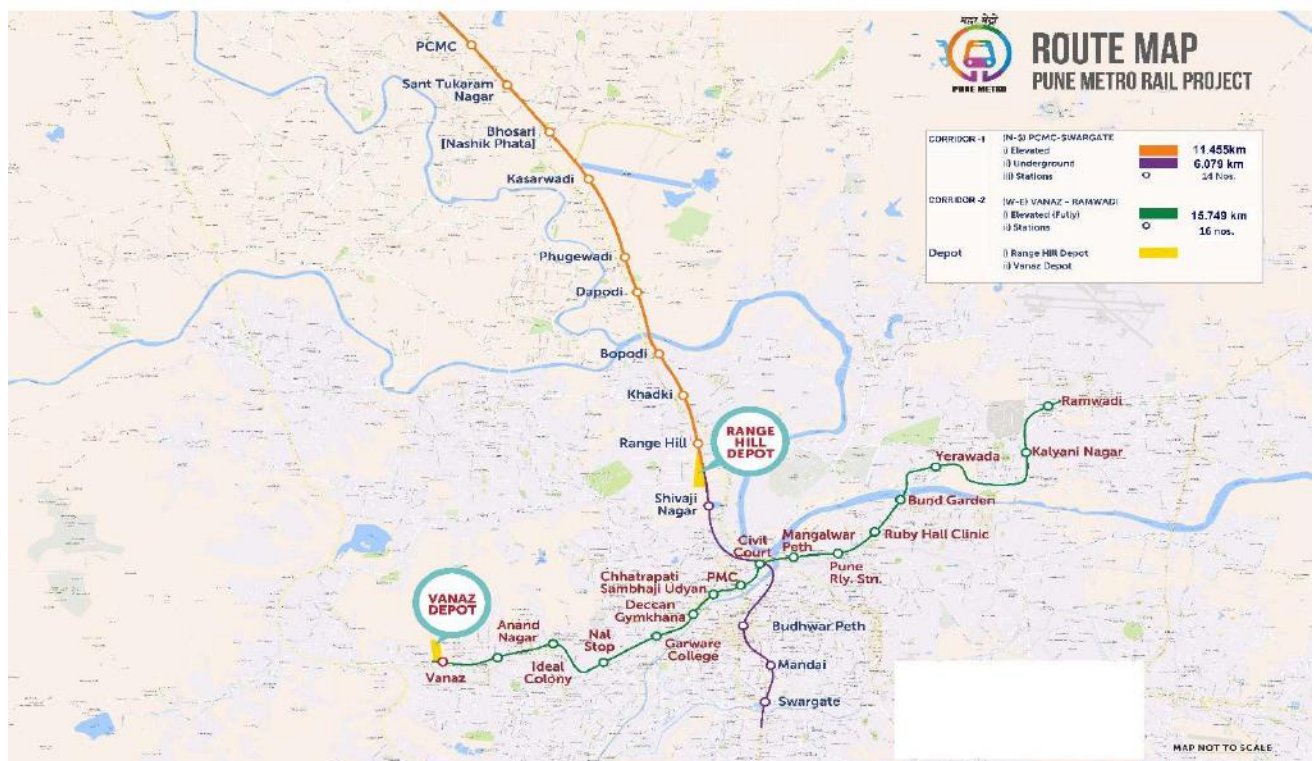


RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Study and Social Management Implementation Plan (SMIP), Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan (RAP)



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Definitions

There are many terms used in this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which may need explanation. Hence, the definitions of such terms have been given in this section.

- a) **Acquired land** means the land acquired under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or any other prevailing GOs for the Pune Metro Rail Project.
- b) **Agricultural Land** means lands being used for the purpose of (i) Agriculture or horticulture; (ii) Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) Raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) Land used for the grazing of cattle;
- c) **Affected Area** means such area as may be notified by the Government of Maharashtra under the relevant land acquisition acts for the purposes of land acquisition for the Project;
- d) **Affected family** means:
- i.) A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired for the Pune Metro Rail Project;
 - ii.) A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be running a commercial establishment in the Affected Area, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of the land;
 - iii.) The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land;
 - iv. A family without formal title of ownership or use but who have established usage of public or private land by investing in immovable objects, crops woods, trees, fruit bearing trees, vineyards, the age of crops and the time needed to reproduce them;
- e) **Compensation-** Refers to the amount paid as compensation under the Maharashtra Government Resolution Revenue and Forest Department No MIS -03/2015/C.N.34/A-2ON 12 TH May and 30th Sept 2015 in the context of acquiring land from private sector by method of direct purchase through private negotiations for irrigation and other projects.
- f) **Cut off Date** is the date of first notification for land acquisition for the project under applicable Act or Government Order in the cases of land acquisition affecting legal titleholders. For the Non-Title holder's cut-off date would be the date of Census Survey;

- g) Displaced Family** means any Affected Family, (i) who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated from the affected area; (ii) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for the Project (iii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iv) any agricultural or non-agricultural laborer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the acquired land, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area.
- h) Employee** means an individual engaged by a displaced commercial establishment in the Acquired Land, for compensation under a contract for employment whether express or implied on cut off date.
- i) Encroachers** are those persons who have extended their building, business premises or work places or agriculture activities into government lands.
- j) Family** means a person, his or her spouse, parents, children, brothers and sisters dependent on him:
- i) Provided that Widows/divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered as separate families.
- ii) **Below poverty line or BPL Family** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time, and those included in the State BPL list in force.
- K) Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or any other prevailing Government Orders.
- k) Market Value of Land /Circle Rate**

The Market Value or Circle Rate of the proposed land to be acquired shall be set as the higher of:

- I. the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or
- II. the average of the sale price for similar type of land being acquired, ascertained from the highest fifty per cent of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years in the nearest village or nearest vicinity of the land being acquired.;

- l) Minimum Wages** means the minimum wage of a person for his/her services/labour per day as per notification published by Department of Labour, Government of Maharashtra
- m) Non-Perennial Crop:** means any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a particular harvest season and perishes with harvesting of its yields.
- n) Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of the State;
- o) Perennial Crop:** means any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity.
- p) Project** means the Pune Metro Rail Project (PMRP) covering 31.25 Km consisting of North-South corridor and West - corridor.
- q) Rehabilitation and Resettlement** means carrying out rehabilitation and resettlement as per PMRCL Policy on rehabilitation and resettlement.
- (i) PAF/PAH – Project Affected Family /Project Affected Household.
- (ii) PAP -Project Affected Person.
- r) R & R Entitlements** means the benefits awarded as per the R & R Policy Framework given in the PMRP Policy on Rehabilitation & Resettlement.
- S) Severance of Land** means a land holding divided into two or more pieces due to acquisition of land mainly for laying new project alignment or a re-alignment.
- t) Squatter** means those persons who have illegally occupied government land for residential, business and or other purposes by making some investments on the land.
- u) State Government/ Government** refers to the Government of Maharashtra;
- v) Tenants** are those persons having *bonafide* tenancy agreements on cut-off date with a property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
- w) Title Holders** are those persons having land records in their names.
- x) Non Title Holders**-Are persons who do not have title deeds for the land they are occupying.
- y) Vulnerable groups:** persons such as differently abled, widows, women headed households, persons above sixty years of age, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, persons or families below the poverty line and other groups as may be specified by the State Government.

Executive Summary

Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MMRCL) a joint venture company of Government of India (GoI) and Government of Maharashtra (GoM) is developing the Pune Metro Rail Project to strengthen and augment the transport infrastructure of the city with a holistic multi-modal transport system so as to address constrained public transport infrastructure issues of Pune city.

The Pune Metro Rail Project is consisting of two corridors (north-south and east-west) having total length of 31.25 km, 30 stations and 2 depots. The summary of corridors like underground, elevated etc. are presented in below table.

S.No.	Route		Length (Km)		Stations
1.	North – South Corridor (PCMC to Swargate)	Elevated	11.570	16.589	9
		Underground	5.019		5
2.	East–West Corridor (Vanaz to Ramwadi)	Elevated		14.665	16
			TOTAL	31.254	29*

*Civil Court Metro Station - Interchange Station

The proposed project shall require land for different purposes. Land is mainly required for route alignment of rail tracks, station buildings, platforms, entry/exit structures, traffic integration, car shed, power substations, ventilation shafts, administrative buildings, property development, depots and work sites etc. Land is a scarce commodity in Pune metropolitan area. Acquisition of land make affected families landless in most of the cases. Therefore, every effort has been made to keep land requirements to the barest minimum by redesigning the alignments away from private property / human habitation. After careful planning, the land requirement is kept at minimum and particularly, acquisition of private land has been avoided as far as possible.

As per DPR total land requirement was 44.25 Ha but later on it get revised due changes in running sections and additions of parking places. Now revised total land required for both the corridors is of 58.85 ha. Out of this total land, 53.88 ha is government land and 4.97 ha are private land. As of now only 71% Government land has been received and acquisition of private land is under process.

As per original plan total 688 families were affected permanently due to the N-S and W-E corridor. Out of the total 688 families, 628 are Non-Title Holders (NTH) and the 60 are Title Holders (TH). Further, the designs at various locations has been modified to accommodate the public grievances and minimize the number of PAF hence the PAF number get revised i.e. 465.

Rehabilitation & Resettlement of Deccan corner and Swargate PAF has been completed by Pune Municipal Corporation. R& R implementation at other locations i.e. Kamgar Putla, Khadki Nalstop, Phugewadi, Mandai Agricultural college etc. are under progress and shall be completed prior to the start of construction activities.

Rehabilitation and resettlement under this project will comply with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, Government of Maharashtra GR, World Bank Environmental and Social standards and Agence Francaise De Developpment (AFD) requirement.

General public is being consulted through Metro Samvad for understanding their concern and queries to minimize the negative impact and also to make people aware about the project. Further, Maha-Metro is also having continuous interaction with project affected families (PAF) and other stakeholders to resolve their queries and concern, in this regard a grievance redressal committee (GRC) is now functional at Koregaon Park office. The Grievance Redressal Committee is providing the solution to the grievances of the project affected persons/families in unbiased and fair manner. Presently Land department & project implementation team of Maha-Metro resolving the issues related to land & R&R.

To ascertain the R&R implementation progress internal monitoring is being done by the field offices and land department of the PMRP and quarterly progress report is regularly being submitted to AFD.

Chapter 1- Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Pune is the second largest city in Maharashtra with a population of approximately 94 lacs. Also known as “The Oxford of the East “for its prestigious educational institutes which draw both national and international students. Pune is an important manufacturing hub and a thriving IT center for the Konkan region. Rated as the cleanest and the second greenest city in the country, Pune continues to grow and attract large number of people to the city. The rapid growth of the city and the associated urban sprawl has accentuated the demand-supply mismatch amidst constrained public transport infrastructure. To strengthen and augment the transport infrastructure of the city with a holistic multi-modal transport system, Government of Maharashtra, has decided to implement Pune Metro Rail Project as an integrated mass public transport system that meets the mobility and accessibility needs of the people of Pune. It is expected that this developmental measure will not only be helpful for the city but will also bring about betterment for the people of the region at large.

1.2 Brief Description of Project:

Based on the existing and predicted travel demand, demographic features etc, the Detailed Project report (DPR) for Pune prepared by DMRC Metro Rail Project suggested two corridors for laying down the metro rails. The corridors have been identified as (i) North-South (NS) and (ii) East-West (EW) corridors. The total length of the proposed route is 31.254 km of which 16.589 km is under North-South corridor and remaining 14.665 km is East-West corridor. The corridor details are tabulated below:

TABLE 1.1- ROUTE LENGTH (BETWEEN DEAD ENDS)

S. NO	ROUTE	LENGTH IN KM		STATIONS
1.	North–South Corridor (PCMC to Swargate)	Elevated	11.570	9
		Underground	5.019	
2.	East–West Corridor (Vanaz to Ramwadi)	Elevated	14.665	16
TOTAL			31.254	30

The proposed alignment of N-S Corridor starts from PCMC in the North as elevated section and heads towards Swargate in South as UG section. Total 14 stations have been proposed along the N-S corridor of which 9 stations are elevated. Summary list of stations along the corridor is given in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2: PROPOSED STATIONS ALONG N-S CORRIDOR

S. No	Station Name	Chainage (m)	Inter Station Distance (m)	Elevated/ Underground
-------	--------------	--------------	----------------------------	--------------------------

1	PCMC	-340	-	Elevated
2	Sant Tukaram Nagar	1763	2103	Elevated
3	Bhosari	2550	787	Elevated
4	Kasarwadi	3818	1268	Elevated
5	Phugewadi	4846	1028	Elevated
6	Dapodi	5712	866	Elevated
7	Bopodi	7334	1622	Elevated
8	Khadki	8205	871	Elevated
9	Range Hill	9608	1403	Elevated
10	Shivaji Nagar	11734	2126	Underground
11	Civil Court - <i>Interchange Station</i>	12849	1115	Underground
12	Kasba Peth	14144	1295	Underground
13	Mandai	15003	859	Underground
14	Swargate	16539	1536	Underground

West – East Corridor: Vanaz to Ramwadi:

The proposed alignment of W-E Corridor starts from Vanaz in the West and heads towards Ramwadi in East and the whole section is elevated. Total 16 stations have been proposed along the W-E corridor. Summary list of stations along the corridor is given in Table 1.2.1 .

September 2018 The National Monument Authority (NMA) has rejected permission sought by Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited (Maha -Metro) to undertake Pune Metro alignment from Civil Court to Ramwadi near Agha Khan Palace as it falls within the prohibited area. General Consultants of Maha Metro conducted feasibility studies and identified the alignment starting from Gunjan Chowk turns right along DP Road and rejoins the main alignment .A small segment of this alignment runs the median of Dp road adjacent to Dr.SalimAli Bird Sanctuary .This has resulted in an overall increase of 920 m to the original alignment and relocation of Kalyani Nagar station.This change in alignment has no impact on R&R .

The formalization of the realignment was done with the Consent of Board of Directors of Maha Metro, PMC, Government of Maharashtra & Central Govt.These approvals are enclosed in **Annexure III**.

