Ownership

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	No. of Household	%
1	Single	102	73.91
2	Joint	26	26.09
3	Other	0	0.00
Total		138	100.00

D. Magnitude of Impact on Land in the Project

30. The survey revealed that all households are losing less than 10 % of their land parcel and therefore, the impact is non-significant as per ADB's SPS. The proportion of significantly impacted DPs is high mainly due to acquisition of private land in greenfield area of proposed alignment. The details are provided in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Magnitude of Impact and Displaced Households

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. of Household	%
1	Up to 10%	138	100.00
2	Above 10%	0	0.00
Total		138	100.00

E. Loss of Private Structures in the Project

31. Due to the proposed project work, 1002structures, owned by 904displaced households will be affected. Amongthese,113structures belong to 102 legal titleholders, 438structures are owned by 494encroachersand rest 451 structures are owned by 398 squatter households. The details of loss of structures are presented in the **Table 11**.

Table 11: Loss of Private Structures in the Project

Sl. No.	Ownership Status	No. of Structure	No. of DHs	No. of PAPs	%
1	Legal Titleholder	113	102	694	11.28

2	Encroacher	438	404	2748	44.69
3	Squatter	451	398	2707	44.03
Total		1002	904	6149	100.00

32. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that out of 1002 affected structures, 311(32.9%) structures are affected up to 25%, 246(24.2%) structures are affected up to 50%, 104(10.3%) structures affected up to 75% and 341(32.6%) structures are affected fully. The site condition suggests that most of the structures getting affected more than 50% will not be viable for living and need relocation. The details of magnitude of impacts on structures are summarized in the **Table 12**. Provisions are also included in the Entitlement Matrix that structures will be compensated at replacement cost fully, and partially if it is viable. Engineer from Building Department will assess the viability of structure during verification and valuation in consultation with the affected households.

Table 12: Magnitude of Impacts on Structures

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure	HH	%
1	Below 25%	311	302	32.9
2	Up to 50%	246	222	24.2
3	Up to 75%	104	94	10.3
4	100%	341	299	32.6
Total		1002	917	100.0

F. Type of Private Structure in the Project

33. As per census survey, out of 866 households losing their structures in the project, 233 households are losing residential structures, 259 households are losing commercial structures, 195 are losing their residential-cum-commercial structures and 197 are losing other types of structures such as cattle shed, boundary wall, toilet, frontage etc. The details of structures and number of displaced households are given in the **Table 13**.

Table 13: Type of Private Structure affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs	%
1	Residential Structure	265	233	27.00
2	Commercial Structure	332	259	30.01
3	Resi+Commercial Structure	202	195	22.60
4	Other Private Structure	203	179	20.74
Total		1002	866	100.0

G. Use of Private Structures affected by the Project

34. The structures being affected in the project are of various usages and the details are presented in the **Table 14**.

Table 14: Use of Private Structure affected by the Project

S. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%	HH	%
Residential					
1	House	238	89.81	209	89.70
2	Hut	4	1.51	4	1.72

3	Other Residential	23	8.68	20	8.58
Total		265	100.00	233	100.0
Commercial					
1	Shops	174	52.41	115	44.40
2	Hotel	2	0.60	1	0.39
3	Small Eatery	17	5.12	14	5.41
4	Kiosk	120	36.14	112	43.24
5	Workshop	2	0.60	2	0.77
6	Other Commercial	17	5.12	15	5.79
Total		332	100.00	259	100.0
Residential cum Commercial					
1	Resi+Com	202	100.00	195	100
Total		202	100.00	195	100.0
Other Private					
1	Boundary Wall	40	19.70	39	19.79
2	Foundation	3	1.48	3	1.68
3	Cattle Shed	106	52.22	93	51.96
4	Other Temporary (Bathroom, toilet etc.)	54	26.60	44	24.58
Total		203	100.00	179	100.0
Grand Total		1002		866	

H. Type of Construction of Affected Structures

35. The structures being affected in the project are of various types by construction such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent nature. Out of 962 mainstructures, 207(21.51%) structures are of temporary in nature, 290(30.15%) structures are of semi-permanent nature and 465(48.34%) are of permanent nature. Similarly, there are 40 affected boundary walls and all of them are semi-permanent in nature of construction. The details of type of constructions of the affected structures are summarized in the Table 15.

Table 15: Type of Construction of Affected Structure

Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. of Structure	%
Main Structure			
1	Temporary	207	21.51
2	Semi-Permanent	290	30.15
3	Permanent	465	48.34
Total		962	100.0
Boundary Wall			
1	Semi-Permanent	40	100.0
Total		40	100.0
Grand Total		1002	100.0

I. Age of the Affected Structures

36. As shown in Table 16 below out of total affected structures maximum (38.42%) were constructed within last 5 years followed by 20.66% structured constructed within five to 10 years.

Table 16: Age of Affected Structure

Sl. No.	Age of Structure	No. of Structure	%
1	Up to 5 Years	385	38.42
2	Above 5 Years and below 10 Years	207	20.66
3	Above 10 Years and below 15 years	104	10.38
4	Above 15 Years and below 25 years	214	21.36
5	Above 25 Years and below 35 Years	53	5.29
6	Above 35 Years	39	3.89
Total		1002	100.0

J. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

37. The census survey revealed that out of total 917 displaced DPs 651 are also losing their livelihood due to loss of productive assets. It was found that 651 DPs losing livelihoods includes 259 owners of commercial structures, 195 owners of residential cum commercial structures, 188 tenants in commercial establishments doing business activity in commercial structures and 9 employees working in commercial units. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are presented in the **Table 17**.

Table 17: Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Loss	Household	%
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	0	0.00
2	Agricultural Labourer	0	0.00
3	Agricultural Tenants/ Leaseholders	0	0.00
4	Sharecropper	0	0.00
5	Loss of Commercial Structure	259	87.21
6	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	195	65.66
7	Commercial Tenants	188	63.30
8	Employees in Structures	9	3.03
Total		651	100.0

K. Loss of Community Property Resources

38. In terms of community property resources (CPR), 65 structures were reported to be affected. Out of 65 structures, 35 are religious structures (22 temples, 2 mosques and 9 other like sacred *chabutra*) and 28 government structures like school, bus stop, amenities and govt. offices. The types of affected CPRs are presented in the **Table 18**, and the list of CPR affected in the project is presented in **Appendix: 3**. CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.

39. CPR clearing and reconstruction will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contract document.

Table 18: Type of affected CPR

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
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1	Community Structure (Sitting Place etc.)	4	6.15
2	Religious Structure (Temple, Shrine, Mosque, etc.)	33	50.77
3	Government Structure (School and govt. offices etc.)	28	43.08
Total		65	100.0

L. Loss of Private Trees

40. During census survey 13 trees belong to private owners were also reported to be affected. These include 2 fruit-bearing and 11 non-fruit bearing trees. The details are given in **Table 19**. The estimation of loss and compensation of private trees will be done by approved valuers from Horticulture Department.

Table 19 :Type of affected Trees

Sl. No.	Type of Tree	No. of Trees	%
1	Fruit Bearing	2	15.38
2	Non-fruit Bearing	11	84.62
Total		13	100.0

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4. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. General Socio-economic Profile of DPs

41. There are 1114 household (917 owners of land and structures, 188 tenant and 9 employees households) who will be affected under the subproject. The socio-economic information and findings of 917 households collected through the census survey are presented in the following sections.

B. Number of DPs

42. There are 6237 DPs in total being affected by the project which includes 3444 (55.22%) males and 2793 (44.78%) females. The average household size is 7 and the sex ratio among the DPs is 742. The average household size is quite large because of many joint families and joint ownership. The details of DPs being affected in the project are presented in the **Table 20**.

Table 20: Number of Displaced Persons

SI. No.	Categories of APs	No. of DPs	%
1	Male	3444	55.22
2	Female	2793	44.78
Total		6237	100.0

C. Social Categories of the DPs

43. The social stratification of the project area shows dominance of other backward caste (OBC) population with 700 (76.34%) households followed by schedule caste with 142 (15.49%) households and higher caste with 75 (8.18%). The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the **Table 21**.

Table 21: Social Categories of the DPs

SI. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste	142	15.49
2	Scheduled Tribe	0	0.00
3	Other Backward Caste	700	76.34
4	Higher Caste	75	8.18
Total		917	100.00

D. Religious Categories of the DPs

44. Majority of displaced person (91.71%) belong to Hindu religion followed by Muslim (8.29%). The religious categories of DPs are given below in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Religious Categories of the DPs

SI. No.	Religious Categories	No. of Households	%
1	Hindu	841	91.71
2	Muslim	76	8.29
3	Others/No Response	0	0.00
Total		917	100.00

E. Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act

45. There are various categories of DPs as summarized in the **Table 23** are treated as separate family under Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act-2013.

Table 23: Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act

Sl. No.	Categories of DPs	No. of DPs	%
1	Unmarried Son > 30 years	112	61.88
2	Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years	39	21.55
3	Divorcee/Widow	29	16.02
4	Minor Orphan	1	0.55
Total		181	100.00

F. Educational Status of DPs

46. The educational status of DPs reveals that around 38.18% DPs are illiterate. Among the literate DPs, 56.35% are upto matric, 28.67% are graduate and only 2.67% are above graduate. This data excludes the children below 0 to 6 years. The gender segregated details of educational status of DPs are presented in the **Table 24**.

Table 24: Educational Status of DPs

S. N.	Educational status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Illiterate	386	13.96	702	26.67	1088	38.18
2	Literate	349	12.62	391	14.86	740	25.96
3	Up to middle	0	0.00	336	12.77	336	11.79
4	Below metric	398	14.39	337	12.80	735	25.79
5	Metric	998	36.08	608	23.10	1606	56.35
6	Graduate	573	20.72	244	9.27	817	28.67
7	Above graduate	62	2.24	14	0.53	76	2.67
Total		2766	100.00	2632	100.00	5398	100.0

G. Occupational Status of DPs

47. The occupational pattern of DPs, excluding children below 6 years, old/inactive, students, housewife reveals that to a maximum 42.29% DPs are earning from labour activities, around 9.48% are in service, 20.41% are involved in agriculture activities and 26.03 % are in business. Among other categories, 1.79% DPs are active in professional services. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in the **Table 25**. As per ADB SPS, income will be restored, at least to the pre-project level. Additional information can be found in Chapter VII.

Table 25 : Occupational Status of DPs

S. N.	Occupational status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Service	164	8.34	37	23.87	201	9.48
2	Business	527	26.81	25	16.13	552	26.03
3	Agriculture	397	20.19	36	23.23	433	20.41
4	Labor	845	42.98	52	33.55	897	42.29
5	Professional	33	1.68	5	3.23	38	1.79
Total		1966	100.00	155	100	2121	100.0

H. Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

48. There is no households earning less than the official poverty level i.e. Rs. 46,680/- per year. There are 396 households (43.18%) having an average monthly income of above Rs. 46,680 and up to Rs. 1,00,000. The survey reveals that 376 (41%) households are earning above Rs. 1,00,000 and 124 (13.52%) households are earning above Rs. 2,00,000 which is a good economic indicator of their standard of living. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the **Table 26**.

Table 26: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	No. of Households	%
1	Upto 46,680	0	0.00
2	Above 46,680 and up to 100,000	396	43.18
2	Above 100,000- Below 200,000	376	41.00
4	Above 200,000	124	13.52
5	Not Responded/ Found	21	2.29
Total		917	100.00

I. Vulnerable Households being Affected in the Project

49. According to project census survey there are 668 households enumerated as vulnerable households. In this project vulnerable group includes 142 SC households, 88 women headed households, 6 households headed by physically handicapped persons, 307 other poor households who are living below the government poverty line and the 125 non-titleholders (squatters only) not falling under any other category of vulnerability. As per the latest Planning Commission, Government of India estimate, any person having monthly per capita consumption and expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 778⁶ in rural area and Rs. 923 in urban area of Bihar is considered to be living below poverty line. Based on this calculation of poverty line figure, average annual household MPCE in rural Bihar is Rs. 46,680. There is one household not falling under any other category but earning less than the average MPCE also enumerated as vulnerable household in the project. The vulnerable household details are presented in the **Table 27**.

Table 27: Vulnerable Households being affected

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Categories	Households	%
1	Scheduled Caste Households	142	21.26
2	Scheduled Tribe Households	0	0.00
3	Women Headed Households	88	13.17
4	PH Headed Households	6	0.90
5	BPL Cardholders (not falling in other categories)	307	45.96
6	Households below Minimum Per capita Income (not falling under any other category of Vulnerability)	0	0.00
7	NTI not falling under any above Categories	125	18.71
Total		668	100.00

⁶ Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013

J. Project Impact on Indigenous People

50. As per the 2011 census of India survey, total ST population of Bihar is about 1.28% of total and it is 0.04% in Khagaria district and 0.3% in Saharsa district. In this subproject, not a single tribal household is found affected. Any impact on ST household will be reported during RP implementation and they will be treated as vulnerable. Special provision has been made in the entitlement matrix of RP to deal with any impacts on tribal households.

K. Project Impact on Women

51. Improved roads will bring equal benefits to women and girls. Direct benefits include a decrease in travel time and an increase in reliable and convenient transport services. Indirect benefits include improved access to products and services, including social services such as health, education, as well as other government services. During construction, women will also benefit from the increased employment opportunities. However, road construction and improvements may also lead to potential negative impacts such as the spread of STIs (sexually transmitted infections), trafficking, and road safety issues. Potential negative impacts will be addressed through community awareness that will be implemented by the RP implementing agency who will assist the EA (see **Appendix 5** for TOR of Implementing agency). The RP implementing agency will coordinate with relevant organizations or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the activities. In addition, the contractor will also carry out HIV/AIDS awareness program among worker camps and nearby community as mandated in their contract.

1. Status of Women in Subproject Area

52. Out of 665 project affected households surveyed for socio-economic study 881 were found with total 1239 women above 18 years of age. Women in all 881 households were consulted separately through structured questionnaire and an analysis of the same is given in the following section.

2. Decision Making

53. Women were asked about their role in decision making on financial and social matters of the household. It was revealed that in around 40.64% household women responded negatively that they have no role in financial decision and the decision is taken by her male counterpart. Similarly, in case of social decision making also the male members of the households are dominant. The details are given in following **Table 28**.

Table 28. Role of Women in Financial Decision Making

S.N.	Response	Financial Decision Making (HH)	%	Social Decision Making (HH)	%
1	Yes	523	59.36	571	64.81
2	No	358	40.64	310	35.19
3	No Response	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	881	100.00	881	100.00

3. Assets owned by the Women

54. Out of total households surveyed around 22.13% have women with land in their name, 22.47% have house, women around 6.92% households have two-wheeler and around 73%

have cell phone. Only around 2% have personal computer and below 1% have four-wheeler. The details of assets possessed by the women in project area is given below.

Table 29 : Number of Households having Women with different Assets

Sl.	Type of Assets	No of Household	%
1	Land (Homestead or Farm Land)	195	22.13
2	House	198	22.47
3	Four-Wheeler (Car/tractor etc.)	8	0.91
4	Two-Wheeler (Scoter/ Cycle etc.)	61	6.92
5	Cell Phone	640	72.64
6	Personal Computer	16	1.82
7	Other assets	0	0.00
Total		881	100.00

4. Bank Account

55. The women were asked about their separate bank account at the household level and it was found that about 97% households have women with their separate bank account. This is largely due to the government policies of empowering poor and girl child for financial securities in particular. The details are provided in the **Table 30**.

Table 30 : Number of Households having Women with Bank Account

Sl.	Bank Account	No of Household	%
1	Yes	851	96.59
2	No	28	3.18
3	No Response	2	0.23
Total		881	100.00

5. Member in Self Help Group

56. The women in affected households were asked about their participation in any self-help group as a member. As shown in **Table 31** it was revealed that women in around 26% households were found member of a self-help group and only around 6% of them had apprehension that relocation due to construction of sub project might affect their working in the SHG.

Table 31 : Number of Households having Women as Member of SHG

S	Response	Member of SHG (HH)	%	Change in Status after Relocation (HH)	%
1	Yes	229	25.99	75	8.51
2	No	650	73.78	154	17.48
3	No Response	2	0.23	0	0.00
Total		881	100.00	229	100.00

57. Women in project area have received benefits under different government schemes. It was revealed that women in around 23% affected households have taken loan for different purposes. Women in around 13% households have benefited under govt's house construction scheme. Among others, women in around 13.5% households have taken training and

assistance for self-employment. In total, women in 9% households have benefited under different government scheme. The details are provided in table below.

Table 32 : Women benefited from Govt. Schemes

Sl.	Type of Benefits	No of Household	%
1	Loan	204	23.16
2	House	113	12.83
3	Employment	28	3.18
4	Training	119	13.51
5	Any Other	340	38.59
6	No Benefits availed	77	8.74
Total		881	100.00

58. As per the findings of consultation with women group, the perceived benefits from the subprojects includes:

- Improved access to social facilities like health, education
- Increase in income generating activities
- Frequent and affordable transport
- Management of emergency situation
- Improved community relations
- Increased frequency of health workers, extension workers visits
- Improved access to market
- Increased Leisure time
- Reduced time spent on transportation of forest produces
- Side pavements will make walking easy

59. During the consultation process the negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the women apart from loss of assets. However, along with the loss of assets the following negative impacts were also recorded:

- Loss of assets as a result of the road construction
- Preference to men as wage labor over women during construction
- Discrimination in wage payment
- More dependence of mechanized techniques in road construction likely to have very little opportunity for labor for women

60. There are 88 women headed households affected in the project. The negative impacts of the sub-project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance has been made in the entitlement of the RP. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction by the contractor will be ensured by the EA.

4. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Stakeholders in the Project

61. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. The stakeholders in the project are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are project displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Implementing Agency especially the officials in BSRDC. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates and the revenue official, village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, village council, district council, NGO and business communities in the area.

B. Public Consultation in the Project

62. Public consultations were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two-way process beneficial in projecting planning and implementation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

C. Methods of Public Consultation

63. Consultations and discussions were held along the project with the affected families and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted while interacting with them during the project census survey. Consultation meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are detailed below in **Table33**.

Table 33: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced Persons	Through Census Survey involving head of the household as respondent
Village Head/representative of APs	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Local communities	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Women's groups	Through Census survey and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Vulnerable groups (SC, ST, BPL)	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Executing Agency/Implementing Agency	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments/Agencies	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

D. Scope of Consultation and Issues

64. All the survey and consultation meetings were organised with free and prior information to the displaced persons and participants. Women members of the survey team assisted women to present their views on their particular concerns. During the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- Ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to road alignment and minimization of impacts;
- Understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- Identify people's expectations from project and their absorbing capacity;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

65. During the resettlement survey, FGDs were conducted in affected villages along the project road. The participants in these FGDs are not limited to the place of meeting or DPs only but also included the other interested parties from the affected villages as all of them road users and beneficiaries under the Project. Further detailed analysis is included in the report of Poverty and Social Assessment (PSA).

66. In addition to the individual consultation with all displaced households during census survey, a total of 75 male and 44 females were consulted separately in 4 consultation meetings/focused group discussions. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the **Table 34**. A detail of consultation is provided in **Appendix-4** and the list of participants and consultation photographs are presented in the **Appendix-5**. Summary of DP's concerns and preferences toward relocation and resettlement were discussed and are recorded in Chapter VII: Relocation of Housing and Settlements.

Table 34: Summary Findings of Consultation

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
Existing Road Condition	Existing road condition is bad and not sufficient to bear current traffic load. Road is narrow and accident prone due to heavy traffic and high speed of vehicles	The proposed road will have 2 lane specifications, provide all weather connectivity to people living in village along the corridor.
Transport and communication problem	Existing road is narrow and congested and traffic jam is very common in this area.	The project road will provide better connectivity and a faster transportation to distance places
Positive project impact	The positive project impacts perceived by the local people are all weather road, direct access to many facilities, transportation of their agricultural produce, business and employment opportunities, appreciation of land value etc.	The alignment and widening is planned to provide maximum connectivity to the area and benefits to the local people

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
Negative project impacts	Loss of residential/commercial structures, loss of livelihood, increase of accidents, pollution.	All loss of structure will be compensated at replacement cost. Loss of livelihoods will also be compensated and assisted by the project including opportunity for laborer in construction work
Rate of compensation	Compensation at replacement cost.	The rate of compensation will be decided as per market value and replacement cost will be given.
Option for relocation	Willingness for self-relocation and cash compensation. Majority of the DPs want cash compensation.	The affected people will be given cash compensation for loss of their assets. The RP implementing agency will assist the DPs during the process.
Income Restoration	Additional assistance for income restoration	The implementation agency will assist in loan from bank, preference will be given to locals in road construction work
Consultation and participation	People want more consultation during project implementation and want to participate in the project	Public consultation will continue throughout the project cycle. Implementing agency will assist people in participation at various stages.
Road safety	The proposed two-lane road may be concern for safety specifically for women and children, accident risk will increase	Proper road safety measures are incorporated in the project design. Special measures like signage, speed breakers at schools, hospitals and market places will provided by the project.
Transparency in Project Implementation	The project should ensure transparency in implementation and quality control	There are provisions like GRC, VLC and direct access to Implementation Office for any complain or grievances
Any other critical issue	Speed breaker, road crossing point drainage and bus stand should be given in habitation areas.	The features are already included in the road design at appropriate locations.

F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

67. Other stakeholders in the project such as Executing Agency especially the officials in BSRDCL, PIU staff and the concerned district administration and the revenue officials were also consulted on various issues. The details of some of such consultations are summarized in the **Table 35**.

Table 35: Details of Consultation with Officials

Sl. N.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed	Contact Information
1	Mr. Surjay Kumar GGM, BSRDCL	Overall Project planning, Coordination,	9431005710
2	Mr. P.C. Gupta GM, BSRDCL	Project proposal, alignment, detailed design report, LA and R&R issue,	9431005702
3	Mr. Premnath DGM (LA) -	DPR, Land acquisition planning,	9431005716

Sl. N.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed	Contact Information
	BSRDCL	collection of revenue map.	
4	Mithilesh Kumar, LA Expert, BSRDCL-HQ	LAP, LRP, and revenue details of affected properties.	8340644841
5	Mr. Achal Kr Rana, Revenue Expert, BSRDC	Land acquisition planning, collection of revenue map and landholder's details, site visit, coordination with line department Drawing, map, data and site verification. Site visit, siet verification, corrdination with line departments etc.	7979873471
6	Mr. Manoj Kumar, DGM, BSRDCL-PIU-Nawada		9431005727
7	Mr. Prem Shankar, Manager (Tech), BSRDCL-PIU-Nawada		9473191634
8	Mr. Shakeel, Office Executive, BSRDCL-PIU-Nawada		7903328548
9	Mrs.VarshaRani (Circle Officer), Govindpur		8544412718
10	Mr.Rajni Kumari (Circle Officer), Narhat		7162077235
11	Mr. Birbal Varun (Circle Officer), Meskaur		8544412719
12	Mr. Lavkesh Kumar (Circle Officer), Hisua		8544412710
13	Mr. Rohit Kumar, (Circle Officer), Akbarpur		8544412717

G. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

68. The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The RP implementing agency will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RP:

- In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- Together with the RP implementing agency, the PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.
- During the implementation of RP, RP implementing agency will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.

- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

69. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by PIU and RP implementing agency for the project as per the format below in **Table 36**.

Table 36 : Future Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Timing/Period	Agencies	Remarks
Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH	March 2022	PIU/ RP implementing agency	
Disclosure of RP	Translate RP in Hindi and disclose at PIU Office and Panchayat	March 2022	PIU / RP implementing agency	
Distribution of R&R information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to DPs	May 2022	PIU/ RP implementing agency	
Internet disclosure of the RP	Post RP on ADB and EA website	May 2022	ADB/ RP implementing agency/PIU	
Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with DPs	June 2022	PIU / RP implementing agency	
Disclosure of updated RP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey	July 2022	PIU / RP implementing agency	
Disclosure of the final or updated RP	RP disclosed on ADB and EA website and to affected households and other stakeholders at PIU and Panchayat offices	August 2022	ADB/PIU	

H. Information Disclosure

70. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced persons has been completed;
- a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if required; and
- the resettlement monitoring reports.

71. The EA will translate the RP in Hindi and disclose it at PIU office and panchayat office. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in Hindi language and

distributed to DPs by the RP implementing agency during initial consultation after verification of DPs. For DPs who are illiterate, appropriate and implementable method will be followed in order for the DPs to be notified and informed. RP implementing agency will disseminate relevant information through public consultations and other channels and will pay specific attention to ensure those who are illiterate receive information on a timely basis.

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5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

72. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Bihar and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken and the section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability for the project. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements.

B. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013

73. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR Act - 2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

74. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure 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 therewith or incidental thereto.

75. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

76. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2015: With an intention to overcome the procedural difficulties in land acquisition for important national projects, President of India has issued an amendment ordinance on 30th May 2015. Three main features of the ordinance among others are as following:

- (i) The Chapter II and III of the RFCT in LARR Act - 2013 regarding *determination of social impact assessment and public purpose and special provision to safeguard food security* shall not apply to the project such as (a) vital to national security or defence of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defence or defence production; (b) rural infrastructure including electrification; (c) affordable housing and housing for the poor people; (d) industrial corridors ; and (e) infrastructure and social infrastructure projects

including projects under public private partnership where the ownership of land continues to vest with the Government.

(ii) The five-year period set by the principal Act in Section 24 under sub-section (2), for lapse of 1894 Act shall exclude the cases where acquisition process is held up on account of any stay or injunction issued by any court or the period specified in the award of a Tribunal for taking possession.

(iii) The five-year period set by the principal Act for any land acquired and unused is now will be *a period specified for the setting up of any project or five years, whichever is later.*

C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Bihar State

77. The legislations and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement by State Government of Bihar are discussed in the following section.

1. **Bihar Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014** (Government of Bihar Department of Revenue and Land Reforms Notification No-1491, Dated-27/10/2014)

78. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the Governor of the State of Bihar notified the rules to apply for land acquisition in the state where the State Government will be the requiring body as defined by the prime Act.

2. **Appointment of Social Impact Assessment Unit by Government of Bihar** (Government of Bihar Department of Revenue and Land Reforms Notification No-647, Dated-09/05/2014)

79. The Government of Bihar has authorized Lalit Narayan Mishra Institute of Economic Development & Social Change, Patna and A N Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna as Social Impact Assessment Unit under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

3. **Bihar Raiyati Land Lease Policy 2014 (No. 14/D.L.A (Lease) – Policy – 69/2014 – 1440/F), with Amendment Rules April-2018.**

80. In exercise of the powers conferred under section 104 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the State Government of Bihar has announced its state policy for taking land on perpetual lease from the raiyats for the works of public purposes as an option for public projects of infrastructure and public purposes. The subsequent amendment of this policy in April 2018 specifies the limit of purchase of land under this policy by Road Construction Department is up to 25 Acres and empowers the Executive Engineers to register the land in their name.

D. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

81. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of

all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable⁷ groups.

82. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

83. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to national minimum standard of living.

E. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

84. The new act 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) with that of The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984), recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition area notified under the Act. Whereby, squatters and encroachers on existing government land are excluded from the purview of the act.

85. RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has come into effect from January 1, 2014. This Act is both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LAA and ADB's SPS, 2009. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and solatium being 100% of the all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore has match ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

86. Therefore, the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 has established near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB's SPS, 2009. Adoption of the below principles for the project has ensured that both are covered in their application to this project. A comparison of ADB and GoI policy and measures to fill the gaps is presented in the Table: 37.

Table 37. Comparison of ADB and GoI Policy

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically	4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and

⁷vulnerable groups include: especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		related to resettlement	in the manner prescribed under section 6.	associated risks.
2	Consultation with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and other Livelihood assistances and income restoration measures will be included.
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for DPs.
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	FCTLARR only provide special provisions scheduled tribe.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project
6.	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements	FCTLARR only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status		
7.	Compensation For non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.
8.	Requirement of RP	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. RP will be prepared for project with impact
9.	Public disclosure	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	16. (l) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (l) of section 11 by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Fair Compensation and Transference in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired'	
11.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (l) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	No gap between SPS and FCTLARR.
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (l)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

F. R&R Policy Framework for the Project

87. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in

consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities, and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Ensure that displaced persons without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.
- (vii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
- (viii) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (ix) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

G. Valuation of Assets

88. The valuation of affected land and structures will be governed by the following process:

89. Land surveys for determining the payment of compensation would be conducted on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land will be updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled displaced persons. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The economically unviable residual land remaining after the land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of RFCT in LARR Act, 2013. The owner of such land/property if desired so, will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land is economically unviable. However, the Collector will decide on the viability and acquisition of such land under section 94 (1-4) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and his decision will be termed as final.

90. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will be calculated as per the provision made in the RFCT in LARR Act -2013, which take account of market value, additional solatium, transitional value and therefore, equivalent to the replacement cost defined in the SPS 2009.

1. Valuation of Land:

91. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the market value of the land with assessment of (a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or (c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon, whichever is higher.

92. Where the market value as per above section (1) cannot be determined for the reason that: (a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or (b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or (c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; the appropriate authority, the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the Price calculated in the manner specified in the above section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas.

93. The market value calculated as per above section (1) shall be multiplied by a factor of (a) 1 (one) to 2 (two) in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the State Government; and (b) one in urban areas.

94. Solatium amount equivalent to 100% of the market value calculated on the basis of above (1) or 2 x 3.

Hence;

The cost of land in rural areas = $X + 100\%$ of X ,

The cost of land in urban areas = $X + 100\%$ of X

Where X = Market Value as determined above x 1 to 2.

2. Valuation of Building and Structure:

95. The cost of buildings will be estimated based on updated Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. Since, all the affected structures belong to non-titleholders, no Solatium will be added to the estimated market value of the structure as it is provided to only the titleholders under the provision of RFCT in LARR Act -2013. During valuation of structure/building following parameters should be taken in to account:

- From where they use to buy materials
- Type of shops
- Distance to be traveled
- Sources (local or foreign) and the cost of various materials
- Who will build the structures (owner or contractor) and whether they will use the hired labor or their own labor;
- Obtaining cost estimates by meeting at least three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor
- Identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.
- Calculation of the labor cost even if the structure is constructed by the household only without hiring any labor.

96. Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case of any structures not removed by the DPs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

3. Valuation of Trees:

97. Compensation for trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons/agencies in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

98. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 60 days prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

99. For temporary impact on land and common resources, any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with landowners and will be restored to previous or better quality. Implementation issues can be found in the Entitlement Matrix.

6. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

100. The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. The project involves land acquisition and therefore legal titleholders will be affected, the RP describes provision for all type of DPs and formulated the entitlement matrix.

B. Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

101. For titleholders in case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the RFCT in LARR Act – 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the start date of the census survey which is 11December2021. The cut-off date for non-titleholders will be officially declared by the EA/IA along with the disclosure of RP. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

C. Project Entitlement

102. In accordance with the R&R measures outlined in the previous chapter, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- a) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- b) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- c) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- d) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- e) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

103. **Loss of land** will be compensated at replacement cost plus refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc) incurred for purchase of replacement land with in the time frame mentioned in the entitlement matrix. DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land at replacement value. If the residual plot(s) becomes not viable three options are to be given to th DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) the DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot

should also be acquired by the IA, the IA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. The viability of such plot would be certified by concerned subdivisional magistrate (SDM) and concerned building department of the PWD. (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. The replacement of land option will be considered by the District Collector/SDM while acquiring land wherever feasible alternate land is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the EA/IA. Each titleholder family losing land will be entitled for following assistances.

- (i) One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
- (ii) One time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) one-time payment of Rs. 500,000.

104. **Loss of Structures** will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to the non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- (i) Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- (ii) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (iii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000
- (iv) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction
- (v) One time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.

105. **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are only non-titleholders in this project losing primary source of income. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- (i) One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000, for skill up-gradation training to DPs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- (ii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- (iii) Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award.

106. **Loss trees and crops** will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the DPs losing trees will be compensated for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops. Since there is no land acquisition under the subproject, no loss of trees is envisaged.

107. **Additional assistance to vulnerable households** (Vulnerable households includes BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly and non-titleholders DPs) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below. The following provision in addition to the compensation for lost assets will ensure that the vulnerable people affected under the Project will be able to improve their standard of living or attain at least national minimal level.

- (i) One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other.
- (ii) Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation according to their acquired skills.
- (iv) Access to basic utilities and public services.

108. **Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources** will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

109. **Temporary Impacts** on agricultural land due to plant site for contractor etc will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including:

- (i) Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.
- (ii) Rent at market value for the period of occupation
- (iii) Compensation for assets at replacement cost
- (iv) Restoration of land to previous or better quality
- (v) Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.
- (vi) 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.
- (vii) Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.
- (viii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

110. **Any unanticipated impacts** due to the project will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this RP.

D. Entitlement Matrix

111. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed for the entire Bihar State Highways III Project and is applicable to phase II also. It summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and ADB SPS-2009 (refer to Table 5.1). Appropriate compensation and assistance will be fully paid prior to any physical or economic displacement.

