

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan for Construction of Badli Bypass
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Prepared by the Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited

The resettlement plan 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.

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A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "*to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region*" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCRPB in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region. In order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation, and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region (NCR).

2. The subprojects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters, and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS, 2009) requirements for financial intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for FIs; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the construction of Badli Bypass.¹ The proposed Badli Bypass starts from Km 16/550 of Gurgaon – Bahadurgarh road and joins the same road at Km 18/580 and will be 5.68 kilometer (km) long connecting 8 roads converging in Badli town. The road is designed as a 4-lane divided carriageway and in the first phase two-lane carriageway with paved shoulders will be constructed and extended to 4-lane at a later stage. The proposal also involves rehabilitation of existing road section of Gurgaon – Bahadurgarh road from Km 16/550 to Km 18/580 and about 1.3 km length of cross roads. The traffic studies indicate that more than 50% of the traffic currently going through Badli town is by-passable. This will have a major positive impact on the traffic situation in the town and improve the traffic safety. The savings to the society in terms of vehicle operating with reduced congestion justify the formation of the bypass.

¹ NCRPB's social categorization for this subproject is S-2, if there are potential adverse major impacts that less than 200 people will experience or there are any minor impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required for S2 subprojects.



Photograph 1: Bypass Alignment Passing through Agricultural Field

4. In line with NCRPB's principles of involuntary resettlement planning, contained in the ESMS, the subproject avoided impact to residential and commercial structures by fixing the bypass alignment along agricultural land. The proposed bypass is a new formation and involves land acquisition. The first 2.570 km falls under Bahadurgarh Division and the remaining 3.110 km falls under Jhajjar Division. Private agricultural land measuring 60.80005 acres and governmental land² measuring 3.625 acres is required for the formation of the bypass, making it a total land acquisition of 64.425 acres (26.0829945 hectares). The Sec 4(1) and Sec 6 notification had been pronounced. Accordingly the land plan schedule that contains details land parcels acquired including the extent of acquisition in each land parcel is mentioned as per the following table:

Table 1: Scope of land Acquisition

Name of the Village	Private Land (in Acre)	Governmental Land* (in Acre)	Proposal for Acquisition of Private Land (In Acre and Ha)
Badli (0.000 to 2.600Kms)	24.575	1.23125	25.80625 Ac / 10.4478745 Ha
Badli (2.600 to 5.680Kms)	29.5938	1.15625	30.75 Ac / 12.44939271 Ha
Madmodpur Mazra (0.000 to 2.600Kms)	2.225	0.8875	3.1125 Ac / 1.26012 Ha
Madmodpur Mazra (2.600 to 5.680Kms)	2.3125	0.19375	2.50625 Ac / 1.014676113 Ha
Dairyapur (2.600 to 5.680Kms)	2.09375	0.15625	2.25 Ac / 0.910931174 Ha
Total	60.80005	3.625	64.425 Ac / 26.0829945 Ha

Source: Computed from land records of Badli, Madmudpur Mazra and Dairyapur

5. Therefore, details of affected landowners and the magnitude of impact has been precisely indicated. However, the sample surveys carried out in the project area indicate that the subproject had caused significant impact to 28 households (households who have lost 10% or more land) and the impact on another 118 households has not been significant making it an impact on total 686 people. The summary of affected households is given vide Appendix II. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table 2. Since involuntary resettlement impacts are not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the ESMS of NCRPB.

² Governmental Land includes Gram Panchayat and Public Utility Roads. Out of the 3.625 acres land, land acquisition cost was paid for 3.3875 acres to the Gram Panchayat of these three village. The remaining 0.2375 acres of land was acquired from the Haryana Government, hence no payment made.

Table 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Formation of Badli Bypass
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	64.425 acres
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs) – Significant Impact	28 ^a
Affected Households (AHs) – Not Significant Impact	118 ^a
Affected Companies	1
Total Affected Households	146
Total Affected Companies	1
Total Affected Households and Companies	147
Titled APs	686
Non-titled APs (Encroachers)	0
Female-headed AH	0
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	0
Affected Structures	0
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	0
Average Family Size	4.7
Average Household Income	Rs.5,700/- p.m.
^a Of the 146 households losing their agricultural land:- 28 households losing their agricultural land had faced significant impact (10% or more land) and the impact on the remaining 118 household are not significant and they have lost only a strip of their landholding.	

6. The sample socio-economic survey in the project area identified all 146 households who are affected due to the formation of the bypass. The acquisition of 60.80005 acres of private agricultural land had caused loss of income to the landowners from whom land is acquired. The sample socio-economic surveys indicate that the involuntary resettlement impacts are not significant as the acquisition is linear. Literacy rate (above 6 years age group) of male is 64% and that of females is 36%. 67.6% of the main workers are men and only in marginal workforce, women constitute 57%. Non workers amongst the women are slightly high compared to men. Cultivators constitute 29% amongst the main workers followed by 4% agricultural labourers. Twelve percent of the main workers derive their income from household industry. Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix III.