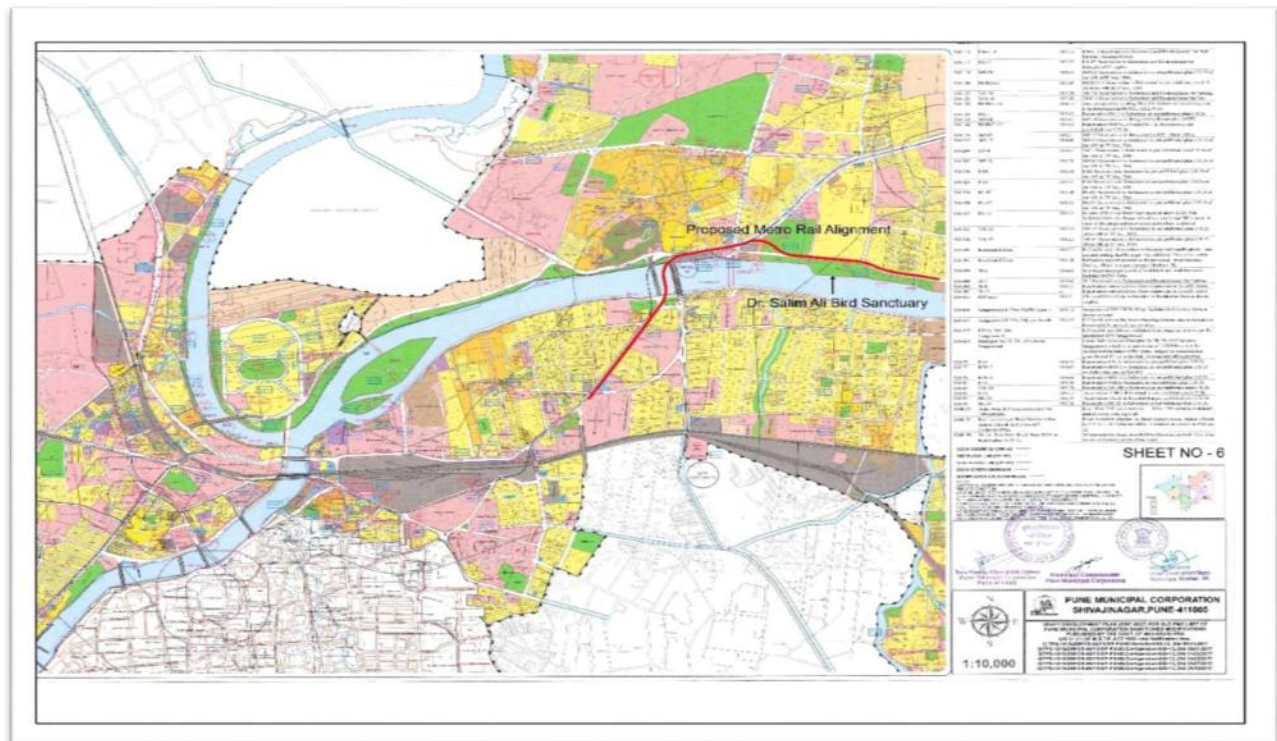


TABLE 1.2.1: PROPOSED STATIONS ALONG W-E CORRIDOR

S. No	Station Name	Chainage (m)	Inter Station Distance (m)	Elevated/Underground
1	Vanaz	- -22	-	Elevated
2	Anand Nagar	- 993971.943	993925.05	Elevated
3	Ideal Colony	1897	925	Elevated
4	Nal Stop	2753	855	Elevated
5	Garware College	3865	1112	Elevated
6	Deccan Gymkhana	4718	852	Elevated
7	Sambhaji Park	5253	535	Elevated
8	PMC	5947	693	Elevated
9	Civil Court - <i>Interchange Station</i>	6613	665	Elevated
10	Mangalwar Peth	7533	920	Elevated
11	Pune Rly. Stn	8312	778	Elevated
12	Ruby Hall Clinic	8985	673	Elevated
13	Bund Garden	10050	1064	Elevated
14	Yerawada	10777	721	Elevated
15	Kalyani Nagar	12958	2180	Elevated
16	Ramwadi	14481	1522	Elevated

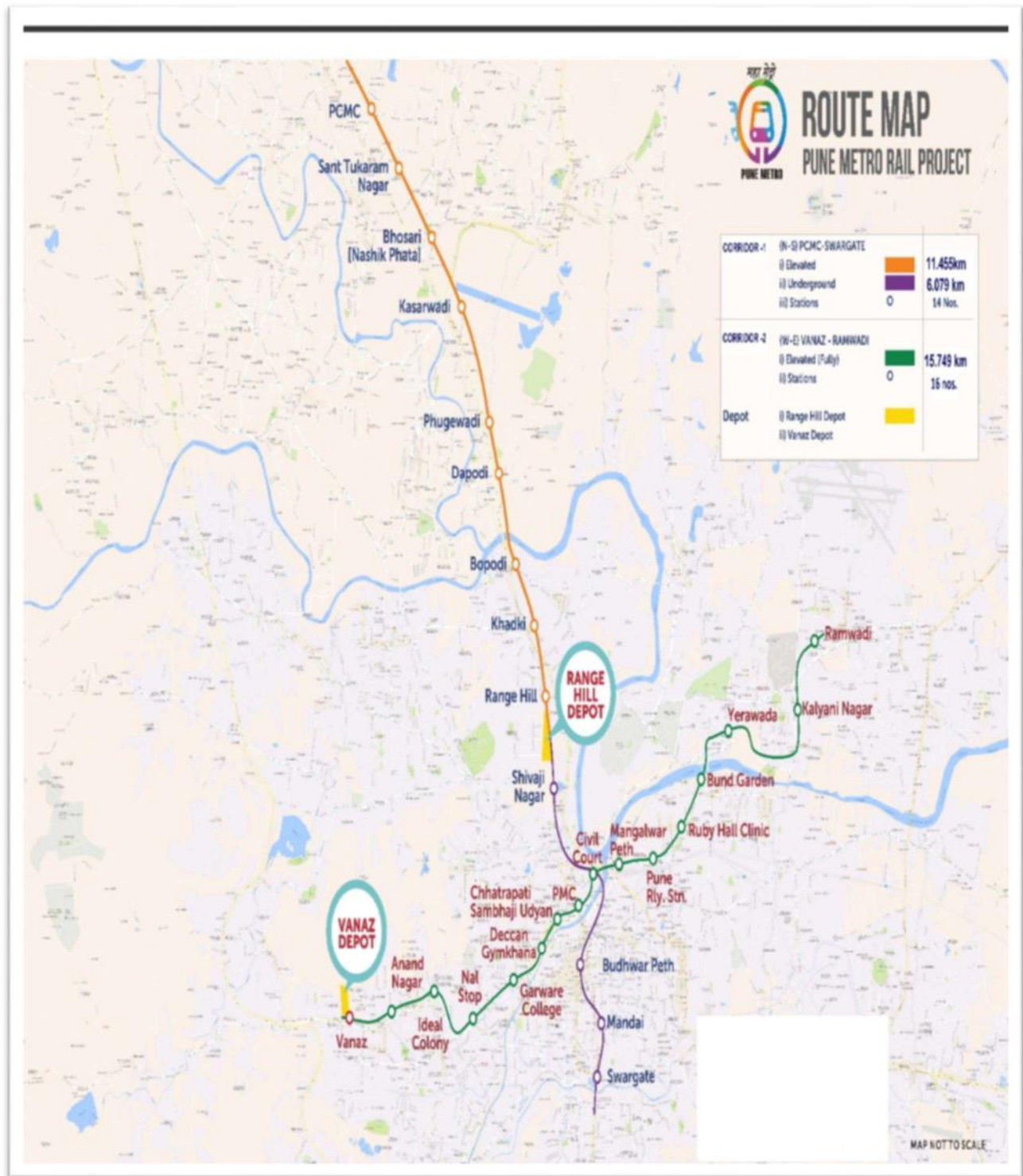
Source: Drawings of alignment provided by PMRCL

The index map of Pune Metro Rail Project (PMRP) showing station locations is given in

FIGURE 1.1 - OLD ROUTE MAP



FIGURE 1.2 - UPDATED ROUTE MAP



Two maintenance cum workshop depots with test tracks are planned for the above Project; one is at Range Hill Station (Agriculture College Land) to cater the need of North-South Corridor and the other is at Vanaz Station (Katchra Depot Land) for the East-West Corridor. The depots are to be developed with full/light/heavy repair facilities, stabling and light inspection facilities.

The project consists of construction of both elevated and underground stations. The elevated stretch will be constructed using pre-stressed concrete “Box” shaped girders on single pier with pile foundations. Underground section will be constructed by “Cut and Cover” as well as by Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM). The project has been planned and designed in such a manner that it creates minimum adverse impact on people and structure.

1.3 Analysis of Alternatives

A detailed technical feasibility of the proposed metro corridors was done by DMRCL through a traffic study and engineering alignment option study. The criteria of selection for most desirable option was ridership, accessibility & integration, Right of Way (ROW) of major roads, type of metro (elevated and underground requirements), cost elements, minimum acquisition of private land, depot locations, minimum disturbance / avoidance of heritage structures, minimum disturbance to flora and fauna and most importantly minimum disturbance to people. Hence, the corridor has been chosen to find a balance between minimum private land acquisition, minimum environmental impact, ridership and accessibility and integration.

At some sections, originally proposed alignment was changed due to techno-economic and regulatory reasons. Techno-economic feasibility study was carried out by the General Consultant in such sections and most feasible alignment was selected. Two of such changes in original alignment are 1.45 Km stretch passing along the Mula-Mutha River under Reach-2 section and Gunjan Chowk to Kalyani Nagar alignment under Reach-3 section. The analysis of alternative for both the revision were done and presented in below tables

Selection Criteria The river bed along the Mutha river bed -1.45 Km was based on the following criteria

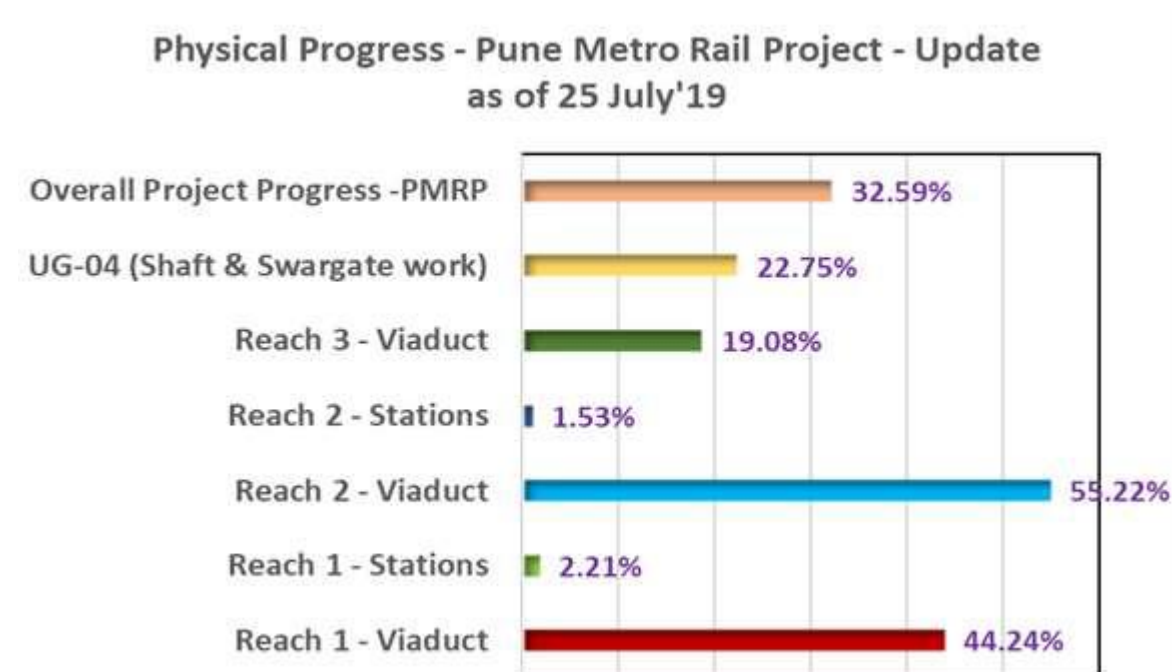
S.No	Particulars	Alternative -1	Alternative -2	Alternative -3
1	Alignment	Deccan -KalaNiketan -Civil Court	Jangali Maharaj Road-Rani Laxmibai Congress	1.45 Km passing through the Mutha river bank
2	Length	2.65 Km	2 Km	1.45Km
3	No of stations	3	2	2
4	Trees Affected	155	115	32
5.	Affected commercial/	Yes	Yes	No,

	Residential Bldg			
6	Technical Remark	Turning at Deccan and at Kala Niketan was a constraint	Lakshmi bai statue getting affected.	No structure is getting affected except 32 trees.

Analysis of alternative alignments from Gunjan Chowk- Kalyani Nagar alignment passing adjacent to Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary and runs along the DP road to reconnect the main alignment was based on below criteria: -

SN	Detail	DPR Alignment	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
1.	Additional length	N/A	0.053km	0.920km	0.563km
2.	Introduction of New Station / Station shifting	N/A	N/A	0/1	1/1
3.	Land acquisition	N/A	Involved	N/A	Involved
4.	R & R	N/A	Involved	N/A	Involved
5.	Extra cost	N/A	Involved	Involved	Involved
6.	Tourist potential	High	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Decongestion of existing Nagar Road	Yes	Partial	No	No
8.	Delay in construction	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Tree cutting	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Ridership	High	High	Low	Low
11.	O & M cost	Low	Low	High	High
12.	Environmental issues	N/A	Partial	Yes	Yes
13.	Extra cost	N/A	140	200	170

1.4 Present Status of Project



1.5 Methodology

Though the project has been planned and designed in such a manner that it creates only minimum adverse impact on people and structure and that there is minimum acquisition of land, yet structures and other assets could not be avoided. To understand social and economic impact of displacement as well as to address these issues by specific R&R intervention, the social impact assessment had to be carried out.

The approach adopted to conduct socio-economic study is described below and is structured on the scope of work as mentioned in the Term of Reference (TOR) of PMRP. The study has been conducted in accordance with the guidelines of Government of India as well as the Social Standards of the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Agence Francaise De Developpement (AFD). The study aims at collecting baseline data for socio-economic information and identifies the affected population by residence, business base and their locality. The study is primarily based on field data generated by the Consultant during social survey and secondary data were collected from the census handbooks / gazetteers / other relevant texts. Figure 1.2 (below) presents the methodology in the form of a flow chart which indicates various steps involved in the study have been described in brief in the following paragraphs.

The methodology for conducting socio-economic study of the proposed project involves review of topographical survey drawings, field visits, data collection and stakeholder consultations. To understand social aspects of the proposed project and assess its socio-economic impacts, the consultant has:

- I. Reviewed the final topographical maps and Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project.
- II. Conducted socio-economic survey covering entire affected households, squatters, kiosks and small business entrepreneurs with the help of pretested "Household Questionnaire". Important aspects covered in the questionnaire were identification particulars of PAPs, his or her family details, social profile, occupation, income, details of structure, commercial / self employment activities, household income, annual expenditure, employment pattern, health issues, gender issues, type of effects / loss etc. Most part of the questionnaire has been pre-coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of the PAP, which have been left open-ended. A questionnaire is given in Annexure-4. format for public consultation and Focus group discussion
- III. Collected base line data from primary data through household survey conducted by the social experts of the consultant. The Socio-Economic baseline data was collected in September-Nov 2017. and Feb-March -2018 Secondary sources such as the Government Census 2011 (National Census) and the Statistical Hand Book have also been used.
- IV. Carried out consultations with concerned stakeholders at the project level, such as directly affected families, communities, local leaders and vulnerable groups.

1.6 Objectives

This document is project-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the 31.254 km of elevated and underground corridor, which has been guided by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the Entitlement Matrix approved by PMRP and is in accordance with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Agence Francaise De Development (AFD) guidelines. The policies, procedures and processes that will be followed throughout the project in the course of mitigation of adverse social impacts due to project activities among the project affected persons is defined in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The primary objective of the SIA is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses. Resettlement Action Plan focuses on the following.

- To outline the entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods.
- To develop communication mechanism to establish harmonious relationship between PMRP and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- To ensure adequate mechanism for expeditious implementation of R&R.

As mentioned earlier, the Pune Metro Rail Project Phase-I consists of two corridors viz North-South and East-West. PMRCL is intending implementation of the project in different stages. This document is the RAP for the entire length including underground and overhead sections. There are 25 elevated and 6

underground stations and alignment is mostly located on the median of the roads. The stations are located above road with entry/exit structures and ancillary buildings on either side of the road. Private land acquisition is required only on station exit and entry. Suitable engineering measures have been adopted to minimize private land acquisition at station areas. Most entry exits are on the foot path and in the cases that the foundations are touching private property -Propping of boundary wall to ensure that digging for foundations does not damage boundary walls. In some cases the wall may be demolished and rebuilt subsequent to the footing excavation.

The RAP outlines the details of the project, description of the project location, the magnitude of impacts based on the census, and spells out the necessary implementation procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation of the entire project affected persons. The RAP has the following Chapters: -

Table 1.3 - Chapters of RAP		
Chapter#	Chapter name	Description
1.	Introduction	Project background, Brief description of project, Analysis of alternatives, Present status of project;
2.	Baseline Socio-Economic Study	Findings of census survey, Project Impacts, Socio-Economic analysis.
3.	Legal & Policy framework	Legal framework, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, PMRP Guidelines, Eligibility criteria, Entitlement matrix, Procedure and methodology of valuation Compensation Payment Process, land Acquisition Process etc.
4.	Institutional Arrangement	Roles and Responsibilities, Grievance Redressal Mechanism, Procedure for managing complaints, reporting requirements, income restoration etc.
5.	Public Consultation	Public Consultation
6.	Schedule and Implementation of RAP	Schedule & Responsibilities for implementation of RAP
7.	Budget for RAP Implementation	Budgetary allocation for R&R
8.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation

Chapter 2-Baseline Socio-Economic Study

2.1 The Project Area - An Overview

Being an important IT service and manufacturing center, Pune continues to grow and attract large number of people to the city. Table 2.1 describes the demographic profile of Pune city. The area of Pune city is 15642 sq. km and accommodates 9 million people including 4.9 million male and 4.5 million females. The decadal population growth during 2001-2011 was 30.34%. Scheduled Caste population comprises 1.2 million and Scheduled Tribe population is 0.3 million. The sex ratio is about 919 females per 1,000 males. The population density is much above that of the 603 persons per square km recorded at state level. Population density at All-India level has been worked out at 382 persons per sq. km. in 2011. Table 2.1 indicates that there are 8.1 million literate people and the literacy rate is about 87.19%. Out of the total literate population, 80.01% are male and 71.7% are female.