112. All compensation and other assistances⁸ will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials

⁸ While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The cost of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials.

Not to be used as a Bid Document, Only for Reference

Table 38: Entitlement Matrix

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Land						
1-a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land ⁹ , homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ Family with traditional titleholders ¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost or land-for-land where feasible.¹¹ If land-for-land is offered, titles will be in the name of original landowners. • One time Resettlement allowance¹² of Rs. 50,000 per affected family¹³ • Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. • Re-titling to be completed prior to project completion • For option of choosing job created through 	The Valuation Committee will determine replacement value as per the procedures outlined in the subsequent sections of this document. PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DPs, determine assistance, and identify vulnerable households.

⁹ The LARR, 2013 Act says no irrigated multi cropped land shall be acquired under this Act, except in exceptional circumstances, as a demonstrable last resort. Wherever such land is acquired, an equivalent area of culturable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security. Such costing shall also reflect while preparing Resettlement Budget.

¹⁰ Traditional land rights refer to households with customary rights to land, and shall be treated equivalent to titleholders. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 defines "Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes" as the members or community of the Scheduled Tribe who primarily reside in and who depend on the forests and forest lands for bona fide livelihood needs and includes the Scheduled Tribe pastoralist communities. The act provides right to in situ rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement or rehabilitation prior to the 13th of December 2005.

¹¹ Including option for compensation for non-viable residual portions.

¹² The LARR Act-2013 specifies that each affected family shall be given one time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- only. This is to cover transport and settling.

¹³ 'Family' includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him. Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate family. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family – as defined under LARR Act-2013.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>in the required field; or (ii) One-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per affected family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<p>project, job will be paid at living wage and monitored by CSC.</p>	
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not / Sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of land owners). • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	PIU will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease, and report to PIU. PIU will ensure provision of notice.
1-c	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of the lessee). • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice and identify vulnerable households.
1-d	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land, RoW of road	Non-Title Holders/Squatters ¹⁴ , Encroachers ¹⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops and compensation. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice. PIU will identify vulnerable households.
Residential Structures¹⁶						

¹⁴Squatters are those who have no recognizable rights on the land that they are occupying.

¹⁵Encroachers are those who build a structure which is in whole or is part of an adjacent property to which he/she has no title. The vulnerability of these encroachers will be based on their other criteria except their NTH status.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
2-a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets ¹⁷	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	Each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time assistance option from: (i) Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable), or (ii) In Rural area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house as per Indira AawasYojana specifications in lieu of cash compensation; (iii) In Urban area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area in lieu of cash compensation. • Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. • Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation. 	Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

Some of the entitlements under section are the same as previous rows as it is structured separately for each affected category and should not be duplicated in reading.

¹⁷Other assets include, but is not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction • All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
2-b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction. • All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. • Additional assistance to 	<p>Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.</p>	Valuation committee will verify replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				Vulnerable Households		
2-c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 days advance notice to shift. Replacement cost¹⁸ of structure without depreciation Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets without any cost One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family <p>All displaced families (squatters only) will receive one time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
Commercial Structures						
3-a	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees, and does not account for any depreciation. <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

¹⁸Replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing shop for reconstruction of shop. • All physically displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. • Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
3-b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner. • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 	<p>Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease.</p> <p>Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</p>	Valuation committee will determine replacement value. PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of award <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		
3-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders/Squatters, Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family All displaced families will receive one time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc. Displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance. Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
Livelihood						
4	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	<p>Legal titleholder losing business/ commercial establishment</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p> <p>Commercial tenant</p> <p>Commercial leaseholder</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000. Skill up-gradation training to APs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. 	Vulnerable households will be identified/verified during the RP implementation.	<p>PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>For Agricultural laborer (long timer) Only those who are in fulltime / permanent employment</p>

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			Employee in commercial establishment Agricultural laborer (long term) Artisans Commercial Squatters and Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000 from the date of award) Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households 		of the land owner will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Trees and Crops						
5	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder Family with traditional land right Agricultural tenant/ lease holder Sharecroppers Non-Title Holders Squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of 60 days to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible Work schedules will avoid harvest season. Seasonal crops will be given at least 60 days' notice. If notice cannot be given, compensation for standing crops will be compensated at market value. Market value of trees/crops has to be determined. 	PIU will ensure provision of notice. Valuation Committee will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with DPs.
Vulnerable						
6	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to 	Vulnerable households will be	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of DHs

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance provided in items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project. • Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. • Access to basic utilities and public services 	<p>identified/verified during the RP implementation.</p>	<p>determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>The PIU with support from the PM/AE and RP Implementation agency¹⁹ will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and RP implementation agency in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
Temporary Loss						
7	Temporary loss of land ²⁰	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	<p>Legal titleholders</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders. • Rent at market value for the period of occupation • Compensation for assets at replacement cost • Restoration of land to previous or better quality²¹. 	<p>Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets, crops and trees due to temporary occupation.</p> <p>Site restoration.</p>	<p>Valuation Committee will determine rental value and duration of construction survey and consultation with DPs. PIU will ensure compensation is paid prior to site being taken-over by contractor. Contractor will be responsible for site restoration.</p>

¹⁹When suitable agency is not available, the PIU will be staffed with qualified and experienced social workers to assist the IA in RP implementation

²⁰Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community. 		
8	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Cash assistance based on the average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.²² Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.²³ 	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	<p>Valuation Committee will determine income lost.</p> <p>Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.</p>
Common Resources						
9	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, 	Follow ADB SPS	PIU and Contractor.

²¹ If the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under the Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

²² This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

²³ For example, assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				etc.		
Other						
10	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated. 	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

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7. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Basic Provision for Relocation

113. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement of structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.

B. Need for Relocation

114. Despite being a linear project and efforts made to minimize the resettlement impacts, the proposed project will affect residential and commercial structures as a result of which both physical and economic displacement will arise and need of relocation in the project. Efforts are made through various provisions in this resettlement plan to mitigate negative social impacts caused up on displaced persons and communities by supporting relocation of affected households and by restoration of income to national minimum standard.

115. In the project, 265 residential structures owned by 233 households, 332 commercial structures owned by 259 households, 202 residential-cum-commercial structures owned by 195 households and 203 other private structures owned by 179 households are being affected as shown in table below.

Table 39: Loss of Private Structure

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	DHs
1	Residential Structure	265	233
2	Commercial Structure	332	259
3	Resi+Commercial Structure	202	195
4	Other Private Structure	203	179
Total		1002	866

C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

116. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and out of total 917 households 842 (92%) have opted for self-relocation and 75 (8%) have opted for project-based relocation. The choice of DPs is further supported by their compensation option as maximum (94%) opted cash compensation against loss of their structure. The details are given in Table 40.

Table 40: DPs Choice on Relocation and Compensation

Sl. No.	Relocation Options	No. of Households	%	Compensation Option	No. of Households	%
1	Self-Relocation	842	91.82	Structure for Structure loss	58	6.32
2	Project Assisted Relocation	75	8.18	Cash for Structure loss	859	93.68
Total		917	100.0	100.00	917	100.0

D. Relocation Strategy

117. With the scattered nature of resettlement impacts the residential structures affected in the project are spread all along the sub project road. Most of the DPs preferred for cash compensation and self-relocation and during the focused group discussion, while discussing about relocation options people were very much in favour of resettlement within the village to avoid disruption of community life and problem with host community. Therefore, cash compensation at market rate along with relocation assistances is adopted as more practical solution in this case.

118. All the structures affected in the project as per provisions made in the entitlement matrix will be eligible for the following:

- (i) Compensation for structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation,
- (ii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household
- (iii) Shifting assistance to all structures at @ of Rs. 50,000 per structure,
- (iv) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value, and

119. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the project:

- a) At least 60 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
- b) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- c) The RP implementing agency engaged for RP implementation will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- d) The RP implementing agency will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- e) In close consultation with the DPs, the RP implementing agency will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- f) In case of self-relocation also, the RP implementing agency will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other beneficiaries in the villages.

E. Relocation Strategy for CPR

120. There are 29 common property resources reported to be affected under the sub-project as provided in table 18 of this RP. The CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

8. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

121. The project impacts reveal that due to loss of land and commercial structures 651 households will experience loss of their livelihood. As per the findings of census survey, 259 owners of commercial structures, 195 owners of residential-cum-commercial structures, 188 tenants doing business activity and 9 employees in affected commercial units will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in the **Table 41**.

Table 41 : Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

Sl. No.	Loss	Households	Households
1	Owners of Agricultural Land	0	0.00
2	Agricultural Labourer	0	0.00
3	Agricultural Tenants/ Leaseholders	0	0.00
4	Sharecropper	0	0.00
5	Loss of Commercial Structure	259	39.78
6	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	195	29.95
7	Commercial Tenants	188	28.89
8	Employees in Structures	9	1.36
Total		651	100.00

122. The above table shows that out of total DPs about 71% households are losing livelihood under the subproject. Income losses due to loss of commercial structure will be restored in a sustainable manner; in addition to subsistence allowance and livelihood allowance, DPs will be provided with skill up-gradation and training.

B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood

123. The DPs losing their livelihoods include titleholders losing land and structures, non-titleholders having commercial structures, and commercial tenants in affected commercial structures and land under the project. In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the EA will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The EA will also provide assistance such as credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to national minimum standard. The RP implementing agency will prepare the micro plan with specific income restoration activities for each DP at such appropriate time to enable the DPs to initiate restore their income in line with the construction schedule.

124. In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures which are required to be relocated, affected business owners are entitled to:

- (i) the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere;
- (ii) the subsistence allowance lost during the transition period; and
- (iii) the costs of transferring the plant, machinery, or other equipment.

125. Business owners with legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to land where they carry out commercial activities are entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost. Non-titleholder households losing business structure and livelihood will be compensated for the structure loss and receive

transitional assistance as well. The IA will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until:

- (i) compensation at full replacement will be paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed;
- (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons; and
- (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

C. Income Restoration Measures

126. The entitlement proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the DPs are able to at least regain national minimum standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project.

127. Among specific rehabilitation measures, capacity building of all the economically displaced persons will be carried out by the project authority. The RP implementing agency to be engaged under the Project will identify the eligible and most suitable candidate from the family by carry out training need assessment and prepare micro plan for rehabilitation of DPs. The RP implementing agency will impart training to the selected/eligible DPs for income restoration and skill up-gradation as per the micro plan. The EA will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. The vulnerable DPs will be given preference in availing employment opportunities in project construction work. The women headed households also will be taken care of in a case-to-case basis and the RP implementing agency will help them in forming Self-help Groups (SHGs), establish linkages to available credit facilities, special trainings, and linking them with ongoing govt. schemes. Budget for training in terms of assistance is provided to DPs losing livelihoods and the RP implementing agency will either organize training programs by employing appropriate resource persons or link the DPs to various ongoing training schemes. Fund for training is provided in the R&R budget keeping in view the average expenditure for ongoing training programs in the project area.

D. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs

128. In addition to project sponsored programs, the RP implementing agency will play a proactive role to mobilize DPs to get benefits from various government schemes National Farmer Policy, animal husbandry and dairy development, development of inland fisheries and agriculture, providing kishan credit card, agriculture insurance schemes etc. and ensure their accessibility particularly of vulnerable groups. The RP implementing agency will work with the panchayat governments to make available to the DPs benefits of some of the ongoing project programs for poverty reduction.

9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

129. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of RP implementing agency in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Some of the major items of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- Compensation for trees
- Subsistence assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- Assistance for shifting of the structures
- Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- Cost for implementation of RP.

B. Compensation

130. **Private Land:** For the purpose of cost estimate, the unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated on the basis of latest official rate and prevailing market value assessment during census survey. However, the actual compensation for land at replacement cost will be determined by District Collector. For cost estimates of land multiplying factor is taken 1 for urban areas while it is considered as 2 in case of rural areas.

131. **Residential/ Commercial and other structures:** For the purpose of cost estimate, average rates of various types of structures are estimated on the basis of latest BSR and market assessment. The average rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 15,000/m², semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 10,000/m², and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 5,000/m². However, the actual compensation will be calculated by the professional valuer taking into account the latest BSR without depreciation.

132. **Compensation for tree:** For cost estimate the rate for fruit and non-fruit trees are computed as Rs. 15000 and Rs. 8000 per tree. However, the revenue department will calculate the actual cost of trees during field verification.

C. Assistance

133. All title-holder DPs losing land and non-titleholder DPs losing structures will be eligible for onetime resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

134. Titleholder DPs losing land will be eligible for onetime assistance of Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) per affected family.

135. Titleholder DPs losing structure, non-titleholder DPs losing structures (squatters only) and tenants will be eligible for onetime shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) towards transport costs.

136. DPs losing cattle shed will be eligible for Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) as assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed.

137. All DPs losing livelihood will be eligible for monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award i.e., Rs. 36,000/- (Rupees Thirty-Six Thousand Only) per affected family.

138. All DP losing livelihood will be eligible for onetime financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) per affected family.

139. Skill up-gradation training to DPs (one member of the affected family) opted for income restoration. Based on the prevailing training expenditure Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees Ten Thousand Only) per families losing livelihood.

140. Additional onetime assistance of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) per affected vulnerable family.

D. Compensation for Community and Government Property

141. The inventory of CPR was conducted under the census survey and the list of the affected CPRs are provided in Appendix3. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

E. RP Implementation and Support Cost

142. The unit cost for hiring of the RP implementing agency has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 6,000,000/- (Rupees Sixty Lakhs Only). The service of RP implementing agency will be required for 2 to 3 years period. Costs will be updated during implementation if required. A 5% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. For grievance redress process and carrying out consultation during project implementation a lump sum of Rs. 1,000,000/- (Rupees TenLakhs only) is provided. The other cost of RP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. For hiring of an external monitoring agency/expert a lump sum Rs. 1,500,000(Rupees FifteenLakhs only) has been made.

F. R&R Budget

143. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RP works out to Rs438.24 million. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in **Table42**.

Table 42:R&R Budget

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount
A	Compensation for Land	in Acre		in Rupees
1	Compensation for Private Land in Rural Area	0.65	Varied	1,06,28,029
			Multiplied by factor 2	2,12,56,058
			100% solatium	2,12,56,058
	Subtotal A			5,31,40,145
B	Compensation for Structure	in Sq. mtr./mtr.	Rupees	
1	Compensation for Permanent Structure	6,011.35	15,000	9,01,70,250
2	Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	2,923.40	10,000	2,92,34,000
3	Compensation for Temporary Structure	1,209.22	5,000	60,46,100
4	Compensation for Boundary Wall	368.20	2,000	7,36,400
	Subtotal B			12,51,86,750
C	Compensation for Trees	Number	Rupees	
1	Fruit Bearing Tree	2	15,000	30,000
2	Non-fruit bearing	11	8,000	88,000
	Subtotal C			1,18,000
D	Assistance	Number		
1	One time assistance to land titleholder	138	50,000	6,90,00,000
2	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	971	50,000	4,85,50,000
3	Shifting assistance to DPs losing structure & Tenants	1063	50,000	5,31,50,000
4	One time allowance for skill upgradation to DPs losing Livelihood	651	25,000	1,62,75,000
5	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	651	36,000	2,34,36,000
6	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	668	25,000	1,67,00,000
7	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	93	25,000	23,25,000
	Subtotal D			22,94,36,000
E	RP Implementation Support Cost	Number		
1	Hiring of RP Implementation Agency	1	60,00,000	60,00,000
2	Grievance Redressal & Consultation Cost	Lump sum	10,00,000	10,00,000
3	Hiring External Monitoring Agency/Expert	1	15,00,000	15,00,000
	Subtotal E			85,00,000
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)			41,73,80,895
	Contingency (5%)			2,08,69,045
	GRAND TOTAL			43,82,49,940

G. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

144. The cost related to resettlement will be borne by the EA. The EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The RP implementing agency will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

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10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Introduction

145. In the project RP implementation, there is a need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism that will assist the DPs in resolving their queries and complaints. Therefore, formation of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be most important for grievance redress and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievances, would be settled by the GRC.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism

146. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

147. During project preparation, information regarding GRCs will be disclosed as part of the public consultation process. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with concrete action proposed. The outcome shall also form part of the semi-annual monitoring report that will be submitted to ADB. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the maintenance period.

C. Constitution and Function of the GRC

148. The GRC will be headed by the District Collector (DC) or his designated representative. The GRC will have representative from the PIU office, representatives of DPs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representatives, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups. The GRC will meet at least once in each 15 days. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. At least one member from each Panchayat will be a woman. The Committee will co-opt a member from each of the affected Panchayat institution when dealing with matters coming from a particular panchayat. Some of the specific functions of the GRC will be as following:

- To provide support for the DPs on problems arising out of land/property acquisition like award of compensation and value of assets;
- To record the grievances of the DPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that needs to be resolved by the Committee and solve them within a month;
- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

149. It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least twice in a month) on a pre-fixed date. The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The claims will be reviewed and resolved within 15 days from the date of submission to the committee. All Grievances will be routed through the RP implementing agency to the GRC. Through public consultations, the DPs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress. The DPs can call upon the

support of the RP implementing agency to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The RP implementing agency will act as an in-built grievance redress body. The DPs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the BSRDC Head Office for its redress. Failing the redressal of grievance at BSRDC, the DPs may take the case to Judiciary. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the RP implementing agency will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the level of GRC. All grievances received (written or oral) and their redress will be recorded and documented properly. The EA will ensure that, such records will be made available to the external monitor or ADB review mission on request. All the GRC related expenses will be borne by the project.

150. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make a good faith effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.²⁴

²⁴

For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

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11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Requirement

151. For implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involve at various levels and stages of the project. For successful implementation of the RP the proposed institutional arrangement with their role and responsibility has been outlined in this section. The primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process, are the following:

- Bihar State Road Development Corporation (BSRDC), Government of Bihar
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- RP Implementing Agency
- Village Level Committee (VLC)
- District Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)
- Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)/Authority Engineer (AE)

B. Executing Agency

152. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is BSRDC, Government of Bihar. The EA, headed by MD will have overall responsibility for implementation of loan and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among ADB, Government of Bihar. BSRDC has already set up a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for implementation for the project which will be functional for the whole Project duration.

C. Resettlement Management at PIU

153. For resettlement activities, PIU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing and monitoring. The PIU is headed by Deputy General Manager (DGM) and assisted by two Managers. Each of the Managers will be responsible for looking after the Land Acquisition and R&R activities of respective sections i.e. North and South sections. The PIU will hire an RP implementing agency for supporting implementation of resettlement activities in the project. The PIU will maintain all databases, work closely with DPs and other stakeholders and monitor the day today resettlement activities. Some of the specific functions of the PIU with regards to resettlement management will include:

- Overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring of R&R activities in the Project;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison lined agencies support for land acquisition and implementation of RP;
- Selection and appointment of the RP implementing agency.
- Coordinating with line Departments, PIU, RP implementing agency and CSC/AE.
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- Participate in regular meetings in GRC; and
- Organize monthly meetings with the RP implementing agency to review the progress on R&R

D. RP implementing agency

154. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in R&R matters along with community related skills will be required by the PIU in order to build a good rapport with the affected community and facilitate satisfactory R&R of the DPs. To overcome this deficiency, experienced and well-qualified RP implementing agency in this field will be engaged to assist the PIU in the implementation of the RP. The RP implementing agency would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and the

affected community. RP implementing agency will assist DPs in income restoration by preparing micro plan and guiding to access into various ongoing government development schemes and agencies providing financial assistance and loan. Taking into account the significant role of the RP implementing agency in RP implementation, it is extremely important to select the agency that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned in order to ensure the success of the Plan. The Terms of Reference for the RP implementing agency is appended as **Appendix:6**.

155. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table43**.

Table 43 : Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation

Key Agency	Responsibility
EA (BSRDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make final decision on roads to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIU • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed social safeguards measures • Ensure that all project comply with the provisions of ADB's SPS 2009 and GoI's policies and regulations • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	<p>(a) District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from DPR Consultants • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the district level for grievance redress with assistance from DPR Consultants <p>(b) Field Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with DPR Consultants • Facilitate the socioeconomic survey and census • Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Oversee land acquisition and coordinate with Deputy Commissioner • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports
Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake consultations involving community and DPs • Prepare due diligence report if no land acquisition • Encourage community/ DPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation
RP Implementing Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the implementation of the RP if involuntary resettlement is identified.
Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)/ Authority Engineer (AE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support and advise to the IAs in the implementation of the RP specifically for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC • Monitor and assist the RP implementing agency by providing Technical Support and advice during implementation of RP. • Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary • Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists and submission to RDA for further submission to ADB • Act as External Monitor for project with significant impact
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps • Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use of land and restore the land to equal or better condition upon completion

Key Agency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
District level officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide any existing socioeconomic information, maps and other related information to DPR Consultant prior to the field data/information collection activities. Act as the local focal point of information dissemination Execute land acquisition process
Community Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the community participation at various stages of the project Coordination with stakeholder organizations Assist in Monitoring of the project Providing indigenous knowledge as required
Village Level Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide correct and accurate data and information from project formulation stage Assist the project team to implement the project smoothly Arrange proper community participation
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review due diligence report/RP and endorse or modify the project classification Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the ADB's website as required Monitor implementation through review missions Provide assistance to the EA and IA of project, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB SPS

E. Capacity Building on RP in the EA

156. The BSRDC has already established a PIU headed by a DGM dealing with the land acquisition and resettlement for other projects. These officers have been working closely with the consultant team for the preparation of RP. The designated officials from BSRDC were also actively participated during the preparation of LA Plan and census survey. Capacity building training was also initiated through a series of consultations and informal orientation sessions in the local administration level especially in the local revenue offices. The concerned district collector was also informed about the project and the local revenue officials were consulted for collection of relevant land data and land holders' details. During the preparation of RP and especially, during the land acquisition and resettlement survey, concerned officials were informed about their role during the implementation of RP particularly during the disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation etc.

157. To allow an effective execution of all RP related tasks some expansion of the capacity on RP currently available at EA/PIU may be needed. As soon as the project will become effective BSRDC will carry out a capacity need assessment and will define the capacity building activities and if needed the additional experts required. All concerned staff at PIU level involved in land acquisition and resettlement activities will undergo an orientation and training in ADB resettlement policy and management. The ADB's PPTA consultant's resettlement specialist will organize a training workshop and provide training to the PIU staff. Broadly, the training will cover various topics such as (i) Principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; (iii) Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms; Grievance redress; and (iv) Monitoring of resettlement operations. These will be covered through a formal workshop by the consultant under the ongoing technical assistance program. The specific components under the training will cover the following:

- Understanding of the ADB Policy Guidelines and requirements and differences between country policy and laws

- Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted for the Project
- Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step
- Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation measures

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12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

158. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. The EAs and PIUs will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Furthermore, all RPs will be revised during detailed design, and the updated RPs will be approved by government and ADB and disclosed prior to implementation. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

159. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases like Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

C. Project Preparation Phase

160. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PIU at project level; submission of RP for ADB approval; appointment of RP implementation agency and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

D. RP Implementation Phase

161. After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractor for construction and finally starting civil work.

E. Monitoring and Reporting Period

162. As mentioned earlier the monitoring will be the responsibility of PIU and RP implementing agency and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the project. Keeping in view the significant involuntary resettlement impacts, an external monitoring and reporting expert will be hired for the project.

13. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

164. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement management in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfilment of the project objectives.

B. Monitoring in the Project

165. RP implementation for the project by the RP implementing agency will be closely monitored by the EA. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the project and being categorised overall as 'A', the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PIU and external monitoring by an external expert.

C. Monitoring by PIU

166. One of the main roles of PIU will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in RP. Monitoring will be a regular activity for PIU and Resettlement Officer at this level will see the timely implementation of R&R activities. Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU and RP implementing agency and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of RP Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of RP implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or any implementation problems as identified. This monitoring will form parts of regular activity and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps. The monitoring by PIU will include:

- (i) **administrative monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) **socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing DP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) **impact monitoring:** income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the displaced persons. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PIU for review and approval from ADB.

D. External Monitoring

167. The monitoring of RP will be undertaken by external monitor hired by the EA. However, as experienced in some of the previous projects the Social Development Monitoring Expert or the CSC/Authority Engineer can also be engaged and in that case the cost mentioned in the R&R budget will be adjusted accordingly. The main objective of this monitoring is to supervise overall monitoring of the project and submit a biannual report to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitoring consultant will be mobilized within three months of loan approval and the monitoring will be carried out intermittently during the RP implementation. The external monitor will assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the

resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. The EM will undertake a post-resettlement evaluation of the effectiveness of RP implementation with comparison to baseline information.

168. The ToR for External monitoring is attached as **Appendix: 6**. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- Review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU;
- Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons and conduct (if necessary) baseline survey;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the displaced persons;
- Consultation with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

169. The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring of the project:

- socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;
- communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
- changes in housing and income levels;
- rehabilitation of informal settlers;
- valuation of property;
- grievance procedures;
- disbursement of compensation; and
- level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period.

E. Stages of Monitoring

170. Considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, the EA will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

F. Preparatory Stage

171. During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with DPs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlement due, grievance redresses and so on. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Conduct baseline survey
- Consultations
- Identification of DP and the numbers
- Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- Collection of gender disaggregated data
- Inventory and losses survey
- Asset inventory
- Entitlements
- Valuation of different assets
- Budgeting

- Information dissemination
- Institutional arrangements
- Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

G. Relocation Stage

172. Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with DPs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise, aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the new comers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Payment of compensation
- Delivery of entitlement
- Grievance handling
- Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- Consultations
- Relocation
- Payment of compensation
- Livelihood restoration assistance and measures

H. Rehabilitation Stage

173. Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of economic recovery programs including income restoration measures, acceptance of these schemes by DPs, impact of income restoration measures on living standards, and the sustainability of the new livelihood patterns. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- Initiation of income generation activities
- Provision of basic civic amenities and essential facilities in the relocated area
- Consultations
- Assistance to enhance livelihood and quality of life

I. Monitoring Indicators

174. The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The RP contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are of three kinds:

- Process indicators including project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- Output indicators indicating results in terms of numbers of affected people compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc and
- Impact indicators related to the longer-term effect of the project on people's lives.

175. Some of the indicative monitoring indicators are as following and a sample land acquisition planning and monitoring form is presented in the **Annexure: 6**.

1. Delivery of Entitlements

- Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix.
- Disbursements against timelines.
- Identification of the displaced persons losing land temporarily, e.g. through soil disposal, borrow pits, contractors' camps, been included.
- Timely disbursements of the agreed transport costs, relocation costs, income substitution support, and any resettlement allowances, according to schedule.
- Provision of replacement land plots.
- Quality of new plots and issue of land titles.
- Construction of relevant community infrastructure.
- Restoration of social infrastructure and services.
- Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted.
- Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net losses resulting from lost business.

2. Consultation and Grievances

- Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.
- Knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons.
- Use of the grievance redress mechanism by the displaced persons.
- Information on the resolution of the grievances.
- Information on the implementation of the social preparation phase.
- Implementation of special measures for Indigenous Peoples.

3. Communications and Participation

- Number of general meetings (for both men and women).
- Percentage of women out of total participants.
- Number of meetings exclusively with women.
- Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups.
- Number of meetings at new sites.
- Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons.
- Level of participation in meetings (of women, men, and vulnerable groups).
- Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate.
- Information disclosure.
- Translation of information disclosure in the local languages.

4. Budget and Time Frame

- Land acquisition and resettlement staff appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work.
- Capacity building and training activities completed on schedule.
- Achieving resettlement implementation activities against the agreed implementation plan.
- Funds allocation for resettlement-to-resettlement agencies on time.
- Receipt of scheduled funds by resettlement offices.
- Funds disbursement according to the resettlement plan.
- Social preparation phase as per schedule.
- Land acquisition and occupation in time for implementation.

5. Livelihood and Income Restoration

- Number of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
 - Number of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
 - Types of training and number of participants in each.
 - Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
 - Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
 - Number of new employment activities.
 - Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs.
 - Extent of participation in vocational training programs.
 - Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs.
 - Percentage of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men, and vulnerable groups).
 - Percentage of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
 - Percentage of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
 - Number of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
 - Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups)
 - Number. of households with agricultural equipment
 - Number of households with livestock
- 6. Benefit Monitoring**
- Noticeable changes in patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation.
 - Noticeable changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-projectsituation.
 - Changes in cost of living compared to the pre-project situation.
 - Changes in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards.
 - Changes occurred for vulnerable groups.
 - Benefiting from the project by the displaced persons.

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J. Reporting Requirements

176. The PIU, responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit semi-annual reports to ADB.

177. The external monitoring expert responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi-annual review report to PIU to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

178. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed on ADB Website.

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APPENDIX 1: CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Bihar State Highways Project -3 (Phase-2)

Census Questionnaire for PAPs

1. General

A. Road Name: B. Questionnaire No:

C. Name of the Village: D. Name of Block:

E. Name of District: F. Thana No:

G. Plot No: H. Km/Chainage:

2. Ownership of Affected Land

1. Ownership of the Land

1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others:

2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated 2. Non-irrigated 3. Barren 4. Fallow 5. Residential

6. Command 7. Pond 8. Others:

3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial 5. Fallow

6. No Use/Barren 7. Other:

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (In Acre):

5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (In Acre):

6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (In Acre)

1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:

3. Other: 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership

1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority

4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):

8. Type of Private Ownership

1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholder 3. Other (specify):

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s):

10. Father's Name:

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land?

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No

Name (s): (R)

B. Tenant/Leasee 1. Yes 2. No

Name (s): (R)

C. The woodpecker 1. Yes 2. No

Name (s): (R)

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(Use supplementary sheet for any additional DPs under Question-12)

3. Details of Affected Non-land Assets

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes _____ 2. No _____
14. Distance of the main structure from centerline of the road (in mtr.) _____
15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from centerline of the road (in mtr.) _____
16. Area of the affected structure (in Square Meter)
 a) Length _____ b) Width _____ c) Height _____
17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Length _____ b) Height _____
18. Area of the total structure (in Square Meter)
 a) Length _____ b) Width _____ c) Height _____
19. Scale of impact on structure
 (a) Up to 25% (b) > 25% and < 50% (c) > 50% and > 75% (d) > 75%
20. Type of Construction of the Structure
 1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
 2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
 3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)
21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall *(use code from Question: 20)*
22. Age of the Structure (in years): _____
23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.) _____
24. Use of the Structure *(select appropriate code from below)*
- A. Residential Category
 1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify): _____
- B. Commercial Category
 4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
 9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth 12. Workshop 13. Vendors
 14. Com. Complex 15. Industry 16. Pvt. Office 17. Other: _____
- C. Mixed Category
 18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
- D. Community Type
 19. Community Center 20. Club 21. Club 22. Memorials 23 Other: _____
- E. Religious Structure
 24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
 29. Sacred Grove 30. Other: _____
- F. Government Structure
 31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
 35. Bus Stop 36. Other: _____
- G. Other Structure
 37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed 40. Other: _____
25. Type of Business/ Profession by Head of Household: _____
26. Status of the Structure
1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other: _____
27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
- Tenant in the structure 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i) _____ (ii) _____
 (iii) _____ (iv) _____

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B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i) _____ (ii) _____
 (iii) _____ (iv) _____

C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i) _____ (ii) _____

(Use supplementary sheet for any of the DPs under Question-27)

28. Number of trees within the affected area
 1. Fruit Bearing _____ 2. Non-fruit Bearing _____ 3. Total _____

4. Details of Affected Household

29. Social Category of AP
 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others _____

30. Religious Category
 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist 5. Jain 6. Other _____

31. Number of family members Male Female Total

32. Number of family members with following criteria

1. Unmarried Son/brother > 18 years _____ 2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 18 years _____
 3. Divorcee/Widow _____ 4. Minor Orphan _____

33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:

1. Woman headed household 2. Headed by elderly / physically disabled person?
 3. Below Poverty Line (BPL) 4. Other _____

34. Annual income of the family Rs _____

35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No

36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

37. Compensation Option for Land loser

1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser

1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss

39. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
 2. Assistance/ Loan from other project development scheme
 3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify _____)

40. Total number of women above 18 years of age in the family.

41. Are women in the family included in financial decision-making 1. Yes 2. No

42. Are women in the family included in social decision-making 1. Yes 2. No

43. Do women exclusively own any of the following assets?

S.N.	Assets	(1. Yes 2. No)
1	Land (Homestead or Farm Land)	
2	House	
3	Four Wheeler (Car/tractor etc.)	
4	Two Wheeler (Scooter/ Cycle etc.)	
5	Cell Phone	
6	Personal Computer	
7	Any Other _____	

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44. Are the women in the family have a separate bank account? 1. Yes 2. No

45. Any women of your family are the member in SHGs? 1. Yes 2. No

46. If yes, will the relocation affect their work? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes in Question 47, Please explain.....

47. Do any women members in your family have received any benefit from Government Schemes?

S.N.	Type of Benefit	Name of Scheme	(1. Yes 2. No)
1	Loan		
2	House		
3	Employment		
4	Training		
5	Any Other		

48. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		in years	1. Male 2. Female 3. Other	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Retired 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 6 years 10. Old/Inactive
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

Note: Please add a separate sheet if required.