7. The project does not impact any common property resources. In the event of any impact to common property resources during the implementation of the subproject, such structures used by the community will be relocated by the respective line department and it will be coordinated by the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Bahadurgarh. The relocation of community structures will be reviewed by the Project Engineer during the regular review meetings of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and it will be ensured that all community structures and utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works.

8. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the sample survey, there are no indigenous peoples (IPs) and no impacts on IPs. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the ESMS of NCRPB.

B. Policy Framework and Entitlements

9. The ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984); (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007; (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006; and (iv) ADB's SPS, 2009.

10. Subproject-related social impacts include involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts. Broadly, 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 livelihood) are the IR impacts. There are no impacts to IPs; the subproject will not directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

11. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:

- (i) Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to IPs by exploring project and design alternatives;
- (ii) In cases, where IR and impacts on IPs are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- (iii) Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- (iv) Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on IPs; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;
- (v) Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
- (vi) Integrating the resettlement plan (RP) and indigenous peoples plan (IPP) with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances before award of civil works.

12. The entitlement matrix for this subproject, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 3. Payment of compensation for land had already been executed, much prior to commencement of civil works.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

S No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Loss of agricultural land	Agricultural land	Titleholder	1. Cash Compensation in accordance with the provisions of Haryana Land Acquisition Act. 2. Rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage rates ³ 3. Additional compensation for vulnerable households ⁴ whose	Safeguard Requirement-2 does not apply if land is acquired through private negotiations. Compensation is paid on the basis of Haryana Rules However, if Environmental and Social Management Cell (ESMC) finds the compensation so determined is lower than the replacement value of the land, the implementing agency (IA) will	Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited (HSRDC)

³ The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages

⁴ Vulnerable household comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, indigenous person-headed households and Below Poverty Line households.

livelihood is provide the difference as impacted by the assistance project.

C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress

13. **Consultation, Information Dissemination, and Disclosure.** The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly people living in the villages where the bypass is proposed.

14. The villagers are aware of the proposed bypass and are not averse to their land being acquired as they are all aware of the annuity scheme of Haryana Government as some of the villagers in the vicinity of the proposed project have lost their land for the *Kundli-Manesar-Palwal* highway under construction. Farmers find the compensation for land along with the annuity amount a good proposition than continue to do cultivation in their land.

15. The villagers welcomed the proposed bypass and land acquisition since the compensation had been paid with proactive involvement of the affected households. The queries and concerns of the villagers and the response (at the time of land acquisition) given is detailed in Appendix IV of this report.



Photograph 2: A Focused Group Discussion on Land Acquisition

16. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the ESMS and the SRP will be made available to the villagers by the implementing agency viz. Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited (HSRDC). Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bahadurgarh Division, office of the concerned Sub-Divisional Engineer, office of the concerned village Panchayats, and its availability as part of public disclosure will be widely publicised through the village Panchayats. The SRP will be made available in the office of HSRDC, office of the concerned divisional and sub-divisional Public Works Department (PWD) (B&R). Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, State Government website, HSRDC website, and NCRPB website.

17. HSRDC will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan stages has been prepared and followed in various stages of

the sub-project. These stages have been an integral part of the activity plan for SRP Badli as detailed below:

- **Sub-project Initiation Stage**
 - Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects
 - *Disclosure of subproject details by issuing Public Notice*
 - *Consultations with villagers*
- **RP Preparation Stage**
 - *Conducting Census of all affected household*
 - *Conducting Focused Group Discussions/ meetings during socio-economic survey*
 - Categorization of affected households for finalizing entitlements
 - Formulating rehabilitation measures
 - *Conducting discussions/ meetings with all affected households and other stakeholders*
 - Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages
 - *Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages*
 - Approval of Resettlement Plan
- **RP Implementation Stage**
 - Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures
 - Payment of compensation for land
 - *Consultations with affected households during rehabilitation activities*
 - *Grievances Redressal*
 - Internal Monitoring
 - Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB

18. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** The HSRDC will constitute a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the Deputy General Manager (DGM), HSRDC, Rohtak (jurisdictional DGM), the elected member of the subproject area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the villagers through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved villager can approach GRC, chaired by the DGM, HSRDC and if the grievance of the villager is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

19. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the affected households will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

D. Compensation and Income Restoration

20. Land measuring 64.425 acres has been acquired for the formation of the bypass and no private structures has affected. Land is being compensated as per the State norms for land acquisition in NCR, which has fixed a minimum floor rate of Rs.16,00,000/- per acre (excluding 30% solatium and 12% interest) for sub-urban areas of Haryana in NCR and the market value of

land determined by the competent authority cannot be lower than the minimum floor rate. Further, the State pays Rs.15,000/- per acre per annum as annuity for 33 years and there is an increment of Rs.500/- every year on the annuity. Both the compensation and annuity for 33 years is paid as a lump sum when the award is pronounced. Largely the above method of arriving at the compensation for land reflects the replacement value and is in line with the provisions of the ESMS of NCRPB. No loss of structure had been brought in the notice during the compensation, still in the event of any requirement during implementation; loss of structure will be compensated at replacement value. Other losses had been compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

21. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the affected households will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's ESMS.