The density of population in Pune is very high. The exponential growth in the city's population coupled with faster growth in the number of motorized vehicle, poses a formidable problem to the city's planners for providing quicker, safer, more economical and pollution-free transport system. The major traffic generating areas in Pune are Shivaji Nagar, Civil Court, Budhwar Peth, Mandai, Swargate on the North-South Corridor and Ideal Colony, Anand Nagar on the East-West corridor, The residential areas of Budhwar Peth a Mandai and commercial areas of Swargate, Shivaji Nagar, Civil court, Ideal colony are the congestion hubs. Thus, the implementation of robust mass urban public transport system has become essential to cope up with the increasing demand. The metro transport system is considered suitable being a fast and clean transport system, however it also displaces people from their homes and business base in a place like Pune where land is at a premium. The adverse impacts of metro rail project are minimal in comparison to the other surface transport systems. PMRCL required the social assessment study to assess the socio-economic condition of the project affected people to address their issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation as well as the public opinion on the proposed project. This chapter begins with the details of the project area in general and baseline information about the project affected people in particular.

TABLE 2.1 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PUNE

S.No.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	PUNE
1.0	Geographical location	No	18.31'13"N 73.51'24"E
2.0	Area	SQ KM	15642km ²
2.1	Population	No.	9429408
2.2	Male	No.	4924105
2.3	Female	No.	4505303
3.0	Scheduled Castes	No.	1180703
3.1	Scheduled Tribes	No.	348876
4.0	Sex ratio (female per 1000 of male)	No.	919

5.0	Density (person per Sq.km.)	No.	603km sq
5.1	Literacy Rate	No.	87.19%
5.1.1	Male	%	80.01
5.1.2	Female	%	71.07
6.0	Decadal Growth percentage	%	30.34%
Source: Census of India, 2011			

2.2 Project Impacts:

The proposed metro rail project will have both positive and negative impacts. In general, the proposed metro rail project shall result in the following **positive** impacts:

Employment Opportunities: About 1200-1500 persons are likely to work during peak period of construction activity. In operation phase, 30 persons per kilo meter length of the corridor will be employed for operation and maintenance of the proposed system. Thus, the project would provide substantial direct employment; besides, more people would be indirectly employed in allied activities and trades.

Enhancement of Economy: Whenever any developmental project is implemented enhancement of economy is bound to come. With the development of the proposed corridor, it is likely that more people will be involved in trade, commerce and allied services.

Mobility: The total ridership in the proposed North- South corridor in the year 2022 is estimated to be 5.0 lakh passengers per day. The maximum PHPDT on any section is estimated to be more than 20,000 by 2022.

Reduction in Road Accidents: Reduction in Road accidents due to metro introduction was observed and proved by other metros in the country. Reduction in Road accidents is a positive impact of Pune Metro Rail Project implementation.

Traffic Congestion Reduction: The proposed metro introduction will reduce journey time and hence congestion and delay.

Reduced Fuel Consumption: On implementation of the project, it is estimated that both petrol and diesel consumption will get reduced. The saving will be due to two factors namely Reduction in vehicles and decongestion on roads.

Reduced Air Pollution: It is expected that air quality of the city will improve, and people will depend on Metro service and there will be less usage of cars and buses, which in turn lead to reduction in the contribution of air pollutants. As Metro operation will not locally generate air emission, ambient air quality will be better in future.

Saving in Road Infrastructure: The metro corridors will bring savings in investment in road infrastructure due to shifting of passengers to metro rail and withdrawal of vehicles in the project area. The proposed project will have some unavoidable adverse effects on a limited group of people like the project affected families. The anticipated adverse impacts on these people include:

Project Affected People (PAPs): The project implementation will affect persons and families through acquisition of their private land/property.

Change of Land use: Because of Metro construction the land use will be changed. Around 40.98 Ha of land will be changed permanently, and 5.65 Ha of land will be changed temporarily until the Metro construction is completed.

Loss of trees/forest: Trees located on the land required for metro station and depot area will have to be cleared for construction. There are about 1124 trees along the route of which about 166 will be cut and the balance will be transplanted.

Utility/Drainage Problems: Metro alignment is planned to run through the urban area of Pune, hence during construction, the existing utility/drainage lines will be diverted.

Impact on Archaeological Monuments /Heritage Sites: No Archaeological Monuments /Heritage structures are directly affected due to the proposed metro rail project.

Soil erosion, pollution and health risk at construction site: During construction, huge quantities of earth will be excavated. Run off from unprotected excavated areas, and underground tunnel faces can result in excessive soil erosion.

Traffic diversion and risk of existing building: During construction period, complete/partial traffic diversions on road will be required, as most of the construction activities are on the road.

Excavated soil disposal problems: About 6.65 lakh cum of muck will be excavated from the two corridors of which 1.35 lakh cum will be used for back fill leaving a balance of 5.30 million cubic meter of soil is estimated to be excavated from the proposed corridor. This excavated material will need to be disposed as per the norms of the PMC.

Dust Generation: Transportation of earth and establishment of the material will involve use of heavy machinery like compactors, rollers, water tankers, and dumpers. This activity is machinery intensive resulting in dust generation.

Increased water demand: The water demand will increase during construction phase to cater the requirements of various construction activities.

Impact due to Supply of Construction Material: Metro construction is a material intensive activity. Different types of construction material will be required for construction of this about 5-10% will end up as waste and will need to be disposed as per relevant norms.

Noise Pollution: Construction noise, on roads with heavy vehicular load is likely to exceed acceptable limits and can pose a problem in the vicinity of hospitals, health care centers and residences in the community. High noise levels have a negative impact on general well being of individuals.

2.2.1 Land Requirement and Acquisition

The proposed project shall require land for different purposes. Land is mainly required for route alignment of rail tracks, station buildings, platforms, entry/exit structures, traffic integration, car shed, power substations, ventilation shafts, administrative buildings, property development, depots and work sites etc.

Land is a scarce commodity in Pune metropolitan area. Acquisition of land make affected families landless in most of the cases. Therefore, every effort has been made to keep land requirements to the barest minimum by redesigning the alignments away from private property / human habitation. After careful planning, the land requirement is kept at minimum and particularly, acquisition of private land has been avoided as far as possible.

The Pune Metro Project shall require permanent acquisition/transfer of the total of 58.58 ha of land. Out of this total land, 53.88 ha is government land and 4.97 ha is private land. The details of land requirement and acquisition are presented in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2 LAND REQUIREMENT

S.No.	Description	Corridor I			Corridor II		
		Govt.land Ha.-Are	Pvt Land Ha.-Are	Total land ha-Are	Govt.land ha. Are	Private land ha.-Are	Total ha./Are
1.	Stations, Entry /Exit	8.37	1.27	9.64	3.00	0.50	3.50
2.	Running Section	3.42	00	3.42	12.11	0.31	12.42
3.	RSS/TSS	1.66	00	1.66	00	00	00
4.	Depots	13.29	00	13.29	10.83	1.28	12.11
5.	Parking	00	0.45	0.45	1.20	1.16	2.36
Total		26.74	1.72	28.46	27.14	3.25	30.39

2.2.2 Magnitude of Impacts and PAF Categorization:

As per original plan 688 PAF were impacted. The details of the original PAF is presented in **Table 2.3 & Annexure-I**

TABLE 2.3: NUMBER OF PAF AS PER ORIGINAL PLAN:

S.No.	Name of Location	Category of PAPs		
		Title Holder	Non-Title Holder	Total
1.	Deccan Corner	0	28	28
2.	Ideal Colony	0	30	30
3.	KaamgarPutla	0	132	132
4.	Nashik Phata	0	4	4
5.	Khadki	0	6	6
6.	Nal Stop	0	5	5
7.	Phugewadi	0	4	4
8.	Rajiv Nagar/Juna Topkhana	10	92	102
9.	Kasbapeth/Budhwarpeth	22	89	111
10.	Mandai	28	86	114
11.	Agriculture collage	0	33	33
12.	Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	0	32	32
13.	Swargate	0	87	87

	Total	60	628	688
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Further, the designs at various locations has been modified to accommodate the people grievances and to minimize the number of PAPs. The revised number of PAPs stating the reason for change are presented in **Table-2.3 (a) & Impacted area map in Annexure-II.**

TABLE-2.3 (A): REVISED NUMBER OF PAF DUE TO CHANGE IN DESIGNS:

S.No.	Location	Category of PAPs			Reason for change in PAPs Numbers
		TH	NTH	Total	
1.	Deccan Corner	0	15	15	Only 15 of the 28 PAPs need to be relocated due to point to point acquisition. Relocation of balance PAPs i.e. 13 would not be required.
2.	Ideal Colony	0	0	0	There would not be any impact on earlier identified 30 no. of NTH due to change in design of foot overbridge.
3.	Kaamgar Putla	0	67	67	PAPs number is likely to be reduced to 67 from 132 as the earlier survey was having some error.
4.	Nashik Phata	0	0	0	The design of station has been hence earlier identified 4 NTH will not be affected
5.	Khadki	0	6	6	-
6.	Nal Stop	0	5	5	-
7.	Phugewadi	0	4	4	-
8.	Rajiv Nagar/Juna Topkhana	10	92	102	-
9.	Budhwarpeth	0	0	0	Due to relocation of the Budhwarpeth station into Dadoji Kondev School the no. of PAPs has drastically reduced from earlier 111 to 0 (zero)
10.	Mandai	28	86	114	-
11.	Agriculture collage	0	33	33	-
12.	Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	0	32	32	-
13.	Swargate	0	87	87	-
	Total	38	427	465	

Table 2.3 (a) shows that 465 families are permanently affected due to the N-S and W-E corridor. Out of the total 465 families, 427 are Non-Title Holders (NTH) and the 38 are Title Holders (TH).

Table 2.4 Indicates that of the 465 families 202 families will be affected by impact on livelihood as it affects commercial units and commercial cum residential units.

TABLE 2.4- IMPACT ON PAFS

Name of Location	Title Holder						Non-Title Holder					
	R	C	R+C	OP	O	T	R	C	R+C	OP	O	T
Deccan Corner							0	15	-	-		15
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)								0	-	-	-	0
Kaamgar Putla							64	3	-			67
Khadki							3	3	-	-	-	6
Nal Stop							2	3	-	-	-	5
Nashik Phata	-		-	-	-		0		-	-	-	0
Phugewadi							0	4	-	-	-	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	9	1	-	-	-	10	89	1	1	-	1	92
Budhwarpeth	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Mandai	17	11	-	-	-	28	33	52	1	-	-	86
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage							33	-	-	-	-	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop							-	32	-	-	-	32
Swargate							-	87	-	-	-	87
Total PAFS affected	26	12	0	-	-	38	224	200	2	0	1	465

Note: R – Residential, C – Commercial, R+C – Residential cum Commercial, OP – Open Plot, O-Others (this includes abandoned buildings), T – Total

*All non-title holders including both residential cum commercial and open plots are sub judice for establishing ownership of land between Government and occupants.

Table 2.5 indicates the magnitude of project impact on the structures for both corridors in terms area in sq ft. The 27 residential units and 11 commercial units belonging to title holders. Similarly, 224 residential structure,200 commercial units ,2 residence cum commercial units belongs to non-title holders.

TABLE 2.5-IMPACT ON STRUCTURES

Name of Location	Impact on Structures									
	Title Holder					Non-Title Holder				
	R	C	R+C	O	T	R	C	R+C	O	T
Deccan Corner						0	15	--	--	15
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)							0	--	--	
Kaamgar Putla						64	3	--		67
Khadki						3	3	--	--	6
Nal Stop						2	3	--	--	5
Nashik Phata	--		--	--		0		--	--	
Phugewadi						0	4	--	--	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	9	1	--	--	10	89	1	1	1	92
Budhwarpath	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	0		0
Mandai	18	10	--	--	28	33	52	1	--	86
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage						33	--	--		33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop						--	32	--	--	32
Swargate						--	87	--	--	87
Total Structure affected	27	11	0	--	38	224	200	2	1	427

Note: R – Residential, C – Commercial, R+C – Residential cum Commercial, O – Others (includes abandoned buildings), T – Total

Table 2.6 reveals magnitude of impact on these structures as categorised as partially affected structures (PA) or fully affected structures (FA). Out of total 465 structures, 415 structures will be fully affected and 50 structures which is abandoned status will be partially affected

TABLE 2.6 - MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT ON STRUCTURES

Title Holder								Non-Title Holder							
R		C		R+C		O		R		C		R+C		O	
PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA	PA	FA
0	27	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	200	0	2	0	1

Note: R – Residential, C – Commercial, R+C – Residential cum Commercial, O – Others (includes abandoned buildings), T – Total

2.2.3 Asset Inventory and Assessment of Losses:

Total of 465 structures will be impacted on both the corridors, in N-S and W-E corridor, these include residences, commercial units, residence cum commercial and even abandoned units.

Affected Residential and Commercial Structures: Type, Structure Pattern, Roof and Wall Types: Out of 465 structures, a total of 251 residential structures are likely to be affected by Pune Metro Rail project. As provided in the Table 2.5 above, 251 of these are residence building blocks, about 211 of these commercial structures. 1 of these others structures, remaining 3 of the affected structures are residential cum commercial structures. The commercial structures are mainly shops and other business establishment types. There are 211 commercial establishments affected by the alignment, the majority (80%) are shops and the balance are food joints and workshop etc. Swargate, Mandai, Shivaji Bus Depot, Deccan Corner, Phugewadi, Khadki, Kaamgar Putla and Nal Stop have maximum number of impacted commercial structures.

Construction Material for Roof: Data was also collected on construction materials used for roof (presented in Table 2.7) for all affected structures (where ever applicable). Different construction materials or combination of materials have been used for affected structures' roof. Predominant construction material for roof is asbestos sheets, 266 (37%) structures out of the total affected structure having G.I. sheets as their roof followed by RCC which is 202 (28%) and iron sheet which is 172(24%) of the total affected structure etc.

TABLE 2.7: CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL FOR ROOF

Particular	RCC	Simple	Earth/clay/sand	Wood	Brick	Concrete	Iron Sheet	Tile	Sangemarmarble	Cement Sheet	Asbestos sheet	Other	Total
Overall	202	25	-	16	2	7	172	-	3	13	266	7	713
Percentage (%)	28.33	3.51	-	2.24	0.28	0.98	24.12	-	0.42	1.82	37.31	0.98	100

Construction Material for Wall: Similar information collected for construction material for wall is presented in Table 2.8. Brick/concrete/iron sheet is the most common wall material for project affected

structures. Out of 713 affected structure, 449 (63%) having brick/concrete as their wall construction material followed by natural material, brick and wood mixed etc.

TABLE 2.8: CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL FOR WALL

Particular	RCC	Simple	Earth/clay/sand	Wood	Brick	Concrete	Iron Sheet	Tile	Sangemarmarble	Cement Sheet	Asbestos sheet	Other	Total
Overall	30	32	2	9	449	16	159	7	-	-	5	4	713
Percentage (%)	4.21	4.49	0.28	1.26	62.97	2.24	22.30	0.98	-	-	0.70	0.56	100

Construction Material for Floor: Similar information collected for construction material for flooring is presented in Table 2.9. Brick/concrete is the most common wall material for project affected structures. Out of 713 affected structure, 358 (50%) having concrete /brick and 164(23%) having tile/sangemarmarble as their wall construction material followed by natural material, brick and wood mixed.

TABLE 2.9: CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL FOR FLOOR

Particular	RCC	Simple	Earth/clay/sand	Wood	Brick	Concrete	Iron Sheet	Tile	Sangemarmarble	Cement Sheet	Asbestos sheet	Other	Total
Overall	28	5	10	5	25	358	57	164	44	10	4	3	713
Percentage (%)	3.93	0.70	1.40	0.70	3.51	50.21	7.99	23.00	6.17	1.40	0.56	0.42	100

2.2.4 Loss of Common Property Resource: Table 2.10 indicates that proposed elevated segment will affect 19 religious' structures, 7 public toilets These structures can not be saved as they are falling within the right of way and the corridor of impact. The religious structures affected by the elevated and underground corridor will be relocated to a suitable place by PMRP at its own cost. The statue which is getting affected by the elevated corridor will be relocated. Public toilets will be relocated by PMRP at its own cost.