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Supplementary Sheet1 for Occupiers/Tenant

- 1 Census Questionnaire/Survey No. _____
- 2 Name of the Owner _____
- 3 Name of the Occupier _____
- 4 Father's Name of Occupier _____
- 5 Status of Occupier
 - A. Agricultural Laborer B. Agricultural Tenant/Leasee C. Sharecropper
 - D. Tenant in structure E. Employee/ wage earner in Residential/Commercial Structure
- 6 Social Category (if AP)
 - 1 SC 2 ST 3 OBC 4 General 5 Others (specify) _____
- 7 Religious Category
 - 1 Hindu 2 Muslim 3 Christian 4 Buddhist
 - 5 Jain 6 Other (specify) _____
- 8 Number of family members: Male..... Female..... Total.....
- 9 Vulnerability Status of the Household.
 - A. Is it a woman headed household? 1 Yes 2 No
 - B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1 Yes 2 No
 - C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL). 1 Yes 2 No
- 10 Annual income of the family Rs. _____
- 11. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)
 - 1 Employment Opportunities in Construction work
 - 2 Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
 - 3 Vocational Training 4. Others (specify _____)

12. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

S N	Name of the Family Member	Age In Years	Sex 1. Male 2. Female 3. Other	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widowed 4. Divorced 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad. 8. Below 6 year	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 5 years 10. Old/ inactive 11. Others
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

¹ Add more sheets as applicable

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APPENDIX 2: LIST OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sl. No.	Chainage	Village	Plot No.	Affected Area (Acre)	Name Of The Owner	Construction Type	Usage of Structure	Affected Area (Sqm.)	Status of Structure	Vulnerability
1	0+000-0+050	Manjhway			Nand Lal Chauhan	Temporary	Kiosk	1.08	Squatter	NTH
2	0+000-0+050	Manjhway			Suraj Kumar Saw	Temporary	Small eatery	5.6	Squatter	BPL
3	0+050-0+100	Manjhway			Dharmendra Kumar	Temporary	Small eatery	7.2	Squatter	BPL
4	0+850-0+900	Manjhway	2485	0.0045	Chotan Chauhan	Semi-Parmanent	House	15	TH	BPL
5	0+850-0+900	Manjhway			Chotan Chauhan	Parmanent	House	12.5	TH	
6	0+850-0+900	Manjhway	2485	0.0045	Vijai Chauhan	Semi-Parmanent	Storage	0.45	TH	BPL
7	0+850-0+900	Manjhway	2484	0.0009	Sanmati Devi (Chotan Chauhan)					BPL
8	0+850-0+900	Manjhway	2484	0.0009	Rambali Chauhan					BPL
9	0+850-0+900	Manjhway	2484	0.0009	Situ Ram Chauhan					3
10	1+000-1+050	Manjhway			Ram Rukhiya Singh(Anil Kumar)	Parmanent	House	16.08	Encroacher	4
11	1+200-1+250	Manjhway			Shanti Devi	Parmanent	House	16.34	Encroacher	WHH
12	5+800-5+850	Gandhi Nagar			Umesh Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	1	Squatter	NTH
13	7+100-7+150	Manugai			Sri Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	14.62	Encroacher	3
14	7+200-7+250	Manugai			Urmila Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Coachig Center	34.8	Squatter	BPL
15	7+250-7+300	Hasan Chak			Arvind Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	6.66	Squatter	BPL
16	7+250-7+300	Hasan Chak			Arvind Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	2.2	Encroacher	
17	7+350-7+400	Hasan Chak			Dasrath Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	6	Squatter	NTH
18	8+000-8+100	Jarahiya			Ramchandra Saw	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	7.92	Squatter	NTH
19	9+200-9+250	Jalalpur			Shivalak Chaudhary	Parmanent	House	10.54	Encroacher	SC
20	9+200-9+250	Jalalpur			Shivalak Chaudhary	Semi-Parmanent	House	26.04	Encroacher	
21	9+400-9+450	Jalalpur			Shaukhi Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	2.88	Squatter	SC
22	9+750-9+800	Raja Bigha			Bhagvan Sigh (Gopal Kumar)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.1	Encroacher	4
23	9+750-9+800	Raja Bigha			Ashok Singh (Bhola Singh)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.6	Encroacher	4

24	9+900-9+950	Raja Bigha		Dipak Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	16	Encroacher	4
25	10+400-10+450	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Ajeet Kumar Nandan	Semi-Parmanent	Pump House	9.9	Squatter	BPL
26	10+400-10+450	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Sarwesh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Pump House	3.96	Squatter	NTH
27	10+400-10+450	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Shivdani Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	2.87	Encroacher	WHH
28	10+400-10+450	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Naresh Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	4.59	Squatter	BPL
29	10+400-10+450	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Mosafir Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	2.6	Squatter	NTH
30	10+450-10+500	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Rambalan Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	24.7	Squatter	NTH
31	10+450-10+500	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Krishna Deo Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	20.64	Squatter	WHH
32	10+450-10+500	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Bucchu Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	41.4	Squatter	NTH
33	10+500-10+550	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Bucchu Yadav	Parmanent	House	4.48	Squatter	
34	10+500-10+550	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Bucchu Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	4.2	Squatter	
35	11+150-11+200	Narhat		Sudhir Chaudahry	Temporary	Kiosk	16	Squatter	SC
36	11+400-11+450	Narhat		Ranjan Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Workshop	64.38	Encroacher	BPL
37	11+400-11+450	Narhat		Ranjan Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	7.35	Encroacher	
38	11+450-11+500	Narhat		Ravindar Singh	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	14.1	Encroacher	4
39	11+450-11+500	Narhat		Renu Devi	Temporary	Kiosk	2.25	Squatter	BPL
40	11+450-11+500	Narhat		Monaj Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	3.42	Squatter	BPL
41	11+450-11+500	Narhat		Brajesh Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	11.4	Squatter	BPL
42	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Amarnath	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	39.69	Encroacher	WHH
43	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Mohan Chaudhary	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.8	Encroacher	SC
44	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Gaya Chaudhary	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.85	Encroacher	SC
45	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Gaya Chaudhary	Parmanent	Shop	3	Encroacher	
46	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Parmeshwari Devi	Parmanent	House	5.7	Encroacher	SC
47	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Parmeshwari Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	11.4	Squatter	

48	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Mathura Chaudhary	Parmanent	Shop	6.72	Squatter	SC
49	11+550-11+600	Narhat		Laxman Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Small eatery	9	Encroacher	SC
50	11+550-11+600	Narhat		Bharat Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	14.19	Squatter	SC
51	11+550-11+600	Narhat		Shankar Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	2.25	Squatter	BPL
52	11+600-11+650	Narhat		Nageshwari Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	8	Squatter	BPL
53	11+650-11+700	Narhat		Munna Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.48	Encroacher	3
54	12+100-12+150	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Musafir Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	21	Encroacher	BPL
55	12+100-12+150	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Keshar Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	16.83	Encroacher	BPL
56	12+100-12+150	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Pradeep Kumar	Parmanent	House	2.25	Encroacher	3
57	12+150-12+200	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Meena Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.92	Encroacher	BPL
58	12+150-12+200	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Meena Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	10.2	Squatter	
59	12+200-12+250	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Ravindra Kumar Yadav (Subhash Kumar)	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	12.8	Squatter	NTH
60	12+550-12+600	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Krisndev Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	7.44	Encroacher	BPL
61	12+550-12+600	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Swarswati Devi	Temporary	Other Structure	18.92	Encroacher	BPL
62	12+550-12+600	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Latan Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	23	Encroacher	3
63	12+550-12+600	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Ranjit Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	2.5	Encroacher	WHH
64	12+550-12+600	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Pintu Yadav	Parmanent	House	7.92	Encroacher	BPL
65	12+550-12+600	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Mathro Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	7.5	Encroacher	BPL
66	12+600-12+650	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Hari Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Pvt. Temple	4.7	Encroacher	BPL
67	12+650-12+700	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Kalesh Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.1	Encroacher	BPL
68	12+650-12+700	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Sarvan Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	5.94	Squatter	BPL
69	12+700-12+750	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Shymdev Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	26.75	Squatter	BPL

70	12+700-12+750	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Savitri Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.16	Squatter	BPL
71	12+900-12+950	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Amit Kumar (Binod Rajwanshi)	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	4	Encroacher	SC
72	14+150-14+200	Daulatpur		Lal Narayan Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Foundation	5.49	Encroacher	3
73	14+150-14+200	Daulatpur		Pramod Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	2.21	Squatter	NTH
74	14+150-14+200	Daulatpur		Ranjesh Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	4.32	Encroacher	3
75	16+950-17+000	Bhikhampur		Jageswar Pasri	Temporary	Kiosk	1.8	Squatter	SC
76	17+000-17+050	Bhikhampur		Ajay Singh	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.96	Encroacher	4
77	17+450-17+500	Paharpur		Rinku Kumari	Parmanent	Shop	3.2	Squatter	WHH
78	17+450-17+500	Paharpur (Nalapar)		Shankar Mistri	Parmanent	Shed	3.45	Encroacher	BPL
79	17+500-17+550	Paharpur (Nalapar)		Pintu Kumar	Temporary	Shop	2.4	Squatter	SC
80	17+500-17+550	Paharpur (Nalapar)		Pintu Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	1.4	Encroacher	
81	17+500-17+550	Paharpur (Nalapar)		Md Ali Hussain	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.6	Squatter	BPL
82	17+500-17+550	Paharpur (Nalapar)		Arvind Saw	Semi-Parmanent	shed	3.99	Encroacher	BPL
83	17+500-17+550	Paharpur (Nalapar)		Ravindra Prasad	Temporary	Kiosk	2.25	Squatter	BPL
84	17+550-17+600	Patrang (Nalapar)		Pintu Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	2.52	Squatter	NTH
85	17+550-17+600	Patrang (Nalapar)		Arbind Kumar	Temporary	Small eatery	2.24	Encroacher	3
86	17+600-17+650	Patrang (Nalapar)		Arjun Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	20.7	Encroacher	3
87	17+650-17+700	Patrang (Nalapar)		Abdhesh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	14.7	Squatter	NTH
88	17+750-17+800	Patrang (Nalapar)		Kishundev Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	3.95	Squatter	BPL
89	17+750-17+800	Patrang (Nalapar)		Pappu Singh	Parmanent	Shop	3.45	Squatter	NTH
90	18+550-18+900	Paijuna		Sita Ram Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	House	38.64	Squatter	NTH
91	18+550-18+900	Paijuna		Bhola Mahto	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	24.25	Encroacher	BPL
92	18+550-18+900	Paijuna		Bhola Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	House	10.08	Squatter	

93	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Vijayjant Verma	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.02	Encroacher	3
94	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Ramchandra Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.44	Encroacher	3
95	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Subodh Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	20.58	Encroacher	3
96	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Ram Kishan Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	10.08	Encroacher	PHH
97	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Indradev Mahto	Parmanent	House	10.08	Encroacher	WHH
98	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Amrit Mahto	Parmanent	House	8.67	Encroacher	3
99	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Amrit Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Kitchen	12.24	Squatter	
100	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Rambhish Prasad	Temporary	House	22.4	Squatter	BPL
101	18+600-18+650	Paijuna			Sandeep Mahto	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.5	Encroacher	BPL
102	18+650-18+700	Paijuna			Jageswar Yadav	Temporary	House	11.06	Encroacher	BPL
103	18+650-18+700	Paijuna			Ramswarup Mistri	Parmanent	House	20.88	Squatter	BPL
104	18+650-18+700	Paijuna			Ashok Kumar Verma	Parmanent	House	21.17	Encroacher	WHH
105	18+650-18+700	Paijuna			Chanchala Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.93	Encroacher	WHH
106	18+650-18+700	Paijuna			Brahmdev Mahto	Temporary	Cattle Shed	11.4	Squatter	NTH
107	18+650-18+700	Paijuna			Sanjay Prasad	Parmanent	House	5.7	Encroacher	3
108	18+650-18+700	Paijuna			Nandkishor Sharma	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	30.96	Encroacher	BPL
109	18+700-18+750	Paijuna			Sunar Devi	Parmanent	House	15.81	Encroacher	WHH
110	18+700-18+750	Paijuna			Pintu Mistri	Temporary	Kiosk	1.44	Squatter	NTH
111	18+700-18+750	Paijuna			Raghunandan Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	16.5	Squatter	NTH
112	18+700-18+750	Paijuna			Ramadhin Prasad	Parmanent	House	16.5	Squatter	NTH
113	18+700-18+750	Paijuna			Shankar Dayal	Parmanent	House	6.76	Encroacher	3
114	18+700-18+750	Paijuna			Ram Pravesh Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.8	Encroacher	3
115	18+700-18+750	Paijuna			Janki Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	6.5	Squatter	BPL
116	18+750-18+800	Paijuna			Sita Ram Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	9.36	Squatter	NTH
117	18+750-18+800	Paijuna			Anita Devi	Parmanent	House	7.15	Encroacher	WHH
118	18+750-18+800	Paijuna			Anita Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	11.5	Squatter	

119	18+750-18+800	Paijuna		Anandi Prasad	Parmanent	House	7.15	Encroacher	BPL
120	18+750-18+800	Paijuna		Pappu Prasad	Parmanent	House	4.86	Encroacher	3
121	18+750-18+800	Paijuna		Rajendra Kumar	Parmanent	House	5.4	Encroacher	3
122	18+750-18+800	Paijuna		Rajendra Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	15.68	Encroacher	
123	18+800-18+850	Paijuna		Gopal Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.5	Encroacher	BPL
124	18+800-18+850	Paijuna		Uday Prasad	Parmanent	House	7.5	Encroacher	BPL
125	18+800-18+850	Paijuna		Hari Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.5	Encroacher	WHH
126	18+900-18+950	Paijuna		Bhagat Prasad	Parmanent	House	4.02	Encroacher	3
127	18+950-19+000	Paijuna		Ganga Prasad	Parmanent	House	9.4	Encroacher	BPL
128	18+950-19+000	Paijuna		Ganga Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	4.2	Squatter	
129	19+000-19+050	Paijuna		Suresh Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.6	Encroacher	3
130	19+000-19+050	Paijuna		Rani Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	4.6	Squatter	NTH
131	19+050-19+100	Paijuna		Shital Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	5	Squatter	WHH
132	19+050-19+100	Paijuna		Kishori Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	shed	4.56	Squatter	NTH
133	19+050-19+100	Paijuna		Naresh Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.08	Encroacher	WHH
134	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Shanti Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.5	Encroacher	BPL
135	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Surajdev Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.5	Encroacher	BPL
136	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Surajdev Prasad	Temporary	Kiosk	2.04	Squatter	
137	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Anandi Prasad	Parmanent	House	23.2	Encroacher	WHH
138	19+500-19+550	Paijuna		Anandi Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Pump House	8	Squatter	
139	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Deepak Kumar	Parmanent	House	11.25	Encroacher	3
140	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Deepak Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	19.89	Squatter	
141	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Kedar Prasad Verma	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.14	Squatter	NTH
142	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Ashok Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	House	8.4	Squatter	NTH
143	19+100-19+150	Paijuna		Rajkumar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Bathroom	1.8	Squatter	NTH
144	19+150-19+200	Paijuna		Pramila Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.69	Squatter	WHH
145	19+300-19+350	Paijuna		Naresh Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	1.6	Squatter	NTH
146	19+750-19+800	Laxmi Bigha		Siddheshwar Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.86	Encroacher	3

147	19+750-19+800	Laxmi Bigha			Sakaldev Dangi	Permanent	Res-cum-Com	11.11	Encroacher	WHH
148	19+800-19+850	Laxmi Bigha			Bishundev Prasad	Semi-Permanent	House	41.44	Encroacher	3
149	19+800-19+850	Laxmi Bigha			Arvind Kumar	Semi-Permanent	House	14.22	Encroacher	3
150	19+800-19+850	Laxmi Bigha			Lakhan Pandit	Permanent	House	7.25	Encroacher	4
151	19+800-19+850	Laxmi Bigha			Birgesh Pandit	Temporary	House	13.05	Encroacher	BPL
152	20+900-20+950	Fatehpur			Umesh Sharma	Semi-Permanent	Storage	4.48	Squatter	NTH
153	20+900-20+950	Fatehpur			Kapil Sharma (Kalit Devi)	Permanent	Shop	3.68	Squatter	BPL
154	20+950-21+000	Fatehpur			Ajay Kuntia Sharma	Semi-Permanent	Shop	3.45	Squatter	BPL
155	20+950-21+000	Fatehpur			Dr. Shri Krishna Sharma	Semi-Permanent	abandoned	7.6	Squatter	BPL
156	20+950-21+000	Fatehpur			Om Shankar Sharma	Permanent	House	13.44	Squatter	NTH
157	21+000-21+050	Fatehpur			Vishan Prasad Yadav	Semi-Permanent	Cattle Shed	9.36	Squatter	BPL
158	21+000-21+050	Fatehpur			Anil Yadav	Semi-Permanent	Cattle Shed	14.3	Squatter	BPL
159	21+050+21+100	Fatehpur			Arjun Prasad	Permanent	Res-cum-Com	3.66	Encroacher	BPL
160	21+150-21+200	Fatehpur			Uday Mahto	Temporary	Cattle Shed	18.63	Encroacher	3
161	21+150-21+200	Fatehpur			Kishori Saw	Permanent	Res-cum-Com	13.8	Encroacher	3
162	21+150-21+200	Fatehpur			Rajendra Saw	Permanent	Res-cum-Com	22.1	Encroacher	3
163	21+150-21+200	Fatehpur			Sharvan Mistri	Semi-Permanent	House	15.8	Squatter	NTH
164	21+200-21+250	Fatehpur			Darogi Yadav	Semi-Permanent	shed	24.15	Squatter	WHH
165	21+250-21+300	Fatehpur			Upendra Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	3.24	Squatter	NTH
166	21+250-21+300	Fatehpur			Upendra Yadav	Temporary	Storage	5.07	Encroacher	
167	21+300-21+350	Fatehpur			Akash Singh	Permanent	Shop	5.6	Squatter	NTH
168	21+300-21+350	Fatehpur			Pramod Kumar	Semi-Permanent	Boundary Wall	18.9	Encroacher	BPL
169	21+350-21+400	Fatehpur			Chunnu Kumar (Vishan Madhu)	Temporary	Kiosk	1.54	Squatter	NTH
170	21+450-21+500	Fatehpur			Renu Devi	Permanent	House	10.44	Encroacher	WHH
171	21+500-21+550	Fatehpur			Chandrika Pandey	Temporary	Kiosk	2.08	Squatter	NTH
172	21+500-21+550	Fatehpur			Praksh Kumar	Semi-Permanent	Cattle Shed	3.92	Squatter	NTH
173	21+500-21+550	Fatehpur			Praksh Kumar	Semi-Permanent	Shop	6.12	Squatter	
174	21+550-21+600	Fatehpur			Chandrika Prasad	Temporary	Cattle Shed	6.37	Squatter	BPL

175	21+550-21+600	Fatehpur			Shiv Rajwanshi	Semi-Parmanent	House	3.2	Squatter	SC
176	21+600-21+650	Fatehpur			Shreekant Pandey	Semi-Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.6	Encroacher	BPL
177	21+650-21+700	Fatehpur			Rekha Devi	Parmanent	House	3.38	Encroacher	WHH
178	21+650-21+700	Fatehpur			Naval Kishor Pandey	Temporary	Shed	4.5	Squatter	NTH
179	21+700-21+750	Fatehpur			Ravindra Saw	Temporary	Kiosk	2.56	Squatter	BPL
180	21+700-21+750	Fatehpur			Umesh Goswami	Temporary	Kiosk	2.08	Squatter	NTH
181	22+100-22+150	Fatehpur			Sanjiv Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	0.96	Squatter	NTH
182	22+650-22+700	Rajhat			Md Saffir Shah	Temporary	Small eatery	5.8	Squatter	NTH
183	22+650-22+700	Rajhat			Taukir Alam	Temporary	shed	5.76	Squatter	NTH
184	23+650-23+700	Baliya Buzurg			Shree Surendra Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Bathroom	9.2	Squatter	NTH
185	23+650-23+700	Baliya Buzurg			Mukesh Singh (Punam Kumari)	Temporary	Cattle Shed	18.48	Squatter	WHH
186	23+650-23+700	Baliya Buzurg			Kapil Singh	Parmanent	Toilet	5.39	Encroacher	4
187	23+650-23+700	Baliya Buzurg			Rajendra Prasad Yadav	Temporary	House	14	Encroacher	BPL
188	23+650-23+700	Baliya Buzurg			Rajendra Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	9.5	Encroacher	
189	23+700-23+750	Baliya Buzurg			Rajendra Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	5	Squatter	
190	23+700 - 23+750	Baliya Bujurg			Shree Balram Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	32.67	Encroacher	3
191	23+750 - 23+800	Baliya Bujurg			Ramu Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	20.64	Squatter	NTH
192	23+750 - 23+800	Baliya Bujurg			Ramu Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	17.38	Encroacher	
193	23+750-23+800	Baliya Buzurg			Shyam Sundar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	16.1	Squatter	NTH
194	24+050-24+100	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Ram Vilash Yadav	Parmanent	House	11.64	Encroacher	3
195	24+150-24+200	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Siasaran Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3	Encroacher	3
196	24+450-24+500	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Amarnath Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	2.38	Squatter	NTH
197	24+450-24+500	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Nisha Khatun	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	10.92	Encroacher	3
198	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1803	0.0046	Mujibur Rahman	Parmanent	Shop	15.12	TH	3

199	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1803	0.0046	Md Azharullah	Parmanent	Shop	13.05	TH	WHH
200	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1803	0.0047	Bhola Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	47.04	TH	3
201	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1811	0.0045	Azam Ansari	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	17.5	TH	3
202	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1811	0.0045	Md Nezamuddin	Parmanent	Shop	18.24	TH	3
203	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1811	0.0046	Md Irar Alam	Parmanent	Shop	19.78	TH	3
204	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1811	0.0046	Md Salahuddin	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	15.6	TH	BPL
205	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1817	0.0033	Asgar Ali	Parmanent	Shop	4.42	TH	BPL
206	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1817	0.0034	Md Sohaib	Parmanent	Shop	7.56	TH	BPL
207	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1817	0.0034	Md Nishar Ahmad	Parmanent	Shop	7.28	TH	3
208	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1820	0.0037	Md Nasimuddin	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	21.28	TH	3
209	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1820, 1822	0.0058	Md Jasimuddin	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	13.53	TH	3
210	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1822		Md Jasimuddin	Temporary	Shop	8.32	TH	
211	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1822	0.0022	Md Kamal (Shamim Akhtar)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	15	TH	3
212	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1823, 1824	0.0058	Md Shamim Akhtar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	37.44	TH	WHH
213	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1824, 1825	0.0078	Md Shamshad Ahmed	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	26.23	TH	3
214	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1824	0.002	Samiya Khatoon	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	11.18	TH	WHH
215	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1837	0.0044	Pintu Pandit	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	9.92	TH	BPL
216	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1837	0.0044	Upendar Pandit	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	12.24	TH	BPL
217	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1837	0.0044	Bimla Devi	Parmanent	Shop	14.8	TH	BPL
218	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Bimla Devi	Parmanent	Shop	17.76	TH	
219	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1837	0.0045	Mithlesh Pandit	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	13.2	TH	BPL

220	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1841	0.0025	Md Aminuddin	Parmanent	Shop	9.45	TH	BPL
221	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1841	0.0025	Ram Chander Saw	Parmanent	Shop	9.45	TH	3
222	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1841	0.0026	Jamaluddin	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	7.38	TH	3
223	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1842	0.0034	Urmaila Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	12.58	TH	WHH
224	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1843	0.005	Ram Chander Saw	Parmanent	Shop	13.6	TH	3
225	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1844	0.0124	Maho Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	30.02	TH	BPL
226	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1846	0.0026	Narender Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	12.04	TH	3
227	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1846	0.0026	Lalari Devi	Parmanent	Shop	12.04	TH	WHH
228	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1847	0.0034	Ramchander Saw (Jitender)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	23.1	TH	3
229	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1848	0.0025	Nandlal Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	19.32	TH	3
230	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1849	0.0144	Hari Lal Prasad Saw	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.4	TH	3
231	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1850		Harilal Prasad Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	48.18	TH	
232	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1850		Harilal Prasad Saw	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	18.56	TH	
233	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1852	0.0057	Pushpa Devi	Parmanent	Shop	35.97	TH	3
234	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1851	0.0061	Phuli Chand	Parmanent	House	28.13	TH	3
235	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1853	0.0119	Lalita Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	63.6	TH	3
236	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1854	0.003	Bhola Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	23.36	TH	3
237	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1855	0.0076	Mahindra Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	19.2	TH	BPL
238	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3423, 3424	0.0072	Urmaila Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	22.8	TH	3
239	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3424	0.0015	Naval Kishore Mishra	Parmanent	Shop	12	TH	4
240	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3424	0.0015	Ashok Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	10.8	TH	BPL

241	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3425	0.0028	Deonand Saw	Parmanent	Shop	24.05	TH	3
242	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3426, 3427	0.0078	Om Prakash Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	28	TH	3
243	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3428	0.0013	Sunita Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	9.46	TH	3
244	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3428	0.0013	Rajender Saw	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	9.46	TH	BPL
245	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3428	0.0014	Ashok Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	13.32	TH	WHH
246	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3429	0.004	Manjula Devi	Temporary	Shop	6	TH	SC
247	24+750-24+800	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Md Shannawaz Alam	Temporary	Kiosk	2.4	Squatter	BPL
248	24+800-24+850	Panti			Ashok Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	2.8	Squatter	NTH
249	24+800-24+850	Panti	222, 221	0.003	Vijay Kumar	Temporary	Res-cum-Com	10.08	TH	3
250	24+800-24+850	Panti	221		Vijay Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	39.9	TH	
251	24+800-24+900	Panti	223	0.0048	Tirtha Dutta Roy	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	21.4	TH	4
252	24+850-24+900	Panti	224	0.0041	Domi Prajapati	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	44.4	TH	3
253	24+850-24+900	Panti	225	0.001	Rajendra Pr Yadav (Ashok Kumar)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	25.76	TH	3
254	24+850-24+900	Panti	225	0.001	Vijay Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	8.1	TH	3
255	24+850-24+900	Panti	225	0.0009	Musafir Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	21.28	TH	3
256	24+850-24+900	Panti	226	0.0019	Raju Rajak	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.8	TH	SC
257	24+850-24+900	Panti	226	0.002	Arjun Saw (Sudhir Pr Verma)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	18	TH	3
258	24+900-24+950	Panti			Shobha Devi	Temporary	Kiosk	4.18	Encroacher	BPL
259	24+950-25+000	Panti			Kanhay Yadav	Parmanent	Shop	9.18	Encroacher	BPL
260	25+000-25+050	Panti			Bikram Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	6.84	Encroacher	3
261	25+150-25+200	Panti			Ganesh Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.04	Encroacher	BPL
262	25+150-25+200	Panti			Suresh Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	2.94	Encroacher	BPL
263	25+150-25+200	Panti			Arvind Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	4.35	Squatter	BPL

264	25+200 - 25+250	Panti		Vikash Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	30.24	Encroacher	3
265	25+200 - 25+251	Panti		Vikash Kumar	Parmanent	House	11.6	Encroacher	
266	31+100 - 31+151	Harna Bela		Vikash Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	28.82	Squatter	
267	25+200-25+250	Panti		Savitri Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	9.03	Encroacher	WHH
268	25+200-25+250	Panti		Surendar Singh	Parmanent	House	1.92	Encroacher	BPL
269	25+200-25+250	Panti		Santosh Singh	Parmanent	House	11.6	Encroacher	3
270	25+200-25+250	Panti		Gauri Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.83	Encroacher	3
271	25+200-25+250	Panti		Rajkrishna Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	1	Encroacher	3
272	25+200-25+250	Panti		Pramod Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	1	Encroacher	3
273	25+250-25+300	Panti		Chandrika Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	2.34	Encroacher	BPL
274	25+250-25+300	Panti		Chandrika Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	19.8	Encroacher	3
275	25+350-25+400	Panti		Dashrath Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	8.5	Encroacher	3
276	25+350-25+400	Panti		Shri Hero Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	5.06	Squatter	NTH
277	25+400-25+450	Panti		Lalu Yadav	Parmanent	House	10.68	Encroacher	3
278	25+450-25+500	Panti		Chandrika Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.8	Encroacher	3
279	25+450-25+500	Panti		Tuphan Kumar Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.34	Encroacher	WHH
280	25+700-25+750	Panti		Aditiya Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Oil Mill	4.32	Encroacher	4
281	25+700-25+750	Panti		Subodh Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	2.86	Squatter	BPL
282	26+400-26+500	Bakhari		Arjun Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.7	Squatter	BPL
283	26+500-26+600	Bakhari		Vikram Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	11.22	Squatter	BPL
284	26+600-26+650	Bakhari		Surendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	House	14.4	Squatter	BPL
285	26+650-26+700	Bakhari		Medni Prasad	Parmanent	Toilet	4.7	Squatter	NTH
286	26+650-26+700	Bakhari		Medni Prasad	Parmanent	House	27.9	Encroacher	
287	26+650-26+700	Bakhari		Rajendar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Under Const	11.44	Encroacher	BPL
288	26+700-26+750	Bakhari		Yadunandan Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	13.32	Encroacher	BPL
289	26+700-26+750	Bakhari		Surendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	House	8.55	Squatter	BPL

290	26+700-26+750	Bakhari			Mahendar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	17.1	Encroacher	3
291	26+700-26+750	Bakhari			Mahendar Prasad	Parmanent	House	2.85	Encroacher	
292	26+750-26+800	Bakhari			Bachi Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	29.5	Squatter	NTH
293	26+750-26+800	Bakhari			Parmila Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Under Const	20.52	Squatter	BPL
294	26+750-26+800	Bakhari			Vinod Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	19.71	Squatter	WHH
295	26+750-26+800	Sirpat			Mahindar Pandit	Semi-Parmanent	House	11.88	Encroacher	3
296	26+750-26+800	Sirpat			Mahindar Pandit	Parmanent	House	7.15	Encroacher	
297	26+950-27+000	Sirpat			Naresh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	6.66	Squatter	NTH
298	27+400-27+450	Kuhila			Ramnarayan Kumar	Parmanent	Foundation	3.78	Encroacher	BPL
299	27+450-27+500	Kuhila			Tatni Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	4.48	Squatter	SC
300	27+500-27+550	Kuhila			Manti Devi	Parmanent	House	16.74	Encroacher	SC
301	27+500-27+550	Kuhila			Manti Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	19.58	Squatter	
302	27+500-27+550	Kuhila			Munna Chaudhry	Semi-Parmanent	House	8.25	Squatter	SC
303	27+500-27+550	Kuhila			Hira Chaudry	Semi-Parmanent	House	6.3	Squatter	SC
304	27+500-27+550	Kuhila			Law Kush Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	1.68	Squatter	SC
305	27+500-27+550	Kuhila			Moti Chaudhri	Semi-Parmanent	House	10.56	Squatter	SC
306	27+500-27+550	Kuhila			Rajkumar Chaudhari	Temporary	Kiosk	1.44	Squatter	SC
307	27+600-27+650	Kuhila			Satendar Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	9.1	Squatter	BPL
308	27+650-27+700	Kuhila			Bhola Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	28.84	Encroacher	BPL
309	27+650-27+700	Kuhila			Lav Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	2.4	Squatter	BPL
310	27+650-27+700	Kuhila			Adhya Prasad	Temporary	Kiosk	3.42	Squatter	BPL
311	27+650-27+700	Kuhila			Lakshmi Narayan	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	5.67	Squatter	SC
312	27+650-27+700	Kuhila			Rajo Tamoli	Parmanent	House	9.46	Encroacher	BPL
313	27+700-27+750	Kuhila			Radha Krishn Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	18.9	Squatter	BPL
314	27+700-27+750	Kuhila			Radha Krishn Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	7.8	Squatter	
315	27+700-27+750	Kuhila			Upendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	23.04	Squatter	BPL
316	27+700-27+750	Kuhila			Upendra Prasad	Parmanent	House	5.76	Squatter	
317	27+700-27+750	Kuhila			Sanjay Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	House	13.02	Squatter	BPL
318	27+700-27+750	Kuhila			Sanjay Prasad	Parmanent	House	9.92	Squatter	
319	27+750-27+800	Kuhila			Jaychand Kumar	Parmanent	House	9.68	Squatter	BPL