E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule

22. NCRPB is the executing agency. HSRDC is the implementing agency, led by the Managing Director [who is also the Chief Engineer of PWD (B&R)] is responsible for overall subproject implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Managing Director, HSRDC is supported by DGM, HSRDC in Rohtak the jurisdictional DGM of HSRDC.

23. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

Table 4: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible	Stage
Sub-project Initiation Stage		
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	HSRDC	Completed
Disclosure of subproject details by issuing Public Notice	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Consultations with villagers	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
RP Preparation Stage		
Conducting Census of all affected household	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Conducting Focused Group Discussions/ meetings during socio-economic survey	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Categorization of affected households for finalizing entitlements	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Formulating rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all affected households and other stakeholders	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC	Completed
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Approval of Resettlement Plan	NCRPB	Completed
RP Implementation Stage		
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Payment of compensation for land	LAO, Rohtak	Completed
Consultations with affected households during rehabilitation activities	HSRDC (DGM)	Completed
Grievances Redressal	HSRDC	On Going Activity
Internal Monitoring	HSRDC (DGM)	On Going Activity
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency	Due

24. The resettlement costs are based on the EF of ESMS for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the NRRP, 2007.

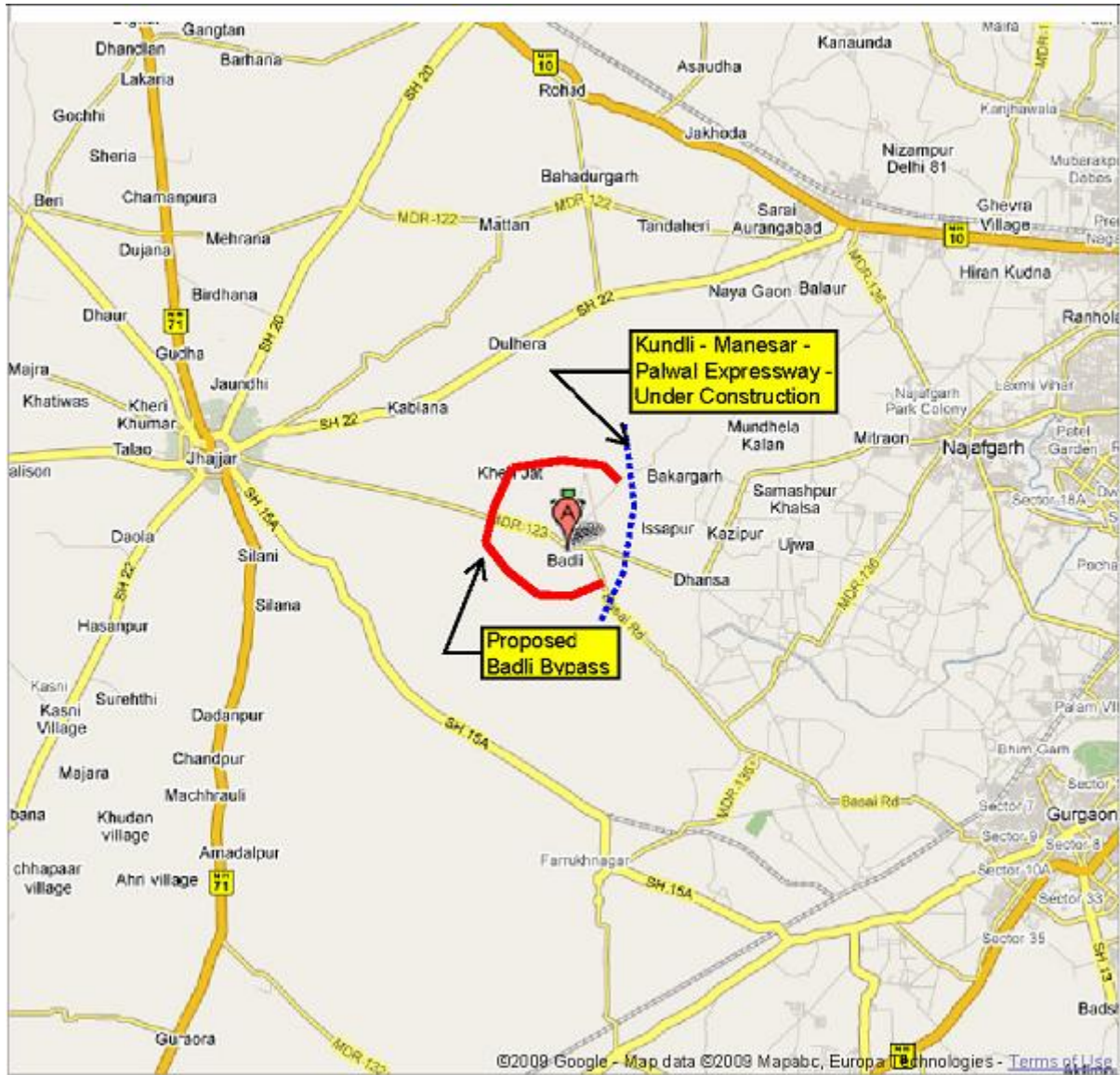
Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Months											
	2012											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Payment of Compensation for Land												
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification				◆								
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction						◆						
Start of civil works							◆					
Rehabilitation assistance												
Payment of compensation for structure				■								
Monitoring & Evaluation												
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period											
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category											
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB												◆

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

26. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide HSRDC with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the DGM, HSRDC. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring before and after rehabilitation of the roads utilising baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of affected households (AHs) undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AHs status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be carried out will be given to the DGM, HSRDC. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The HSRDC with the help of Land Acquisition Officer (LAO), Rohtak and Organisation for Health Management and Rural Development had maintained AHs databases, documented results of AHs census, and verified asset and socio-economic survey data, which is proposed as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the ESMS. The audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of AHs paid compensation for land and structure; (ii) income levels of the AHs; changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of AHs; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after the compensation amount and other rehabilitation assistances are paid and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.