TABLE 2.10 - LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY

Name of Location	Common Property Resources						Total
	Temple	Community Toilet	Bus Stop	Panchayat Bhavan	Statue	Others	
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)	-		-	-	-	-	
Kaamgar Putla	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	3	2	-	1	-	-	6
PCMC	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sambhaji Park	1	-	2	-	1	2	6
Budhwarpeth	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Mandai	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	1	-	-	-	8	10
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	3	-	-	-	1	2	6
Swargate	3	2	4	-	-	3	12
Total affected CPR	19	6	6	1	3	15	50

An assessment of extent of impact based on location of the structure's vis-a-vis project alignment and the type of CPR structure has brought forth the following table (Table 2.11). Out of 50 CPR structures 47 (94%) are expected to be fully affected (40 percent or more) structure and 4 (8%) structures are expected to be partially affected structures. These constitute of roads mainly and will bear temporary impact during construction phase.

TABLE 2.11: EXTENT OF IMPACT ON CPR STRUCTURES

Location Name	CPR Details	Fully Affected	Partially Affected
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)	Community Toilet	✓	
Kaamgar Putla	Samaj Mandir		✓
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	Panchayat Bhawan	✓	
	Ganpati Temple	✓	
	Hanuman Temple-I		✓
	Hanuman Temple-II	✓	
	New Community Toilet	✓	
	Old Community Toilet	✓	
PCMC	Ahilaya Bhai Statue	✓	
Sambhaji Park	Bus Stand	✓	
	Bus Stand	✓	
	Bus Stand Ticket Office	✓	

	Shideshwar Temple Boundary Wall and Stairs		✓
	Shiv Mandir	✓	
	Statue Bhausahab Patil	✓	
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	Ganpati Temple	✓	
	Mahshobha Temple	✓	
	Maruti Temple	✓	
	Ganpati Temple	✓	
	Bitthhal Temple	✓	
	Saabe Amma Dargah	✓	
Mandai	Dargah Ali Sahab	✓	
	Community Toilet	✓	
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	Gaurad Room	✓	
	Dawakhana	✓	
	Attari Office Building	✓	
	Gairage Garage	✓	
	Lecturer Hall	✓	
	PWD Godown	✓	
	PWD Godown	✓	
	Ganpati Temple	✓	
	Public Toilet	✓	
	AC Godown	✓	
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	Shree Guru Datta Temple	✓	
	Police Centre	✓	
	Taxi Stand-Consumer Society	✓	
	Ganpati Temple	✓	
	Shiv Temple	✓	
	Statue	✓	
	Govt. Pumphouse	✓	

Swargate	Bus Stop	✓	
	Bus Stop	✓	
	Bus Stop	✓	
	Bus Stop	✓	
	Shiv Chhatrapati Bus Depot		✓
	Maruti Temple	✓	
	Maruti Temple	✓	
	Police Station	✓	
	Community Toilet	✓	
	Community Toilet	✓	
	Kaamdev Temple	✓	

2.2.5 Loss of Livelihood: In all 211 families will be affected by loss of livelihood as their commercial establishments will be impacted. There are 11 title holders and the remaining 200 are non title holders. Licence holders operating from government land are classified under non title holders. These commercial establishments carry out a number of activities like electrical shop, workshop, restaurant, printing and zeroxing and kiosk etc.

2.3 Socio Economic Profile PAFs

2.3.1 Socio- Economic Survey: A Socio-economic survey was carried out in September -2017 to Feb 2018 by the PMRP social consultants to assess the impacts of the proposed corridors of Pune Metro Rail Project on the socio-economic conditions of the Project Affected Families (PAFs). To assess the impact, a questionnaire was developed and used to collect information on the families/people likely to be affected. The information compiled are: type of impact, type of ownership, social profile of the affected people, poverty status, the presence of titleholders and non-titleholders in the project area. The views/opinion of the people about the project and options for rehabilitation and resettlement has also been obtained

2.3.2 Project Affected Persons: Population and PAHS/PAPS: This section (and the other following it) discusses the findings of the census and socio-economic survey carried out for Pune Metro Rail project affected households and its members. The families were identified as stakeholder families associated with assets likely to be affected by the project. Data ion was collected from families that willingly shared information. Information was obtained on occupation, family members, education level, religion, & social categories, Income source, assets including livestock, agricultural equipment's, household goods and access to public facilities such as school, markets, workplace, and religious buildings and the impact of the project during its construction and operation phases on the PAHs. Based on findings of the Census and Socio- Economic Survey, the social profile of the PAHs/PAPs such as social category, religion, income level and other socio-economic characteristics are presented in the following tables.

Census Survey information was collected from 688 Project Affected Households (PAHs) with 2862 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through the Socio-Economic and Census Survey. The table below provides distribution of PAHs and PAPs spread across 8 station location in Pune Municipal Corporation area.

TABLE 2.13: DISTRIBUTION DETAILS OF PAHS AND PAPS

Name of Location	PAFs	Percentage (%)	PAPs	Percentage (%)
Deccan Corner	28	4.28	109	4.0
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)				
Kaamgar Putla	132	20.18	573	21.05
Khadki	6	.92	14	.51
Nal Stop	5	0.77	26	0.95
Nashik Phata				0.88
Phugewadi	4	0.62	24	0.88
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	102	15.59	422	15.50
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	111	16.97	466	17.11
Mandai	114	17.44	544	19.98
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	33	5.04	130	4.77
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	32	4.89	157	5.76
Swargate	87	13.30	257	9.44
Total	654	100	2862	100

2.3.3 Ownership Type

TABLE 2.14: OWNERSHIP TYPE OF PAHS

Name of Location	Owner	Tenant	Total
Deccan Corner	27	1	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)			
Kaamgar Putla	106	26	132
Khadki	0	6	6
Nal Stop	3	2	5
Nashik Phata			

Name of Location	Owner	Tenant	Total
Phugewadi	3	1	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	71	31	102
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	24	87	111
Mandai	68	46	114
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	33	-	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	31	1	32
Swargate	87	-	87
Total	453	201	654
Percentage (%)	69.26	30.74	100

2.3.4 Gender & Sex Ratio: The data on gender divide and sex ratio is a very helpful indicator to know the participatory share of males and females in the society, which is also an important indicator of human development index. Table 2.15 shows the data on gender divide and sex ratio of the affected persons in the population of 688 surveyed households is 2862. The surveyed population has gender composition of 51.22% male and 48.78% female.

Name of Location	Gender		Sex Ratio	Total PAPS
	Male	Female		
Deccan Corner	56	53	946	109
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)				
Kaamgar Putla	282	291	1032	573
Khadki	8	6	750	14
Nal Stop	9	17	1889	26
Nashik Phata				
Phugewadi	11	13	1182	24
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	219	203	927	422
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	246	220	984	466
Mandai	272	272	1000	544
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	58	72	1241	130
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	91	66	725	157

Swargate	150	107	713	257
Total	1402	1320	942	2722
Percentage (%)	51.50	48.50	1000	100

Age-Sex Composition

Total of 654 affected families (PAHs) is constituted of 2722 family members, out of which 1402 (51.50 %) are male and 1320 (48.50) are female. It may be noticed from Table 2.16 that the overall sex ratio among PAPs is 942. 131 PAPs come in the age group of less than 0-5 year whereas 117 PAPs come in the age group of more than 65 years. A large number of PAPs (537) fall in the age group of 21-30 years, 502 PAPs fall in the age group of 11-20 and 509 PAPs fall in the age group of 31-40 years. In the Ideal Colony, Nal Stop, Nashik Phata, Phugewadi and Kaamgar Putla, Mandai and Shivaji Agricultural College of Pune Municipal area, the females sex ratio is higher with comparison to male.

TABLE 2.16: AGE SEX COMPOSITION

Name of Location	0-5		6-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-65		65+		Grand Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Deccan Corner	3	3	5	-	5	9	13	9	8	10	10	10	9	9	3	3	56	53
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)																		
Kaamgar Putla	9	3	36	27	93	66	33	81	63	66	30	15	18	33	-	-	282	291
Khadki	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	8	6
Nal Stop	-	2	1	2	1	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	9	17
Nashik Phata		-	-		-								-	-	-	-		
Phugewadi	1	2	-	-	1	1	6	4	1	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	12	12
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	17	13	24	16	53	41	38	44	42	33	20	29	20	21	5	6	219	203
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpe th	7	7	4	6	46	25	46	39	40	40	39	41	45	45	19	17	246	220
Mandai	13	14	16	12	48	36	55	52	38	45	42	48	38	43	22	22	272	272
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	5	6	2	6	4	8	13	18	18	16	3	3	10	14	3	1	58	72

Name of Location	0-5		6-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-65		65+		Grand Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	8	3	4	7	21	9	17	18	18	12	8	9	14	8	1		91	66
Swargate	9	5	13	3	12	15	23	24	33	18	22	20	30	17	8	5	150	107
Total	73	58	105	80	285	217	246	291	264	245	180	180	189	192	61	56	1403	1319
Percentage (%)	2.68	2.13	3.85	2.94	10.47	7.97	9.03	1.67	9.7	9.00	6.61	6.61	6.94	7.05	2.24	2.05	51.54	48.46

2.3.5 Religious and Social Groups

Data on religious groups has been collected to identify people with the specific religious belief among the PAFs. The religious belief and social affiliation of the people are indicators that help understand cultural behaviour of the groups. The social and cultural behaviour will help understand the desires and preferences of PAFs, which is a prerequisite to rehabilitate the affected people and their families. Table 2.17 shows that religious group of all project affected families are mostly Hindus.

Table 2.18 discloses information about social affiliation of a group. The social affiliation of the group differentiates them for benefits under government schemes. Social groups indicate ranking within the society, preferences and vulnerability. In general, the families belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) under the provisions of Constitution of India get preferential treatment in the government benefits because the group includes the people who are traditionally vulnerable. Except general category, all other groups need attention and to be addressed for their backward socio-economic conditions. The 52.18% of surveyed households belong Backward/Other Backward Category and remaining belong to General category (26.74%) and Schedule Caste (17.73%). Only 23 (3.34%) ST population was found along the elevated and underground segments of the N-S and W-E corridor.

TABLE 2.17 - RELIGIOUS GROUP OF PAFs

Name of Location	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Others	Total
Deccan Corner	26	2	-	-	-	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)			-	-	-	
Kaamgar Putla	99	33	-	-	-	132
Khadki	0	6	-	-	-	6
Nal Stop	5	0	-	-	-	5
Nashik Phata	2	2	-	-	-	4

Name of Location	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Buddhist	Others	Total
Phugewadi	1	3	-	-	-	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	85	17	-	-	-	102
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	98	13	-	-	-	111
Mandai	103	10	-	-	1	114
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	31	-	1	1	-	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	18	11	-	3	-	32
Swargate	77	10	-	-	-	87
Total	543	105	1	4	1	654
Percentage (%)	83.05	16.15	0.1	0.6	0.1	100

TABLE 2.18 - SOCIAL STATUS OF PAFS

Name of Location	General	BC/OBC	SC	ST	Total
Deccan Corner	12	13	2	1	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)	0				
Kaamgar Putla	33	81	18	0	132
Khadki	2	4	0	0	6
Nal Stop	0	2	2	1	5
Nashik Phata					
Phugewadi	1	2	0	1	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	26	33	37	6	102
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	50	53	7	1	111
Mandai	37	62	15	0	114
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	8	15	4	6	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	6	19	7	0	32
Swargate	8	60	19	0	87
Total	183	344	111		

Name of Location	General	BC/OBC	SC	ST	Total
				16	654
Percentage (%)	27.98	52.6	16.97	2.45	100

Note: SC – Scheduled Caste, ST – Scheduled Tribe, OBC – Other Backward Class

2.3.6 Family Pattern and Family Size: Family Pattern and Family Size indicate the indicate social value, economic structures and financial burdens. The family of the surveyed PAPs/ PAFs are given in Table 2.19 & Table 2.20. Out of total 654 surveyed households, 192 families follow joint family pattern and remaining 380 are nuclear families and 82 are individual families. Family size is also determined by the economic burden and opportunities. Family size has been classified into three categories i.e. small (1-5), medium (6-10), big (11-20) and large (20 & above). Members of individual families have also been included in the small family size. Table 2.20 shows out of 654 PAFs, 508 families are small-sized and the remaining 135 re mid-sized and 11 are big- sized families.

The details about individual features of project affected people have been collected and presented in terms of marital status. Marital Status: The marital status of project affected people is indicated under three categories – married, unmarried, divorced/widowed in Table 2.21. It is observed that 39.9% of PAPs is unmarried, 52.65% are married and only 6.9% are widowed/ divorced.

TABLE 2.19 - FAMILY PATTERN OF PAFs

Name of Location	Family Pattern			
	Joint	Nuclear	Individual	Total
Deccan Corner	8	19	1	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)				
Kaamgar Putla	48	69	15	132
Khadki	0	3	3	6
Nal Stop	5	0	0	5
Nashik Phata	0		0	
Phugewadi	3	1	0	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	41	56	5	102
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	23	85	3	111
Mandai	35	72	7	114
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	7	21	5	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	10	20	2	32
Swargate	12	34	41	87
Total	192	380	82	654

Name of Location	Family Pattern			
	Joint	Nuclear	Individual	Total
Percentage (%)	29.35	58.10	12.53	100

TABLE 2.20 - FAMILY SIZE OF PAFS

Name of Location	Small	Mid Sized	Big	Large	Grand Total
Deccan Corner	25	3	-	-	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)			-	-	
Kaamgar Putla	99	27	6	-	132
Khadki	6	0	-	-	6
Nal Stop	4	1	-	-	5
Nashik Phata	4	-	-	-	4
Phugewadi	2	2	-	-	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	82	20	-	-	102
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	88	21	2	-	111
Mandai	79	32	3	-	114
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	26	7	-	-	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	22	10	-	-	32
Swargate	75	12	-	-	87
Total	508	135	11	-	654
Percentage (%)	77.67	20.65	1.68	-	100

Note: Small family: 1-5 members; Mid-Sized Family: 6-10 members; Big Family: 11-20 members; Large Family: more than 20 members.

TABLE 2.21 - MARITAL STATUS OF PAPs

Name of Location	Marital Status				
	Married	Unmarried	Widowed/Divorced	Others	Total
Deccan Corner	65	38	6	-	109
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)				-	
Kaamgar Putla	255	273	45	-	573
Khadki	9	5	0	-	14
Nal Stop	12	13	1	-	26
Nashik Phata			-	-	
Phugewadi	12	10	2	-	24
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	171	204	38	9	422
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	273	161	32	-	466
Mandai	306	194	39	5	544
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	81	43	6	-	130
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	87	65	4	1	157
Swargate	162	80	15	-	257
Total	1433	1086	188	15	2722
Percentage (%)	52.65	39.9	6.9	0.55	100

2.3.7 Educational Attainment: The literacy rate of the PAP'Shas been calculated as 90.44% which is marginally higher than literacy rate of Pune (87.19). Only 12.34%of the population has achieved graduation or more and another 9.5% constitute children yet to begin formal schooling. The largest segment of the population(27.14%) has completed education upto class ten followed by 17.96%with mid school literacy.

TABLE 2.22 - EDUCATION LEVEL OF PAPs

Name of Location	Children	Primary	Middle	Up to 10 th	Up to 12 th	Graduate	Above Graduate	Others Diploma	Total
Deccan Corner	10	16	18	26	12	23	3	1	109

Name of Location	Children	Primary	Middle	Up to 10 th	Up to 12 th	Graduate	Above Graduate	Others Diploma	Total
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)									
Kaamgar Putla	51	69	72	192	126	63	0	0	573
Khadki	3	1	0	7	1	0	1	1	14
Nal Stop	4	7	3	4	2	6	0	0	26
Nashik Phata			0		0				
Phugewadi	6	3	3	9	1	2	0	0	24
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	62	69	103	89	51	43	5	0	422
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	32	42	81	137	92	56	18	8	466
Mandai	35	84	106	125	71	87	27	9	544
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	11	20	18	25	18	24	10	4	130
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	25	27	32	42	20	9	1	1	157
Swargate	21	48	53	82	25	23	4	1	257
Total	260	386	489	738	419	336	69	25	2722
Percentage (%)	9.55	14.18	17.96	27.14	15.39	12.34	2.53	0.91	100

2.3.8 Economic Conditions of PAFs: The economic condition of PAFs describes occupational pattern, family income, and number of earning and dependent members. The occupational pattern includes work in which the head of the project affected families are involved. The family income includes income of all the earning members. The earning members include the people who work and earn to contribute to the family; however, dependents included housewife, children, elderly people and others who cannot work and earn.