320	27+850-27+900	Kuhila		Mithlesh Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.48	Squatter	BPL
321	27+850-27+900	Kuhila		Radhika Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	12.6	Squatter	BPL
322	27+900-27+950	Kuhila		Chandrawati Devi	Parmanent	Toilet	1.44	Squatter	BPL
323	27+900-27+950	Kuhila		Mukesh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	House	14.1	Squatter	BPL
324	28+600-28+650	Khaira Khurd		Abhilasha Kumari	Parmanent	Shop	5.49	Encroacher	WHH
325	28+650-28+700	Khaira Khurd		Kamlesh Pandey	Parmanent	Shop	7.92	Encroacher	WHH
326	28+650-28+700	Khaira Khurd		Mahesh Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	7.92	Encroacher	BPL
327	28+700-28+750	Khaira Khurd		Jitendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Under Const	16	Encroacher	BPL
328	28+700-28+750	Khaira Khurd		Gopal Rajivansi	Temporary	Kiosk	1.68	Squatter	SC
329	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Lakhan Pandit	Semi-Parmanent	Foundation	26.73	Encroacher	3
330	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Raj Kumar Pandit	Parmanent	House	44.54	Squatter	NTH
331	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Sadanand Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	7.32	Squatter	BPL
332	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Anita Kumari	Parmanent	House	8.36	Encroacher	3
333	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Ganesh Vishkarma	Parmanent	House	8.58	Encroacher	WHH
334	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Jagdish Vishkarma	Parmanent	House	9.9	Encroacher	BPL
335	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Jagdish Vishkarma	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.46	Encroacher	
336	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Arvind Vishwakarma	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	13.25	Squatter	BPL
337	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Shiv Shankar Sharma	Parmanent	Shop	8.19	Squatter	BPL
338	28+850-28+900	Khaira Khurd		Manoj Kumar Singh	Parmanent	Shop	7.48	Encroacher	BPL
339	28+850-28+900	Khaira Khurd		Manoj Kumar Singh	Parmanent	Shop	16.6	Encroacher	
340	29+450-29+500	Daniyar		Ganesh Manjhi	Temporary	Kiosk	2.16	Squatter	SC
341	29+500-29+550	Daniyar		Kari Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	0.6	Squatter	SC
342	29+500-29+550	Daniyar		Musaphir Manjhi	Temporary	Kiosk	1.8	Squatter	SC
343	29+850-29+900	Daniyar		Upendar Singh	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.58	Encroacher	4
344	29+900-29+950	Daniyar		Kapil Deo Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	7.3	Encroacher	WHH
345	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Vinod Singh	Semi-Parmanent	House	16.56	Encroacher	BPL
346	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Bachchu Manjhi	Parmanent	House	3.36	Encroacher	SC
347	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Bachchu Manjhi	Temporary	House	4.07	Squatter	
348	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Manoj Das	Semi-Parmanent	House	13.75	Squatter	SC

349	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Poonam Devi	Parmanent	House	8.7	Squatter	SC
350	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Poonam Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	1.2	Squatter	
351	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Rajkumar Chaudhari	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	4.62	Squatter	SC
352	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Rajkumar Chaudhari	Semi-Parmanent	House	5.52	Squatter	
353	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Kanhay Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	2.55	Squatter	SC
354	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Shambhu Chaidhar	Parmanent	House	9.44	Squatter	SC
355	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Baleshwar Shaw	Parmanent	House	4.55	Encroacher	BPL
356	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Md. Gaji	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	5.52	Squatter	BPL
357	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Mojib Alam	Parmanent	House	6.86	Encroacher	BPL
358	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Md.Manmood Alam	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5	Encroacher	BPL
359	30+050-30+100	Daniyar		Md. Naushad Alam	Temporary	Kiosk	4.75	Squatter	BPL
360	30+100-30+150	Daniyar		Keshar Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	9.5	Encroacher	3
361	30+100-30+150	Daniyar		Hushanara Khatoon	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	23.56	Encroacher	3
362	30+100-30+150	Daniyar		Lakhni Devi	Temporary	House	5.11	Encroacher	SC
363	30+150-30+200	Daniyar		Sunita Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	11.7	Squatter	BPL
364	30+150-30+200	Daniyar		Baleshwar Sharma	Parmanent	House	2.59	Encroacher	BPL
365	30+150-30+200	Daniyar		Pradip Sharma	Parmanent	Shop	5.74	Encroacher	BPL
366	30+200-30+250	Daniyar		Rameshwar Vishwkarma	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	2.8	Squatter	NTH
367	30+200-30+250	Daniyar		Ramsauri Bishkarma	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.6	Squatter	BPL
368	30+200-30+250	Daniyar		Kaushaliya Devi	Parmanent	Shop	11.16	Encroacher	WHH
369	30+200-30+250	Daniyar		Bachchu Ram	Parmanent	Shop	13.3	Encroacher	SC
370	30+200-30+250	Daniyar		Shambhu Sharan	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	1.14	Squatter	NTH
371	30+250-30+300	Daniyar		Suresh Paswan	Parmanent	Shop	3.78	Encroacher	SC
372	30+250-30+300	Koriyauna		Chandrika Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	2.1	Encroacher	3
373	30+400-30+450	Koriyauna		Ram Balak Das	Temporary	Kiosk	1.44	Squatter	SC
374	30+400-30+450	Koriyauna		Manoj Ram	Temporary	Kiosk	2.08	Squatter	SC
375	30+450-30+500	Koriyauna		Chando Singh	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	13.68	Squatter	BPL
376	30+500-30+550	Koriyauna		Dilip Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.9	Encroacher	3

377	31+100-31+150	Harna Bela		Dhananjay Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	29.6	Encroacher	WHH
378	31+150-31+200	Harna Bela		Ayodhiya Singh	Semi-Parmanent	House	6.8	Encroacher	BPL
379	31+200-31+250	Harna Bela		Kuleshwari Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.16	Squatter	BPL
380	31+200-31+250	Harna Bela		Bhagirath Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	7.9	Encroacher	BPL
381	31+200-31+250	Harna Bela		Sri Yadav	Temporary	House	17.86	Encroacher	BPL
382	31+250-31+300	Harna Bela		Rajendre Prasad	Temporary	House	4.94	Encroacher	BPL
383	31+250-31+300	Harna Bela		Bainath Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.08	Encroacher	3
384	31+250-31+300	Harna Bela		Sunil Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	2.7	Squatter	NTH
385	31+250-31+300	Harna Bela		Chandram	Temporary	House	3.2	Encroacher	SC
386	31+250-31+300	Harna Bela		Karu Ram	Temporary	House	10.34	Encroacher	SC
387	31+300-31+350	Harna Bela		Upendra Ram	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.04	Squatter	SC
388	31+300-31+350	Harna Bela		Surendra Ram	Temporary	House	10.66	Encroacher	SC
389	31+300-31+350	Harna Bela		Mano Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	21.42	Encroacher	SC
390	31+350-31+400	Harna Bela		Radha Devi	Parmanent	Shop	12.96	Encroacher	WHH
391	31+350-31+400	Harna Bela		Dwarka Prasad Yadav	Temporary	House	14	Squatter	BPL
392	31+400-31+450	Harna Bela		Sanjay Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	3.2	Squatter	BPL
393	31+400-31+450	Harna Bela		Gaya Prasad	Parmanent	House	3.76	Encroacher	3
394	31+400-31+450	Harna Bela		Vinod Ram	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	2.7	Squatter	SC
395	31+450-31+500	Harna Bela		Dilip Yadav	Parmanent	House	5.2	Encroacher	BPL
396	31+450-31+500	Harna Bela		Anandi Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	4.96	Encroacher	3
397	31+450-31+500	Harna Bela		Jodhi Yadav	Parmanent	House	6	Encroacher	3
398	31+500-31+550	Harna Bela		Arjun Yadav	Parmanent	House	6.5	Encroacher	BPL
399	31+500-31+550	Harna Bela		Odesh Yadav	Temporary	House	10.7	Squatter	BPL
400	31+500-31+550	Harna Bela		Soma Devi	Temporary	Cattle Shed	8.9	Encroacher	3
401	31+500-31+550	Harna Bela		Baiju Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	15.36	Squatter	NTH
402	31+550-31+600	Harna Bela		Dinesh Kumar Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	0.72	Encroacher	3
403	31+600-31+650	Harna Bela		Krishna Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	House	5.7	Encroacher	BPL
404	31+600-31+650	Harna Bela		Rana Pratap Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.16	Squatter	BPL

405	31+650-31+700	Harna Bela			Alo Devi	Parmanent	House	12.64	Squatter	WHH
406	31+950-32+000	Mahugain			Sidhi Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	15.75	Encroacher	4
407	31+950-32+000	Mahugain			Madan Mohan Pandey	Parmanent	House	25.3	Encroacher	PHH
408	31+950-32+000	Mahugain			Madan Mohan Pandey	Temporary	Cattle Shed	16.1	Squatter	
409	32+050-32+100	Mahugain			Shri Kirpal Parsad Yadav	Parmanent	House	2.64	Encroacher	BPL
410	32+050-32+100	Mahugain			Shri Shiv Nandan Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	2.64	Encroacher	BPL
411	32+050-32+100	Mahugain			Bhagirat Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	5.11	Encroacher	BPL
412	32+050-32+100	Mahugain			Vinay Singh	Parmanent	House	11.36	Encroacher	BPL
413	32+100-32+150	Mahugain			Ram Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	7.5	Squatter	BPL
414	32+200-32+250	Mahugain			Shanti Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	11.66	Encroacher	WHH
415	32+200-32+250	Mahugain			Suma Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	24.84	Encroacher	WHH
416	32+250-32+300	Mahugain	140, 139	0.0087	Badri Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	33.75	TH	3
417	32+250-32+300	Mahugain	138	0.0019	Sahdeo Prasad					BPL
418	32+250-32+300	Mahugain	138	0.0018	Baidhnath Ram					SC
419	32+250-32+300	Mahugain	137, 133, 136	0.0144	Lalu Yadav					3
420	32+300-32+400	Mahugain	134, 135	0.0062	Avadh Kishore Prasad					BPL
421	32+300-32+400	Mahugain	134	0.0006	Shiv Shankar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Under Const	17.02	TH	BPL
422	32+300-32+400	Mahugain	123	0.0076	Babucharan Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	36.4	TH	3
423	32+300-32+400	Mahugain	123	0.0076	Amrik Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	77.88	TH	3
424	32+400-32+500	Mahugain			Dhannu Devi	Parmanent	House	5.8	Encroacher	SC
425	32+400-32+500	Mahugain			Ranjeet Yadav	Temporary	Toilet	1.68	Squatter	NTH
426	32+850-32+900	Murgiya Chak			Renu Barnawal	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	1.75	Encroacher	3
427	32+850-32+900	Murgiya Chak			Ganesh Pandit	Parmanent	Shop	1.74	Encroacher	BPL
428	33+150-33+200	Sughri (Pahalwan Chak)			Ganesh Pandit	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.25	Encroacher	

429	32+850-32+900	Murgiya Chak			Dukhi Chaudhary	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	19.2	Encroacher	SC
430	33+150-33+200	Sughri (Pahalwan Chak)			Satyendra Kumar	Parmanent	Stair	4	Encroacher	3
431	33+150-33+200	Sughri (Pahalwan Chak)			Sanjay Pandit	Parmanent	House	7.05	Encroacher	3
432	33+200-33+250	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Malti Devi	Parmanent	Shop	56.28	Squatter	NTH
433	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Malti Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	6.16	Squatter	
434	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Sunil Yadav (Anil Kumar)	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.74	Squatter	WHH
435	33+300-33+350	Thali Buzurg			Narender Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	1.92	Squatter	BPL
436	33+300-33+350	Thali Buzurg			Narender Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	2.34	Squatter	
437	33+650-33+700	Thali Buzurg			Anil Bhagat	Temporary	Kiosk	1.69	Squatter	BPL
438	33+700-33+750	Thali Buzurg			Jugal Kishor Sharma	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.8	Encroacher	BPL
439	33+700-33+750	Thali Buzurg			Gauri Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	14.17	Encroacher	BPL
440	33+700-33+750	Thali Buzurg			Manti Devi	Temporary	House	6.84	Encroacher	SC
441	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Usha Devi	Parmanent	House	5.61	Encroacher	SC
442	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Umesh Pandit	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.8	Encroacher	BPL
443	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Krishndev Pandit	Parmanent	Shop	5.28	Squatter	BPL
444	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Hira Lal Nirjhar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.75	Encroacher	BPL
445	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Rajan Kumar Nirjhar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.21	Squatter	NTH
446	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Sunita Devi (Hiralal Nirjhar)	Parmanent	Shop	19.5	Squatter	NTH
447	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Suraj Deo Pandit	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.72	Encroacher	BPL
448	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Parmeshwar Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.62	Encroacher	3
449	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Manti Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.86	Encroacher	BPL

450	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Arvind Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.36	Encroacher	3
451	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg			Kulesar Ram	Parmanent	House	3.04	Squatter	SC
452	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg			Bundi Ram	Parmanent	House	2.72	Encroacher	SC
453	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg			Kashi Ram	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	10.34	Squatter	SC
454	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg			Bhola Chaudhar	Temporary	House	9.36	Encroacher	SC
455	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg			Sakindra Chaudhary	Parmanent	House	8.58	Squatter	SC
456	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg			Uday Pasi	Parmanent	Toilet	4.81	Squatter	SC
457	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg			Uday Pasi	Parmanent	House	5.55	Squatter	
458	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg			Md. Rahim	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.21	Encroacher	3
459	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg			Mustak Alam	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	4.6	Encroacher	BPL
460	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg			Shiv Manjan Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.79	Encroacher	3
461	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg			Ashok Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.61	Encroacher	3
462	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg			Parwati Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	20.01	Squatter	BPL
463	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg			Shanti Devi	Parmanent	Shop	16.79	Squatter	BPL
464	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg			Om Prakash Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	10	Squatter	BPL
465	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg			Suma Devi	Parmanent	House	12.54	Squatter	BPL
466	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg			Dilip Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	11.88	Squatter	BPL
467	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg			Anand Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	11.97	Encroacher	4
468	33+950-34+000	Thali Buzurg			Ramswarup Sharma	Parmanent	House	6.6	Squatter	BPL
469	33+950-34+000	Thali Buzurg			Jagat Kishor	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.3	Squatter	NTH
470	33+950-34+000	Thali Buzurg			Mahavir Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	45.24	Encroacher	BPL
471	33+950-34+000	Thali Buzurg			Dhaneshwar Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	19.5	Encroacher	3
472	33+950-34+000	Thali Buzurg			Lakhan Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	19.25	Encroacher	3
473	33+950-34+000	Thali Buzurg	904	0.0035	Shivnandan Lal Halwai	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	66.6	TH	BPL

474	34+000-34+050	Thali Buzurg	,1006, 1009	0.0269	Balgovind Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	54.34	TH	3
475	34+000-34+050	Thali Buzurg	1008	0.0101	Shaklesh Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Godown	17.6	TH	3
476	34+050-34+100	Thali Buzurg	1014	0.019	Dinesh Yadav (Amit Kumar)					3
477	34+300-34+350	Jesari			Arvind Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	pump house	11.5	Encroacher	BPL
478	34+950-35+000	Patandei			Karu Prasad Yadav (Ramvirish Yadav)	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	11.6	Encroacher	BPL
479	34+950-35+000	Patandei			Mosafir Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.88	Squatter	BPL
480	34+950-35+000	Patandei			Shankar Chaudhary	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.9	Squatter	SC
481	34+950-35+000	Patandei			Sulindar Rajwanshi	Semi-Parmanent	Kitchen	3.12	Squatter	SC
482	35+000-35+050	Patandei			Mina Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	1.2	Squatter	SC
483	35+000-35+050	Patandei			Vijay Ram	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	1.5	Squatter	SC
484	35+050-35+100	Patandei			Jagdish Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	10.8	Squatter	NTH
485	35+150-35+200	Patandei			Ram Chandra Mahto	Temporary	Cattle Shed	6.78	Squatter	BPL
486	35+150-35+200	Patandei			Surendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	5.61	Encroacher	BPL
487	35+150-35+200	Patandei			Sona Prasad Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	19.62	Squatter	BPL
488	35+200-35+250	Patandei			Prayag Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	36.12	Squatter	BPL
489	35+200-35+250	Patandei			Hari Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	5.9	Encroacher	BPL
490	35+200-35+250	Patandei			Suraj Prasad, Bhunshar Prasad	Temporary	Cattle Shed	18.19	Squatter	BPL
491	35+200-35+250	Patandei			Suresh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	33.8	Squatter	BPL
492	37+900-37+950	Madhopur			Ashok Paswan	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	6.3	Squatter	SC
493	37+900-37+950	Madhopur			Ramchandra Paswan	Semi-Parmanent	Bathroom	1.4	Encroacher	SC
494	37+950-38+000	Madhopur			Ramsharup Rajwanshi	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	2.8	Squatter	SC
495	37+950-38+000	Madhopur			Saryu Rajwanshi	Parmanent	House	2.24	Encroacher	SC
496	38+000-38+050	Madhopur			Amrit Ram	Semi-Parmanent	Bathroom	1.6	Squatter	SC
497	38+000-38+050	Madhopur			Lakhan Raam	Parmanent	House	6	Encroacher	SC
498	38+000-38+050	Madhopur			Chandan Rajwanshi	Semi-Parmanent	House	2.7	Squatter	SC
499	38+050-38+100	Madhopur			Karu Mistri	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	18.98	Squatter	NTH
500	38+500-38+550	Madhopur			Manorma Devi	Parmanent	House	11.04	Encroacher	3

501	38+500-38+550	Madhopur		Manorma Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	4	Squatter	
502	38+500-38+550	Madhopur		Chandan Mistri	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	11	Squatter	BPL
503	38+500-38+550	Madhopur		Krishan Mistri	Temporary	Shed	4.6	Squatter	SC
504	38+550-35+600	Bishunpur		Amit Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	1.96	Squatter	NTH
505	38+900-38+950	Bishunpur		Ravi Nandan Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	14.88	Squatter	BPL
506	38+900-38+950	Bishunpur		Jaukaran Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	14.4	Squatter	BPL
507	38+900-38+950	Bishunpur		Ramtilak Prasad Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	13.76	Squatter	BPL
508	38+900-38+950	Bishunpur		Ragho Yadav	Temporary	House	18	Squatter	BPL
509	39+050-39+100	Bishunpur		Manish Kumar (Anita Devi)	Temporary	House	2.79	Squatter	BPL
510	39+050-39+100	Bishunpur		Dipu Prasad	Temporary	Cattle Shed	13.75	Squatter	BPL
511	39+050-39+100	Bishunpur		Rajendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	13.75	Squatter	NTH
512	39+100-39+150	Bishunpur		Ravindra Prasad	Temporary	Cattle Shed	10.64	Squatter	BPL
513	39+150-39+200	Bishunpur		Janki Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	13	Squatter	WHH
514	39+150-39+200	Bishunpur		Ramkripal Mahto (Raghunandan Mahto)	Semi-Parmanent	Bathroom	1.5	Squatter	BPL
515	39+400-39+450	Bishunpur		Abhay Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	16.3	Encroacher	BPL
516	39+400-39+450	Bishunpur		Ashok Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	15.4	Encroacher	WHH
517	39+650-39+700	Bishunpur		Rajesh Kumar Himanshu	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	6.48	Squatter	NTH
518	39+650-39+700	Bishunpur		Upendra Kumar Shushanshu	Parmanent	House	6.97	Squatter	NTH
519	39+750-39+800	Bishunpur		Rampyare Yadav (Chandrika Yadav)	Temporary	Kiosk	2.85	Squatter	BPL
520	39+950-40+000	Bishunpur		Tejni Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	11.1	Squatter	BPL
521	40+050-40+100	Bishunpur		Balbadhar Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	19.38	Encroacher	3
522	40+100-40+150	Bishunpur		Raghunandan Prasad (Vijay Kumar)	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	17.1	Encroacher	BPL
523	40+150-40+200	Bishunpur		Sudhanshu Kushwaha	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	12.42	Squatter	BPL
524	40+200-40+250	Bishunpur		Kameshwar Kushwaha	Semi-Parmanent	Res-cum- Com	12.75	Squatter	BPL
525	40+200-40+250	Bishunpur		Binda Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	House	10	Squatter	BPL
526	40+200-40+250	Bishunpur		Ramdhani Mahto (Bashanti Devi)	Semi-Parmanent	House	4.32	Squatter	BPL
527	40+200-40+250	Bishunpur		Ramdhani Mahto (Bashanti)	Semi-Parmanent	House	8.74	Squatter	

					Devi)					
528	40+250-40+300	Bishunpur			Saro Devi	Temporary	Cattle Shed	16.8	Squatter	NTH
529	40+250-40+300	Bishunpur			Ashok Kumar	Parmanent	Toilet	1.2	Squatter	BPL
530	40+250-40+300	Bishunpur			Jitendra Vishkarma	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.15	Encroacher	BPL
531	41+500-41+550	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Niraj Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	23.3	Encroacher	BPL
532	41+900-41+950	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Manti Devi	Parmanent	Shop	6.9	Encroacher	BPL
533	41+950-42+000	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	648	0.0003	Dilip Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum- Com	3.85	TH	3
534	41+950-42+000	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	648	0.0003	Malraj Pandey	Parmanent	Res-cum- Com	7.2	TH	4
535	41+950-42+000	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	648	0.0004	Anil Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum- Com	16.2	TH	4
536	41+950-42+000	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	649, 650	0.0022	Raghunandan Pandey	Temporary	Godown	18.48	Encroacher	BPL
537	41+950-42+000	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	650		Raghunandan Pandey	Semi-Parmanent	Hotel	2.5	TH	
538	41+950-42+000	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	649	0.0011	Shiv Kumar Pandey	Parmanent	Res-cum- Com	12.48	TH	BPL
539	41+950-42+000	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	649	0.0012	Malti Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	15.05	TH	4
540	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	650	0.0018	Shivdhani Singh	Parmanent	Res-cum- Com	2.3	TH	4
541	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	651	0.004	Braj Kishore Pandey	Parmanent	Shop	6.9	TH	4
542	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Gopal Krishna Arya	Semi-Parmanent	Under Const	12.96	Encroacher	3
543	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Gopal Krishna Arya	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	14.82	Encroacher	
544	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Kaushalya Devi	Parmanent	Hotel	16.34	Encroacher	3
545	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Champa Devi	Parmanent	Shop	13.95	Encroacher	3
546	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Champa Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	10.56	Encroacher	
547	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Sunil Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	15.18	Encroacher	PHH
548	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)			Md Amir Anjum	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	13.12	Squatter	NTH

549	42+000-42+069	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	654	0.0173	Anup Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	32.4	TH	3
550	0+000-0+050	Manjhway			Bablu Rajwanshi	Temporary	Kiosk	1.71	Squatter	SC
551	0+800-0+900	Manjhway	2444	0.0002	Mundrika Prasad Chauhan					3
552	0+800-0+900	Manjhway	2444	0.0002	Chinta Devi					3
553	7+150 - 7+200	Mahugai			Baleshwar Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	21.28	Encroacher	3
554	7+200-7+250	Mahugai			Ramanand Prasad Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	26	Squatter	WHH
555	7+200-7+250	Mahugai			Ramanand Prasad Singh	Parmanent	House	7.5	Encroacher	
556	7+450-7+500	Hasan Chak			Rajumari Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	2.45	Encroacher	3
557	7+450-7+500	Hasan Chak			Chunnu Saw	Parmanent	House	2.16	Squatter	BPL
558	7+450-7+500	Hasan Chak			Chunnu Saw	Semi-Parmanent	House	6.48	Squatter	
559	7+450-7+500	Hasan Chak			Sawitri Devi	Parmanent	House	3.6	Encroacher	BPL
560	7+450-7+500	Hasan Chak			Sawitri Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	6.48	Squatter	
561	7+450-7+500	Hasan Chak			Kishori Saw	Semi-Parmanent	Small eatery	7.35	Squatter	WHH
562	7+450-7+500	Hasan Chak			Shukar Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Bathroom	3.3	Squatter	NTH
563	7+450-7+500	Hasan Chak			Shukar Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	14.55	Squatter	
564	8+000-8+050	Jarahiya			Pintu Chaudhary	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	2.31	Encroacher	SC
565	8+050-8+100	Jarahiya			Sanjay Mahto	Temporary	Kiosk	2.24	Squatter	BPL
566	8+150-8+200	Jarahiya			Mukesh Kumar	Parmanent	House	8.3	Encroacher	3
567	8+500+8+600	Jalalpur			Krishna Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Bathroom	3.6	Encroacher	3
568	8+600-8+700	Jalalpur			Vishwanath Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Ice Factory	2.65	Encroacher	3
569	8+450-8+500	Jalalpur			Vishwanath Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	34.06	Encroacher	
570	9+850-9+900	Raja Bigha			Madan Singh Urf Kisori Singh	Parmanent	Shop	10.32	Encroacher	4
571	10+400-10+450	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)			Lalu Pandit	Semi-Parmanent	House	18.86	Squatter	NTH
572	10+400-10+450	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)			Krishan Pnadit	Parmanent	House	32.8	Encroacher	3
573	10+450-10+500	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)			Alakhdev Pandit	Parmanent	House	18.15	Encroacher	3
574	10+450-10+500	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)			Manoj Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	18.7	Encroacher	3

575	10+450-10+500	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Santi Devi	Parmanent	House	17.11	Encroacher	BPL
576	10+450-10+500	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Bundilal Pandit	Semi-Parmanent	House	19.14	Squatter	WHH
577	10+450-10+500	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Dashrath Pandit	Parmanent	House	15.93	Encroacher	BPL
578	10+500-10+550	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Vijay Nirala	Parmanent	House	15.48	Encroacher	BPL
579	10+500-10+550	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)		Vijay Nirala	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	12.25	Squatter	
580	11+350-11+400	Narhat		Bhola Yadav	Parmanent	House	8.26	Encroacher	BPL
581	11+350-11+400	Narhat		Gopal Yadav	Parmanent	Shop	9.86	Squatter	BPL
582	11+350-11+400	Narhat		Pachhu Mochi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	4.88	Encroacher	SC
583	11+350-11+400	Narhat		Saryu Maochi	Parmanent	Shop	3.85	Encroacher	SC
584	11+450-11+500	Narhat		Jitendra Singh	Temporary	Kiosk	4.95	Squatter	NTH
585	11+450-11+500	Narhat		Kallu Rajak	Temporary	Kiosk	0.75	Squatter	SC
586	11+450-11+500	Narhat		Sudhir Kumar	Parmanent	Pvt Temple	4.3	Squatter	NTH
587	11+450-11+500	Narhat		Manoj Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	0.6	Squatter	NTH
588	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Vijay Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	2.38	Squatter	SC
589	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Raj Kumar Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	2.72	Squatter	SC
590	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Dinesh Singh	Temporary	Kiosk	1.8	Squatter	NTH
591	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Santosh Sharma	Temporary	Kiosk	2.4	Squatter	WHH
592	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Uttam Goswami	Temporary	Kiosk	1.6	Squatter	NTH
593	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Pappu Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	2.88	Squatter	SC
594	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Dinesh Singh	Temporary	Kiosk	1.92	Squatter	NTH
595	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Kalesh Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	2.55	Squatter	SC
596	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Arvind Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	3.23	Squatter	SC
597	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Karu Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	3.06	Squatter	SC
598	11+500-11+550	Narhat		Siyaram Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	1.96	Squatter	SC
599	11+550-11+600	Narhat		Gauriya Devi	Temporary	Kiosk	2.08	Squatter	SC
600	11+550-11+600	Narhat		Dharmendra Kumar Chaudhary	Temporary	Kiosk	0.96	Squatter	SC
601	11+550-11+600	Narhat		Naresh Chaudhary	Parmanent	Shop	7.68	Squatter	SC

602	12+100-12+150	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Chandrika Dabgar	Semi-Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	9.8	Encroacher	SC
603	12+100-12+150	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Chandrika Dabgar	Temporary	Kiosk	2.1	Squatter	
604	12+550-12+600	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Maro Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	5.78	Squatter	WHH
605	12+600-12+650	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Baldev Yadav	Parmanent	House	11.76	Encroacher	BPL
606	12+650-12+700	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Ishwari Prasad Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	23.52	Squatter	BPL
607	12+650-12+700	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Siya Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	7.5	Encroacher	BPL
608	12+800-12+850	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)		Munna Rajwanshi	Parmanent	House	5.49	Squatter	SC
609	14+100-14+150	Daulatpur		Kapil Rajwanshi	Temporary	Kiosk	2.1	Squatter	SC
610	14+100-14+150	Daulatpur		Devendra Ram	Temporary	Kiosk	2.56	Squatter	SC
611	14+100-14+150	Daulatpur		Vijay Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	1.96	Squatter	NTH
612	14+100-14+150	Daulatpur		Diwakar Pandey	Temporary	Kiosk	1.56	Squatter	BPL
613	14+150+14+200	Daulatpur		Shashi Bhushan Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	4.68	Squatter	NTH
614	14+450-14+500	Gowasa		Prasod Paswan	Temporary	Hut	10.36	Squatter	SC
615	17+500-17+550	Paharpur		Bikram Kushwaha	Temporary	Kiosk	2	Squatter	NTH
616	17+500-17+550	Paharpur		Kapil Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	1.44	Squatter	BPL
617	17+550-17+600	Paharpur		Pankaj Kushwaha	Semi-Parmanent	Small eatery	4.37	Squatter	NTH
618	17+550-17+600	Patrang (Nalapar)		Punam Kumari	Temporary	Kiosk	2.1	Squatter	WHH
619	17+550-17+600	Patrang (Nalapar)		Hari Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	2.04	Squatter	BPL
620	17+550-17+600	Patrang (Nalapar)		Kailash Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	1.56	Squatter	BPL
621	17+550-17+600	Patrang (Nalapar)		Sonu Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	1.19	Squatter	BPL
622	17+550-17+600	Patrang (Nalapar)		Birendra Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	2.09	Squatter	NTH
623	17+550-17+600	Patrang (Nalapar)		Vinod Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	1.95	Squatter	NTH
624	17+600-17+650	Patrang (Nalapar)		Amarjeet Saw	Temporary	Small eatery	3.24	Squatter	BPL
625	17+600-17+650	Patrang (Nalapar)		Ram Chandra Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	0.96	Squatter	BPL

626	17+750-17+800	Patrang (Nalapar)		Jitendra Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Small eaterty	9.5	Encroacher	3
627	17+950-18+000	Patrang (Nalapar)		Suraj Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	3.8	Encroacher	WHH
628	18+450-18+500	Paijuna		Umesh Mahto	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	12.2	Encroacher	3
629	18+550-18+600	Paijuna		Bachan Dev Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Hut	9.57	Squatter	BPL
630	18+650-18+700	Paijuna		Bishambar Pandit	Parmanent	House	34.44	Squatter	NTH
631	18+650-18+700	Paijuna		Mahendra Prasad	Temporary	House	3.99	Encroacher	3
632	18+650-18+700	Paijuna		Bhajan Prasad Verma	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	19.24	Encroacher	3
633	18+650-18+700	Paijuna		Rajendra Mistri	Parmanent	House	33.88	Encroacher	3
634	18+700-18+750	Paijuna		Shree Brahmdev Mahto	Parmanent	House	16.8	Squatter	BPL
635	18+700-18+750	Paijuna		Shree Brahmdev Mahto	Temporary	Cattle Shed	5.44	Squatter	
636	18+700-18+750	Paijuna		Rajesh Kumar	Parmanent	House	16.1	Encroacher	3
637	18+750-18+800	Paijuna		Ramswarup Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	1.74	Encroacher	3
638	18+750-18+800	Paijuna		Ram Kishan Mahto	Parmanent	House	5.1	Encroacher	BPL
639	18+750-18+800	Paijuna		Sanjay Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	4.6	Encroacher	3
640	18+800-18+850	Paijuna		Chandeswar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Bath room	2.24	Squatter	NTH
641	18+800-18+850	Paijuna		Rajendra Sharma	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	3.29	Squatter	WHH
642	18+800-18+850	Paijuna		Amirak Mistri	Semi-Parmanent	shed	10.64	Squatter	WHH
643	18+850-18+900	Paijuna		Ayodhya Mahto	Parmanent	House	4.13	Squatter	BPL
644	18+850-18+900	Paijuna		Avinash Kumar	Parmanent	House	7.84	Encroacher	3
645	19+050-19+100	Paijuna		Ranjay Prasad	Parmanent	House	3.01	Encroacher	BPL
646	19+050-19+100	Paijuna		Ranjay Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	shed	8.17	Squatter	
647	19+050-19+100	Paijuna		Umesh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	4.8	Squatter	NTH
648	19+050-19+100	Paijuna		Ram Arjun Prasad	Parmanent	House	7.2	Encroacher	3
649	19+300-19+350	Paijuna		Anil Prasad	Parmanent	House	3.29	Encroacher	BPL
650	19+300-19+350	Paijuna		Anand Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	3.4	Encroacher	WHH
651	19+300-19+350	Paijuna		Vijendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	3.2	Squatter	BPL
652	19+800-19+850	Laxmi Bigha		Sangita Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	19.72	Squatter	BPL