Appendix I: Description of the Subproject

1. The proposed Badli Bypass starts from Km 16/550 of Gurgaon – Bahadurgarh road and its joins the same road at Km 18/580 and will be 5.68 km long connecting 8 roads converging in Badli town. The road is designed as a 4 lane divided carriageway and in the first phase two lane carriageway with paved shoulders will be constructed. The proposal also involves rehabilitation of existing road section of Gurgaon – Bahadurgarh road from Km 16/550 to Km 18/580 and about 1.3 km length of cross roads. The project road location is shown in Figure 1.



2. The rapid growth in NCR is putting pressure on the main road network and especially the towns along these routes with the narrow width and heavy urban traffic. One such town is Badli in Jhajjar district of Haryana where about 8 roads cross the town which includes roads from the major villages around and connecting roads to Delhi, Gurgaon, Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh. Large number of trucks transporting material for the bitumen plants located on the

north-east of Badli town. The material is transported from all around Badli town and the output from the bituminous plants mostly transported to various parts of National Capital Territory, Delhi (NCTD). In addition, large regional traffic also travels through Badli town resulting in congestion in the town and there is little scope for widening the road through the town. In order to mitigate the transport situation in and around Badli, it is proposed to develop a bypass to cater to all through traffic which has no business in the town.

3. The proposed subproject will provide relief from severe congestion in Badli town. Also the truck and through traffic is provided with an almost free flow condition thus significantly benefiting all traffic with vehicle operating cost savings and improved road safety. The project has been selected based on the benefit to the traffic and the improvement in road network connectivity it provides.

Appendix II: List of Affected Households along with the Land Acquired

A. List of Significantly Affected Households (With 10% or more loss of land)							
S No	Village	Name of the Owner	Father/Husband	Total Land (in Kanal)	Total Land (in Marla)	Acq. Ownership (In Marla)	Percentage = (Acq. x 100) / Total Land
1	Badli	Jag Phul	Daya Ram S/O Ram Nath	4.17	83.33	62.99	76%
2	Badli 1	Satish Kumar	Narayan Singh S/O Pyare Lal	4.17	83.33	48.33	58%
3	Badli 1 & 2	Gyan Chand	Dani Ram S/O Godha Ram	21.20	424.00	242.00	57%
4	Badli 2	Manmohan Singh (Smt. Lakshmi)	Jwala Prasad	2.65	53.00	29.50	56%
5	Badli 2	Bheem Singh	Hukum Singh S/O Bharat Singh	8.00	160.00	66.00	41%
6	Badli 2	Ishwar Singh	Khushali S/O Harnand	30.00	600.00	244.00	41%
7	Badli 1	Sampoorn Singh	Daya Ram S/O Ram Nath	4.17	83.33	31.85	38%
8	Badli 2	Surajmal	Shivcharan S/O Desh Ram	24.00	480.00	157.00	33%
9	Badli 2	Surat Singh	Molar	80.00	1600.00	452.00	28%
10	Badli 2	Sahaj Ram	Fullu	7.50	150.00	39.00	26%
11	Badli 1	Pradeep	Subash S/O Charan Singh	11.11	222.22	47.00	21%
12	Badli 2	Ashok Kumar	Preet Singh S/O Charan Singh	48.00	960.00	167.00	17%
13	Badli 2	Subha Chand	Chattar Singh	141.04	2820.74	468.94	17%
14	Badli 1	Shri Om	Ram Singh S/O Ram Sawrup	41.67	833.33	136.33	16%
15	Badli 1	Jagveer	Lakhi S/O Ram Sawrup	41.67	833.33	136.33	16%
16	Badli 1	Sher Singh	Chunni	44.00	880.00	138.00	16%
17	Badli 2	Chotu Ram	Roop Ram	50.00	1000.00	146.88	15%
18	Badli 1	Krishan	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	6.94	138.89	19.48	14%
19	Badli 1	Sudhir	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	6.94	138.89	19.48	14%
20	Badli 1	Vijender	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	6.94	138.89	19.48	14%
21	Badli 1	Mahavir	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	13.89	277.78	38.95	14%
22	Badli 1	Sukhvir Singh	Ameer Singh S/O Mahipal Singh	30.56	611.11	75.25	12%
23	Badli 1	Somvir	Saheb Singh	30.56	611.11	75.25	12%
24	Badli 2	Dheerpal Singh	Bharma Singh S/O Methab Singh	90.42	1808.33	202.00	11%
25	Badli 1	Krishna	Ramehar S/O Sukh Chain	18.00	360.00	38.58	11%
26	Badli 1	Hawa Singh	Hukam Singh S/O Hari Singh	11.11	222.22	23.50	11%
27	Badli 1	Suresh Kumar	Sher Singh S/O Heera Lal	11.11	222.22	23.50	11%
28	Badli 1	Dharm Pal	Ramehar S/O Sukh Chain	20.25	405.00	38.58	10%