Occupational Profile: The occupation and profession of the PAPs also has been considered during the social survey. The study recorded and assessed the capability, base for livelihood and skills of the affected persons, so that resettlement impacts can be assessed. Based on the impact assessment, the income generation plan and rehabilitation plans shall be prepared. The survey result in Table 2.23 shows that 850 PAPs are students, 955 are earning members of the families out of which 540 are involved in business and 307 in service, 693 are housewives who are taking care of house, 78 of affected persons are unemployed and remaining 131 are others.

TABLE 2.23: PRIMARY OCCUPATION OF PAPs

Name of Location	Housewife	Study	Cottage Industry	Business/Trade	Professional	Unskilled Worker/Labour	Pvt. Service	Govt. Service	Pensionaries	Unemployed	Agriculture/Dairy	Others	Total
Deccan Corner	30	35	2	29	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	2	109
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)					0			0	0		0		
Kaamgar Putla	135	240	0	84	0	0	84	0	0	18	0	12	573
Khadki	3	4	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	14
Nal Stop	8	11	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	26
Nashik Phata							0	0	0	0	0		
Phugewadi	8	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	24
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	96	152	1	61	3	6	55	3	3	12	1	29	422
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpath	141	106	8	74	0	2	86	3	15	9	0	22	466
Mandai	139	146	6	134	1	0	46	10	9	14	0	39	544
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	38	31	0	1	0	5	10	30	5	0	1	9	130
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	33	58	2	47	0	2	6	0	0	4	0	5	157
Swargate	62	60	2	97	0	0	11	0	0	14	0	11	257
Total	693	850	22	540	4	15	307	46	33	78	3	131	2722
Percentage (%)	25.45	31.22	0.80	19.84	0.14	0.55	11.27	1.68	1.21	2.86	0.11	4.87	100

2.3.9 Income and Poverty Dimensions of PAHs: Information collected during Census survey on income level of each PAH indicates of mixed income category households. It can be seen from Table 2.24 that out of total 654 PAHs, about 5(0.77%) PAHs of total PAHs are earning less than Rs. 5,000 per month and 111 (16.98%) PAFs are earning in rs. 5000-10,000 range, whereas only 321 (49.08) PAHs are earning more than Rs. 11000-20000 per month. Only 178 (27.22%) of the PAHs have monthly income in Rs. 21000-50,000 range and 29 (4.43 %) of the PAHs have monthly income nearly 50000-1 Lakh.

TABLE 2.24: MONTHLY INCOME (IN INR) OF PAHS

Name of Location	< 5000	5000-10000	11000-20000	20000-50000	50000-1 lakh	> 1 Lakh	Total
Deccan Corner	0	6	16	6	0	0	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)					0	0	

Name of Location	< 5000	5000-10000	11000-20000	20000-50000	50000-1 lakh	> 1 Lakh	Total
Kaamgar Putla	0	18	90	24	0	0	132
Khadki	0	1	1	4	0	0	6
Nal Stop	0	1	1	3	0	0	5
Nashik Phata	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Phugewadi	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	1	36	41	22	1	1	102
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	2	13	62	24	9	1	111
Mandai	1	14	21	54	17	7	114
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	0	3	18	11	0	1	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	1	3	13	13	2	0	32
Swargate	0	15	56	16	0	0	87
Total	5	111	321	178	29	10	654
Percentage (%)	0.77	16.98	49.08	27.22	4.43	1.52	100

1.3.9.1 Earning and Dependents:

The economic condition of a family is often determined by two important factors i.e. income and expenditures. The family income and expenditure depend on the number of earning members as well as the number of dependent members. Table 2.25 shows number of earning members for surveyed PAFs. Out of all 654 PAFs, 26 family has 4 & above earning members, 60 family has 3 earning members, another 160 mily has 2 earning members and in remaining 398 families number of earning member is only 1.

Table 2.26 indicates the member(s) dependent per project affected family. In other words, it shows the persons who consume, but not contribute to the family economy. Out of the total 654 surveyed households, 84 families have one dependent member, 109 families have two dependent members, 125 families have three dependent member and remaining 160 families have more than 4 dependent members.

Name of Location	Table 2.25 - Number of Earning Members in PAFs	
	Earning Member for Family	Total number of earning member

	1	2	3	4 & above	
Deccan Corner	19	8	-	1	39
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)				-	
Kaamgar Putla	81	33	7	5	188
Khadki	6	-	-	-	6
Nal Stop	3	1	-	-	5
Nashik Phata		-	-	-	
Phugewadi	2	1	1	-	7
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	73	16	9	3	144
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	60	32	16	3	187
Mandai	52	36	18	8	211
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	21	7	3	2	53
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	16	8	5	3	61
Swargate	65	18	2	1	111
Total	398	160	60	26	995

TABLE 2.26 - NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS IN PAFs

Name of Location	Number of Dependents in PAFs				Total
	Number of Dependent Member for Family				
	1	2	3	4 & above	
Deccan Corner	4	7	9	6	70
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)					
Kaamgar Putla	6	8	9	15	402
Khadki	-	1	2	-	8
Nal Stop	-	-	-	5	21
Nashik Phata	-			-	

Name of Location	Number of Dependents in PAFs				Total
	Number of Dependent Member for Family				
	1	2	3	4 & above	
Phugewadi	-	1	-	3	17
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	16	26	25	29	278
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	25	24	22	30	279
Mandai	15	21	29	37	333
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	5	9	6	8	77
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	6	6	6	12	96
Swargate	7	6	17	15	146
Total	84	109	125	160	1727

2.3.10 Distance to Source of Income: Census survey also inquired PAHs about distance of their Primary Source of Income from their home and vice-versa. The table below provides information on this aspect as per which out of 654 families, 60 PAHs (9.17%) have their work station at home, whereas 95 PAHs (14.54%) travels within one Km. radius from their home to work, 166 PAHs(25.38%)travels within 1-2 Km. radius from their home to work and 174 PAHs (26.60%) travels within 2-4 Km. radius from their home to work. Around 159 (24.31%) PAHs travels more than 4 Kms. To work.

TABLE 2.27: DISTANCE OF PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME

Name of Location	At house	Less than 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	More than 4km	Total
Deccan Corner	2	3	3	7	13	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)		0				
Kaamgar Putla	15	0	6	78	33	132
Khadki	1	1	1	2	1	6
Nal Stop	3	1	1	0	0	5
Nashik Phata		0	0	0	4	4
Phugewadi	1	0	1	1	1	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	15	10	31	21	25	102

Name of Location	At house	Less than 1 km	1-2 km	2-4 km	More than 4km	Total
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	8	13	65	13	12	111
Mandai	12	18	42	19	23	114
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	2	24	2	2	3	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	1	15	5	4	7	32
Swargate	0	10	9	27	41	87
Total	60	95	166	174	159	654
Percentage (%)	9.17	14.54	25.38	26.60	24.31	100

2.3.11 Monthly Expenditure of PAHs: Information collected during Census survey on expenditure pattern among PAHs indicates that out of total 654 PAHs, around 20 (3.05%) of total PAHs are spending than less than Rs. 5000 per month, 163 (24.93%) of total PAHs are spending than Rs. 5,000-10000 per month, 324(49.56%) of total PAHs are spending than Rs. 11,000-20000 per month, 124 (18.96) PAHs are spending of Rs. 20000-50000 and whereas only 20 (3.05%) PAHs are spending more than Rs. 50000 per month.

TABLE 2.28: MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (IN INR) OF PAHs

Name of Location	< 5000	5000-10000	11000-20000	20000-50000	50000-1 lakh	> 1 Lakh	Total
Deccan Corner	2	10	13	3	0	-	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)				0	0	-	
Kaamgar Putla	3	27	84	18	0	-	132
Khadki	0	1	1	4	0	-	6
Nal Stop	0	2	0	3	0	-	5
Nashik Phata	0	0			0	-	
Phugewadi	1	0	3	0	0	-	4
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	9	47	39	6	1	-	102
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	2	29	60	17	3	0	111
Mandai	1	19	32	46	14	2	114

Name of Location	< 5000	5000-10000	11000-20000	20000-50000	50000-1 lakh	> 1 Lakh	Total
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	0	5	20	7	0	1	33
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	1	5	16	8	2	0	32
Swargate	1	18	56	12	0	0	87
Total	20	163	324	125	20	3	654
Percentage (%)	3.05	24.93	49.56	18.96	3.05	45	100

2.3.12 Vulnerable Families: The vulnerability of the project affected families has been determined by the people falling in the category of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, below poverty line (BPL), women-headed family and disabled. If the households fall under BPL as a result of loss of livelihood/assets due to the proposed project, then they shall also be classified as vulnerable family. The study indicates that only 213 PAF under vulnerable category.

TABLE 2.29 - VULNERABILITY STATUS OF THE PAFs

Name of Location	Vulnerable		PAHs with BPL	Elderly People (above 60 years)	SC	ST	Widow/women headed in family	PAHs with Disabled/Orphan	Widow	Others	Total
	Yes	No									
Deccan Corner	15	13	5	3	2	1	3	1	-	-	15
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)									-	-	
Kaamgar Putla	47	85	27	3	9	-	5	-	3	-	47
Khadki	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nal Stop	4	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	4
Nashik Phata	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phugewadi	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	46	56	9	4	21	1	3	-	8	-	46
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	24	87	5	4	7	1	2	3	2	-	24
Mandai	24	90	-	2	13	-	6	2	1	-	24

Name of Location	Vulnerable		PAHs with BPL	Elderly People (above 60 years)	SC	ST	Widow/women headed in family	PAHs with Disabled/Orphan	Widow	Others	Total
	Yes	No									
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	13	20	2	1	3	6	1	-	-	-	13
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	16	16	6	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	16
Swargate	21	66	3	0	15	-	2	-	1	-	21
Total	213	441	57	20	76	10	27	8	15	-	213
Percentage (%)	32.56	67.43	26.76	9.38	35.68	4.7	12.67	3.76	7.04	-	100

Measures Proposed: Key approach to minimize impact to vulnerable families would be the following:

To systematically identify the vulnerable PAPs and the families, with details of name, location and family socio-economic status, as done in the Census Survey. Develop the RAP document that recognizes the vulnerability status among PAPs and PAHs, suggest for options to avoid or minimize impact to these families, in case unavoidable project requirements- make special provisions for assistance to them under R&R benefits. 30 families were being impacted at ideal colony but by extending the FOB they have been avoided. Where ever feasible the design is tweaked to ensure that minimum disturbance is caused to the In this context, it may be noted that there is a provision for Indigenous people (STs). Similarly, there are provisions of special assistance in terms of wage employment and others to landless and such poor families. Such details may further be referred to the details provided in chapter 4 of this report. To develop RAP micro plan in recognition of the vulnerability status of the identified PAPs and the PAHs. To have strong M&E mechanism, proposed in the RAP implementation arrangements that monitors and safeguards the interests of vulnerable families and ensures legitimate R&R benefits reaching them.

2.3.13 Employment Loss of Wage Earners:Project impact on wage earners is given in the table below. Maximum existence wage of earners PAPs under this category is reported from Ideal Colony (20 PAPs, 25% of the total), Rajiv Nagar (20 PAPs, 30%) and Shivaji Nagar Agricultural College (5 PAPs, 25%). Nearly 17 wage earner PAPs report of earning less than INR 5,000-10,000 per month and one is more than INR 10000. Only about TWO PAPs (in wage earner category) have monthly income less than INR 5,000.

TABLE 2.30: EMPLOYMENT LOSS OF WAGE EARNERS

Name of Location	PAPs		< 5000	5000-10000	10000-20000
	No	Percent			
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)		0			-

Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	6	40.0	1	5	-
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	2	13.34	-	2	-
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	5	33.33	-	4	1
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	2	13.34	-	2	-
Total	15	100	1	17	1

2.3.14 Business Loss of Business Enterprises: Out of 654 Households surveyed, 241 (52.13 %) PAHs have business establishments falling under the direct project impact elevated and underground corridor. The table reflects that out of 241 20(8.30) PAHs have small mobile Kiosk/Khokha for sustenance of their livelihood. Majority of the 194 (80.49%) PAHs in the business category are involved in retails shop, remaining involved in restaurant, service shop, workshop and others business.

TABLE 2.31: BUSINESS LOSS OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Name of Location	Business Type						Total
	Small Mobile/Kiosk	Retails Shop	Hotel, Restaurant/Dhaba	Others Service Shop	Workshop	Others	
Deccan Corner	4	19	-	1	1	3	28
Ideal colony (Bal Tarun Mitra Mandal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaamgar Putla	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Khadki	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
Nal Stop	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Nashik Phata	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Phugewadi	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Kasbapeth, Budhwarpeth	3	6	0	2	0	4	15

Name of Location	Business Type						Total
	Small Mobile/Kiosk	Retails Shop	Hotel, Restaurant/Dhaba	Others Service Shop	Workshop	Others	
Mandai	2	54	1	2	2	3	64
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage							
Shivaji Nagar Bus Stop	6	22	0	1	1	2	32
Swargate	2	85	0	0	0	0	87
Total	20	194	2	6	4	15	241
Percentage (%)	8.30	80.52	0.82	2.48	1.66	6.22	100

2.3.15 Shifting of Households /Shops Goods and Materials: The policy framework applicable for this project (discussed in detail in Chapter 4) provides for following provisions with regards to shifting of goods and materials.

- Advance and due notice to PAHs for vacating of the properties.
- Provision to salvage materials from properties vacated/demolished
- One-time shifting allowance to enable PAHs to move their goods and materials.

It will be ensured that a minimum of three months notice will be provided to families prior to their being asked to move.

In all cases alternate housing and commercial units will be ready to move in prior to relocating houses and commercial units.

In those rare cases where alternate units are not read to move in all the relevant rules and regulations of the state government for subsistence, loss of business and rentals will be applicable.

Metro is considering providing transport facility for school children being relocated and also for persons being moved away from their work place.

2.4 Awareness and Opinion about the project:

During the socio-economic survey, some questions were asked of the PAPs regarding the awareness, source of information and opinion about the proposed metro rail project. The findings of the survey with regards to awareness, source of information and opinion about the proposed project is presented in Table 2.32. All 624(91%) PAFs were aware of the proposed Pune metro rail project, and all have considered it a good government initiative for transport infrastructure development.

TABLE 2.32 - AWARENESS AND OPINION ABOUT THE PROJECT

Name of Location	Awareness about Project		Opinion about Project		
	Yes	No	Good	Bad	Can't say
N-S Corridor	358	33	349	28	14

W-E Corridor	266	31	245	39	13
Overall	624	64	594	67	27
Percentage (%)	90.70	9.30	86.34	9.74	3.92

2.5 Important Findings and Conclusions:

- Total land requirement is 58.85 ha. Out of 58.85 ha, 53.88 ha belongs to government and rest 4.97 ha belongs to private parties.
- Of the 465 affected PAF only 8% are title holders and balance are non title holders.

Chapter 3- Legal and Policy Framework

3.1 Applicable Laws and Regulations

- Over the years, Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) policies have been developed at national and organizational levels. The Acts and regulations relevant to the applicant to the study are given below:
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 of 2013).

Maharashtra Guidelines and Rules for Land Acquisition 27-08-2014- Revenue and Forest Department of Maharashtra Government has issued Notification No. LQN. 12/2013/C.R. 190/A-2 on 27th August 2014 framing the rules for Resettlement and Rehabilitation of PAPs for projects in the state of Maharashtra.

Maharashtra Government Resolution-Revenue and Forest Department of Maharashtra Government issued Government Resolution No: Misc.-03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 on 12h May 2015 and 30th September 2015 in the context of acquiring land of private sector by method of direct purchase through private negotiations for irrigation and other projects. Direct purchase method ensures that the property owners are negotiated directly for purchase of land by giving them an amount amicably accepted by the affected person which is 250% of the market value. In the process the concerned person is getting better price for the involved land and structure. The amount paid includes all the components of resettlement and rehabilitation

The following section deals with these acts and policies with the entitlements and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement entitlements.

3.1.1 Right to Transparency and Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013

This RFCT in LARR, 2013 repeals the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and is applicable to all states in India (Except the state of Jammu and Kashmir). RFCT in LARR, 2013 is a first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement.

This new Act provides an enhanced framework for providing compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistances through a participative and transparent process for land acquisition in the public interest. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the affected families (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. Some of the key features include the following: (i) Preliminary Investigations/Preparation of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) (ii) Preliminary Notification stating: project/ public purpose; reasons necessitating land acquisition; summary of SIA; and particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement; receipt of Objections and Hearing after the approval of SIA and within 12 months from the date of SIA approval; (iii) Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and its declaration by the District Collector after the same is approved by the Commissioner-Rehabilitation and Resettlement. (iv) Public notice and award of compensation and R&R assistances by District Collector within a period of twelve months from the date of the Award publication.