653	19+800-19+850	Laxmi Bigha		Lalan Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	House	4.59	Encroacher	3
654	19+800-19+850	Laxmi Bigha		Kishor Kumar Nirala	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	5.7	Squatter	NTH
655	19+850-19+900	Laxmi Bigha		Abhimannu Prasad	Temporary	Cattle Shed	15.12	Encroacher	3
656	19+850-19+900	Laxmi Bigha		Umanath Verma	Temporary	Kiosk	3.4	Squatter	BPL
657	20+950-21+000	Fatehpur		Binod Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Storage	7.5	Encroacher	3
658	20+950-21+000	Fatehpur		Binod Kumar	Parmanent	Toil	4.6	Squatter	
659	20+950-21+000	Fatehpur		Brahamdev Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	6.24	Squatter	NTH
660	21+000-21+050	Fatehpur		Dinesh Prasad	Temporary	Cattle Shed	6.24	Squatter	BPL
661	21+000-21+050	Fatehpur		Uday Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	14.11	Squatter	NTH
662	21+050-21+100	Fatehpur		Bhola Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	2.3	Squatter	WHH
663	21+050-21+100	Fatehpur		Chando Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	1.69	Squatter	BPL
664	21+100-21+150	Fatehpur		Rajkumar Mahto	Temporary	House	11.4	Squatter	NTH
665	21+200-21+250	Fatehpur		Mukhiya Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	1.98	Squatter	NTH
666	21+250-21+300	Fatehpur		Gangjiya Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	3.6	Squatter	WHH
667	21+250-21+300	Fatehpur		Bachchu Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	2.45	Encroacher	3
668	21+250-21+300	Fatehpur		Renu Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	16.64	Encroacher	WHH
669	21+300-21+350	Fatehpur		Bageshwari Devi	Temporary	Kiosk	2.08	Squatter	NTH
670	21+300-21+350	Fatehpur		Pramod Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	4.32	Squatter	SC
671	21+350-21+400	Fatehpur		Chamari Mistri	Semi-Parmanent	House	7.92	Squatter	BPL
672	21+350-21+400	Fatehpur		Dharmendra Mistri	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	7.99	Squatter	NTH
673	21+350-21+400	Fatehpur		Siya Devi	Temporary	Kiosk	6.3	Squatter	WHH
674	21+400-21+450	Fatehpur		Mathura Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	6.45	Squatter	NTH
675	21+450-21+500	Fatehpur		Sunita Devi	Temporary	Kiosk	5.32	Squatter	WHH
676	21+450-21+500	Fatehpur		Shree Mahto	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.8	Encroacher	BPL
677	21+500-21+550	Fatehpur		Surendra Pandit (Vijay Pandit)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.4	Encroacher	3
678	21+500-21+550	Fatehpur		Kalpu Parjapati	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	7.5	Encroacher	3
679	21+550-21+600	Fatehpur		Rukmini Devi	Parmanent	House	3.84	Encroacher	3
680	21+550-21+600	Fatehpur		Lakhan Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	6.38	Squatter	BPL
681	21+550-21+600	Fatehpur		Inderdev Chaudhary	Temporary	Cattle Shed	11.8	Squatter	NTH

682	21+550-21+600	Fatehpur			Sanju Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	25.11	Squatter	BPL
683	21+550-21+600	Fatehpur			Uma Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	4.8	Squatter	BPL
684	21+700-21+750	Fatehpur			Sukumar Rajak	Temporary	Kiosk	0.78	Squatter	SC
685	21+800-21+850	Fatehpur			Arun Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	2.4	Squatter	NTH
686	21+800-21+850	Fatehpur			Suresh Prasad	Temporary	Kiosk	1.8	Squatter	NTH
687	22+000-22+050	Fatehpur			Ashok Rajak	Temporary	Kiosk	0.91	Squatter	SC
688	22+100-22+150	Fatehpur			Rajendra Mishra	Temporary	Kiosk	1.4	Squatter	BPL
689	22+650-22+700	Rajhat			Md Hasi Shah	Temporary	Kiosk	3.24	Squatter	NTH
690	22+950-23+000	Rajhat			Md Janail Ahmad	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	8.16	Encroacher	WHH
691	23+000-23+050	Rajhat			Gauri Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Toilet	3.64	Squatter	SC
692	23+100-23+150	Rajhat			Md Asgar Ali	Semi-Parmanent	Storage	2.86	Squatter	NTH
693	23+700-23+750	Baliya Buzurg			Santosh Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	14.9	Encroacher	4
694	23+700-23+750	Baliya Buzurg			Dharmendra Mistri	Parmanent	House	3.12	Squatter	NTH
695	23+700-23+750	Baliya Buzurg			Dharmendra Mistri	Temporary	Kiosk	2.25	Squatter	
696	23+700-23+750	Baliya Buzurg			Sharda Devi	Parmanent	House	8.48	Encroacher	BPL
697	23+700-23+750	Baliya Buzurg			Ramsagar Mistri	Parmanent	House	1.6	Encroacher	3
698	23+950-24+000	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Dwarika Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.32	Squatter	NTH
699	23+950-24+000	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Maheshwari Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.68	Squatter	BPL
700	23+950-24+000	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Pradeep Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	8.3	Squatter	NTH
701	23+950-24+000	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Dinesh Singh (Kahar)	Temporary	House	12.98	Squatter	BPL
702	24+000-24+050	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Naresh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Bath room	2.08	Squatter	NTH
703	24+000-24+050	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Dilip Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	3.06	Encroacher	BPL
704	24+000-24+050	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Rameshwar Mahto	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.42	Squatter	NTH
705	24+200-24+250	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Mahaveer Mahto	Temporary	Shop	2.56	Encroacher	3

706	24+200-24+250	Azim Chak Pachrukhi			Sanjay Yadav (Nitish)	Parmanent	Shop	2.6	Encroacher	3
707	24+450-24+500	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Asgar Ansari	Parmanent	Shop	1.56	Encroacher	3
708	24+450-24+500	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Md Khalil	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.32	Encroacher	3
709	24+450-24+500	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Md Salim Uddin	Temporary	Shed	13.12	Encroacher	WHH
710	24+450-24+500	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Md Mion Khatun	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3	Encroacher	3
711	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3405, 1606 (BALI YA BUZURG)	0.0119	Md Saadujuddin	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	28.8	TH	WHH
712	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3406	0.0074	Md Merajul Haque	Semi-Parmanent	Workshop	14.7	TH	3
713	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3406, 1817, 3410, 2414	0.0189	Bibi Aisha Khatoon (Nasimuddin)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	50.4	TH	3
714	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	1817		Bibi Aisha Khatoon (Nasimuddin)	Parmanent	Shop	7.25	TH	
715	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3410		Bibi Aisha Khatoon (Nasimuddin)	Parmanent	Shop	11.75	TH	
716	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3411		Bibi Aisha Khatoon (Nasimuddin)	Parmanent	Shop	15.98	TH	
717	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3406	0.0074	Md Neyazuddin	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	24.64	TH	3
718	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3406	0.0074	Md Saiful Islam	Parmanent	Shop	37.44	TH	3
719	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3406, 1606 - Baliya Buzurg	0.0117	Moazzam Ansari	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	73.79	TH	3
720	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Md Iqbal Hussain	Temporary	Kiosk	2.6	Squatter	WHH
721	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3408	0.0064	Md Zahid Hussain	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	29.44	TH	BPL

722	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3409	0.0046	Md Tahir	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	26.46	TH	BPL
723	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3409	0.0046	Abdul Rahim	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	20.64	TH	3
724	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3409	0.0045	Md Mohsin Alam	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	12.88	TH	3
725	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3410	0.0041	Indu Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	18.86	TH	WHH
726	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3410	0.0041	Md Mahfooz (Sonu)	Parmanent	Shop	14.21	TH	4
727	24+550-24+600	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3410, 3417	0.00741	Ashma Khatoon	Parmanent	Shop	19.89	TH	3
728	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3417		Ashma Khatoon	Parmanent	Shop	12.88	TH	
729	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3411, 3416	0.0078	Md Jawed Hussain	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	13.65	TH	3
730	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3416		Md Jawed Hussain	Parmanent	Shop	7.92	TH	
731	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3411	0.0041	Wasima Khatoon	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	17.76	TH	3
732	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3411	0.004	Md Sabir Hussain	Parmanent	Shop	16.32	TH	3
733	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3411	0.004	Md Khalid Slam	Parmanent	Shop	18.45	TH	3
734	24+600-24+650	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3412	0.0107	Md Ansar	Parmanent	Shop	47.96	TH	3
735	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3412, 3416	0.0144	Asghar Ali	Parmanent	Shop	9.1	TH	3
736	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3416		Asghar Ali	Parmanent	Shop	11.34	TH	
737	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3416		Asghar Ali	Parmanent	Shop	10.75	TH	
738	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3413	0.016	Nasim Alam	Parmanent	House	54.4	TH	3
739	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3414, 3415	0.0126	Md Kalimuddin Warsi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	50.84	TH	3
740	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3415	0.0063	Munaiza Khatoon	Parmanent	Shop	16.32	TH	WHH
741	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3416	0.0038	Sanobar Parveen	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	40.28	TH	PHH
742	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3417	0.0034	Md Ali	Parmanent	Shop	20.4	TH	3

743	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3417	0.0034	Md Shafi Ahmad	Parmanent	Shop	6.48	TH	WHH
744	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3417	0.0033	Mohammad Fakruddin	Parmanent	Shop	10.44	TH	3
745	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3417	0.0033	Md Jahangir Alam	Parmanent	Shop	12.18	TH	3
746	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3417	0.0033	Md Shakir Ali	Parmanent	Shop	15.54	TH	3
747	24+650-24+700	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3418	0.0035	Ranvir Tewari	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	25.2	TH	4
748	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3419	0.0049	Dilip Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	27.36	TH	3
749	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3419	0.0049	Sandeep Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	28	TH	WHH
750	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3420	0.0009	Md Shaukat Ali	Parmanent	Shop	7.99	TH	BPL
751	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3420, 1504, 1505 (BALI YA BUZURG)	0.0021	Md Alam Gir	Parmanent	Shop	7.99	TH	3
752	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3420	0.0009	Anisha Khatoon	Parmanent	Shop	7.99	TH	WHH
753	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3420, 1504, 1505 (BALI YA BUZURG)	0.0021	Md Islam	Parmanent	Shop	7.99	TH	BPL
754	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3420, 1504, 1505 (BALI YA BUZURG)	0.0021	Md Abdul Kalam Warsi	Parmanent	Shop	7.99	TH	PHH
755	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	3421	0.0015	Randhir Kumar Gupta	Parmanent	Shop	15.75	TH	3
756	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi			Md Salman Alam	Temporary	Kiosk	5.44	Encroacher	4

		(Akbarpur)								
757	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Md Mustakim Ansari	Temporary	Kiosk	2.85	Encroacher	BPL
758	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)			Md Shamshad Alam	Temporary	Kiosk	2.16	Encroacher	WHH
759	24+700-24+750	Baliya Buzurg	1504, 1505	0.0011	Md Shaukat Ali	Parmanent	Shop	5.85	TH	3
760	24+700-24+750	Baliya Buzurg	1604, 1605	0.0106	Mohammad Sultan	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	76.8	TH	3
761	24+800-24+850	Panti			Rahul Paswan	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.6	Encroacher	SC
762	24+800-24+850	Panti			Pankaj Kumar	Temporary	Small eatery	4.4	Encroacher	3
763	24+800-24+850	Panti			Amal Soni	Temporary	Kiosk	3.42	Encroacher	3
764	24+800-24+850	Panti			Santosh Singh	Temporary	Small eatery	3.04	Encroacher	4
765	24+800-24+850	Panti	1343	0.0005	Ramesh Biswas	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	21.09	TH	SC
766	24+800-24+850	Panti	1342	0.0005	Subelal Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	4.2	TH	WHH
767	24+800-24+850	Panti	1342	0.0003	Vivek Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.36	TH	3
768	24+800-24+850	Panti	1342	0.0002	Binod Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.36	TH	3
769	24+800-24+850	Panti	1341	0.0011	Srikant Pandey	Parmanent	Shop	4.75	TH	4
770	24+800-24+850	Panti	1341	0.0012	Shashi Bhushan Pandey	Parmanent	Shop	4.75	TH	4
771	24+850-24+900	Panti	1339, 1340	0.0052	Krishna Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	17.11	TH	SC
772	24+850-24+900	Panti	1336	0.0011	Ramratan Parsad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	48.96	TH	3
773	24+850-24+900	Panti	1336	0.0011	Ramwrikhs Ravidas	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	14.19	TH	SC
774	24+850-24+900	Panti			Ramsar Das	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	8.14	Squatter	SC
775	24+850-24+900	Panti	1334	0.0032	Manoj Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	20	TH	3
776	24+850-24+900	Panti	1334	0.0032	Meena Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	21	TH	SC
777	24+850-24+900	Panti	1334	0.0033	Sonu Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	21	TH	SC
778	24+850-24+900	Panti	1333, 1332	0.0056	Vijay Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	23.76	TH	3
779	24+850-24+900	Panti	1332	0.0028	Shanti Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	9.6	TH	3

780	24+850-24+900	Panti	1330	0.0008	Rajender Prasad (Ashok Kumar)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	62.22	TH	3
781	24+900-24+950	Panti			Renu Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.32	Encroacher	WHH
782	24+900-24+950	Panti			Sanjay Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	1.68	Encroacher	BPL
783	24+900-24+950	Panti			Dilip Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.18	Encroacher	3
784	24+900-24+950	Panti			Umesh Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	2.32	Encroacher	WHH
785	24+900-24+950	Panti			Arjun Saw	Parmanent	Shop	3.48	Encroacher	3
786	24+900-24+950	Panti			Kishor Mahan Prasad	Temporary	Kiosk	2.21	Squatter	NTH
787	24+950-25+000	Panti			Mohan Das	Temporary	Kiosk	2.34	Squatter	SC
788	24+950-25+000	Panti			Rayi Shankar Prasad	Temporary	Kiosk	2.1	Squatter	SC
789	24+950-25+000	Panti			Karu Manjhi	Temporary	Kiosk	1.82	Squatter	SC
790	24+950-25+000	Panti			Arun Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	1.95	Squatter	BPL
791	24+950-25+000	Panti			Mamta Devi	Temporary	Kiosk	1.92	Squatter	BPL
792	24+950-25+000	Panti			Hira Lal Das	Temporary	Kiosk	3.6	Squatter	SC
793	24+950-25+000	Panti			Pappu Paswan	Temporary	Kiosk	2.1	Squatter	SC
794	24+950-25+000	Panti			Bablu Das	Temporary	Kiosk	0.8	Squatter	SC
795	24+950-25+000	Panti			Ashok Das	Temporary	Kiosk	0.9	Squatter	SC
796	25+000-25+050	Panti			Jetendar Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	1.76	Squatter	NTH
797	25+000-25+050	Panti			Yogendra Rajwanshi	Temporary	Kiosk	1.15	Squatter	SC
798	25+000-25+050	Panti			Yogendra Rajwanshi	Temporary	Kiosk	1.6	Squatter	
799	25+000-25+050	Panti			Manik Chan Das	Temporary	Kiosk	1.9	Squatter	SC
800	25+000-25+050	Panti			Susen Paswan	Temporary	Kiosk	1.95	Squatter	SC
801	25+000-25+050	Panti			Lalu Das	Temporary	Kiosk	2.34	Squatter	SC
802	25+000-25+050	Panti			Lakhan Paswan	Temporary	Kiosk	2.1	Squatter	SC
803	25+000-25+050	Panti			Naresh Prasad	Temporary	Kiosk	3.74	Squatter	NTH
804	25+000-25+050	Panti			Naresh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Kiosk	3.36	Squatter	
805	25+000-25+050	Panti			Naresh Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Small eatery	5.4	Squatter	
806	25+000-25+050	Panti			Gopal Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Small eatery	5.3	Squatter	NTH
807	25+050-25+100	Panti			Ruba Devi	Temporary	Kiosk	0.72	Squatter	SC
808	25+050-25+100	Panti			Rajendra Prasad	Temporary	Kiosk	1.1	Squatter	NTH

809	25+050-25+100	Panti		Sharvan Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	0.8	Squatter	BPL
810	25+050-25+100	Panti		Salendar Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	1.08	Squatter	BPL
811	25+050-25+100	Panti		Shiv Nandan Parsad	Temporary	Kiosk	2.86	Squatter	BPL
812	25+550-25+600	Panti		Kuldeep Yadav	Parmanent	House	12.15	Encroacher	3
813	26+650-26+700	Bakhari		Ramlakhan Prasad	Parmanent	House	18.36	Encroacher	3
814	26+650-26+700	Bakhari		Sadanand Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Bath room	4.18	Squatter	NTH
815	26+700-26+750	Bakhari		Puna Mistri	Parmanent	House	2.4	Encroacher	BPL
816	26+700-26+750	Bakhari		Puna Mistri	Semi-Parmanent	Kitchen	2.72	Squatter	
817	26+700-26+750	Bakhari		Lallu Yadav	Parmanent	House	6.84	Encroacher	BPL
818	26+700-26+750	Bakhari		Baudnu Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Bath room	4.41	Squatter	BPL
819	26+700-26+750	Bakhari		Baudhu Mahto	Temporary	Cattle Shed	9.52	Squatter	
820	26+750-26+800	Bakhari		Radhe Raman Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall		Encroacher	3
821	26+850-26+900	Sirpat		Ashok Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall		Encroacher	WHH
822	26+850-26+900	Sirpat		Moti Ram	Parmanent	House	18.24	Encroacher	SC
823	26+850-26+900	Sirpat		Moti Ram	Temporary	House	10.24	Encroacher	
824	26+850-26+900	Sirpat		Babu Lal	Semi-Parmanent	House	32.64	Encroacher	SC
825	26+900-26+950	Sirpat		Arun Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	10.89	Encroacher	3
826	26+900-26+950	Sirpat		Ramcharitra Prasad Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.84	Squatter	WHH
827	26+900-26+950	Sirpat		Ramcharitra Prasad Singh	Parmanent	Bath room	3.6	Squatter	
828	27+350-27+400	Kuhila		Balmiki Paswan	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	12.2	Encroacher	SC
829	27+450-27+500	Kuhila		Suma Devi	Parmanent	House	7.92	Encroacher	SC
830	27+500-27+550	Kuhila		Shambhu Chaudhari	Parmanent	House	9.12	Encroacher	SC
831	27+500-27+550	Kuhila		Sakuntala Devi	Temporary	Kitchen	4.86	Squatter	SC
832	27+500-27+550	Kuhila		Bundi Choudhari	Semi-Parmanent	House	29.9	Squatter	SC
833	27+600-27+650	Kuhila		Naresh Chaudhari	Parmanent	House	5.3	Encroacher	SC
834	27+600-27+650	Kuhila		Naresh Chaudhari	Parmanent	House	7.2	Encroacher	
835	27+600-27+650	Kuhila		Sunil Chaudhari	Parmanent	House	14.45	Encroacher	SC
836	27+650-27+700	Kuhila		Sanjay Chaudhari	Parmanent	House	11	Encroacher	SC
837	27+650-27+700	Kuhila		Indradev Chaudhari	Semi-Parmanent	House	11.4	Squatter	SC

838	27+650-27+700	Kuhila		Dilip Kumar (Ashok Chaudhari)	Permanent	House	10.53	Encroacher	SC
839	27+650-27+700	Kuhila		Nawal Singh	Permanent	Shop	3.22	Squatter	BPL
840	27+650-27+700	Kuhila		Arvind Kumar	Semi-Permanent	Boundary Wall	3.3	Squatter	BPL
841	27+650-27+700	Kuhila		Dayamanti Devi	Permanent	Res-cum-Com	35.7	Encroacher	SC
842	27+700-27+750	Kuhila		Omkar Sharma	Permanent	House	16.8	Encroacher	BPL
843	27+700-27+750	Kuhila		Bhola Sharma	Semi-Permanent	Shop	9.24	Squatter	BPL
844	27+750-27+800	Kuhila		Abdesh Sharma	Semi-Permanent	Frontage	43.86	Squatter	BPL
845	27+750-27+800	Kuhila		Rambhadr Sharma	Permanent	House	32	Squatter	NTH
846	27+750-27+800	Kuhila		Champa Devi	Semi-Permanent	Pvt Temple	4.14	Squatter	BPL
847	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Suresh Pandit	Permanent	Pvt Temple	3.6	Squatter	NTH
848	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Pankaj Pandit	Semi-Permanent	Res-cum-Com	6.56	Squatter	NTH
849	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Rakesh Ranjan	Temporary	House	12.46	Encroacher	3
850	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Rakesh Ranjan	Temporary	Kiosk	2.21	Squatter	
851	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Sardha Devi	Permanent	House	10.35	Squatter	BPL
852	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Manoj Kumar	Permanent	House	10.35	Squatter	WHH
853	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Ganesh Mahto	Permanent	House	11.9	Squatter	BPL
854	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Renu Devi	Permanent	House	2.75	Squatter	BPL
855	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Suresh Prasad Dani	Permanent	House	4.32	Encroacher	3
856	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Suresh Prasad Dani	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	2.25	Squatter	
857	27+800-27+850	Kuhila		Naresh Mahto	Semi-Permanent	Cattle Shed	7.44	Squatter	NTH
858	27+850-27+900	Kuhila		Satish Prasad	Semi-Permanent	Toilet	1.82	Squatter	BPL
859	27+850-27+900	Kuhila		Kapildev Mahto	Semi-Permanent	Hut	27.36	Squatter	BPL
860	27+900-27+950	Kuhila		Jwahar Prasad	Semi-Permanent	Kitchen	8	Squatter	BPL
861	28+600-28+650	Khaira Khurd		Satya Prakash	Semi-Permanent	Boundary Wall	6.4	Encroacher	WHH
862	28+600-28+650	Khaira Khurd		Suresh Vishwakarma	Semi-Permanent	Shop	12.47	Squatter	NTH
863	28+600-28+650	Khaira Khurd		Suresh Vishwakarma	Permanent	House	4.5	Encroacher	
864	28+700-28+750	Khaira Khurd		Bhrmdev Sharma (Jagdish Yadav)	Semi-Permanent	Hut	35.2	Squatter	NTH
865	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Durawa Devi	Permanent	House	14.85	Encroacher	3

866	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Mithlesh Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.12	Encroacher	3
867	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Shashi Kusum	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	9.52	Encroacher	3
868	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Sachitanand Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	12	Squatter	NTH
869	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Ramprit Prasad	Parmanent	House	4.2	Encroacher	3
870	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd		Lalita Devi	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	19.84	Squatter	BPL
871	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Savitri Devi	Parmanent	Shop	9.24	Encroacher	WHH
872	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Latan Pandit	Parmanent	Shop	6.3	Encroacher	3
873	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Ayodhya Saw	Parmanent	Shop	15.66	Encroacher	BPL
874	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Ajay Kumar Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.56	Encroacher	3
875	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Kishori Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.1	Encroacher	WHH
876	28+800-28+850	Khaira Khurd		Sanjay Saw	Parmanent	House	10.4	Encroacher	3
877	29+900-29+950	Khaira Khurd		Manoj Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.5	Encroacher	3
878	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Chinta Devi	Temporary	House	4.64	Squatter	SC
879	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Chinta Devi (Vikas Kumar)	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	9.31	Squatter	
880	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Chinta Devi	Parmanent	House	4.41	Encroacher	
881	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Suresh Manjhi	Parmanent	House	4.86	Encroacher	SC
882	29+950-30+000	Daniyar		Baiju Chaudhary	Parmanent	House	12.18	Squatter	SC
883	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Dashrath Chaidhari	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	10.8	Squatter	SC
884	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Shailendra Singh	Parmanent	Shop	6.9	Encroacher	BPL
885	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Navin Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.6	Encroacher	BPL
886	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Meena Devi	Parmanent	House	19.14	Encroacher	BPL
887	30+000-30+050	Daniyar		Dhaneshwar Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	16.17	Encroacher	3
888	30+050-30+100	Daniyar		Jagdish Yadav	Temporary	Small eatery	3.15	Encroacher	3
889	30+250-30+300	Daniyar		Sanjay Saw	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	21.8	Encroacher	BPL
890	30+250-30+300	Daniyar		Navin Singh	Temporary	Kiosk	2.08	Squatter	BPL
891	30+250-30+300	Daniyar		Musafir Yadav	Parmanent	Shop	4.8	Squatter	WHH

892	30+300-30+350	Koriyauna			Sures Kumar Vishwakarma	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	18.48	Squatter	BPL
893	30+350-30+400	Koriyauna			Durari Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	12.09	Squatter	NTH
894	30+500-30+550	Koriyauna			Durari Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	49.06	Squatter	
895	30+350-30+400	Koriyauna			Yamuna Pandey	Temporary	Kiosk	2.25	Squatter	BPL
896	30+350-30+400	Koriyauna			Chandra Dev Ra	Parmanent	Shop	8.84	Squatter	SC
897	30+400-30+500	Koriyauna			Sanjay Prasad	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	9.36	Encroacher	BPL
898	31+150-31+200	Harna Bela			Adhyaya Singh	Temporary	Cattle Shed	18.9	Squatter	BPL
899	31+150-31+200	Harna Bela			Manhur Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	16.8	Encroacher	BPL
900	31+150-31+200	Harna Bela			Pramod Singh	Temporary	Cattle Shed	12.76	Squatter	NTH
901	31+200-31+250	Harna Bela			Dinesh Singh	Temporary	House	23.45	Squatter	BPL
902	31+200-31+250	Harna Bela			Dinesh Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Small eatery	11.2	Squatter	
903	31+250-31+300	Harna Bela			Sohan Yadav	Temporary	Shop	8.84	Encroacher	3
904	31+250-31+300	Harna Bela			Sohan Yadav	Temporary	House	7.13	Encroacher	
905	31+250-31+300	Harna Bela			Kari Devi	Temporary	House	34.5	Encroacher	BPL
906	31+300-31+350	Harna Bela			Devki Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	7.54	Encroacher	3
907	31+300-31+350	Harna Bela			Devki Yadav	Parmanent	House	7.99	Encroacher	
908	31+350-31+400	Harna Bela			Paras Nath Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	1.2	Squatter	BPL
909	31+650-31+700	Harna Bela			Kishu Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	29.9	Squatter	NTH
910	32+350-32+400	Manugain			Muneshwar Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	15.9	Squatter	BPL
911	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Sasi Kumar Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	1.45	Squatter	WHH
912	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Ravindar Singh	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	1.5	Squatter	BPL
913	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Ramesh Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	0.68	Encroacher	BPL
914	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Ramesh Kumar	Temporary	Small eatery	7.04	Encroacher	
915	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Anil Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Small eatery	2	Squatter	NTH

		Chak)								
916	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Shri Prasad (Anil Kumar)	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	2.2	Squatter	NTH
917	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Bhagirat Prasad(Anil Kumar)	Temporary	Shop	2.2	Squatter	NTH
918	33+300-33+350	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Lakhan Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	3.5	Squatter	BPL
919	33+300-33+350	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Shyam Bhagat	Temporary	Kiosk	1.82	Squatter	NTH
920	33+300-33+350	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Santoshi Ram	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	7.02	Squatter	SC
921	33+300-33+350	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)			Gita Devi (Ravi Kumar)	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	2.8	Squatter	BPL
922	33+400-33+450	Thali Buzurg			Sanjay Gausvmi	Semi-Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	2.8	Encroacher	BPL
923	33+550-33+600	Thali Buzurg			Raj Kumar Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	16.1	Encroacher	3
924	33+600-33+650	Thali Buzurg			Sanjay Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.36	Encroacher	3
925	33+600-33+650	Thali Buzurg			Sanjay Shaw	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	6.02	Encroacher	
926	33+600-33+650	Thali Buzurg			Sanjay Shaw	Temporary	Kiosk	2.7	Squatter	
927	33+600-33+650	Thali Buzurg			Shankar Shaw	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	12.3	Encroacher	3
928	33+600-33+650	Thali Buzurg			Krishna Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.42	Encroacher	3
929	33+600-33+650	Thali Buzurg			Anup Kumar Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	7.21	Encroacher	3
930	33+600-33+650	Thali Buzurg			Ram Ratan Lal	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	9.3	Encroacher	SC
931	33+650-33+700	Thali Buzurg			Suresh Bhagat	Temporary	Kiosk	1.43	Squatter	WHH
932	33+650-33+700	Thali Buzurg			Arjun Prasad Yadav	Temporary	Kiosk	2.56	Squatter	WHH
933	33+700-33+750	Thali Buzurg			Vijay Pandit /Shankar Pandit	Parmanent	Shop	6	Squatter	BPL
934	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg			Bimla Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.43	Encroacher	BPL

935	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg		Kapildev Sharma	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.43	Encroacher	BPL
936	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg		Ravindar Thakur	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.5	Encroacher	BPL
937	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg		Md. Abbas	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	8.75	Encroacher	BPL
938	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg		Md. Jainul Uddin	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.5	Encroacher	3
939	33+750-33+800	Thali Buzurg		Anamul Haque	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.04	Encroacher	3
940	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg		Vinod Shaw	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	9	Squatter	WHH
941	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg		Relna Devi	Parmanent	House	1.36	Encroacher	SC
942	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg		Umesh Ravidas	Parmanent	House	1.36	Encroacher	SC
943	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg		Rishundev Ravidas	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.25	Encroacher	SC
944	33+800-33+850	Thali Buzurg		Bhola Choudhary	Semi-Parmanent	House	11.2	Encroacher	SC
945	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg		Chando Ram	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	1.4	Encroacher	SC
946	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg		Sujay Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	16.8	Encroacher	3
947	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg		Amerika Mistri	Parmanent	Shop	6.66	Encroacher	WHH
948	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg		Dev Nandan Mistri	Parmanent	House	9	Encroacher	BPL
949	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg		Gupal Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6	Encroacher	WHH
950	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg		Sunil Shaw	Parmanent	Shop	2.4	Encroacher	3
951	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg		Sharvan Kumar Shaw	Parmanent	Shop	2.4	Encroacher	3
952	33+850-33+900	Thali Buzurg		Anandi Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.18	Encroacher	3
953	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg		Jitendra Saw (Babulal Gupta)	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	9.52	Squatter	BPL
954	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg		Shardha Devi (Lalita Devi)	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	2.16	Encroacher	WHH
955	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg		Lalita Devi	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	2.08	Encroacher	BPL
956	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg		Binod Saw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	3.12	Encroacher	BPL
957	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg		Vishwnath Shaw	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	5.32	Encroacher	3
958	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg		Ramchandra Pandit	Parmanent	Shop	5.76	Encroacher	WHH

959	33+950-34+000	Thali Buzurg			Navin Kumar	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	6.36	Encroacher	PHH
960	33+950-34+000	Thali Buzurg			Navin Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	9.18	Encroacher	
961	34+000-34+050	Thali Buzurg	896	0.0019	Chandrika Prasad					3
962	34+000-34+050	Thali Buzurg	896	0.0019	Sahdev Prasad					3
963	34+000-34+050	Thali Buzurg	896	0.0018	Bhuneshwar Prasa					3
964	35+000-35+050	Patandei			Anil Rajwanshi	Semi-Parmanent	House	28.12	Squatter	SC
965	35+000-35+050	Patandei			Rampati Mahw. karma	Semi-Parmanent	Shop	10.2	Squatter	NTH
966	35+000-35+050	Patandei			Rajkumar Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	13.86	Squatter	BPL
967	35+150-35+200	Patandei			Mathura Prasad	Temporary	Cattle Shed	7.8	Squatter	BPL
968	35+150-35+200	Patandei			Mathura Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	5.28	Squatter	
969	35+150-35+200	Patandei			Manoj Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	3.2	Encroacher	3
970	35+200-35+250	Patandei			Manohar Yadav	Temporary	Cattle Shed	7.6	Squatter	BPL
971	35+200-35+250	Patandei			Syam Sundar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	3.77	Squatter	BPL
972	35+250-35+300	Patandei			Raj Kumar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	3.4	Squatter	NTH
973	35+300-35+350	Patandei			Kuleshwar Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	8.4	Encroacher	BPL
974	35+300-35+350	Patandei			Ramsharup Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	16.25	Squatter	BPL
975	35+300-35+350	Patandei			Lalu Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	18.04	Squatter	BPL
976	35+300-35+350	Patandei			Ram Bilash Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	10.75	Squatter	BPL
977	36+450-36+500	Madhopur			Satendar Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	8.7	Encroacher	BPL
978	37+650-37+700	Madhopur			Rajendra Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	9.12	Encroacher	3
979	37+950-38+000	Madhopur			Domi Rajwanshi	Temporary	House	3.84	Encroacher	SC
980	37+950-38+000	Madhopur			Domi Rajwanshi	Semi-Parmanent	House	6.8	Encroacher	
981	37+950-38+000	Madhopur			Domi Rajwanshi	Temporary	House	6.65	Encroacher	SC
982	38+050-38+100	Madhopur			Sunil Rajwanshi	Semi-Parmanent	House	13.64	Encroacher	SC
983	38+050-38+100	Madhopur			Kalwa Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	5.16	Squatter	SC
984	38+050-38+100	Madhopur			Munshi Lal Ravidas	Parmanent	House	5.7	Encroacher	SC
985	38+500-38+550	Madhopur			Naresh Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	12.5	Encroacher	BPL
986	38+900-38+950	Bishunpur			Bhart Mahto	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	19.88	Encroacher	BPL
987	38+900-38+950	Bishunpur			Bhart Mahto	Temporary	Cattle Shed	9.28	Squatter	