B. Complete List of Affected Households

S No	Village	Name of the Owner	Father/Husband	Total Land (in Kanal)	Total Land (in Marla)	Acq. Ownership (In Marla)	Percentage = (Acq x 100) / Total Land
1	Badli	Jag Phul	Daya Ram S/O Ram Nath	4.17	83.33	62.99	76%
2	Badli 1	Satish Kumar	Narayan Singh S/O Pyare Lal	4.17	83.33	48.33	58%
3	Badli 1 & 2	Gyan Chand	Dani Ram S/O Godha Ram	21.20	424.00	242.00	57%
4	Badli 2	Manmohan Singh (Smt. Lakshmi)	Jwala Prasad	2.65	53.00	29.50	56%
5	Badli 2	Bheem Singh	Hukum Singh S/O Bharat Singh	8.00	160.00	66.00	41%
6	Badli 2	Ishwar Singh	Khushali S/O Harnand	30.00	600.00	244.00	41%
7	Badli 1	Sampoorn Singh	Daya Ram S/O Ram Nath	4.17	83.33	31.85	38%
8	Badli 2	Surajmal	Shivcharan S/O Desh Ram	24.00	480.00	157.00	33%
9	Badli 2	Surat Singh	Molar	80.00	1600.00	452.00	28%
10	Badli 2	Sahaj Ram	Fullu	7.50	150.00	39.00	26%
11	Badli 1	Pradeep	Subash S/O Charan Singh	11.11	222.22	47.00	21%
12	Badli 2	Ashok Kumar	Preet Singh S/O Charan Singh	48.00	960.00	167.00	17%
13	Badli 2	Subha Chand	Chattar Singh	141.04	2820.74	468.94	17%
14	Badli 1	Shri Om	Ram Singh S/O Ram Sawrup	41.67	833.33	136.33	16%
15	Badli 1	Jagveer	Lakhi S/O Ram Sawrup	41.67	833.33	136.33	16%
16	Badli 1	Sher Singh	Chunni	44.00	880.00	138.00	16%
17	Badli 2	Chotu Ram	Roop Ram	50.00	1000.00	146.88	15%
18	Badli 1	Krishan	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	6.94	138.89	19.48	14%
19	Badli 1	Sudhir	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	6.94	138.89	19.48	14%
20	Badli 1	Vijender	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	6.94	138.89	19.48	14%
21	Badli 1	Mahavir	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	13.89	277.78	38.95	14%
22	Badli 1	Sukhvir Singh	Ameer Singh S/O Mahipal Singh	30.56	611.11	75.25	12%
23	Badli 1	Somvir	Saheb Singh	30.56	611.11	75.25	12%
24	Badli 2	Dheerpal Singh	Bharma Singh S/O Methab Singh	90.42	1808.33	202.00	11%
25	Badli 1	Krishna	Ramehar S/O Sukh Chain	18.00	360.00	38.58	11%

S No	Village	Name of the Owner	Father/ Husband	Total Land (in Kanal)	Total Land (in Marla)	Acq. Ownership (In Marla)	Percentage = (Acq x 100) / Total Land
26	Badli 1	Hawa Singh	Hukam Singh S/O Hari Singh	11.11	222.22	23.50	11%
27	Badli 1	Suresh Kumar	Sher Singh S/O Heera Lal	11.11	222.22	23.50	11%
28	Badli 1	Dharm Pal	Ramehar S/O Sukh Chain	20.25	405.00	38.58	10%
29	Badli 1	Jai Bhagwan	Ram Chander S/O Ramehar	9.00	180.00	16.08	9%
30	Badli 1	Maher Singh	Matilal S/O Dalip	4.27	85.33	7.20	8%
31	Badli 1	Mahender Singh	Ratan S/O Lajee	34.00	680.00	56.84	8%
32	Badli 2	Kamal Singh	Umed Singh S/O Bhartu	32.00	640.00	51.00	8%
33	Badli 2	Devidutt	Gangaman Singh	40.00	800.00	63.00	8%
34	Badli 1	Jiwan	Singh Ram	120.00	2400.00	183.00	8%
35	Badli 1	Surender	Chater Singh S/O Singh Ram	41.67	833.33	63.00	8%
36	Badli 2	Hari Singh	Nathu S/O Ghanshyam	96.00	1920.00	143.50	7%
37	Badli 2	Ramehar	Maamchand	166.67	3333.33	243.31	7%
38	Dariya pur	Ramfal	Narayan Singh S/O Dualat Ram	24.00	480.00	35.00	7%
39	Badli 1	Mange Ram	Maha Singh S/O Chunni	12.00	240.00	17.24	7%
40	Badli 1	Dharmveer	Tek Chand S/O Phulu	125.00	2500.00	172.42	7%
41	Badli 1	Ram Prasad	Dalip	12.80	256.00	17.64	7%
42	Badli 1	Satveer	Saheb Singh S/O Ratan Singh	68.00	1360.00	92.59	7%
43	Badli 1	Seva Singh	Ratan S/O Lajee	34.00	680.00	41.91	6%
44	Badli 1	Ram Singh	Ratan Singh	61.11	1222.22	75.25	6%
45	Badli 1	Balbair Singh	Ratan Singh	30.56	611.11	37.63	6%
46	Badli 1	Kartar Singh	Ratan Singh	30.56	611.11	37.63	6%
47	Badli 1	Ram Swarup	Kishan Sahai	88.00	1760.00	103.50	6%
48	Badli 1	Devender	Matilal S/O Dalip	2.13	42.67	2.40	6%
49	Badli 1	Krishan	Matilal S/O Dalip	2.13	42.67	2.40	6%
50	Badli 1	Pratap	Matilal S/O Dalip	2.13	42.67	2.40	6%
51	Badli 1	Azad	Matilal	2.13	42.67	2.40	6%
52	Mazra 2	Mange Ram	Sheo Ratan	55.56	1111.11	60.67	5%
53	Mazra 2	Karan Singh	Sri Chand	55.56	1111.11	60.67	5%
54	Mazra 2	Balveer Singh	Jawahar Singh	55.56	1111.11	60.67	5%
55	Badli 1	Ashok Kumar	Om Prakash S/O Tuhi Ram	72.00	1440.00	78.00	5%
56	Badli 2	Sher Singh	Charan Singh S/O Tek Chand	48.00	960.00	52.00	5%
57	Mazra	Dev Raj	Rishal Singh	111.11	2222.22	119.00	5%