The objectives of Act are as follows:

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

Salient features of the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 are listed below:

- I. The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- II. The Act provides for the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier (which will determine the final award) depending on distance from urban centers;
- III. The affected communities shall be duly informed and consulted at each stage, including public hearings in the affected areas for social impact assessment, wide dissemination of the details of the survey to be conducted for R&R plan or scheme.
- IV. Compensation in rural areas would be calculated by multiplying market value by up to two and adding assets attached to the land or building and adding a solatium. In urban areas, it would be market value plus assets attached to the land and solatium;
- V. The Collector shall take possession of land only after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons; families will not be displaced from land till their alternative R&R sites are ready for occupation;
- VI. The benefits to be offered to the affected families include;
- VII. Financial support to the affected families for construction of cattle sheds, shops, and working sheds;
- VIII. transportation costs;
- IX. Rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees;
- X. For ensuring transparency, provision has been made for mandatory dissemination of information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation packages. Such information shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned Gram Sabhas and Panchayats, etc. by the project authorities;
- XI. No income tax shall be levied, and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of the new law;

3.1.2 Other Applicable Laws

- I. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- II. Contract Labour Act, 1970

- III. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- IV. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1996 along with Rules, 1988
- V. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 (as amended in 2002)
- VI. The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Act, 1996
- VII. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
- VIII. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Rules, 1996
- IX. Untouchability Offences Act, 1955
- X. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- XI. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

3.1.3 GAP between Indian Law and AFD /EIB guidelines.

There are certain gaps between the prevailing Indian laws and AFD/ EIB requirements for resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAPs). A comparative chart of EIB/ AFD and Indian laws is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.1: GAP BETWEEN INDIAN LAWS AND EIB AND AFD REQUIREMENTS

S. N.	Objectives	EIB/ AFD	RTFCTLARRA 2013
I	Avoid involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible	Yes
II	Minimize involuntary resettlement	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project design	Yes
III	Mitigate adverse social impacts	Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.	Yes
IV	Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g. relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	Yes
V	Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	To address the project impacts, prepare resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework prior to project appraisal, estimating to the extent possible the total	Yes

S. N.	Objectives	EIB/ AFD	RTFCTLARRA 2013
		population to be affected and the overall resettlement costs.	
VI	Consider alternative project design	Assess all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize involuntary resettlement.	Yes
VII	Involve and consult with stakeholders	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local nongovernmental organisations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the process for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement Plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay attention to the needs of Vulnerable Groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation	Yes, However, definition of vulnerable group is slightly different from EIB's & AFD'S requirement. This has been addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
VIII	Disclose and inform PAPs of RP and mitigation measures	Disclose draft resettlement plans, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.	Yes
IX	Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and resettlers preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honoured.	Yes
X	Build capacity of the borrower(s) in IR implementation	Financing of technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of agencies responsible for resettlement, or of affected people to participate more effectively in resettlement operations.	Yes
XI	Categorization	Categorization of the affected families is defined as titleholders, non-titleholders including encroachers, Squatters, tenants, etc.	Yes

S. N.	Objectives	EIB/ AFD	RTFCTLARRA 2013
XII	Resettlement Plan	To cover the direct social and economic impacts that are caused by the involuntary taking of land and/ or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, the borrower will prepare a Resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework. The RP or framework will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are aided during relocation; provided with residential housing or housing sites, or as required agricultural sites; offered transitional support; provided with development assistance in addition to compensation.	Yes
XIII	Supervision	The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the instrument	There is no such provision.
XIV	Monitoring Evaluation	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.	Yes
XV	Timeline for every process	Bank does give time schedule for activities'	Yes
XVI	Social Impact Assessment	Bank desire social impact assessment to be carried out for PAPs	Yes
XVII	Grievance Redressal Committee	Bank desire that mechanism shall be in place for redressal of grievances of PAPs	There is no such provision at project level in the Indian laws
XVIII	Public consultation	EIB & AFD explicitly desire public consultation and interaction of Project authority and PAPs to develop RAP.	Yes

3.2 PMRP Resettlement Policy

3.2.1 Guidelines: Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities of PMRP will be governed by the following general principles, which are based on The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Related order of the Maharashtra Government. The GoM Government Order is also in line with provisions of the new LA&RR Act, 2013.

- Generally, land acquisition will be undertaken in such a way that no project affected person, with or without formal title, will be worse off after land acquisition;
- all activities and procedures will be formally documented;
- the property and inheritance rights of project affected persons will be respected;
- if the livelihood of the project affected persons without formal title depends on the public land that they are using, they will be assisted in their effort to improve their livelihoods and standard of living to restore them to pre-displacement levels;
- if project affected person, without legal title, is not satisfied with the above decisions, they can approach the grievance redressal committee;
- in cases where there are persons working on the affected land or businesses, as determined by the social impact assessment, where the project affected person does not have formal title to the land (e.g. wage earners, workers, squatters, encroachers, etc.), then compensation/ assistance should be provided to these projects affected persons to ensure no loss, to the extent as determined appropriate by the social impact assessment;
- in cases where land is needed on a temporary basis, project affected persons who have formal title will be compensated to the assessed fair rental price for the period
- during which the land is used, and the land will be returned in the same condition or better as before it was rented;
- if resettlement is unavoidable in addition to the payment of fair market value for all land and immovable property, project affected persons will be aided in relocation and other related expenses (i.e. cost of moving, transportation, administrative costs etc.);
- these rights do not extend to individuals who commence any activities after cut- off date of the project;
- the compensation and eligible resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to taking over of land and other assets for construction purposes;
- all project affected persons (private and public, individual and businesses) entitled to be compensated for land acquired; losses, structures or damages will be offered compensation in accordance with the provisions of this RPF. Those who accept the compensation amount will be paid prior to taking possession of their land or assets. Those who do not accept it will have their grievance registered or referred to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) / courts as appropriate.

3.2.2 Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance and Rehabilitation

- I. Cut off Date is the date of first notification for land acquisition for the project under applicable Act or Government Order in the cases of land acquisition affecting legal titleholders. For the Non-Title holder's cut-off date would be the date of Census
- II. Eligibility of different categories of PAFs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix shown in the section below.
- III. The unit of entitlement will be the family.
- IV. Titleholder PAFs will be eligible for compensation as well as assistance if they are affected by the project.
- V. Non-titleholder PAF will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them however; they will receive compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as replacement value of structures and other assets. They will also be eligible for R&R assistance as per Resettlement Policy and Entitlement Matrix.

- VI. In case a PAFs could not be enumerated during census but has reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut-off date in the affected zone shall be included in the list of PAPs after proper verification by the grievance redress committee.
- VII. PAFs from vulnerable group will be entitled for additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.
- VIII. PAFs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities.
- IX. If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAP will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the PAP will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with the RAP provisions.
- X. The land losers shall be reimbursed stamp duty towards purchase of alternate land/assets with the compensation received within one year of the disbursement as per the Entitlement Matrix.
- XI. In case of Common Property Resources, if the land and structure is privately owned the compensation for land shall be paid to the title holder. The reconstruction/replacement of the CPR shall be implemented in consultation with the community as appropriate.

3.3 Entitlement Matrix:

The R&R entitlement framework has been formulated based on the guiding principles outlined in the Policy. The compensation package is provided as per the relevant laws of the land and the basic principles governing present compensation structure for the Project is given in Table 3.1.

This R&R entitlement matrix includes various components of R&R benefits and tabulated in Table 3.2. This matrix addresses all categories of people being affected and all categories of impacts accrued to the affected families due to the Project. Table 3.2 indicates the entitlements of all categories of impact as per the RTFCTLARRA 2013 and the EIB/AFD guidelines that are applicable for the project. The same can be classified under three major categories of impact, viz, loss of land, loss of structures and loss of livelihood, which covers the entire gamut of the affected population.

TABLE 3.1 – ENTITLEMENT MATRIX (COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION)

S. No	Category of Impact	Eligibility for Entitlement	PMRP Adopted Policy/Entitlement
1	Loss of Land	Titleholder	Market value/as per sec26, The right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act 2013 and private land Acquisition GR issued by State Government.
2	Loss of other immovable assets (value of assets attached to land or building)	Titleholder	Will be determined on the basis of valuation by authorized expert based on a replacement value.
3	Solatum for loss of Land, Structure and other immovable assets	Titleholder	100% of arrived value of land and building.

4	Loss of other immovable assets (value of assets attached to land or building)	Squatters	One-time financial assistance based on valuation of the property subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000
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Replacement value = Market Value + Solatium

TABLE 3.2 – ENTITLEMENT MATRIX (REHABILITATION)

S.No.	Category of Impact	Eligibility of Entitlement	PMRP Adopted Policy/Entitlement
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	Displaced family whose residential structure is lost due to acquisition	In urban area a constructed house shall be provided of 50 sq mtr. plinth area of Rs5.5 lacs in lieu of house.
2.	Subsistence grant for displaced family	Displaced family	Onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 shall be paid to each Displaced Family. Displaced Family belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or vulnerable group shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. (Rs. 50,000). This amount is additional to subsistence grant. Additionally, Vulnerable groups who are impacted will be extended facility of Skill Improvement Training.
3.	Transportation cost	Displaced family	One time financial assistance of 50,000for shifting family, building material, belongings and cattle shall be given to each displaced family.
4.	Cattle shed / petty shops cost	Affected Family	Each Affected Family having cattle shed or having a petty shop in the acquired land shall get one-time financial assistance based on valuation of the structure subject to a minimum of Rs. ---25,000 for re-construction of cattle shed or petty shop out of as the case may be.
5.	One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	Affected Family	Each Affected Family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or a Displaced Family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, shall get one-time financial assistance based on valuation subject to minimum of Rs. 50,000 .
6.	One-time resettlement allowance	Affected Family	Each Affected Family will be given a one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 .
7.	Loss of community structures	Community	100% replacement cost of equal type.

8.	Employment Allowances	Affected Family	Rs 5 lakh to each affected family to those who have eligible candidate for employment.
9.	Stam Duty and registration charges	Will be bornew by Maha Metro	For the first transaction of the rehabilitation personj only.

3.4 Land Acquisition Process:

Land acquisition for the project will be guided by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and relevant Maharashtra Government orders. The land acquisition process is given in Figure 3.1 and a grievance redressal mechanism will be available to people who are dissatisfied with the rehabilitation process. The working of the grievance redressal unit is given insection 4.1

Figure 3.1 – Land Acquisition Process



A Land Acquisition Plan is also produced to indicate respective land plot (Khasra) revenue survey map boundaries and numbers referring to the land registration maps maintained by area level administration, together with detail average measured in hectares. It also includes collecting details such as owner of property, type of structure, number of floors and land use patterns, such as residential, agricultural commercial, barren, forest etc.

Land acquisition proposal is prepared in the format prescribed by the revenue department of respective states including collection of property records, Khasra and city survey no. including superimposition of

revenue record on proposed alignment & calculation of area to be acquired, preparation of statement of area to be acquired along with Land Owners details etc. This proposal is then submitted to the office of District Magistrate for acquisition.

3.5 Acquisition Process of Government Land:

53.88 Ha of government land on permanent basis is required for implementation of North-South and W-E corridor of Pune Metro Rail Project. This land belongs to different departments/PSUs of State and Central Government. For acquisition of land from various departments, PMRP will submit the land requirement details along with ownership details to Collector. The PMC will then submit an application to individual departments who own the land for transfer of ownership to PMRP or for long term lease. PMRP shall start physical activity on government land only on getting a no objection certificate from the department concerned. Adequate notice will be given to illegally occupied PAFs prior to starting the civil work. No structures shall be disturbed till PAFs receive their entitlement. Till date NOC for 90% of the government land has already been received by PMRP.

3.6 Land and Property Valuation:

Price of land to be acquired for PMRP will be based on negotiation with the owner based on Government Order (G.O) of Government of Maharashtra Government issued Government Resolution No: Misc.-03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 on 12h May 2015 and 30th September 2015. This is in accordance with provisions of Section 46 of the Act, 2013, formulating a committee of officials from relevant Government departments for determination of negotiated price for land acquisition. As mentioned above in the entitlement matrix direct purchase option at 250% of market price may be used. This price is inclusive of the structure on the land. In case the owner is unwilling to engage with PMRP then the state machinery will evaluate the value of land plus structure and a compensation package in accordance to the states guide lines will be offered to the owner.

3.7 Valuation of Residual Plots:

If the residual plot (s) is (are) not economically viable, PMRP will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available regarding residual land PMRP in agreement with the Affected Party, PMRP will either buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix or it will pay the affected party 25% of the land compensation payable for that portion of land without its purchase.

3.8 Compensation Payment Process:

PMRP will get approval of required funds for both land acquisition and implementation of RAP from State Government and will maintain a separate account for land acquisition including R&R under the project. Disbursement of compensation will be done by cheques signed by nominated officer of PMRP; PMRP will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land. The payment of R&R assistance will also be done in a similar fashion as per entitlement matrix by PMRP. Cheques will be made out to the women or joint accounts of couples for displaced families. All necessary arrangements for transferring the land title to PMRP with all legal formalities like purchase of stamp papers, handing/taking over land, attending the Revenue Department, all charges payable to Govt. such as stamp duty etc shall be paid by PMRP. Payment of compensation and other R&R benefits entitled to affected persons shall be completed before taking the land into possession.

Chapter 4 - Institutional Arrangement

4.1 Institutional Arrangement

The implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) requires involvement of various institutions at different stages of project cycle. This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for a successful implementation of the RAP. The institutions to be involved in the process are as follows:

- I. Pune Metro Rail Project (PMRP)
- II. Office of the collector
- III. Other land holding departments of both State and Central governments
- IV. NGOs

4.1.1 Pune Metro Rail Project: PMRP is the executing and implementing agency for the proposed metro rail corridor in Pune. PMRP will be the overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement issues such as implementation, monitoring and execution of land acquisition and resettlement issues. The designated engineering department headed by Chief Project Manager in PMRP will assess the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement based on the engineering design. PMRP will be responsible for coordinating with other government departments concerned for land acquisition, planning and implementation of RAP which will include the disbursement of compensation, assistance, shifting and relocation of affected people. PMRP will be responsible for paying R&R benefits to the affected people.

To ensure proper coordination and execution of the land acquisition and resettlement issues, an independent evaluation consultant (Resettlement & Rehabilitation) will be hired by PMRP for mid and end term evaluation of implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The independent evaluation consultant could review RAP implementation in light of the objectives, targets, budget and duration that is laid down in the plan. PMRP will report to funding agency regarding the progress made on land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plan.

The RAP team shall comprise of team members from concerned departments. The team will be headed by executive Director rank of officer of Maha Metro with following functions

- a. Monitor land acquisition and progress of R&R implementation
- b. Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities.
- c. Organize meetings with R&R officer and other support staff to review the progress
- d. Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities
- e. Review records of grievances and follow up that appropriate corrective action have been taken and outcomes are satisfactory.