988	39+000-39+050	Bishunpur		Ganga Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	9.4	Encroacher	BPL
989	39+150-39+200	Bishunpur		Rajesh Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	12.54	Encroacher	BPL
990	39+350-39+400	Bishunpur		Sahdev Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Bath room	1.3	Squatter	BPL
991	39+350-39+400	Bishunpur		Sahdev Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	House	14.04	Squatter	
992	39+450-39+500	Bishunpur		Upendra Yadav	Temporary	House	24.25	Encroacher	BPL
993	39+600-39+950	Bishunpur		Ramchandra Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	29.68	Encroacher	3
994	39+650-39+700	Bishunpur		Ramchandra Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Boundary Wall	11	Encroacher	
995	39+650-39+700	Bishunpur		Ramchandra Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Bath room	1.44	Squatter	NTH
996	39+850-39+900	Bishunpur		Manoj Kumar	Semi-Parmanent	Shed	4.55	Squatter	NTH
997	39+850-39+900	Bishunpur		Raj Kumar Yadav	Parmanent	House	12.36	Encroacher	3
998	39+900-39+950	Bishunpur		Sunita Devi	Semi-Parmanent	House	4.62	Encroacher	BPL
999	39+900-39+950	Bishunpur		Rajendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	House	14.55	Encroacher	BPL
1000	39+900-39+950	Bishunpur		Rajendra Prasad	Semi-Parmanent	House	5.28	Squatter	
1001	39+950-40+000	Bishunpur		Bachu Prasad Yadav	Parmanent	House	9.1	Squatter	BPL
1002	40+000-40+050	Bishunpur		Mithlesh Prasad Yadav	Semi-Parmanent	Cattle Shed	3.3	Encroacher	WHH
1003	40+050-40+100	Bishunpur		Dindayal Mahto	Temporary	Cattle Shed	2.4	Squatter	BPL
1004	40+050-40+100	Bishunpur		Dindayal Mahto	Temporary	Cattle Shed	8.8	Squatter	
1005	40+150-40+200	Bishunpur		Umesh Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	3.4	Squatter	BPL
1006	40+200-40+250	Bishunpur		Sintu Kumar	Temporary	Kiosk	2.08	Squatter	NTH
1007	40+250-40+300	Bishunpur		Krishan Malakar	Semi-Parmanent	Stair	3.64	Squatter	BPL
1008	41+950-42+000	Govindpur		Heera Lal	Parmanent	Res-cum-Com	2.31	Encroacher	3
1009	41+950-42+000	Govindpur		Jagdish Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	9.45	Encroacher	3
1010	42+000-42+069	Govindpur		Gopal Kumar	Parmanent	Shop	8	Encroacher	WHH
1011	42+000-42+069	Govindpur		Rajendra Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	2.7	Encroacher	3
1012	42+000-42+069	Govindpur		Bharat Bhushan	Parmanent	Shop	2.7	Encroacher	3
1013	42+000-42+069	Govindpur		Chandrika Prasad	Parmanent	Shop	2.7	Encroacher	3
1014	42+000-42+069	Govindpur		Asha Devi	Parmanent	Shop	8.68	Encroacher	BPL
1015	42+000-42+069	Govindpur		Chinta Devi (Sanjeev Kumar)	Parmanent	Shop	1.5	Encroacher	3

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LIST OF DISPLACED PERSONS (TENANTS)

Sl. No.	Village	Name Of The Owner	Name Of The Occupier	Father's Name Of Occupier	Type of Occupancy	Vulnerability
1	Narhat	Ranjan Kumar	Abhimanu Kumar	Brijnandan Singh	Tenant	SC
2	Narhat	Ravindar Singh	Chadan Kumar	Late Maheshwari Prasad	Tenant	SC
3	Narhat	Ravindar Singh	Pritam Kumar Gupta	Late Arjun Gupta	Tenant	SC
4	Narhat	Ravindar Singh	Bablu Singh	Late Sarju Singh	Tenant	SC
5	Narhat	Barjesh Kumar	Kakash Kumar	Virendra Singh	Tenant	BPL
6	Narhat	Amarnath	Mu Shabh	Late Allahuddin	Tenant	BPL
7	Narhat	Amarnath	Pintu Kumar	Kedar Prajapti	Tenant	BPL
8	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)	Musafir Prasad	Bhuneshwar Prasad	Sarju Prasad	Tenant	BPL
9	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)	Keshar Yadav	Sanjay Yadav	Nemchand Yadav	Tenant	BPL
10	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)	Keshar Yadav	Kalesh Prasad	Late Devjee Yadav	Tenant	BPL
11	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)	Kalesh Prasad Yadav	Ramu Kumar	Rajo Saw	Tenant	BPL
12	Narhat (Ibrahimpur)	Kalesh Prasad Yadav	Chadan Kumar	Madan Yadav	Tenant	BPL
13	Daulatpur	Ranjesh Singh	Varun Pandey	Shri Rajendra Pandey	Tenant	BPL
14	Patrang (Nalapar)	Arjun Prasad	Raju Kumar	Brahmdev Mahto	Tenant	BPL
15	Paijuna	Rajendra Kumar	Pradeep Sharma	Shri Kailash Ram	Tenant	BPL
16	Paijuna	Rajendra Kumar	Jayram Sharma	Late Ishwar Thakur	Tenant	BPL
17	Rajhat	Jama Masjid Rajhat	Md Manjar Shah		Tenant	BPL
18	Rajhat	Jama Masjid Rajhat	Faizan Alam	Tokid Alam	Tenant	BPL
19	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Amarnath Prasad	Md Samsher	Md Salim Uddin	Tenant	BPL
20	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Eid Gah	Quamer Rizwi	Late Zaiul Abdin	Tenant	BPL
21	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Eid Gah	Dr. Md Kalim Ahmad	Late Mohammad Siddik	Tenant	BPL
22	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Eid Gah	Ahale Kuraish	Md Israil	Tenant	BPL
23	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Eid Gah	Md Shamshad Ahmad	Abdul Vari	Tenant	BPL
24	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Eid Gah	Md Qumaruddin	Md Salim Uddin	Tenant	BPL
25	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Eid Gah	Md Shahabuddin	Late Abdur Rauf Warsi	Tenant	BPL
26	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Nisha Khatun	Pawan Kumar	Late Manohar Prasad	Tenant	BPL

27	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Nisha Khatun	Bhola Kumar	Meenu Tewari	Tenant	BPL
28	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Nisha Khatun	Arvind Kumar		Tenant	BPL
29	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Nisha Khatun	Bablu Kumar		Tenant	BPL
30	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Nisha Khatun	Ahte Sham	Md Naim Uddin	Tenant	BPL
31	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Mujibur Rahman	Ahmad Raza	Abdul Raza	Tenant	BPL
32	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Azharullah	Md Nausahd Ram	Md Nezamuddin	Tenant	BPL
33	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Azharullah	Md Asif Raza	Md Manzar Hussain	Employee	BPL
34	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Asgar Ali	Md Baber Hussain	Late- Md Akhtar Hussain	Tenant	BPL
35	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Nasimuddin	Zeeshan	Late- Abdul Rauf Warsi	Tenant	BPL
36	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Nasimuddin	Md Sabir Khan	Late- Asik Khan	Tenant	BPL
37	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Shamim Akhtar	Vijay Kumar	Late- Munim Ram	Tenant	BPL
38	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Shamshad Ahmad	Md Arshad Ahmad	Late- Abdul Samad	Tenant	BPL
39	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Mithlesh Pandit	Md Kamaluddin Mansuri	Late- Md Iddan Mansuri	Tenant	BPL
40	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Ramchander Saw	Md Sirajuddin	Late- Md Hussain	Tenant	BPL
41	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Jamaluddin	Md Sajid	Md Suleman	Tenant	BPL
42	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Maho Saw	Srichand Sharma	Late- Parmeshwar Sharma	Tenant	BPL
43	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Maho Saw	Subodh Prasad	Late- Munshi Mahto	Tenant	BPL
44	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Nares Kumar	Prabhat Kumar	Late- Jayprakash Narayan Sharma	Tenant	BPL
45	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Natesh Kumar	Dhiraj Kumar		Tenant	BPL
46	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Ramchander Saw	Sunil Kumar	Late- Murlidhar Ram	Tenant	BPL
47	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Nandlal Saw	Pappu		Tenant	BPL
48	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Nandlal Saw	Gaurav Kumar	Sunil Prasad	Tenant	BPL
49	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Harilal Prasad Saw	Sonu Kumar	Suresh Prasad	Tenant	BPL
50	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Harilal Prasad Saw	Bishundev Sharma	Late- Mohan Sharma	Tenant	BPL
51	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Harilal Prasad Saw	Subodh Kumar	Sukhdev Pandit	Tenant	BPL
52	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Urmila Devi	Dayanand Malakar	Raj Kumar Bhagat	Tenant	BPL
53	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Urmila Devi	Chunnu Kumar	Late- Shankar Bhagat	Tenant	BPL
54	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Ashok Prasad	Shyam Kishore Kumar	Arjun Bhagat	Tenant	BPL
55	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Dayanad Saw	Sumit Kumar	Bisheshwar Saw	Tenant	BPL
56	Panti	Trithu Dutta Roy	Sunil Kumar	Prabhakar Misr	Tenant	BPL

57	Panti	Trithu Dutta Roy	Md Nawab Ansari	Late- Md Snaullah Ansari	Tenant	BPL
58	Panti	Trithu Dutta Roy	Surendra Goswami	Late- Jago Goswami	Tenant	BPL
59	Panti	Vijay Kumar	Jitendra Kumar	Ram Chander Prasad	Tenant	BPL
60	Panti	Musafir Prasad	Amit Kumar	Bishwar Parsad Saw	Tenant	BPL
61	Panti	Raju Rajak	Ganesh Vishwakarma	Late- Prabhu Mistri	Tenant	BPL
62	Panti	Arjun Saw	Shahnawaz Alam	Abdul Shahid	Tenant	BPL
63	Panti	Arjun Saw	Sudhir Parsad Verma	Late- Suryadev Singh	Tenant	BPL
64	Panti	Arvind Yadav	Surendra Kumar	Shri Saudagar Prasad	Tenant	BPL
65	Khaira Khurid	Manoj Kumar Singh	Arvind Kumar	Baleshwar Prasad	Tenant	BPL
66	Daniyar	Upendar Singh	Vicky Ranjan	Sunil Kumar	Tenant	BPL
67	Daniyar	Baleshwar Shaw	Nivash Kumar	Sailendar Singh	Tenant	BPL
68	Daniyar	Md. Gaji	Md. Usman	Late Md. Naim Uddin	Tenant	BPL
69	Daniyar	Md Gaji	Md. Soheb Akhtar	Late Md. Naim	Tenant	BPL
70	Daniyar	Himaytul Islam (Committee Shop)	Md. Salim	Late Rajak	Tenant	BPL
71	Daniyar	Himaytul Islam (Committee Shop)	Md. Samir Alam	Akhtar Hussain	Tenant	BPL
72	Daniyar	Himaytul Islam (Committee Shop)	Santosh Ram	Karu Ram	Tenant	BPL
73	Daniyar	Himaytul Islam (Committee Shop)	Md. Fazle Rub	Md. Manovar Ahmad	Tenant	BPL
74	Daniyar	Himaytul Islam (Committee Shop)	Md. Ejaj	Md. Gulam	Tenant	BPL
75	Daniyar	Himaytul Islam (Committee Shop)	Md. Assiq	Late Md. Jalil	Tenant	BPL
76	Daniyar	Pooja Sharma	Dhanashyam Tivari	Bhimsain Tivari	Tenant	BPL
77	Daniyar	Chandrika Parsad	Upendar Singh	Krishdev Singh	Tenant	BPL
78	Kariauna	Manoj Ram	Dukhan Pandit	Late Baleshwar Pandit	Tenant	BPL
79	Kariauna	Chando Singh	Dipak Ranjan	Anuj Parsad	Tenant	BPL
80	Kariauna	Chando Singh	Ishwari Lal	Late Sukhdev Lal	Tenant	BPL
81	Kariauna	Chando Singh	Mantosh Sharma	Naresh Thakur	Tenant	BPL
82	Harna Bela	Bainath Yadav	Ranjeet Saw	Shri Ashok Saw	Tenant	BPL
83	Murgiya Chak	Renu Devi (Varnwal)	Firoj Ansari		Tenant	BPL
84	Thali Bazar	Jugal Kishor Sharma	Azad Parsad	Shri Madho Yadav	Tenant	BPL
85	Thali Bazar	Shanti Devi	Asok Prasad	Late Sunwar Shaw	Tenant	BPL
86	Thali Bazar	Shanti Devi	Raju Verma	Uday Prasad	Tenant	BPL
87	Thali Bazar	Suraj Dev Pandit	Vicky Chaudhary	Sarjun Chaudhary	Tenant	WHH

88	Thali Bazar	Suraj Dev Pandit	Pawan Kumar	Suraj Dev Lal	Tenant	WHH
89	Thali Bazar	Suraj Dev Pandit	Laldev Sharma	Late Natho Sharma	Tenant	WHH
90	Thali Bazar	Md. Rahim	Md. Zawed Hussain	Late Hidayat Ali	Tenant	WHH
91	Thali Bazar	Md. Rahim	Anandi Sharma	Late Kailash Sharma	Tenant	WHH
92	Thali Bazar	Md. Rahim	Sujay Kumar	Jagdish Prasad	Tenant	WHH
93	Thali Bazar	Md. Rahim	Rahul Kumar	Krishan Yadav	Tenant	WHH
94	Thali Bazar	Md. Rahim	Mustak Ahmed	Late Mustafa Ansari	Tenant	WHH
95	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	Manti Devi	Satish Kumar	Late Mathura Prasad	Tenant	WHH
96	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	Manti Devi	Manish Kumar	Banke Singh	Tenant	WHH
97	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	Manti Devi	Pooresh Kumar	Late Indradev Singh	Tenant	WHH
98	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	Manti Devi	Ranjit Kumar	Prakash Vishkarma	Tenant	WHH
99	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	Raghunandan Pandey	Pintu Saw	Suraj Dev Saw	Tenant	WHH
100	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Merajul Haque	Deepak Kumar	Late- Lakhan Vishwakarma	Tenant	WHH
101	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Merajul Haque	Danish	Md Manir	Employee	WHH
102	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Merajul Haque	Monu	Md Zainul	Employee	WHH
103	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Merajul Haque	Satish Kumar	Madhu Sudan Pandit	Employee	WHH
104	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Merajul Haque	Pappu	Late- Lakhan Vishwakarma	Employee	WHH
105	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Bibi Aisha Khatoon	Abid Hussain	Late- Md Naeemuddin	Tenant	WHH
106	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Bibi Aisha Khatoon	Md Muslim Rayeen	Late- Ghulam Rasul	Tenant	WHH
107	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Nezamuddin	Anwer Hussain	Late- Ahmed Hussain	Tenant	WHH
108	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Zahid Hussain	Md Jasim Alam	Abdul Wahab	Tenant	WHH
109	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Zahid Hussain	Ganesh Sharma	Bacchu Thakur	Tenant	WHH
110	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Zahid Hussain	Md Seraj	Md Sabeer Rangrez	Tenant	PHH
111	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Tahir	Md Gayasuddin	Md Salimuddin	Tenant	PHH
112	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Tahir	Md Sabir Hussain	Late- Suleman Ali	Tenant	
113	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Indu Devi	Guddu Kumar	Late- Arjun Prasad Saw	Tenant	
114	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Mahfooz	Ravi Kumar	Late- Chandar Prasadd Gpta	Tenant	
115	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Ashma Khatoon	Bando(Nazir Alam)	Ghulam Rasul	Tenant	
116	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Ashma Khatoon	Md Ehtesham Hussain	Md Islam	Tenant	
117	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Jawed Hussain	Sohail Anwer	Md Saukat Ali	Tenant	
118	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Jawed Hussain	Naresh Malhar	Ayodhya Malhar	Tenant	

119	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Wasima Khatoon	Masud Alam	Masud Alam	Tenant
120	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Sabir Hussain	Sultan	Md Anamul Haq	Tenant
121	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Sabir Hussain	Md Tabrez Alam	Abdul Samad	Tenant
122	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Khalid	Tinku	Saukat Ali	Tenant
123	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Khalid	Md Sultan	Inamul Haq	Tenant
124	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Ansar	Md Younus Alam	Late- Abdul Gaffur	Tenant
125	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Ansar	Md Shamin	Md Rahim Kauval	Tenant
126	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Ansar	Md Khursaid Alam	Md Idrish	Tenant
127	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Ansar	Ravjit Kumar	Late- Sadhusharan Ram	Tenant
128	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Kalimuddin Warsi	Pappu Kumar	Arjun Prasad	Tenant
129	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Kalimuddin Warsi	Md Kamaluddin	Late- Abdul Rauf Warsi	Tenant
130	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Munaiza Khatoon	Md Wasim Raza	Late- Md Shami Ahmad	Tenant
131	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Munaiza Khatoon	Mahfooz Alam	Late- Zakir Hussain	Tenant
132	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Sanobar Parveen	Md Shakil Anwar	Late- Nezamuddin	Tenant
133	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Sanobar Parveen	Md Sohaib	Md Majid	Tenant
134	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Sanobar Parveen	Tauhid Alam	Md Mohibuddin	Tenant
135	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Ali	Md Faiyaz Ahmad	Late- Md Farooque Ahmad	Tenant
136	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Ali	Md Ghulam Sarwer	Md Anwer	Tenant
137	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Ranjit Tiwari	Raushan Kumar	Late- Bhola Prasad (Tamoli)	Tenant
138	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Ranjit Tiwari	Sandeep Kumar	Mahnohar Prasad Gupta	Tenant
139	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Alamgir	Md Kaifuddin	Md Sharfuddin	Tenant
140	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Md Abdul Kalam Warsi	Abdul Majid	Late- Abdul Gaffur	Tenant
141	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Randhir Kumar Gupta	Sajan Mali	Late- Ramswarup Bhagat	Tenant
142	Baliya Buzurg	Md Shaukat Ali	Md Inamul Haque	Late- Md Usman	Tenant
143	Baliya Buzurg	Md Shaukat Ali	Md Firoz Alam	Late- Md Abdul Sattar	Tenant
144	Baliya Buzurg	Md Sultan	Md Shabuddin	Late-Md Muslim	Tenant
145	Baliya Buzurg	Md Sultan	Surender Prasad	Late- Parmeshwar	Tenant
146	Panti	Rahul Paswan	Devendra Kumar	Late- Faguni Chaudhry	Tenant
147	Panti	Ramesh Biswas	Musafir Chaudhry	Late- Ramdhani Chaudhry	Tenant
148	Panti	Krishna Parsad	Sandeep Kumar		Tenant
149	Panti	Ramratan Prasad	Shiv Kumar Sahni	Ram Kumar Soni	Tenant

150	Panti	Ramratan Prasad	Balmiki Mistri	Laxman Mistri	Tenant
151	Panti	Ramratan Prasad	Manoj Kumar	Lesri Saw	Tenant
152	Panti	Ramsar Das	Jitender Kumar	Late- Chand Halwai	Tenant
153	Panti	Meena Devi	Sunil Kumar	Klate Kesori Prasad	Tenant
154	Panti	Sonu Kumar	Pawan Kumar	Saryu Prasad	Tenant
155	Panti	Rajender Prasad	Ashok Kumar	Rameshwar Saw	Tenant
156	Panti	Sanjay Kumar	Rekha Devi	Late Arvind Prasad	Tenant
157	Panti	Arjun Saw	Md. Khurid Alam	Late Taiyab Ali	Tenant
158	Panti	Karu Manjhi	Lalita Devi	Ramesh Chaudhari	Tenant
159	Panti	Mamta Devi	Shayta Khatun	Late Md Alam	Tenant
160	Panti	Lakhan Paswan	Lalita Devi	Susen Paswan	Tenant
161	Panti	Rajendra Prasad	Aditya Kumar	Late Manoj Sharma	Tenant
162	Daniyar	Dhaneshwar Prasad Yadav	Prameshwar Prasad	Ram Briksh Prasad	Tenant
163	Koriyauna	Sanjay Prasad	Chanchala Kumari	Uday Kumar	Tenant
164	Koriyauna	Sanjay Prasad	Vivek Kumar	Umesh Ram	Tenant
165	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)	Santoshi Ram	Rajendra Mistri	Late Somar Mistri	Tenant
166	Thali Buzurg	Anup Kumar Shaw	Ashok Kumar	Chandrika Prasad	Tenant
167	Thali Buzurg	Anup Kumar Shaw	Mahesh Kumar	Late Rambhaju Ram	Tenant
168	Thali Buzurg	Bimla Devi	Makshud Alam	Chemelu Miyu	Tenant
169	Thali Buzurg	Ravindar Thakur	Sagar Kumar	Pawan Varma	Tenant
170	Thali Buzurg	Md Abbas	Md Serajuddin	Late Shamshuddin	Tenant
171	Thali Buzurg	Md Abbas	Najamuddin	Late Bandhu Khan	Tenant
172	Thali Buzurg	Md Abbas	Md Reyazuddin	Late Abdul Rashid	Tenant
173	Thali Buzurg	Vinod Shaw	Rafiq Alam	Late Kaviraj Ahmad	Tenant
174	Thali Buzurg	Vinod Shaw	Shyam Sundar Kumar	Sri Ramchndra Yadav	Tenant
175	Thali Buzurg	Anandi Saw	Ravindar Kumar	Late Govind Saw	Tenant
176	Thali Buzurg	Ram Chander Pandit	Ghanshyam Rasad	Sitan Yadav	Tenant
177	Thali Buzurg	Ram Chander Pandit	Naresh Shaw	Late Prameshwar Shaw	Tenant
178	Govindpur	Jagdish Prasad	Binod Kumar		Tenant
179	Govindpur	Jagdish Prasad	Sandeep Kumar		Tenant
180	Govindpur	Jagdish Prasad	Vijay Thakur	Kishun Thakur	Tenant

181	Govindpur	Jagdish Prasad	Sonu Kumar	Jagan Prasad	Tenant
182	Govindpur	Rajendra Prasad	Rajesh Kumar	Prishna Prasad Yadav	Tenant
183	Govindpur	Bharat Bhushan	Md Budhan	Riyaj	Tenant
184	Govindpur	Chandrika Prasad	Suryadev Vishwakarma	Rajdev Vishkarma	Tenant
185	Govindpur	Asna Devi	Anirudh Pandey	Late Sitaram Pandey	Tenant
186	Govindpur	Asna Devi	Dharmveer Prasad Singh	Late Devnarayan Singh	Tenant
187	Govindpur	Asna Devi	Pintu Kumar	Late Sahdev Sharma	Tenant
188	Govindpur	Chinta Devi	Pintu Kumar	Late Sahdev Sharma	Tenant

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF CPR

Sl. No.	Side	Chainage	Name Of The Village	Name Of The Owner	Distance from Center (mtr)	Construction Type	Use of Structure	Status of Structure
1	Left	3+100-3+150	Katghara	Bus Stop (Govt. Of Bihar)	4.5	Permanent	Bus Stop	Squatter
2	Left	8+550-8+550	Jalalpur	Middle School, Jalalpur (Govt. Of Bihar)	6.4	Permanent	School	Encroacher
3	Left	8+560-8+550	Jalalpur	Middle School, Jalalpur (Govt. Of Bihar)	7	Permanent	School	Encroacher
4	Left	12+650-12+700	Narhat (Narahimpur)	Temple		Semi-Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
5	Left	21+250-21+300	Fatenpur	Shiv Temple	4.4	Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
6	Left	22+650-22+700	Rajhat	Jama Masjid, Rajhat	5.7	Temporary	Mosque	Squatter
7	Left	22+700-22+750	Rajhat	Jama Masjid, Rajhat	6.9	Temporary	Mosque	Encroacher
8	Left	24+450-24+500	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Eid Gah	5.5	Permanent	Mosque	Encroacher
9	Left	24+500-24+550	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Imambada Akbarpur	6.5	Permanent	Mosque	Titleholder
10	Left	24+700-24+750	Pachrukhi (Akbarpur)	Temple	7.1	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
11	Left	26+400-26+450	Bakhari	Primary School, Bakharipachrukhi (Govt. Of Bihar)	6.4	Semi-Permanent	School	Squatter
12	Left	26+450-26+500	Bakhari	Samuhik Gram (Temple)		Semi-Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
13	Left	27+900-27+950	Kuhila	Temple	5.8	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
14	Left	27+900-27+950	Kuhila	Mandir Bhawan	5.1	Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
15	Left	28+700-28+750	Khaira Khurd	Durga Mandir, Khaira	5.5	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
16	Left	28+700-28+750	Khaira Khurd	Durga Mandir	5.9	Semi-Permanent	Temple	Encroacher

17	Left	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd	Pushtakalay Bhawan	5.2	Permanent	Library	Squatter
18	Left	28+750-28+800	Khaira Khurd	Pushtakalay Bhawan	6.1	Permanent	Library	Encroacher
19	Left	30+150-30+200	Daniyar	Himaytul Islam, Daniyar	6	Permanent	School	Encroacher
20	Left	30+200-30+250	Daniyar	Urdu Prathmik Vidyalay (Govt. Of Bihar)	5.2	Permanent	School	Squatter
21	Left	30+350-30+400	Koriyauna	Shiv Temple	6	Semi-Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
22	Left	30+350-30+400	Koriyauna	Utkarmitnabh Madh Vidyalay, Koriyauna (Govt. Of Bihar)	6.2	Permanent	School	Encroacher
23	Left	30+350-30+400	Koriyauna	Utkarmitnabh Madh Vidyalay, Koriyauna (Govt. Of Bihar)	4.2	Permanent	School	Encroacher
24	Left	32+450-32+500	Mahugain	Shree Sahab (Temple)	6.6	Semi-Permanent	Temple	Squatter
25	Left	33+000-33+050	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)	Nal Jal Tank (Govt. Of Bihar)	7.4	Temporary	Water Tank	Encroacher
26	Left	33+250-33+300	Sughari (Pahalwan Chak)	Hanuman Mandir	4.7	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
27	Left	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg	Sahu Samaj Samudaik Bhawan	4.7	Permanent	Community Centre	Squatter
28	Left	33+900-33+950	Thali Buzurg	Sarswati Bhawan ,Mandir	5	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
29	Left	35+050-35+100	Patandei	Iamambara	5.6	Semi-Permanent	Mosque	Squatter
30	Left	36+400-36+450	Madhopur	Durga) Temple	6.4	Temporary	Temple	Encroacher
31	Left	36+700-36+750	Madhopur	Hanuman Mandir (Madhopur)	5.5	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
32	Left	41+850-41+900	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	Samudayik Bhawan, Govindpur	4.5	Permanent	Community Centre	Squatter
33	Left	41+900-41+950	Bishunpur (Govindpur)	Libarary (Govt. Of Bihar)	4.7	Permanent	Library	Encroacher
34	Right	0+800-0+900	Manjhway	Govt Of Bihar	7	Semi-Permanent	Temple	Squatter
35	Right	10+000-10+450	Raja Bigha (Sohripur)	Temple		Semi-Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
36	Right	11+000-11+050	Narhat	Govt. Of Bihar	5	Permanent	Water Tank	Encroacher
37	Right	14+100-14+150	Daulatpur	Temple	5.3	Temporary	Temple	Squatter
38	Right	14+450-14+500	Gowasa	Temple	6.3	Temporary	Temple	Squatter
39	Right	18+500-18+550	Paijuna	Braham Asthan (Bhawan) Temple	5.9	Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
40	Right	18+550-18+600	Paijuna	Jal Nal Yojna (Pani Tanki) ,Govt. Of Bihar	4	Semi-Permanent	Panchayat Bhawan	Squatter
41	Right	19+800-19+850	Laxmi Bigha	Panchayat Bhawan (Govt. Of Bihar)	7.4	Permanent	Panchayat Bhawan	Encroacher
42	Right	20+900-20+950	Fatehpur	Temple (Hanuman Ji)	5.8	Semi-	Temple	Encroacher

						Permanent		
43	Right	23+700-23+750	Baliya Buzurg	Manokamna Shiv Mandir	4.2	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
44	Right	23+750-23+800	Baliya Buzurg	Utkarmit Madhy Vidyalaya (Govt. Of Bihar)	7	Permanent	School	Squatter
45	Right	24+400-24+450	Azim Chak Pachrukhi	Madarsha, Akbarpur		Semi-Permanent	School	Encroacher
46	Right	24+950-25+000	Panti	Forest Dept. (Govt. Of Bihar)		Semi-Permanent	Forest Office	Encroacher
47	Right	25+150-25+200	Panti	Primary School , Panti (Govt. Of Bihar)	6.5	Permanent	School	Encroacher
48	Right	25+150-25+200	Panti	Primary School , Panti (Govt. Of Bihar)	6.3	Permanent	School	Encroacher
49	Right	25+200-25+250	Panti	Pacs Godown (Primary Agricultural Credit Society)	5.6	Permanent	PACS Godown	Encroacher
50	Right	26+400-26+450	Bakhari	Nal Jal Pani Tanki (Govt. Of Bihar)	7	Semi-Permanent	Water Tank	Encroacher
51	Right	26+400-26+450	Bakhari	Hanuman Mandir	5.3	Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
52	Right	26+550-26+600	Bakhari	Shiv Mandir		Semi-Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
53	Right	29+900-29+950	Daniyar	Toilet (Govt. Of Bihar)	4.7	Permanent	Toilet	Squatter
54	Right	29+950-30+000	Daniyar	Panchayat Bhawan (Govt. Of Bihar)	4.8	Permanent	Panchayat Bhawan	Encroacher
55	Right	30+000-30+050	Daniyar	Hanuman Mandir	4.5	Semi-Permanent	Temple	Squatter
56	Right	30+350-30+400	Koriyauna	Panchayat Bhawan, Koriona (Govt. Of Bihar)		Semi-Permanent	Panchayat Bhawan	Squatter
57	Right	30+350-30+400	Koriyauna	Hanuman Mandir	5.4	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
58	Right	31+150-31+200	Harna Bela	Shiv Mandir , Harna Bela	4.5	Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
59	Right	33+050-33+900	Thali Buzurg	Shree Lakshmi Bhawan	6.2	Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
60	Right	34+050-34+100	Thali Buzurg	Utkarmit Madhya Vidhyalaya, Thali (Govt. Of Bihar)	7.5	Permanent	School	Titleholder
61	Right	34+050-34+100	Thali Buzurg	Utkarmit Madhya Vidhyalaya, Thali (Govt. Of Bihar)	7	Permanent	School	Titleholder
62	Right	36+900-36+950	Madhopur	Bus Stop (Govt. Of Bihar)	5.2	Permanent	Bus Stop	Squatter
63	Right	36+950-37+000	Madhopur	Temple	4.1	Permanent	Temple	Squatter
64	Right	37+900-37+950	Madhopur	Hanuman Mandir, Madhopur (Govt. Of Bihar)	5.8	Permanent	Temple	Encroacher
65	Right	38+700-38+750	Bishunpur	Sanskrit High School, Vishunpur, (Govt. Of Bihar)	7.8	Permanent	School	Encroacher

Not to be used as a Bid Document, Only for Reference

APPENDIX4: FINDINGS OF CONSULTATIONS

Chainage	Village	Type of village	Tehasil/ Block	District	GPS Coordinates Longitude/ Latitude	Date of Consultation	Number of Participants (Male/Female)
8+500-8+600	Jalalpur	Rural	Narhat	Nawada	Longitude: N 24°46'32" Latitude: E 85°23'51"	18/01/22	20/05
24+200-24+300	Azimchak (Akbarpur)	Rural	Akbarpur	Nawada	Longitude: N 24°45'13" Latitude: E 85°32'47"	20/01/22	16/19
34+000-34+100	Thali Buzurg	Rural	Govindpur	Nawada	Longitude: N 24°44'48" Latitude: E 85°38'37"	19/01/22	21/09
40+200-40+300	Bishun Pur	Rural	Govindpur	Nawada	Longitude: N 24°45'56" Latitude: E 85°41'01"	20/01/22	18/11
Total	4 Consultation Meetings						75/44

Question Village	General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Support of local people for the proposed project.	Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project ?	Any specific measure you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage ?
Jalalpur	General Perception is Positive, Public are aware about this project.	Local people are in support of the proposed project.	No	Yes, people will like to see both side Drainage and street light in the village area road.
Azimchak (Akbarpur)	Positive Perception about the project. Public are aware about this project.	Yes, Local People are in support of the proposed project.	No	Yes, people will like to see road speed breaker, both side drainage and street light in the village area on new proposed Road.
Thali Buzurg	People are aware and general perception is that the project should implement as soon as possible.	Local people are in support of the proposed project.	No, not any.	There should be minnor bridge in new Proposed road. Hight of bridge should not be much.
Bishun Pur	General Perception is Positive, Public are aware about this project.	Local people will provide all the required support of the proposed project.	No	Need to provide drainage system and foot path.

Village	Do you have any problem with the existing road?	In your opinion if the road has to be expanded, which side should the expansion take place and why?	What is the Mode of Transport?	How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ?
Jalalpur	Existing Road is too narrow.	As per our opinion the road should be expanded both side, because both side road has equal land.	Auto, Bike and Private Vehicle.	Generally its takes 1 hour and 30 minutes to reach District HQ.
Azimchak (Akbarpur)	Yes, More Time consume in travel	Both side of the existing road equally. No one would say that any partiality happened.	Bus,Auto and private Vehicle.	Generally its takes 1 hour to reach District HQ.
Thali Buzurg	Yes, existing road has lot of traffic.	Both side expansion as per design requirement	Bus,Auto and private Vehicle.	Usually its takes 1 hour and 30 minutes to reach district HQ.
Bishun Pur	Existing road is too narrow due to which traffic jam happened all the time.	Both side expansion of the existing road equally.	Bus, Auto, private vehicle	Generally its takes 2 hours to reach District HQ.