S No	Village	Name of the Owner	Father/Husband	Total Land (in Kanal)	Total Land (in Marla)	Acq. Ownership (In Marla)	Percentage = (Acq x 100) / Total Land
	1						
58	Badli 2	Hukumi	Daya Ram S/O Ram Chand	106.67	2133.33	114.00	5%
59	Badli 2	Bhoop Singh	Ramji Lal	55.56	1111.11	58.77	5%
60	Badli 1	Rajender Singh	Ratan S/O Lajee	34.00	680.00	34.56	5%
61	Badli 1	Rahul	Ravinder S/O Sultan	34.00	680.00	34.56	5%
62	Badli 1	Sate (Alias Sunil)	Balvir S/O Chet Ram	25K	500.00	25.33	5%
63	Badli 1	Balvir	Neki	84.00	1680.00	85.00	5%
64	Badli 1	Umed Singh	Deeg Ram	52K	1040.00	50.67	5%
65	Badli 1	Ram Krishan	Maha Singh	36.00	720.00	34.48	5%
66	Badli 2	Krishan	Bhup Singh	166.67	3333.33	155.93	5%
67	Badli 2	Dayanand	Kanaiya Datak S/O Mamchand	8.00	160.00	7.00	4.38%
68	Badli 2	Daya Kishan	Hari Ram	166.67	3333.33	142.19	4.27%
69	Dariya pur	Narender Kumar (Bihari Trust)	Sukhdev Raj	114.67	2293.33	97.33	4.24%
70	Dariya pur	Smt Pushpa Rani (Bihari Trust)	Yog Nath	114.67	2293.33	97.33	4.24%
71	Dariya pur	Vikas Kumar (Bihari Trust)	Hari Singh	114.67	2293.33	97.33	4.24%
72	Badli 1	Nathu	Chander	166.67	3333.33	141.00	4.23%
73	Badli 1	Mahender Singh	Neki S/O Hans Ram	224.00	4480.00	188.00	4.20%
74	Mazra 2	Rishi Pal	Rati Ram S/O Ram Singh	128.00	2560.00	103.00	4.02%
75	Badli 1	Sukhvir	Hardwari S/O Ram Sawrup	48.61	972.22	38.95	4.01%
76	Badli 1	Amarjeet	Raj Singh	44.00	880.00	34.50	3.92%
77	Badli 1	Kanwar Singh	Chandan Singh S/O Lal Chand	250.00	5000.00	187.00	3.74%
78	Badli 2	Jai Pal Singh	Bharma Singh S/O Methab Singh	180.00	3600.00	132.00	3.67%
79	Badli 1	Vale	Ratan S/O Lajee	42.50	850.00	31.11	3.66%
80	Mazra 1	Om Prakash	Bhim Singh	333.33	6666.67	237.00	3.56%
81	Badli 2	Ishwar Singh	Chunni Lal S/O Ramji Lal	55.56	1111.11	39.33	3.54%
82	Badli 2	Virender	Kali	27.78	555.56	19.67	3.54%
83	Badli 1	Malkhan Kamal	Hoshiyar Singh S/O Baktawar	41.67	833.33	29.00	3.48%
84	Badli 1	Kali Ram	Maha Singh S/O Chunni	72.00	1440.00	45.52	3.16%
85	Badli 2	Sunde Ram	Raj Singh	27.78	555.56	17.32	3.12%