Organisation Structure of Rehabilitation & Resettleme

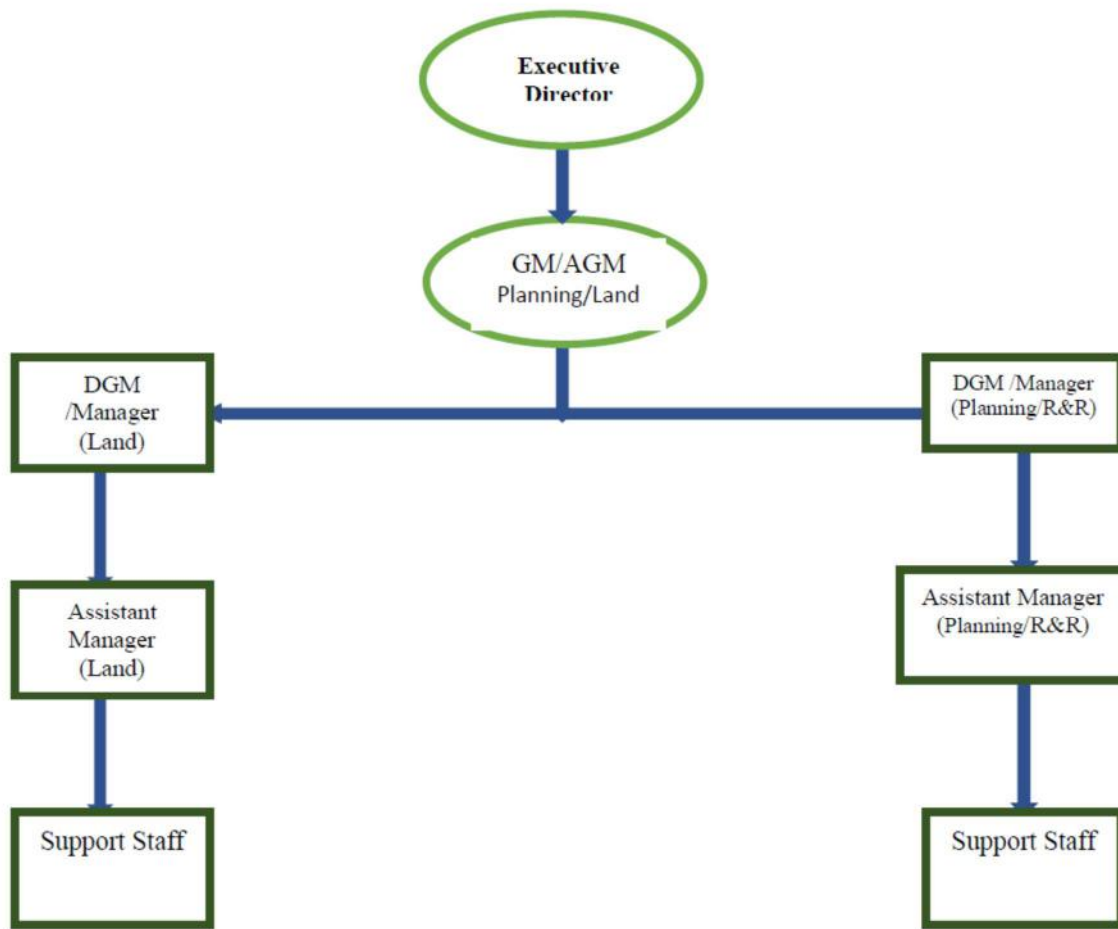


TABLE 4.1 RAP IMPLEMENTATION TEAM WITH THEIR RESPONSIBILITY

S.No.	Designation	Responsibility	Unit
1.	Executive Director	Over all responsibility of RAP Coordination of RR and LA team Address grievances on R&R issues. Briefing PMRCL Management on progress of activities on the RR and resolving any issues that may need intervention.	Maha -Metro overall for Mumbai, Nagpur and Pune

2.	General Manager (Design)/AGM Resettlement & Rehabilitation	Coordination with RR and LA on regular basis. Address Grievances on RR issues with the relevant team Resolving issues related to RR activities.	Maha -Metro based in PUNE Office of Maha Metro
3			Maha -Metro will empanel lawyers with experience on rehabilitation and resettlement and they will be hired as required.
4	Deputy General Manager -2 positions \	Coordinate between RR and LA team on regular basis. Timely disbursement of R&R Address grievances on RR issues Monitoring of overall construction of monitoring sites.	Maha -Metro both the DGM' will be based in the Pune Office.
5	Assistant Manager -Two positions for Govt and Private.	Supports the DGM for the above. Timely availability of land. Ensuring that the entitlement framework is implemented. Coordinate with local government bodies in relocating the encoachers and squatters.	Maha -Metro each DGM will have an assistant for private and government sector.
6	Support Staff for Both the Assistant Managers	Maintain records of grievances. Typing, filing . Scheduling meetings.	...Maha metro The support staff will be based along with the DGM and Assistants.

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Rehabilitation and Resettlement unit is monitoring and implementing all resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition. The responsibilities of this unit include:

- I. Implementation of R&R activities of PMRP;
- II. Land acquisition and R&R activities in the field;
- III. Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- IV. Liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R;
- V. Monitor land acquisition and progress of R&R implementation;
- VI. Develop communication strategy for disclosure of RAP;
- VII. Liaison with district administration for government's income generation and development programmes for the PAPs;
- VIII. Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- IX. Organize meetings with NGO, R&R officer and other support staffs to review the progress on R&R implementation;
- X. To provide support for the affected persons on problems arising out of LA/ property acquisition

4.1.2 Procedure for Land Procurement: The PMRP team will to ensure that timely notices and implementing necessary procedures for land acquisition are in compliance with Government of Maharashtra guidelines.

The following procedure will be followed for land acquisition

- I. Authorised person from Land cell of Maha Metro along with representative of CPM office will visit the spot for verification of property to be acquired as per DPR.
- II. The list of affected persons will be prepared by the authorized person of Land cell.
- III. Notice to the affected persons for hearing and submission of ownership documents and consent letter to Maha -Metro.
- IV. On submission of ownership document and consent letter by affected persons, the demarcation will be done by authorized person from the Land cell and nominated agency by Maha -Metro.
- V. The nominated agency will carry out the demarcation as per the DPR and same superimposed on city survey map.
- VI. The case is prepared and sent to the nominated Advocate of Maha Metro for submission of search report.
- VII. The complete case is sent to the nominated engineer of Land Cell, Maha -Metro along with search report and relevant documents for valuation. The Engineer from the respective Section as nominated by CPMS will submit to DGM (Land)
- VIII. Land Holder will submit the record for last three years sale/purchase for the particular area from the Registrar of Stamp Duty where it is available and submit along with the documents.
- IX. 7/12 of the land is obtained from Patwari of that area and the property card is obtained from Land Record Department. GOM
- X. On obtaining all the data as above, the compilation will be done by land cell of Maha -Metro and will be submitted to DGM -Finance for its scrutiny before submission to the District Collector.
- XI. District Level Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Collector for fixing the amount of compensation of the land to be acquired by direct purchase. The Committee will fix the amount on compensation as per guidelines of GOM.
- XII. The Collector passes the order for compensation of the land to be procured by direct purchase.
- XIII. The committee will review and process for execution of sale deed will be initiated by the land cell.
- XIV. Sale deed will be prepared and executed between maha -metro and private land owner

XV. Possession of land taken from private land owner.

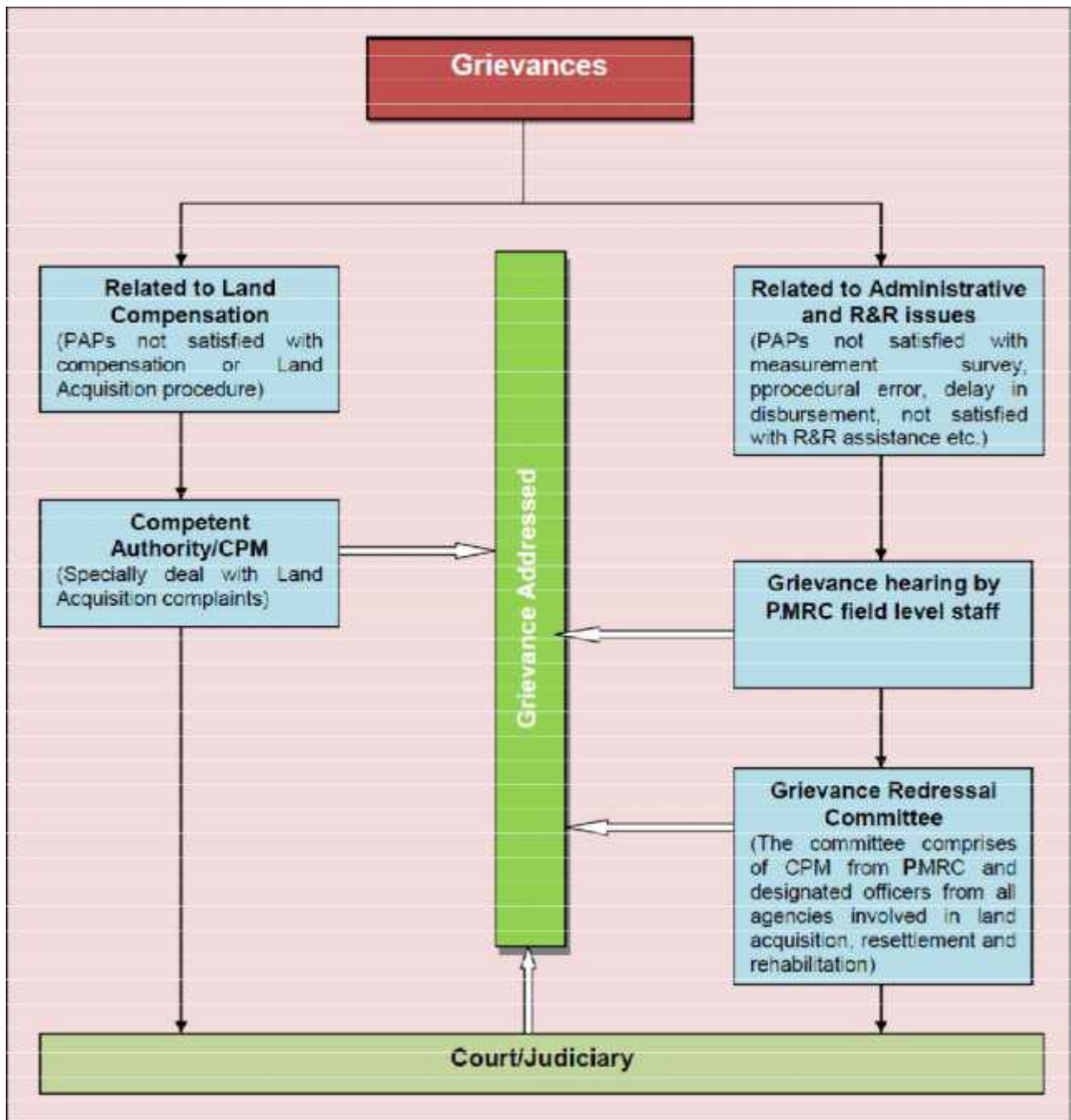
4.2 Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

It is possible that during the implementation of land acquisition and R&R, some PAPs may not be satisfied with the compensation/benefits offered and may have some grievances. To address this, an efficient grievance redressal mechanism will be developed to assist the PAPs resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of PAPs will be first brought to the attention of field level staff (Asst. Engineers). Field staff will forward the received grievance to Chief Project Manager for consideration and redressal. PMRP will maintain grievance register both at site offices and at head office. Grievance received at site offices will be sent to head office for registering in the record. Grievance that can be addressed at site level will be addressed at site level and copy of compliance will be sent to head office for record. Grievances not redressed by Additional CPM Level Officer will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). A mechanism for lodging complaints/grievance will be implemented during implementation of project. The composition of the proposed GRC will have Chief Project Manager from PMRP and designated officers from Revenue Department, PWD and Social Welfare Department of Government of Maharashtra. The GRC will address only rehabilitation assistance issues both for title holders and non-title holders. Grievances related to ownership rights and land compensation as also R&R can be dealt in court as per The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 only after the project level GRM failed to resolve the issue. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to:

- I. provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition;
- II. record PAPs grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them;
- III. inform PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits. However, other disputes relating to ownership rights shall be considered by the court of law. When any grievance is brought to the field level staff (Asst. Engineers), it should be resolved within 45 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within three months of receiving the complaint failing which the grievance can be referred to appropriate court of Law for redressal by the PAP. PMRP will maintain a log of grievances documenting the nature of grievance, date of submission, responsible party and date of resolution. A flow chart of grievances redressal is indicated in **Figure 4.1**: This GRC has been implemented for the project for there is no such provision at project level in Indian Laws. The grievance cell has not been approached till June 2019 as no private land acquired or families displaced.

Figure 4.1 – Grievance Redressal Mechanism



4.3 Procedure for Managing Complaints:

A compliant handling system will be established by PMRP. All complaints received shall be entered into a register maintained at the head office of PMRP. PMRP will respond to all complaints, received from any source, normally within fifteen days of receipt. Comments, Suggestions and Grievances Handling component will be included on the web site. This will be updated on a weekly basis. Status of each complaint and measures taken to address the issue will be reported to management on monthly basis.

4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation:

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program will be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and make them successful. Project Authority will be responsible for monitoring through their field level offices and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. Management Information System would be developed to monitor the resettlement and rehabilitation process. An external assessment will be conducted at the end of the RAP implementation

4.5 Reporting Requirements:

PMRP will be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP. Project authority will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities which will be shared with the funding agencies AFD/EIB. The assessment report at the end of the RAP implementation will 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 report will be submitted to the EIB and AFD.

4.6 Information Disclosure:

The affected families/persons will be well informed about the project and their entitlements. PMRP will prepare an information brochure in local language and English, explaining the RAP, the entitlements and the implementation schedule. The draft of the RPF will be formally published in English languages on the official website of the PMRP and hard copies will be made available in the offices of local authorities for two weeks inviting comments and suggestions from stakeholders. Subsequently, RPF & RAP will be discussed in a workshop with relevant stakeholders including representations from revenue officials of RAP implementation team, representative of Pune Municipal Corporation and other officials involved in GRC. Suitable changes will be made to RPF & RAP to incorporate suggestions by the stakeholders. The final RPF & RAP after the approval by Board of Directors of PMRP will be published in English languages on the official website of PMRP.

4.7 Program for Training and Institutional Development:

The implementation of the RAP will require capacity building and orientation of the officers in charge of land acquisition and R&R at PMRP. Therefore, it is planned that these officers will be imparted training and orientation on social safeguards and various aspects of land acquisition and R&R for effectively implementing the RAP. This training and orientation will be conducted with the help of consultants and experts. The following components will be covered in the training:

1. Understanding of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and Maharashtra Order related to land acquisition for the project;
2. Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted under the Project;
3. Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step;
4. Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism.

It is also proposed to impart training to RAP implementation group members on EIB's and AFD's Environmental and Social Safeguard measures.

4.8 Income Restoration:

This development project will have an adverse impact on the income of PAFs. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of PMRP as the owner of the project to provide adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected families. The focus of restoration of livelihood will be to ensure that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are able to at least "regain their previous living standards". The entitlement matrix proposed for this project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the PAPs are able to at least regain their pre-project living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the PAPs, various assistances are incorporated in the Entitlement Matrix. PMRP will play a proactive role to mobilize PAPs to get some vocational skills training for the vulnerable group. Those who are unskilled and working as labourers in various establishments could be employed in construction sites. The special training programme should be conducted with the help of departments concerned of Govt. of Maharashtra which is actively working for Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Slums and other localities.

The analysis provided earlier will be utilized for working out the compensation package for effected families in line with the Government of Maharashtra guidelines.

Chapter 5 - Public Consultation

5.1 Introduction:

Public consultation is a process that continuous throughout the project period ie both during project preparation and implementation and also in monitoring stages. The sustainability of any infrastructure development depends on the participatory planning in which public consultation plays a major role. Involuntary resettlement generally causes numerous problems for the affected population. These problems may be reduced if people are properly informed and consulted about the project and allowed to make meaningful choices or preferences. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise is likely to occur during project implementation. The overall objective of the consultation program is to minimize negative impact in the project corridors and to make people aware of the project.

Keeping in mind the significance of consultation and participation of the people likely to be affected or displaced due to the proposed project, both formal and informal discussions were conducted with stakeholders during field visits from during the first week of September 2017.

5.2 Public Consultation:

Public consultation with PAFs and wider communities including residents, shop owners was carried out along with Base-line and Socio-Economic surveys. Major focus of this consultation was information dissemination and entitlement matrix of the project. A clearer understanding of the project and its objectives makes people less antagonistic towards the project activity.

The scope of the consultation program was to minimize negative impact in the project corridors and to make stakeholders aware of the project. Keeping in mind the significance of consultation and participation of the people likely to be affected or displaced due to the project, discussions were conducted with stakeholders. In this meeting, both environmental and social issues pertaining to the project were discussed.

The first public consultation program for the Project was conducted on 4th September, 2017 at Pnchaleswar Temple, Deccan Corner Pune. For the public consultation, all relevant Stakeholders including affected people, Residents Welfare Associations (RWAs), trade organizations and general public were invited through notices which were widely disseminated.