Village	How is the Frequency of Public Transport?	Do you sell your agricultural product in the market? If yes, How do you transport them?	Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Is it commercially developed area?	Is it an industrial area ?
Jalalpur	30 minutes to 40 minutes	Yes, Tractor and pick up van.	Yes, by widening of road and better traffic system difinitely will reduce accident.	No	No
Azimchak (Akbarpur)	Its gap between 10 minutes-20 minutes	Yes, Through auto and Tractor.	It is expected that proposed project going to reduce accident and provide better transport and traffic system.	Yes, it is Commercially develop area.	No
Thali Buzurg	Between 30 minutes to 40 minutes	Yes, Through Tractor.	Yes, vehicle will be pass easily, so it will reduce chances of accident.	Yes, it is Commercially develop area.	No
Bishun Pur	Frequency of transport is good. It has gap between 20-30 minutes.	Yes, Through auto and Tractor.	Yes, Proposed project going to reduce accidents and it provide better traffic system.	No	No

Village	What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), type of crops etc.?	Current rates for the land per acre	Main source of drinking water	Is there shortage of water for human consumption?
Jalalpur	Agriculture and Labour are main economic activity of this area. 2 Seasonal cropping pattern. Type of crops are Paddy, Wheat, Tori, Mustard, Potato etc.	12500000/acre	Hand pump.	No, not any shortage of drinking water.
Azimchak (Akbarpur)	Economic activities are Business, agriculture and Labour. Land use for agriculture, 2 Seasonal cropping pattern. Type of crops are Paddy, Wheat and potato.	22700000/acre	Hand pump and supply water	No, not any shortage of drinking water.
Thali Buzurg	Agriculture and Business are main economic activity of this area. Land use for agriculture. 2 seasonal crops. Type of crops are paddy and wheat.	80000000/acre	Hand pump	No
Bishun Pur	Agriculture and Labour are main economic activity of this area. Land use for agriculture. Type of crops are Paddy and wheat.	15000000/acre	Hand pump	No

Village	Is there any loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project?	Is there any Loss of community life like Market places or community activities to be effected?	Resettlement and Land acquisition (if foreseen due to expansion of road) Has there been land acquisition before?	Availability of Hospitals and over all environment condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STD?
Jalalpur	Yes, there is minor loss of residential/Commercial structure due to the project.	No	No, there had not any land acquisition before.	No, there is not any chronic disease. Yes, aware about HIV/AIDS and STD.
Azimchak (Akbarpur)	Yes, there is loss of residential/commercial structure due to the project.	No	No, there had not any land acquisition before.	No, there is not any chronic disease. Yes, aware about HIV/AIDS and STD.
Thali Buzurg	Yes	Yes, there is loss of community life like market place.	No	No, there is not any chronic disease in our area.
Bishun Pur	Yes, there is loss of residential/	Yes, there is loss of community life	No	No, there is not any chronic disease.

	commercial structure due to the project.	like market place.	Yes, aware about HIV/AIDS and STD.
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Village	What are the challenges facing due to Covid -19 in the area?	Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off?	Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc	Employment Status: Percentage of employment/unemployment	Migration pattern (If any), inward or outward
Jalalpur	Lack of food, Medicine and money	Poverty level is Poor	40% people are illiterate and 60% are literate.	Employment approx 80% and unemployment is approx 20%	Yes, 20% outward
Azimchak (Akbarpur)	Shortage of grocery and medicine	Poverty level is Poor	90% people are literate and 10% are illiterate.	Employment approx 60%, unemployment is approx 40%	Yes, 50% outward
Thali Buzurg	Lack of employment, shortage of money etc	Poverty level is Poor	80% people are literate and 20% are illiterate.	50% unemployment and 50% employment.	Yes, approx 30 % to outward.
Bishun Pur	Lack of transport and medical facility	Poverty level is Poor	75% people are literate and 25% are illiterate.	40% unemployment and 60% employment.	Yes approx 10 % outward

Village	If the widening of the road necessitates dislocation, where would you like to be relocated ?	What is the possibility of shifting the religious structure(s) if any? And where to relocate?	Preferred option for compensation (Cash or kind)	Perceived benefits from the project
Jalalpur	May shift to other place	There is possibility of shifting the religious structure(s). It would be relocated to other place.	Cash	Employment opportunity will increase. Business will increase. Area will develop.
Azimchak (Akbarpur)	May shift to other place or shift to back side	It is possible to shift religious structure.	Cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Easy to reach destination/District town in short time. · Public vehicle will increase. · Vehicle's speed will increase. Save fuels. · Easy to reach hospital , college and other destination.
Thali Buzurg	May shift to other place	Yes, it may be possible to shift the religious structure.	Cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Employment opportunity will increase. · Land price will increase. · Less time to reach market, hospital and other major destination.
Bishun Pur	May shift to other place	It is possible to shift religious structure.	Cash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Village will be develope. · May some Industry will come. · Business and employment opportunity will increase.

Village	Perceived Losses from the project	what are the organizations like NGOs/CBOs active in the area?	Is this consultation useful? How?	Likely involvement of local people in the implementation of the project?	What is the tourism potential in the area?	Any other Issues
Jalalpur	Loss of Residential and Commercial Structure.	No, not any NGOs/CBOs/Civil society active in the area.	Yes, this consultation is useful, due to this people are able to understand many things.	Yes, local people will like to involve in the implementation of the project as worker.	Not any tourism spot in the area.	If possible there must be speed breaker, street light on the proposed road. There is no drainage which caused water loged.
Azimchak (Akbarpur)	Population will increase. Crime will increase.	No, not any NGOs/CBOs/Civil society active in the area.	Yes, more information gathered.	Yes, Local people will involve in the implementation of the project as per requirement.	Not any tourism spot in the area.	There should be plantation of trees lighting facility in the habbitation area.
Thali Buzurg	Loss of commercial structure	No	Yes, this consultation is very useful.	Yes, local people will like to involve in the implementation of the project as worker.	Not any tourism spot in the area.	There should be lighting facility in the habbitation area. If possible there may be divider.
Bishun Pur	Loss of residential/commercial structure.	No, not any NGOs/CBOs/Civil society active in the area.	Yes, many things came to know through this consultation.	Yes, local people will involve in the implementation of the project.	Yes, there is tourism spot place near this area.	There should be Yatri Shed,street light ,Drainage on the proposed road.

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN FGD



Consultation at Azimchak (Akbarpur) Village



Consultation at Jalalpur Vilages



Consultation at Thali Buzurg Vilages

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Consultation at Bishnupur vilages

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vill- Azimchak (AKbarpur)

Bihar State Highway Project-3 (Phase-2)

4. List of Participants

S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	DHARM PRASAD	BUSINESS	60	M	
2	ANRUSH TIWARI	BUSINESS	38	M	
3	RAJ KUMAR YADAV	FARMER	60	M	
4	RAM VILAS PRASAD	FARMER	50	M	
5	RAMESHWAR MATH	FARMER	70	M	
6	DINESH SINGH	LABOUR	45	M	
7	PRADIP SINGH	LABOUR	65	M	
8	MITESH KUMAR	FARMER	22	M	
9	KUNDAN KUMAR	BUSINESS	35	M	
10	CHINTA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	42	F	
11	RAS KUMARI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	60	F	
12	SARDHA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	35	F	
13	DHANWANTH DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	45	F	
14	LEELA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	55	F	
15	KARI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	55	F	
16	MEENA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	50	F	
17	GAYATRI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	45	F	
18	MEENA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	55	F	
19	RENU DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	40	F	
20	PRAMICA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	50	F	
21	SUNITA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	52	F	

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vill- Azimchak (Akbarpur)

Bihar State Highway Project-3 (Phase-2)

S.L	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
22	RANJEET KUMAR	LABOUR	36	M	Ranjeet Kumar
23	MANTU KUMAR	FARMER	21	M	Mantu Kumar
24	SHYAM SUNDER Pd.	FARMER	60	M	Shyam Sunder Pd.
25	RAJENDER MISTR	BUSINESS	66	M	Rajender Mistr
26	RAVINDER PRASAD	BUSINESS	46	M	Ravinder Prasad
27	YOGENDER DAS	LABOUR	27	M	Yogender Das
28	BHASKAR DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	65	F	Bhaskar Devi
29	BHASKATI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	65	F	Bhaskati Devi
30	PHOOLUN DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	52	F	Phoolun Devi
31	RAKESH KUMAR	LABOUR	32	M	Rakesh Kumar
32	PRAMILA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	45	F	Pramila Devi
33	SONI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	55	F	Soni Devi
34	USHA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	40	F	Usha Devi
35	SEHANTA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	40	F	Sehanta Devi

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Vill - Jalalpur

Bihar State Highway Project-3 (Phase-2)

S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
22	KULDEEP YADAV	FARMER	45	M	कुलदीप यादव
23	SANJAY CHANDHAR	11	48	M	संजय चंदर
24	MUKESH KUMAR	11	31	M	मुकेश कुमार
25	NISHWANATH Pd YADAV	11	68	M	निश्वानथ यादव
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Vill - Thali Bujurg

Bihar State Highway Project-3 (Phase-2)

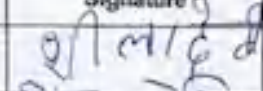
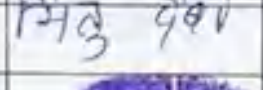





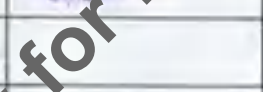
4. List of Participants

S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	LAKSHMI PRASAD YADAV	RETIRED	72	M	लक्ष्मी प्रसाद यादव
2	BAL KOVIND PRASAD	RETIRED	76	M	बल कविन्द प्रसाद
3	SHIV NANDAR HALWATI	BUSINESS	65	M	शिव नन्दार हालवती
4	MO RAHIM	BUSINESS	57	M	मो रहिम
5	RANJAN KUMAR	SERVICE	41	M	रंजन कुमार
6	PINTU YADAV	SERVICE	32	M	पिंतु यादव
7	RAHUL KUMAR	BUSINESS	25	M	Rahul Kumar
8	SHIV SHANKAR MISHRA	BUSINESS	66	M	शिव शंकर मिश्रा
9	DEV NANDAN MISHRA	LABOUR	40	M	देव नन्दन मिश्रा
10	RAGHUNANDAN CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	63	M	राघुनन्दन चौधरी
11	DHARVENDER RAM	UNEMPLOYED	22	M	धरवेंदर राम
12	SANDEV YADAV	OLD AGE	60	M	सानदेव यादव
13	SANJAY RAM	LABOUR	30	M	संजय राम
14	ANANDL CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	30	M	आनन्द चौधरी
15	UMESH CHAUDHARY	LABOUR	35	M	उमेश चौधरी
16	KAMESHWAR PANDA	RETIRED	75	M	कामेश्वर पण्डा
17	KALESHWER RATNA	OLD AGE	80	M	कालेश्वर रतना
18	MAHENDER PANDA	SERVICE	50	M	महेंद्र पण्डा
19	HIGERA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	50	F	हीरा देवी
20	NIRTA KUMARI	STUDENT	18	F	निर्ता कुमारी
21	URVA KUMARI	HOUSEWIFE	40	F	उरवा कुमारी

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Vill - Thali Bujurg

Bihar State Highway Project-3 (Phase-2)

S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
22	SHEELA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	40	F	
23	MINTU DEVI	LABOUR	27	F	
24	KIRAN DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	40	F	
25	SHANTI DEVI	OLD AGE	60	F	
26	SUBHADRA DEVI	OLD AGE	65	F	
27	KUMTI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	60	F	
28	KALO DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	55	F	
29	SAYATRI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	30	F	
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Vill- Bishunpur

Bihar State Highway Project-3 (Phase-2)

4. List of Participants

S.L	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	SHIV DANI Pd	old age	75	M	
2	SURYADEV Pd	FARMER	46	M	
3	UMESH PRASAD	FARMER	65	M	
4	RAJENDER Pd YADAV	SARPANCH	68	M	
5	RAJU PANDIT	FARMER	65	M	
6	JAY NARAYAN Pd	FARMER	50	M	
7	UMESH Pd	LABOUR	50	M	
8	BAURL BDS	FARMER	41	M	
9	ASIT KUMAR	SERVICE	41	M	
10	RAVINDEAR YADAV	CONTRACTOR	42	M	
11	RAJES KUMAR	LABOUR	35	M	
12	SUNIL KUMAR	MUKHIA	40	M	
13	RAM CHANDER PRASAD	PENSIONER	62	M	
14	SHIV KUMAR Pandey	FARMER	7	M	
15	MANOJ KUMAR	SOCIAL	40	M	
16	RAKESH GUPTA	BUSINESS	40	M	
17	KAMESHWAR MANJHI	BUSINESS	65	M	
18	SANKARDEV Pd YADAV	FARMER	57	M	
19	RAJENDER Pd YADAV	FARMER	60	M	
20	RAJ KUMAR Pd	FARMER	60	M	
21	SUNESH Pd	FARMER	64	M	

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vill- Biskunpur

Bihar State Highway Project-3 (Phase-2)

S.L	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
22	ANITA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	40	F	
23	DULARI DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	60	F	
24	SUMITRA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	52	F	
25	USHA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	52	F	
26	KMILL DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	50	F	
27	SUNITA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	45	F	
28	SOBHA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	45	F	
29	PRAMILA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	60	F	
30	SHEKHANTA DEVI	HOUSEWIFE	54	F	
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APPENDIX 6: TOR FOR THE RP IMPLEMENTING AGENCY FOR SH-103

A. Project Background

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is presently implementing Bihar State Highways (BSHP) Project under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance to strengthen and rehabilitate the deteriorated state roads and upgrade some newly declared state roads to provide reliable road transport services in the state. BSRDCL is planning for Upgradation of SH-103 (42.069 km) into 2-lane road in Nawada District and requested ADB for financing under project loan modality.

2. This RP for two-lane SH-103 project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDC. As per the RP total private land to be acquired is 0.79 acre and total number of structures affected is about 1002, number of households affected is about 917 and number of CPRs is about 65. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category-A²⁵ as per as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. BSRDC is implementing the project and an RP implementing agency is required to implement the Resettlement Plan prepared for the project.

3. The RP implementing agency shall be responsible for assisting BSRDC in implementing resettlement activities for the two-lane SH-103 project. The proposed road traverses along 46 villages of Nawada districts.

4. The project construction would necessitate clearance of road and displacement and loss of assets, livelihood and community property resources. The displaced households include titleholders losing land and structures and non-titleholders losing assets.

5. The overall implementation period for this assignment is 36 months from the commencement of contract.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

6. The RP implementing agency shall be responsible for assisting BSRDC in facilitating and Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation and assistance in getting the Government land transferred in name of BSRDC in an efficient and transparent manner for the project road. The implementation shall follow The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

7. The overall tasks of the RP implementing agency are to:

- (i) Coordinate the entire process from start to finish for disseminating assistance to relevant Districts;
- (ii) Coordinate with, and provide support, where needed, to Revenue officials and other relevant line agencies in expediting the land acquisition and resettlement process;
- (iii) Implement livelihood and income restoration program;

²⁵ According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

- (iv) Disseminate project information to DPs in an ongoing manner;
- (v) Assist the DPs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the project);
- (vi) Conduct awareness program for HIV/AIDs, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages;
- (vii) Conduct awareness on Road Safety aspect and train the stakeholders with regard to road safety as required/directed by the Project Management and Authority Engineer of the Project.
- (viii) Collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for BSRDC to monitor the progress of RP implementation; and
- (ix) Any other tasks as assigned by BSRDC.

C. Scope of Work

8. The principal responsibilities of the RP implementing agency will include, but not limited to the following:

1. Administrative Responsibilities of the RP implementing agency

9. The RP implementing agency will work under the direction of the Deputy General Manager (Tech.)/ Project Resettlement Officer or any person authorized by the firm. RP implementing agency shall assist BSRDC in carrying out the implementation of the RP for the project road.

10. The RP implementing agency shall assist BSRDC in conducting all public meetings, information campaigns at the commencement and during implementation, the road safety information as per the direction of Road safety Expert of Project Management and Authority Engineer of the project and give full information to the affected villages. This includes translating the summarized RP into local language in a form of a Project Information Brochure for disclosure and dissemination to DPs.

11. The RP implementing agency shall submit monthly and quarterly progress report to BSRDC. The report should cover implementation issues, grievances and summary of consultations

12. The RP implementing agency shall assist BSRDC in convening the GRC and keep the records of GRC at PIU and State level

13. Assist BSRDC in the management of the database of the DPs, and at the end of the assignment, ensure proper handover of all data and information to BSRDC.

2. Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP

26. The agency shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the relevant DPs. They should validate the data provided in the RP and make suitable changes if required and wherever changes are made it should be supported by documentary evidence. The RP implementing agency shall establish rapport with all DPs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the DP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.

27. The RP implementing agency shall develop rapport between the DPs and the Project Authority. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the PIU and the DPs. Meetings with the PIU will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held

monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the RP implementing agency.

28. The RP implementing agency shall display the list of eligible DPs in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat Offices, Block/Tehsil headquarters, and the District Headquarters.

29. During the verification of the eligible DPs, the RP implementing agency shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The agency shall specially ensure consultation with women from the DP families especially women headed households.

30. Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of DPs. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and Individual meetings and interactions.

31. The RP implementing agency shall explain to the DPs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements.

32. The RP implementing agency shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.

33. In all of these, the RP implementing agency shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.

34. The RP implementing agency shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the DPs, the RP implementing agency shall inform PIU about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.

35. The RP implementing agency shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a bank account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to. The RP implementing agency shall recommend methods of disbursement for assistance to BSRDC for approval. The disbursement method should be transparent, efficient and meets government audit requirements.

36. The RP implementing agency shall prepare a micro plan based on its verification and socio-economic survey and implement the livelihood restoration program for those DPs who qualify for the same. The RP implementing agency shall coordinate with relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the training activities.

37. The RP implementing agency shall ensure proper utilisation of the R&R budget available for the subproject. The RP implementing agency shall counsel the DPs in finding suitable economic investment options and help them in regaining the losses of land and other productive assets.

38. Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Committee Meetings

39. The RP implementing agency shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the RP implementing agency) to be a member of the GRCs. The RP implementing agency shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs).

40. The RP implementing agency shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.

41. RP implementing agency/It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the RP implementing agency representative in the GRC.

42. To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.

3. Carry out Public Consultation

43. In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the RP implementing agency will carry out periodic and ongoing consultation with DPs and other stakeholders.

44. Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities

45. The RP implementing agency shall assist the BSRDC to implement Road safety awareness, HIV/AIDS awareness measures, basic health and hygiene and trafficking. The RP implementing agency shall coordinate with Project Management and Authority Engineer and relevant organization or mobilize its own short-term experts in carrying out the activities.

4. Monitoring and Reporting

46. The RP implementing agency involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitor.

D. Documentation and Reporting by RP Implementation Agency

47. The RP implementing agency shall submit all of the following reports, brochures and outputs in a format approved by BSRDC.

- (i) **Inception Report.** To be submitted within two weeks of mobilization which includes work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract.
- (ii) **Project Information Brochure.** Summarize the RP, translate summary and produce Project Information Brochure in local language within 1 month of mobilization. For distribution to all affected households.
- (iii) **Micro plans for relevant Non-titleholders.** Includes issuance of ID cards and other documents. To be completed at an agreed time with BSRDC.
- (iv) **Monthly Progress Reports.** To be submitted to BSRDC at the end of each month. Shall include weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.
Quarterly Progress Reports. To be submitted to BSRDC at the end of each quarter. Shall include progress on implementation, livelihood restoration program, GRC, HIV/AIDS awareness program, issues and challenges, and etc.

- (vi) **Completion Report** at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the DPs.
- (vii) All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- (viii) Record minutes of all meetings.

E. Staffing Schedule

48. The table below details the required staffing structure for the assignment. Key personnel will be evaluated during the proposal evaluation stage. The RP implementing agency is required to submit CVs for the key personnel positions. Non-key personnel will not be evaluated during proposal stage. At least one woman should be included as Field Support Staff.

1. Required Experts

No.	Particulars	No. Positions	Estimated Person-months
Key Personnel			
1.	Team Leader	1	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
2.	Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
3.	Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	2 (one for each revenue district)	6 (intermittent over 36 months)
4.	Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
5.	Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	2 (one for each revenue district)	18 (intermittent over 36 months)
Non-key Personnel			
6.	Field Support Staff	4 (two for each revenue district)	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
7.	MIS Expert	1	24 (intermittent over 36 months)
8.	Support Staff Amin, Chain-man and field staff	6 (one each for each revenue district)	12 (intermittent over 36 months)
Total		20	354

49. All staff should be mobilized within 3 days of notice from the project resettlement officer.

2. Key Indicative Tasks per Position

50. The position-based tasks specified for each of the positions is mentioned below. The tasks are indicative and the RP implementing agency needs to propose its own working arrangement as a team based on the overall requirements in the TOR.

No.	Particulars	

No.	Particulars	
1	Team Leader	Provide overall technical and operational management of RP implementing agency team. Act as main counterpart when communicating with BSRDC and relevant government agencies. Draft work plan and ensure work plan is followed. Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. Review documentation and reports to verify accuracy.
2	Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	Responsible for assigned section of alignment Provide guidance to Field Staff and verify information collected. Ensure deliverables and activities are completed in a timely and transparent fashion. Provide support to Grievance Redressal Mechanism
3	Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	Responsible for assigned section of alignment. Valuation of assets of DPs. Responsible collecting field level information. Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation.
4.	Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	Responsible for community development and community awareness related assignment. Road Safety and Highway users psychology understanding. Responsible collecting field level information. Undertake continued information disclosure and consultation
5.	Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	Responsible for land acquisition related matter and co-ordination with revenue department of the district. Preparation of compensation with LA office and facilitating distribution of compensation. Preparation/distribution of assistance amount.
6.	Field Support Staff	Responsible for working on field with DPs.
6.	MIS Officer	Perform all computer/database related needs for the assignment.

3. Qualification & Experience

51. Qualification and experience requirements for experts are listed below.

Staff	Qualification & Experience
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Staff	Qualification & Experience
Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Post graduate degree in social science or Sociology/ Economics/ Master in Social Work/ Masters in Rural Development, Bachelors of law shall be added qualification • 10 years of minimum professional experience in R&R implementation. • 5 years of minimum relevant experience with 3 (three) linear project experience in implementing land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Previous experience in project funded by external donors. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
Key Professional (A) R&R Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Social Science (Sociology/Social work/Anthropology/Geography/Economics). Post graduate degree in social science is preferred • 10 years of minimum professional experience • 5 years of minimum relevant experience in at least 3 linear project implementing land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Previous experience in project funded by external donors strongly preferred. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Proficient in local language preferred.
Key Professional (B) Civil Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering. 3 years of minimum professional experience with experience in valuation of land asset/building, preparation of estimate. Knowledge of LA Act is essential particularly the estimate preparation. • Previous experience in working rural communities required. Proficiency in local language is required.
Key Professional (C) Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in Social Science (Sociology/Social work/Anthropology/Geography/Economics). Post graduate degree in social science is preferred • 10 years of minimum professional experience. 5 years of minimum relevant experience in at least 3 linear project in community development and community awareness projects. Previous experience in project funded by external donors strongly preferred. Good understanding of land acquisition process and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Proficient in local language preferred.
Key Professional (D) Land Acquisition Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition Expert should be at least a graduate. S/he should have about 15 years of working experience in the field of land measurement, land records, and, acquisition of land. Should have worked for about 5 years in R&R or rural development projects. S/he should have experience of participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.
Field Support Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The field support professionals should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region is essential.
MIS Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum: Bachelor's degree in computer application or related fields. • 3 years of minimum professional experience • Proficient in operating computer and Microsoft Word, and Excel. Ability to design and manage database. Proficient in English and local language.

4. Condition of Services

52. The RP implementing agency shall ensure that the RP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the RP implementing agency shall be to ensure that each and every eligible DP receives appropriate and due entitlement (within the Entitlement Framework) and that, at the end of the project R&R services, the eligible DPs

have improved (or at least restored) their previous standard of living. Additionally, the RP implementing agency shall help the BSRDC in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RP in its spirit and entirely including activities involving some financial implications.

53. All documents created, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of the BSRDC. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the RP implementing agency without explicit permission of the BSRDC.

5. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by BSRDC

54. The BSRDC will provide to the RP implementing agency the copies of all relevant documents required for the agency to undertake its work. Documents will include the DPs' Census, the RP, and technical drawings. The BSRDC will assist the RP implementing agency in collaborating with the Supervision Consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the RP implementing agency, etc., shall be arranged by the RP implementing agency.

6. Payment Schedule:

55. The following payment milestone is proposed for making the payment to the RP implementing agency. The payment will be made subject to the submission of a certificate from the BSRDC that the targets have been achieved in a satisfactory manner.

Sl. No.	Indicative Payment Milestone	Payment (% of contract Value)
1	On submission and approval of the inception Report complete in all respects	10%
2	On completion of the identification, verification of DPs and initial consultation sessions, and submission of updated data on DPs (Identification and Verification report) and review of the same by the BSRDC.	10%
3	Demarcation of ROW,	5%
4.	On submission and approval of first 30% of the Micro Plans of DPs	5%
5.	Publication of Declaration and Summary of R&R up to Section 19 of LA Act,	5%
8.	Preparation of Compensation sheet and Declaration Award up to Section 22 & 23 of LAAct	5%
9.	On submission and approval of second 30% of the Micro Plans of DPs	5%
9.	On submission and approval of final 40% of the Micro Plans of DPs	5%
7	On completion of distribution of compensation amount to DPs.	20%
8	On completion of the rehabilitation process and implementation of Livelihood and Income Restoration Program, Road Safety Awareness and HIV/AIDS, health and hygiene, and human trafficking in affected villages.	10%
9	On submission of the Final Completion Report	10%
10	On approval of the Final Completion Report	10%
	Total	100%

56. For livelihood restoration Road Safety awareness and HIV/AIDS awareness component, BSRDC will provide additional funding specific for those activities. RP implementing agency will submit cost proposal to BSRDC for approval prior to

implementation of specific component. RP implementing agency will be reimbursed based on actual costs.

57. The above remuneration includes all costs related to carrying out the services, including overhead. The service tax or any other tax component shall be reimbursed/ paid to agency on production of documents. The insurance cost will be separate of the total project cost; the client shall be billed for this.

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APPENDIX 7: TOR EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY/EXPERT FOR SH-103

A. Introduction

1. The Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited (BSRDCL), Government of Bihar is presently implementing Bihar State Highways (BSHP) Project under Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance to strengthen and rehabilitate the deteriorated state roads and upgrade some newly declared state roads to provide reliable road transport services in the state. BSRDCL is planning for upgradation of SH-103 (42.069 km) into two-lane road and requested ADB for financing under project loan modality.

2. This RP for two-lane road project is prepared based on the detailed design report prepared by BSRDC. The RP complies with the applicable State Government, Government of India and ADB policy and legal framework. This project is considered as Category-A²⁶ as per as Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. BSRDC require an independent consultant for external monitoring and reporting of RP implementation for the project.

B. Objectives and Requirements of Monitoring and Evaluation

3. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to assess whether the RP is implemented on schedule and within budget and whether the goals and principles of the RP are achieved. Specifically, monitoring and evaluation will focus on the following aspects of the DPs' situation and the resettlement process.

- Social and economic situation prior to and after resettlement;
- Timely disbursement of funds;
- Functioning of the grievance redress mechanism
- Environmental conditions;
- Social adaptability after resettlement;
- Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups
- Special items related to the vulnerable groups;
- Condition and quality of land temporarily acquired when it is returned to the original land users;
- Measures taken to restore affected livelihoods; and,
- Living conditions and economic status of DPs following resettlement in comparison to the "without project" scenario.

4. Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio-economic baseline of the DPs prior to actual land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant); (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their {resettlement or displacement/relocation (as relevant)} and adjustment during Project implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of one year after land acquisition or displacement or relocation (as relevant). In addition, qualitative and quantitative evaluation will be made on the sustainability of living conditions of DPs. Investigation will include consultations and observations with DPs, IAs, local officials, village leaders, as well as a quantitative sample survey of displaced households. Focus group discussion will be conducted with male and female DPs, and vulnerable groups.

²⁶According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

5. If the findings of the EM indicate significant compliance DPs, the EM will work with the EA and PIU to prepare a separate corrective action plan (CAP) in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, to address pending or new LAR impacts. The EM will monitor and report on the implementation of the CAP.

C. Monitoring Indicators

6. Monitoring will include process, output and outcome indicators. The monitoring framework and formats stipulated in the RP will be adopted. The following general indicators will be covered.

- Disbursement of entitlements to DPs and enterprises/businesses: compensation, relocation, housing, cultivated farmland, and employment as specified in the RP.
- Provision of relocation options: the affected persons must move into chosen resettlement/housing option at least one month before physical displacement/relocation; for those opting for self-construction, payment of compensation and provision of housing sites should be completed at least three months before physical displacement/relocation; the compensation for construction of houses should be equivalent to the replacement cost; the DPs must receive their entitlements and allowances on time.
- Development of economic productivity: re-allocation of cultivated land, land restoration, job opportunities available to DPs, number of DPs employed or unemployed.
- Standard of living: Throughout the implementation process, the trends in standards of living will be observed and the potential problems in the way of restoration of standards of living will be identified and reported. The Monitor will carry out a comprehensive socio-economic survey after the completion of resettlement implementation to document the standards of living and the conditions of the DPs after resettlement. The survey will be updated annually.
- Restoration of civic infrastructure: all necessary infrastructure should be restored at the resettlement sites at least up to a standard equal to the standard at the original location; the compensation for all infrastructure should be sufficient to reconstruct it to the same quality
- Effectiveness of resettlement planning: Adequacy of assets measurement, entitlements, sufficiency of budget, and timeliness of mitigation measures.
- Level of satisfaction of DPs: level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the resettlement program; the operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress will be reviewed and the speed and results of grievance redress measures will be monitored.
- Social adaptability and cohesion: impacts on children, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, public participation, DPs' attitudes and reaction to post resettlement situation, number of complaints and appeal procedures, implementation of preferential policies, income restoration measures, and improvements in women's status in villages.
- Other impacts: The monitor will verify if there are unintended environmental impacts and impacts on employment and incomes.

D. Special Considerations

7. Special attention will be paid to women, indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities/groups, as well as the poor and vulnerable groups during monitoring; these include:

- The status and roles of women: Closely monitor any change in women's status, function and situations.
- Differential impacts on indigenous peoples/ethnic minority groups. Closely monitor the socioeconomic status of indigenous peoples to ensure that they have not been further marginalized. Monitoring indicators should to the extent possible be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
- Care and attention to vulnerable groups: Closely monitor living conditions of the poor, the elderly, the handicapped, female headed households and other vulnerable groups after resettlement, to ensure that their livelihood is improved.
- Monitoring and evaluation will provide information on the utilization and adequacy of resettlement funds.