S No	Village	Name of the Owner	Father/ Husband	Total Land (in Kanal)	Total Land (in Marla)	Acq. Ownership (In Marla)	Percentage = (Acq x 100) /Total Land
86	Mazra 2	Jai Bhagwan	Amir Singh S/O Tek Chand	64.00	1280.00	36.00	2.81%
87	Badli 1	Jangali	Natha	166.67	3333.33	93.41	2.80%
88	Badli 1	Balvir Singh	Hate Ram	111.67	2233.33	62.00	2.78%
89	Badli 1	Sonu	Ram Chander S/O Ramehar	45.00	900.00	23.78	2.64%
90	Badli 1	Jai Lal	Phullu	250.00	5000.00	127.00	2.54%
91	Badli 1	Hira Lal	Sing Ram	125.00	2500.00	62.00	2.48%
92	Badli 2	Kanaiya	Molah	83.33	1666.67	39.33	2.36%
93	Badli 1	Manjeet	Muneesh S/O Pyare Lal	4.17	83.33	1.92	2.30%
94	Badli 2	Maha Singh	Bhoru	166.67	3333.33	70.00	2.10%
95	Badli 2	Ram Karan	Ramjeevan S/O Maharaam	62.50	1250.00	25.60	2.05%
96	Badli 2	Ranveer Singh	Mehar Singh S/O Kure Ram	72.00	1440.00	29.00	2.01%
97	Badli 1	Dharm Pal	Ratan Singh S/O Balwant Singh	250.00	5000.00	98.00	1.96%
98	Badli 1	Sheesh Ram	Bhoop Singh	175.00	3500.00	68.00	1.94%
99	Badli 2	Mange Ram	Shri Ram	333.33	6666.67	120.00	1.80%
100	Badli 1	Hoshiyar Singh	Baktayar	166.67	3333.33	60.00	1.80%
101	Badli 2	Raghuveer Singh	Ranh Singh S/O Ram Prasad	48.00	960.00	17.00	1.77%
102	Badli 2	Devi Dayal	Pyare lal	9.26	185.19	3.23	1.74%
103	Badli 1	Jage Ram	Chandani	83.33	1666.67	29.00	1.74%
104	Badli 1	Ram Veer	Anar Singh	55.56	1111.11	19.20	1.73%
105	Badli 1 & 2	Charanji	Baktayar	166.67	3333.33	57.07	1.71%
106	Badli 2	Tek Chand	Jai Narayan	8.00	160.00	2.69	1.68%
107	Badli 1	Atar Singh	Ratan Singh	250.00	5000.00	83.40	1.67%
108	Badli 1	Param jeet	Gyan Singh S/O Tek Chand	208.33	4166.67	68.21	1.64%
109	Badli 2	Bagru	Hari Ram	213.33	4266.67	65.89	1.54%
110	Badli 2	Kartar Singh	Daya Kishan	40.00	800.00	12.33	1.54%
111	Badli 1	Veer Singh	Heera S/O Jug Lal	166.67	3333.33	48.00	1.44%
112	Badli 1	Om Veer	Anar Singh S/O Chunna	111.11	2222.22	28.80	1.30%
113	Dariya pur	Suraj Bhan	Shera	32.00	640.00	8.00	1.25%
114	Badli 2	Tireeth	Bheem Singh	62.50	1250.00	15.36	1.23%
115	Badli 1 & 2	Jai Singh	Vazir Singh	107.92	2158.33	23.86	1.11%
116	Badli 1	Rishal Singh	Ram Chand	12.80	256.00	2.52	0.98%
117	Badli 1	Satveer Singh	Randheer Singh S/O Hukhmi	21.33	426.67	3.45	0.81%
118	Badli 1	Ranvir Singh	Azad Singh S/O Tek Chand	83.33	1666.67	12.67	0.76%