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APPENDIX 8: PHOTO IDENTIFICATION OF DISPLACED PERSON



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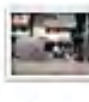
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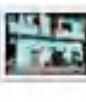
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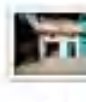
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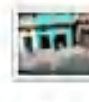
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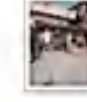
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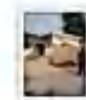
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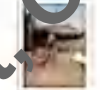
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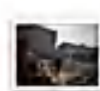
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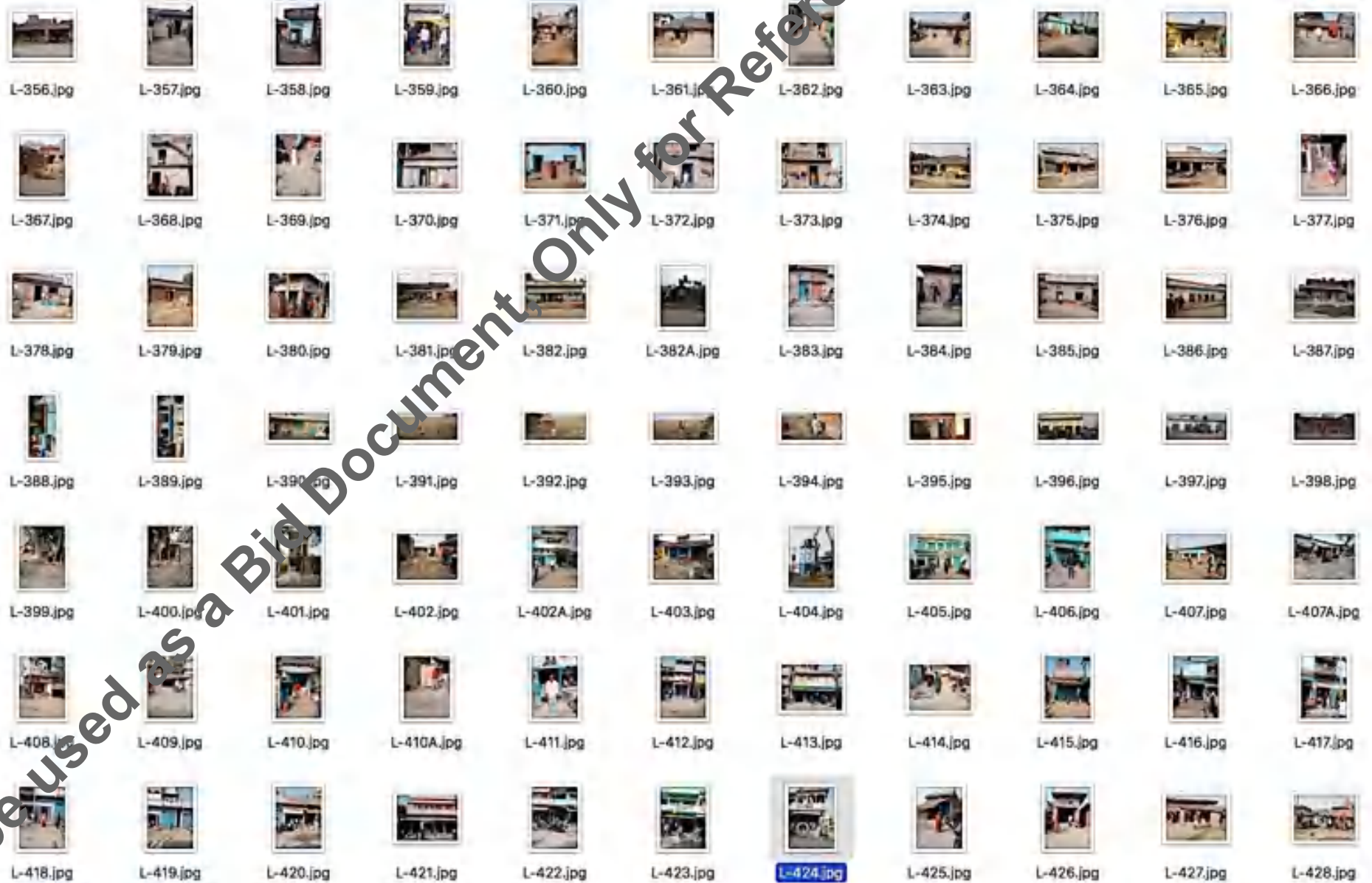


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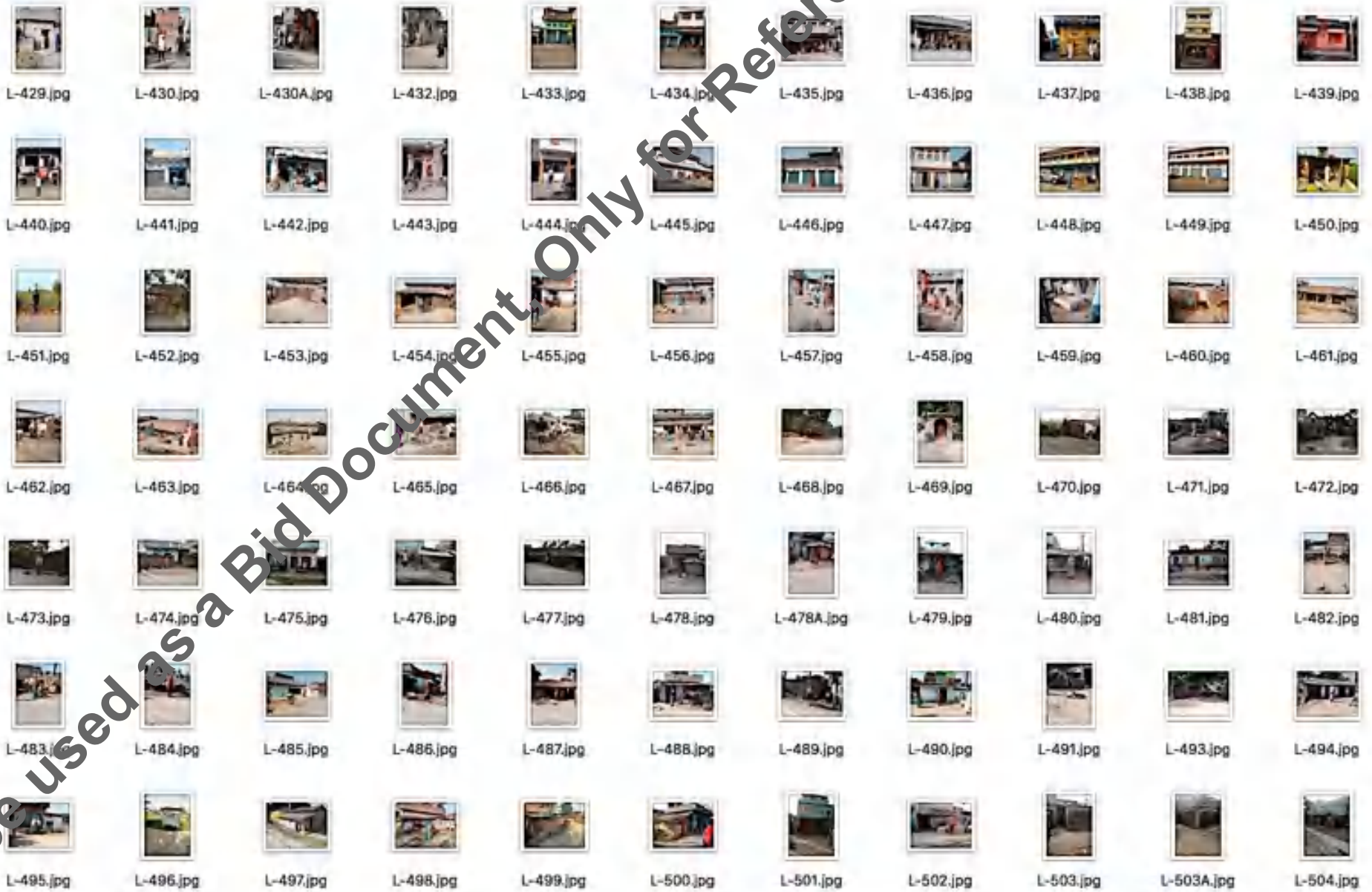
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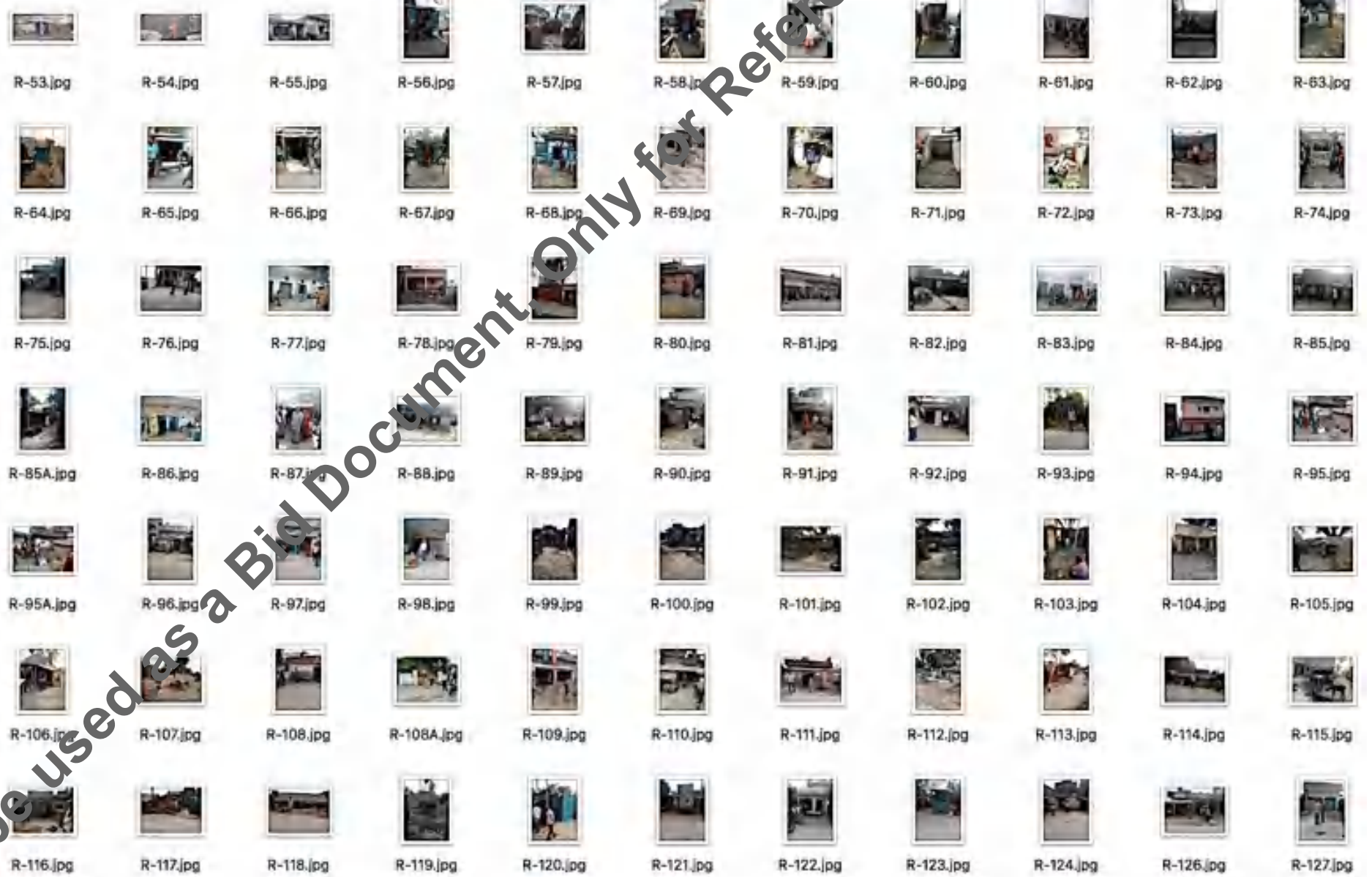


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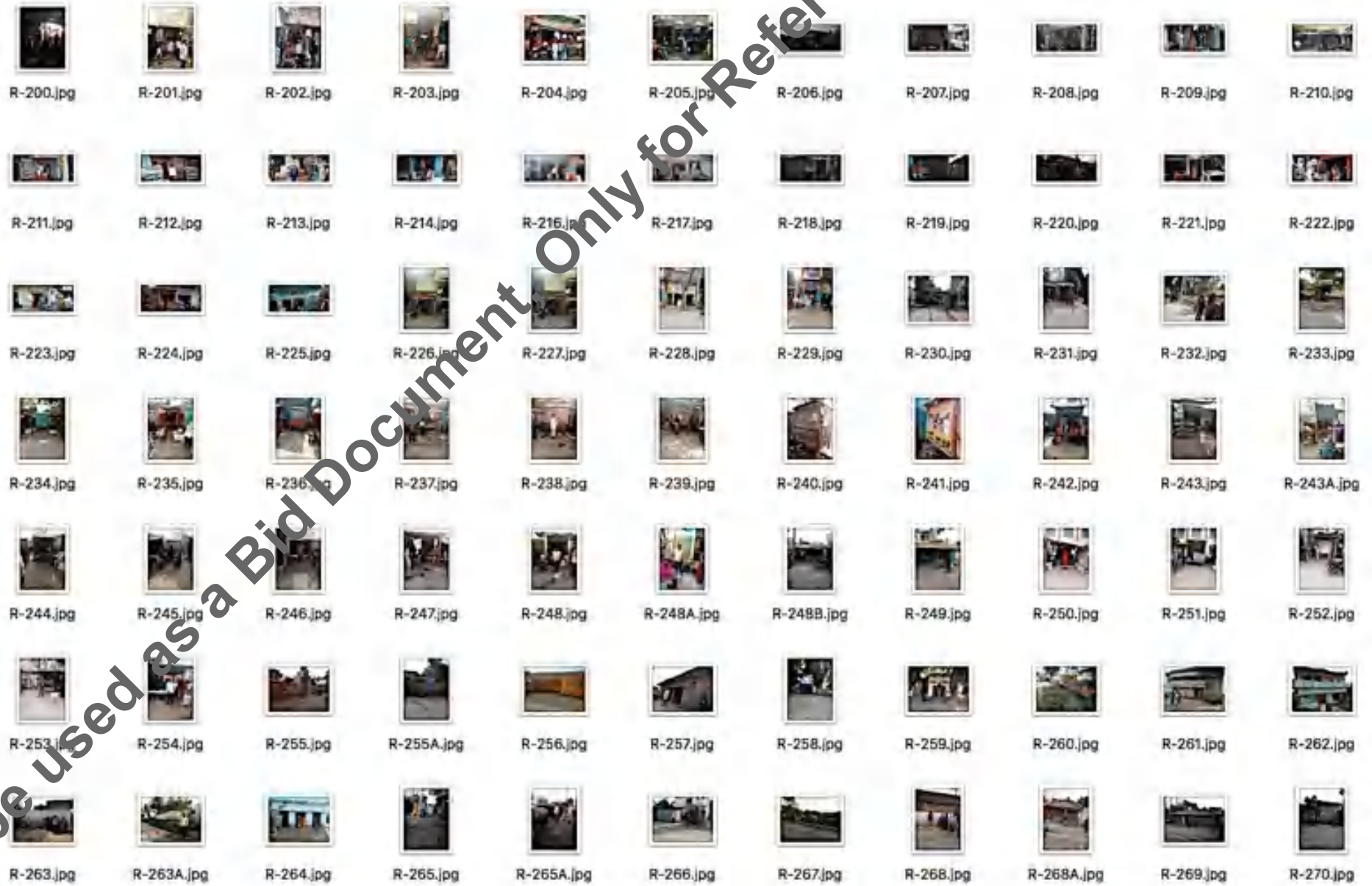


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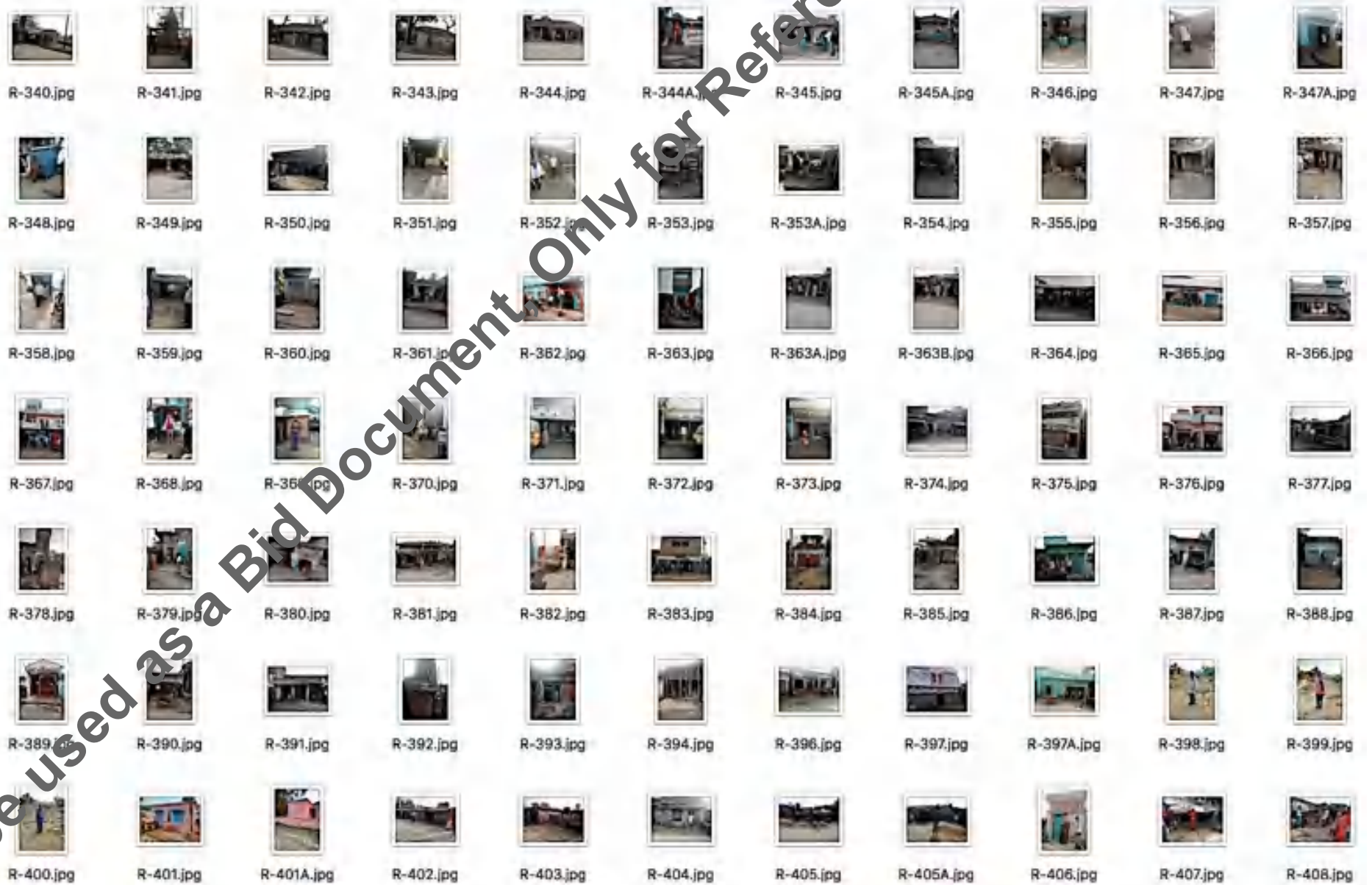


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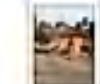
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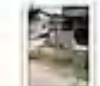
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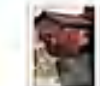
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Not to be used as a Bid Document, Only for Reference

Section 9: Contract Forms

This Section contains forms which, once completed, will form part of the Contract. The forms for Performance Security and Advance Payment Security, when required, shall only be completed by the successful Bidder after contract award.

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Not to be used as a Bid Document, Only for Reference

Notice of Intention for Award of Contract

[on letterhead paper of the Employer]

[date of notification]

To: [name of the Bidder]
 Attention: [insert name of the Bidder's authorized representative]
 Address: [insert address of the Bidder's authorized representative]
 Telephone/Fax numbers: [insert telephone/fax numbers of the Bidder's authorized representative]
 E-mail Address: [insert e-mail address of the Bidder's authorized representative]

This is to notify you of our intention to award the contract [insert name of the contract and identification number, as given in the Bid Data Sheet]. You have [insert number of days as specified in ITB 41.1 of the BDS] days from the date of this notification to (i) request for a debriefing in relation to the evaluation of your Bid; and/or (ii) submit a bidding-related complaint in relation to the intention for award of contract, in accordance with the procedures specified in ITB 46.1.

The summary of the evaluation are as follows:

1. List of Bidders

Name of Bidder	Bid Price as Read Out at Opening	Evaluated Bid Price

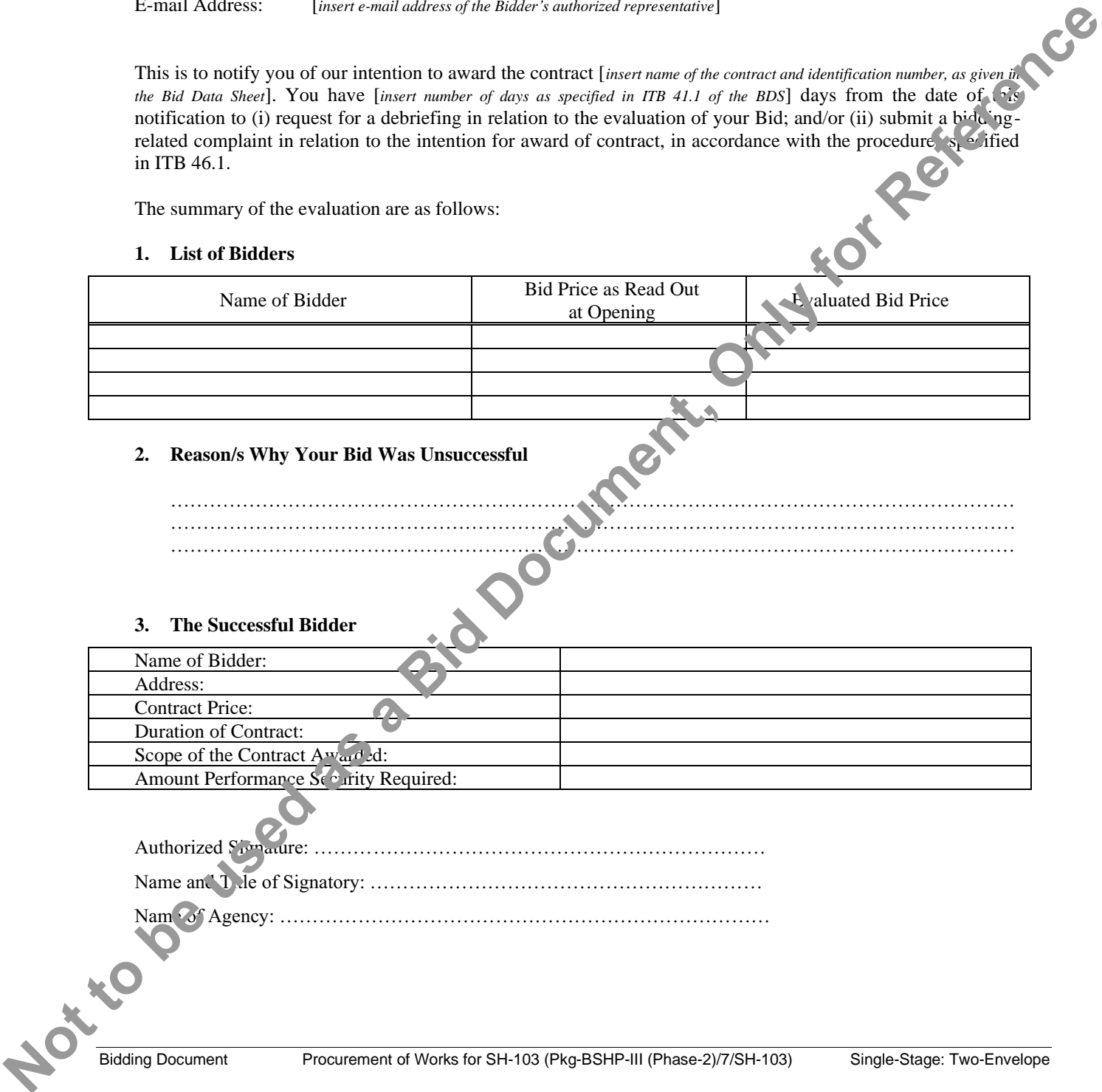
2. Reason/s Why Your Bid Was Unsuccessful

.....

3. The Successful Bidder

Name of Bidder:	
Address:	
Contract Price:	
Duration of Contract:	
Scope of the Contract Awarded:	
Amount Performance Security Required:	

Authorized Signature:
 Name and Title of Signatory:
 Name of Agency:



Notification of Award

[on letterhead paper of the Employer]

Letter of Acceptance

[date]

To: [Name and address of the contractor]

Subject: [Notification of Award Contract No.]

This is to notify you that your Bid dated [date] for execution of the [name of the contract and identification number, as given in the Bid Data Sheet] for the Accepted Contract Amount in the equivalent of [amount in words and figures and name of currency], as corrected and modified in accordance with the Instructions to Bidders is hereby accepted by our Agency.

You are requested to furnish the Performance Security within 28 days in accordance with the Conditions of Contract and any additional security required as a result of the evaluation of your bid, using for that purpose the Performance Security Form included in Section 9 (Contract Forms) of the Bidding Document.

Authorized Signature:

Name and Title of Signatory:

Name of Agency:

Attachment: Contract Agreement

Not to be used as a Bid Document, Only for Reference

Contract Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT made the [date] day of [month], [year], between [name of the Employer] (hereinafter “the Employer”), of the one part, and [name of the contractor] (hereinafter “the Contractor”), of the other part:

WHEREAS the Employer desires that the Works known as [name of the contract] should be executed by the Contractor, and has accepted a Bid by the Contractor for the execution and completion of these Works and the remedying of any defects therein.

The Employer and the Contractor agree as follows:

1. In this Agreement, words and expressions shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in the Contract documents referred to.
2. The following documents shall be deemed to form and be read and construed as part of this Agreement. This Agreement shall prevail over all other Contract documents.
 - (a) Contract Agreement,
 - (b) Letter of Acceptance,
 - (c) Letter of Technical Bid,
 - (d) Letter of Price Bid,
 - (e) Addenda Nos. [insert addenda numbers if any]
 - (f) the Particular Conditions of Contract – Part A,
 - (g) Particular Conditions of Contract – Part B,
 - (h) List of Eligible Countries that was specified in Section 5 of the Bidding Document
 - (i) General Conditions of Contract,
 - (j) Specifications,
 - (k) Drawings,
 - (l) completed Schedules including Bill of Quantities, and
 - (m) any other documents shall be added later.
3. In consideration of the payments to be made by the Employer to the Contractor as indicated in this Agreement, the Contractor hereby covenants with the Employer to execute the Works and to remedy defects therein in conformity in all respects with the provisions of the Contract.
4. The Employer hereby covenants to pay the Contractor in consideration of the execution and completion of the Works and the remedying of defects therein, the Contract Price or such other sum as may become payable under the provisions of the Contract at the times and in the manner prescribed by the Contract.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed in accordance with the laws of [name of the borrowing country] on the day, month and year indicated above.

Tables of Adjustment Data may be added if the contract provides for price adjustment (see GCC 13.8).

Signed by

Signed by

for and on behalf of the Employer
in the presence of

for and on behalf the Contractor
in the presence of

Witness, Name, Signature, Address, Date

Witness, Name, Signature, Address, Date

Not to be used as a Bid Document, Only for Reference

[Covering Letter of Bank]
Performance Security

[Bank's name, email, phone no. and address of issuing branch or office]

Beneficiary: [Name and address of the Employer]

Date:.....

Performance Guarantee No.:

We have been informed that [name of the contractor] (hereinafter called "the Contractor") has entered into Contract No. [reference number of the contract] dated [date] with you, for the execution of [name of contract and brief description of works] (hereinafter called "the Contract").

Furthermore, we understand that, according to the conditions of the Contract, a performance guarantee is required.

At the request of the Contractor, we [name of the bank] hereby irrevocably undertake to pay you any sum or sums not exceeding in total an amount of [name of the currency and amount in words]¹ [amount in figures], such sum being payable in the types and proportions of currencies in which the Contract Price is payable, upon receipt by us of your first demand in writing accompanied by a written statement stating that the Contractor is in breach of its obligation(s) under the Contract, without your needing to prove or to show grounds for your demand or the sum specified therein.

This guarantee shall expire, no later than the [date] day of [month], [year],² and any demand for payment under it must be received by us at this office on or before that date.

This guarantee is subject to the Uniform Rules for Demand Guarantees, ICC Publication No. 458 [or ICC Publication No. 758 as applicable], except that subparagraph (ii) of Sub-article 20(a) is hereby excluded.³

This guarantee shall also be operable at our..... Branch at Patna, from whom, confirmation regarding the issue of this guarantee or extension / renewal thereof shall be made available on demand. In the contingency of this guarantee being invoked and payment there under claimed, the said branch shall accept such invocation letter and make payment of amounts so demanded under the said invocation.

The guarantor/bank hereby confirms that it is on the SFMS (Structural Finance Messaging System) platform & shall invariably send an advice of this Bank Guarantee to the designated bank of [BSRDCL], details of which is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of Beneficiary	Bihar State Road Development Corporation Ltd
2.	Name of Bank	Canara Bank; Patliputra Colony, Patna
3.	Account No.	2518101005873
4.	IFSC Code	CNRB0002518

¹ The guarantor shall insert an amount representing the percentage of the contract price specified in the contract and denominated either in the currency(ies) of the contract or a freely convertible currency acceptable to the Employer.

² Insert the date 30 days after the expected completion date. The Employer should note that in the event of an extension of the time for completion of the contract, the Employer would need to request an extension of this guarantee from the guarantor. Such request must be in writing and must be made prior to the expiration date established in the guarantee. In preparing this guarantee, the Employer might consider adding the following text to the form, at the end of the penultimate paragraph: "The Guarantor agrees to a one-time extension of this guarantee for a period not to exceed [6 months] [1 year], in response to the Employer's written request for such extension, such request to be presented to the Guarantor before the expiry of the guarantee."

³ Or the same or similar to this clause specified in the Uniform Rules for Demand Guarantees, ICC Publication No. 758 where applicable.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein

- i) Our liability under the bank Guarantee shall not exceed Rs.(RupeesOnly)
- ii) This Bank Guarantee shall be valid up toand
- iii) We are liable to pay the guaranteed amount or any part thereof under this guarantee, only and only if you serve upon us a written claim or demand which is received by us on or before, after which date we shall stand discharged of all our liabilities arising hereunder.

Signed and sealed this day of, 20..... at

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

For and on behalf of the Bank by:

(Signature)

(Name)

(Designation)

(Code Number)

(Address)

.....
{Signature(s) and seal of bank (where appropriate)}

Note to Bidder

If the institution issuing the performance security is located outside the country of the Employer, it shall have a correspondent financial institution located in the country of the Employer to make it enforceable.

Not to be used as a Bid Document, Only for Reference

[Covering Letter of Bank] Advance Payment Security

[Bank's name, email, phone no. and address of issuing branch or office]

Beneficiary: [Name and address of the Employer]

Date:.....

Advance Payment Guarantee No.:

We have been informed that [name of the contractor] (hereinafter called "the Contractor") has entered into Contract No. [reference number of the contract] dated [date] with you, for the execution of [name of contract and brief description of works] (hereinafter called "the Contract").

Furthermore, we understand that, according to the Conditions of the Contract, an advance payment in the sum [name of the currency and amount in words]¹ [amount in figures] is to be made against an advance payment guarantee.

At the request of the Contractor, we [name of the bank] hereby irrevocably undertake to pay you any sum or sums not exceeding in total an amount of [name of the currency and amount in words]² [amount in figures] upon receipt by us of your first demand in writing accompanied by a written statement stating that the Contractor is in breach of its obligation under the Contract because the Contractor:

- (a) used the advance payment for purposes other than the costs of mobilization and cash flow support in respect of the Works; or
- (b) has failed to repay the advance payment when it has become due and payable in accordance with the conditions of the Contract, specifying the amount payable by the Contractor.

It is a condition for any claim and payment under this guarantee to be made that the advance payment referred to above must have been received by the Contractor on its account number [Contractor's account number] at [name and address of the bank].

The maximum amount of this guarantee shall be progressively reduced by the amount of the advance payment repaid by the Contractor as indicated in copies of interim statements or payment certificates which shall be presented to us. This guarantee shall expire, at the latest, upon our receipt of a copy of the interim payment certificate indicating that ninety percent (90%) of the Contract Price has been certified for payment, or on the [date] day of [month], [year],³ whichever is earlier. Consequently, any demand for payment under this guarantee must be received by us at this office on or before that date.

This guarantee is subject to the Uniform Rules for Demand Guarantees, ICC Publication No. 458 [or ICC Publication No. 758 as applicable].

This guarantee shall also be operatable at our..... Branch at Patna, from whom, confirmation regarding the issue of this guarantee or extension/renewal thereof shall be made available on demand. In the contingency of this guarantee being invoked and payment there under claimed, the said branch shall accept such invocation letter and make payment of amounts so demanded under the said invocation.

¹ The guarantor shall insert an amount representing the amount of the advance payment denominated either in the currency(ies) of the advance payment as specified in the Contract, or in a freely convertible currency acceptable to the Employer.

² Footnote 1

³ Insert the expected expiration date of the time for completion. The Employer should note that in the event of an extension of the time for completion of the contract, the Employer would need to request an extension of this guarantee from the guarantor. Such request must be in writing and must be made prior to the expiration date established in the guarantee. In preparing this guarantee, the Employer might consider adding the following text to the form, at the end of the penultimate paragraph: "The Guarantor agrees to a one-time extension of this guarantee for a period not to exceed [6 months] [1 year], in response to the Employer's written request for such extension, such request to be presented to the Guarantor before the expiry of the guarantee."

The guarantor/bank hereby confirms that it is on the SFMS (Structural Finance Messaging System) platform & shall invariably send an advice of this Bank Guarantee to the designated bank of [BSRDCL], details of which is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Details
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2.	Name of Bank	Canara Bank; Patliputra Colony, Patna
3.	Account No.	2518101005873
4.	IFSC Code	CNRB0002518

Notwithstanding anything contained herein

- iv) Our liability under the bank Guarantee shall not exceed Rs.(RupeesOnly)
- v) This Bank Guarantee shall be valid up toand
- vi) We are liable to pay the guaranteed amount or any part thereof under this guarantee, only and only if you serve upon us a written claim or demand which is received by us on or before, after which date we shall stand discharged of all our liabilities arising hereunder.

Signed and sealed this day of, 20..... at

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED

For and on behalf of the Bank by:

(Signature)

(Name)

(Designation)

(Code Number)

(Address)

.....
 {Signature(s) and seal of bank (where appropriate)}

Note to Bidder

If the institution issuing the advance payment security is located outside the country of the Employer, it shall have a correspondent financial institution located in the country of the Employer to make it enforceable.