S No	Village	Name of the Owner	Father/ Husband	Total Land (in Kanal)	Total Land (in Marla)	Acq. Ownership (In Marla)	Percentage = (Acq x 100) /Total Land
119	Badli 1	Deepak Benilal	Ishwar Benilal	12.80	256.00	1.89	0.74%
120	Badli 1	Satya Narayan	Dalel	12.80	256.00	1.89	0.74%
121	Badli 2	Virender	Rajender S/O Lakhi Ram	166.67	3333.33	20.33	0.61%
122	Badli 1	Dharmender	Rajbir S/O Dhara Singh	100.00	2000.00	11.47	0.57%
123	Badli 1	Sukhbeer	Dhara Singh	100.00	2000.00	11.47	0.57%
124	Badli 1	Pushpender	Jagveer Singh S/O Dhara Singh	100.00	2000.00	11.47	0.57%
125	Badli 1	Ajay	Dhara Singh	100.00	2000.00	11.47	0.57%
126	Badli 2	Hem Chand	Ramji Lal	125.00	2500.00	14.33	0.57%
127	Badli 1	Sultan Singh	Bhoop Singh	145.83	2916.67	15.89	0.54%
128	Badli 1	Naresh	Atar Singh	12.80	256.00	1.26	0.49%
129	Badli 1	Jai Bhagwan	Ishwar Singh S/O Tej Singh	416.67	8333.33	33.00	0.40%
130	Badli 1	Hem Chand	Dhara Singh S/O Ratan	309.52	6190.48	24.00	0.39%
131	Mazra 2	Devraj Singh	Rishal Singh S/O lok Ram	80.00	1600.00	6.00	0.38%
132	Badli 2	Narayan Singh	Ranjeet Singh S/O Phulu	56.00	1120.00	4.00	0.36%
133	Badli 2	Kesho Ram	Sher Singh	800.00	16000.00	47.00	0.29%
134	Badli 1	Sudhir Singh	Aneet Singh	100.00	2000.00	5.73	0.29%
135	Badli 1	Vijay Kumar	Mahender Singh S/O Ratan	204K	4080.00	7.00	0.17%
136	Badli 2	Shri Ram	Bhuwan	41.67	833.33	1.00	0.12%
137	Badli 2	Sher Singh	Ram Singh	136.00	2720.00	3.00	0.11%
138	Badli 2	Raje Ram	Ganga Shah S/O Baktawar	8.33	166.67	0.18	0.11%
139	Badli 2	Shiv Narayan	Ganga Shah S/O Baktawar	16.67	333.33	0.32	0.10%
140	Badli 2	Sube Singh	Ganga Shah S/O Baktawar	16.67	333.33	0.32	0.10%
141	Badli 1	Hari Ram	Sukh Chain	40.00	800.00	0.75	0.09%
142	Badli 1	Dhani Ram	Gyani S/O Salwant	32.00	640.00	0.50	0.08%
143	Badli 1	Dehi Ram	Gyani S/O Salwant	32.00	640.00	0.50	0.08%
144	Badli 1	Subash Chand	Gyani S/O Salwant	64.00	1280.00	0.50	0.04%
145	Badli 2	Jai Narayan	Ganga Shah S/O Baktawar	41.67	833.33	0.18	0.02%
146	Badli 1	Pyare Lal	Sri Chand	500.00	10000.00	1.00	0.01%

C. List of Affected Companies

S No	Village	Name of the Owner	Father/ Husband	Total Land (in Kanal)	Total Land (in Marla)	Acq. Ownership (In Marla)	Percentage = (Acq. x 100) /Total Land
1	Badli 2	Reliance SEZ Limited	Reliance SEZ			711.44	

Appendix III: Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey

1. The socioeconomic survey was carried out in November 2009 amongst 20 affected households and updated census survey was carried out in March – April 2011. The findings of the socio-economic survey are presented below.

2. Males constitute 55.7% of the population and females 44.3%. Literacy rate (above 6 years age group) of male is 64% and that of females is 36%. The female literacy rate is very poor reflecting that girl children in this region are still not being able to access education. 67.6% of the main workers are men and only in marginal workforce, women constitute 57%. Non workers amongst the women are slightly high compared to men. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population

Population		Literates		Main Worker		Marginal Worker		Non Worker	
Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%	Sex	%
Male	55.7	Male	64	Male	67.6	Male	43.0	Male	48.9
Female	44.3	Female	36	Female	32.4	Female	57.0	Female	51.1

Source: Survey Data, March-April 2011

3. Cultivators constitute 29% amongst the main workers followed by 4% agricultural labourers. Twelve percent of the main workers derive their income from household industry. It is interesting to note that those dependant on land i.e. cultivation and agricultural labourers accounts for 31% of the main workers. This goes to prove that agriculture is still a main source of income for these people though there is not much interest amongst the people to continue cultivation given the uncertainties attached to cultivation. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population

Category	Main Work Force		Male	Female
	Percentage			
Cultivators	29		26.28	37.04
Agricultural labourers	4		4.95	8.44
Household Industry	12		5.20	7.99
Other Workforce	55		63.57	46.53

Source: Survey Data, March-April, 2011

Appendix IV: Minutes of Public Consultation

1. Consultations were held with the villagers along the bypass alignment during the sample socio-economic survey in November 2009. Details of the formation of the bypass and the reason for undertaking improvements were explained. The time taken for construction, the various design standards proposed were also explained.

2. The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S No	Query / Concern	Response
1	People are aware of the amount that they are likely to get for land as compensation and wanted that the payment be made without delay. Their concern is mainly due to delayed payment for Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Road acquisitions in the same region	They were informed that no civil works can commence without payment of compensation as per NCRPB's ESMS norms.
2	Wanted to know the width of the road	Was informed that the land is being acquired for 4-lane, but initially the bypass will be a 2-lane road and later as traffic increases the bypass will be made into a 4-lane road
3	The villagers were keen to know If any well is in the bypass and gets affected whether they would be paid	If the land is valued as a wet land, then as per norms the well will not get any additional assistance. But, if the land is classified as dry, then payment will be made for the well.
4	Villagers have livestock and if the road level is raised, how will the cattle move about	The slope is provided in such a manner that men and livestock can easily cross the roads
5	Wanted to know about solution for water logging once the road level goes up	Was informed that adequate drainage is being provided
6	Wanted the government to take the entire land parcel than acquiring a portion and leaving the remaining that becomes unviable	Was informed that as per Land Acquisition Act, the owner has the option to ask the Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) to acquire the unviable portion also