TABLE 5.1 DETAILS OF METRO PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDERS MEETING ORGANIZED BY CMRSD/MASM

S. No.	Date	Venue	No. of Participants*
1	30.12.2017	Budhwarpeth	53
2	29.12.2017	Swargate	67
3	21.12.2017	Mandai	23
4	12.12.2017	Khadki	45

S. No.	Date	Venue	No. of Participants*
5	05-12-2017	PCMC	23
6	27.11.2017	Bhosari, Nashik Phata	66
7	24.11.2017	Deccan Gymkhana	55
8	20.11.2017	Vanaz	19
9	18.01.2017	Rajeev Nagar	103
10	11.11.2017	Kaamgaar Putla	89
11	06.11.2017	Fugewadi	16
12	29.10.2017	Kasarwadi	34
13	20.10.2017	Sambhaji Park	14
14	5.10.2017	Dapodi	23
15	28.09.2017	Range Hill	111
16	14.09.2017	Agriculture College	45
17	4.09.2017	Pathechswar Temple	52

Source: Stakeholder Meetings Attendance Register, 2017-18

The meeting was chaired by a senior PMC officer of the rank of Project Manager along with senior officials of PMRP. The meeting was attended by more than 52 people from which included representatives from affected families, trade organizations, RWA, teachers etc.

The meeting started with a brief presentation on PMRP covering the project details, salient features, and the associated positive and negative impacts. The proposed mitigation measures were also explained during a power point presentation. In addition to the environmental aspects, social aspects were also highlighted covering compensation and Resettlement and Rehabilitation benefits.

Soon after the presentation, the public was given opportunity to express their views, concerns, and suggestions about the project. The PMRP team replied to their queries and the summary of the discussion is tabulated in **Table 5.2**.

TABLE 5.2 – ISSUES DISCUSSED DURING PUBLIC CONSULTATION

S.No	Issues discussed	Important opinions and views	PMRP reply
1.	Overall project	Advantages & disadvantages of metro transport system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated Environment (positive & adverse) impacts with this project were explained in details. R&R plan and Employment opportunity was explained in detail.
2.	Land	What is the basis of compensation of land?	Compensation for land is calculated on the basis of circle rate. Total 250% all inclusive may be offered.

S.No	Issues discussed	Important opinions and views	PMRP reply
3.	Land acquisition	Why notice was not issued to land owners from PMRC.	Shortly individual notices will be issued to private land owners.
		Land acquisition at Deccan Corner and Vanaj area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMRC assured that the land is being acquired only temporarily. The land is being temporarily acquired for safety reasons. Only men not belongings are shifted. • Minimum three months time will be given for vacating the premises. • PMRCL will provide rent to the affected families for the acquisition period. The amount is being worked out and will be informed shortly.
4.	Compensation	What will be the compensation for acquisition of buildings?	Cost of Building is based on valuation . In addition, 100% solatium will also be paid.

Major suggestions/objections in the feedback form

- a. After the completion of construction activity, the displaced people should be allowed to move back to Deccan Corner
- b. Instead of giving rent, it was suggested that PMRP should explore possibility of providing accommodation in the case of temporary usage of land.
- c. The Compensation package should be based on the replacement value.
- d. New house/shop should be provided against the demolition of house/shop
- e. Employment for the affected people.

Photographs of Public Consultation

PCMC-5.12.2017

Khadki- 12.12,2017



TABLE 5.3 – KEY OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATION AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO THE PROJECT

Category	Key Outcomes	Integration in Action Plan as follow-up of out come
Project Impact	The following concerns were adequately addressed	Communication will be done with

Category	Key Outcomes	Integreation in Action Plan as follow-up of out come
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of information about project, - Loss of livelihood because of acquisition of commercial space, - Loss of business due to barricading - Loss of religious and other common properties. - Loss of trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public through public consultations, media, TV, internet, letters and banners. Loss of livelihood is being addressed in the RAP, Barricading will be removed once construction is complete. Also additional passage will be provided for easy access, Religious and other common properties will be replaced in consultation with communities. Trees plantation will be done in ratio of 1:5. e. plant five trees for every tree felled.
Expectations from the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of job in the case of land acquisition, - New house/shop should be provided against the demolition of house/shop, - Compensation as the replacement value of the lost assets, - Provision of alternate housing arrangement rather than provision of rent in the case temporary usage of land, - Compensation norms in case of private land acquisition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of job has not been decided upon yet, Only compensation will be provided in the case demolition of house/shop, Compensation at replacement value under entitlement matrix, Possibility of providing housing in the case of temporary acquisition will be explored, All norms & procedures of private land acquisition are being detailed in RAP.

The consultation mechanism ensured active participation of PAPs in understanding entitlement of each category of PAPs and subsequently certain modification were made in RAP to address those issues raised by the PAPs.

5.2.2 Future Consultations: Follow-up consultations will be organized by PMRP to explain provisions of compensation to each affected PAPs, and implementation framework under the project.

5.2.2.1. Public Consultation (February -April -2019):

a) Samvad: Maha Metro conducts awareness sessions for their primary stake holders, to keep them informed about the progress of work and also get a feed back on the concerns or issues they have related to this work. Details of the Samvad is presented in **Table 5.4**

TABLE 5.4 METRO SAMVAD (FROM FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 2019)

SN	Date	Location	Maha Metro Staff	Contractual Staff	Participants
1	9.2.2019	Savitri Bai Phule University	Shri Limaye	Miss Archana	50 students +Professor
2.	1.03.2019	Thssen Krupp Industries India pvt. ltd, PCMC	Shri Limaye, Ramesh Rao ,Dr. Hemant Sonawane ,Nitin Joshi	Miss Archana ,Mr.Ram Singh Kumbhare	150 persons

Issues:

- The meeting on the 9.2 2019 was to do with students -they expressed concern on
 - Traffic issues – congestion during the construction period.
 - Would Metro offer job opportunities?
 - The minimum price of metro ticket and distance.
 - The U/G routes have the maximum density, displacement of persons.

Follow up:

- Procedure for reducing traffic congestion was discussed by Mr. Limaye and also displayed on the metro web site.
- Vacancies in the Metro as they come up would be advertised.
- The Rehabilitation Policy Frame work already on the web site provides details of entitlements of persons undergoing resettlement.

- The concern for these industrial workers were:

- How soon would the PCMC -Dapodi Route be operational.
- Cleaning up of the river.
- How soon would the Nigdi Extension be operational.

Follow up:

- Expected time line for PCMC -Dapodi was shared.
- Present status of Nigdi Extension was shared and also displayed at the web site.

- b) Communication with Reference to Rehabilitation and resettlement:** During the reporting period interactions were held with the inmates of two buildings, located in the area of Mandai. interactions were held with the residents of Lankewada and Kadambini building in Mandai. -21.2.2019. The Lankewada property belongs to Mandai Mandal Trust and the Chairman is Mr. Anna Thorat who is authorised to act on behalf of the trust. The 41 residential families are tenants.

Maha Metro's offer:

- Every family willing to move to residential block at PDCC Bank will get 50 sq ft additional floor area compared to their current space at a location within 1.5 km of their present structure.
 - The families moving to the new location will be entitled to subsistence allowance, transportation and settlement allowance as per guide lines attached in the appendix.
 - These families will now pay their rents to Maha Metro instead of the Mandai Mandal Trust.
 - Those families opting for a 500 sq ft house will be accommodated on the outskirts of the city
 - None of the tenants are eligible for cost of land.
- 15 th April – Meeting with Mr. Anna Thorat chairman of the Trust he will be paid twice the market price of the land as Maha Metro is providing support for the tenant's relocation.
- c) **Kadambini Building:** 31 families, predominantly owners of which 15 families participated in the interactions on 4 th April. These families will be relocated to Rani Laxmi Bai School, in the vicinity of their present residence. In both these cases temporary relocation will be required and modalities for the same will be worked out accordingly.

Public Consultation (June -July -2019):

- d) Metro Samvad (June, 2019 - 12th July 2019):** After general election, Maha-Metro has conducted 4 no. of samvad in the month of June & July. The major issues were raised/discussed are start of Metro operation, Vehicle reduction on road, Restoration of affected road and location of the station. All the queries of concerned citizen were addressed. Overall response from citizen was very good and positive. Details of Samvad is presented in **Table 5.5** and photographs are presented in subsequent sections.

TABLE 5.5: METRO SAMVAD (JUNE, 2019 - 12TH JULY 2019)

Sr. No	Date	Venue/Place	No. of Participants	Company Staff	Issues	Follow up
	22.06.2019	Bhavsar Vision India Pune central	80	Mr. Shashikant Limaye, Mr. Dr. Hemant Sonawane, Mr. Nitin Joshi	When Metro will start, Safety issue	Procedure for solving the traffic Issue was disclosed by Shr. Limaye. This will also put up on metro website.
	23.06.2019	Guruprasad Society Bund Garden Road	50	Mr. Dr. Hemant Sonawane, Mr. Nitin Joshi	No. of vehicles to be reduced on the Road & city	Procedure for solving the traffic Issue was disclosed by Shr. Limaye. This will also put up on metro website
	29.06.2019	Lions Club of Bavdhan, Pune	100	Mr. Shashikant Limaye, Mr. Nitin Joshi	Interaction with People about Pune Metro Rail Project	Citizens were briefed about project
	12.07.2019	Bund Garden- Five- star Society	35	Mr. Dr. Hemant Sonawane, Mr. Nitin Joshi	When Metro will start? When will road be restored? where is the station location?	All the queries were addressed by the Maha-Metro Team

VIEW OF THE JUNE & JULY-2019 MONTHS METRO SAMVAD:



View of Samvad at Bhavsar Vision India Pune Central



View of Metro Samvad at Guruprasad Society Bund Garden Road



View of Metro Samvad at Lions Club of Bavdhan, Pune



View of Samwad at Five-Star Society Bund Garden

Chapter 6- Schedule and Implementation of RAP

6.1 RAP Implementation Procedure:

The proposed R&R activities are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases, i.e. Project Preparation Phase, RAP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

6.1.1 Project Preparation Phase: The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU), completion of detailed technical design, identification of required land for acquisition, preparation of RAP and subsequent submission EIB's and AFD approval, appointment of consultants and establishment of GRC etc. The community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

6.1.2 Implementation stage: After the project preparation phase, the next stage is implementation of RAP which includes Identification of Cut-off date and notification for land acquisition as per the RTFCTLARRA 2013 and EIB and AFD requirement, verification of properties of affected persons and estimation of their type and level of losses, issues regarding payment of compensation/award by PMRP; payment of all eligible assistance as per Entitlement Matrix, preparations of affected persons for rehabilitation of affected persons, initiation of economic rehabilitation measures and relocation and rehabilitation of the affected persons, identity card shall be issued to all non-title PAPs within one month of declaration of eligibility list etc.

6.1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Phase: RAP implementation will be monitored internally. Project Authority will be responsible for internal monitoring through their field level offices and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation

6.2 Implementation Schedule:

Implementation of RAP consists of land acquisition, payment of compensation and R&R benefits to PAFs and implementation of income restoration measures. Consultation program will continue throughout the implementation. For civil construction, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized. A composite implementation schedule including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and is given below. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Figure 6.1 – RAP Implementation Schedule

DESCRIPTION	2017	2018				2019			
	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Oct-Dec	Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec

I. Project Preparation Phase									
Completion of Detailed Technical Design									
Identification of required land for acquisition									
Micro Plan Preparation									
Community/Public Consultation (during preparation, implementation and monitoring stages)									
Disclosure of RAP									
Establishment of GRC									
II. RAP Implementation									
Preparation of Award									
Valuation of Structures for Compensation									
LA Payment by Competent Authority									
Payment of all other eligible									
Schedule of Civil Work									
III. Monitoring & Evaluation									
Internal Monitoring									
Evaluation									

Chapter 7- Budget for RAP Implementation

7.1 Introduction:

This chapter presents an overview of the present cost estimates for land acquisition, R&R benefits and training cost etc. Land cost and replacement cost of structures are based on average circle rate of Pune and valuation by Maharashtra PWD. The budget is indicative, and costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the competent authority appointed as per Maharashtra Government order even for direct purchase. The budgetary allocation for the rehabilitation component of the project has been determined based on the anticipated impacts, entitlement options as defined in the approved entitlement matrix. In a majority of cases it is known where the persons will be relocated, only in a few cases procurement of land parcels are under process. Station construction will take a minimum of two years and not all of this will happen simultaneously.

7.2 Cost of Rehabilitation:

These costs are based on principles outlined in table 3.1 and the data on persons displaced in table 2.3 above. Since there is a considerable variation in the cost of land instead of taking an average a realistic figure of cost of land and cost of construction has been made out for each location. All efforts will be made to ensure that persons are relocated to ready to move in units, failure to provide the same will invoke all the state's relevant guidelines for compensation.

TABLE 7.2.1: ENTITLEMENTS

SN	Location	Details	Cost	Current Status
1	Deccan Corner	28 Commercial units of size 25-30 ft will be relocated to Rescon private land. Shop area of 40 sq ft about 1.5 km from current location. Cost of Land =8750 Cost of construction=2500 Cost per shop =40x11250 =4,50,000 Cost for 28 units =28x4,50,000=12600000	RS 12600000	Only 15 of the 28 PAF need to be relocated due to point to point acquisition. These vendors were PMC licencees and all 15 were relocated to market commercial area. No land was acquired and Maha Metro is under taking toilet construction for rehabilitated units.
2	Ideal Colony	There were 30 families being affected but by changing the station design and foot over bridge this has been avoided completely.		
3	Kamgar Putla And Rajeev Nagar	132 families +102=234 families will be moved to Dhanori where SRA Slum rehabilitation Agency has already constructed units at a cost of RS 10,00,000 as against the 5.5 lacs mentioned in policy. Cost of structures =234x10,00,000=234000000 Transportation=50,000x234	Rs 2341000000	Families will be provided the SRA units at Lohegaon and Dhanori compensation and other assistance would be as per the RPF

		All the families are squatters =11700000	Rs 11700000	
4.	Khadki	These 6 families will be displaced in an adjoining area of the existing government land. Cost of land =2500,cost of construction =2500 Total cost =5000x500x6=15000000	RS 15000000	
5	Nal stop	3 commercial units and 2 residential units. Cost of land Rs 6000 and construction is 2500 Commercial unit =3x8500x50=1275000 Residential unit =2x500x8500=8500000 Resettlement &trans =100,000x2=200,000	Rs 1275000 Rs85,00,000 Rs 200,000	
6	Nasik Phata	4 commercial units will be accommodated by PMC		
7	Kasbapeth & Mandai	Cost of land =8500 and construction=2500 146 residential units and 79 commercial unit Cost of residence -1100x500x146=803000000 Cost of commercial unit 1100x50x79=4345000 Transportation &resettlement =100000x146=14600000 20 SC/st families =50,000x20=10000000	Rs 803000000 Rs 4345000 Rs 14600000 Rs 1000000	Impact on Kasbapeth has been avoided by relocating the station hence there would not be any land acquisition and rehabilitation.
8	Agriculture College	33 families will be relocated to adjoining area Cost of construction =2500x500x33=41250000	41250000	
9	Shivaji nagar Bus stop	32 commercial units will be relocated by MSRTCand PMC		
10	Swar Gate	87 commercial units @11500x87x40=40020000	40020000	Over all Maha Metro has provided 104 cubicles to the open stall shopkeepers. Considering each cubical @ 60,000. Toatl Rs.62,40,000 was spent.

Total Cost = 330,34,90,000

7.2.2 Cost of Structure/Immovable Property: For loss of structures, either commercial or residential, the title holders and non-title holders will be compensated at replacement cost based on valuation. The valuation for structure will be carried out as per GOM norms.

7.2.3 Training for Up-gradation of Skills: Training provided to PAPs belonging to vulnerable group as per their choice for skill up-gradation. It is recommended to provide training to squatters, commercial owners/tenants, and wage earners for upgrade of skills. The average period of training for skill upgrade shall be one month. The total expenditure on basic orientation and skill development training per trainee has been considered Rs. 8000/-. The amount used to estimate the budget for training has been calculated on the following basis:

- I. Institutional training cost –Rs. 2500/-
- II. Participants lodging and boarding cost-Rs.5000/-
- III. Trainer cost –Rs.1000/-
- IV. Raw material cost –Rs. 500/-

A provision of **Rs. 4.00 lakhs** have been made for imparting training for skill enhancement.

7.2.4 Cost of Restoration of CPRs:It is observed from the study that there are nineteen temples, six public toilet and three statues and bus stop structures will be affected fully. The community toilet will be rebuilt by PMRP at an estimated cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 110 lakhs have been considered for restoration of common property resources.

7.3 R&R Budget: The detail of R&R budget is given in Table 7.1. The total cost of resettlement and rehabilitation will be Rs. 331,55,90,000 . The amounts mentioned here are indicative and may change at the time of implementation.

TABLE 7.1 – COST OF R&R

S.No.	Description	Cost	Remarks
1	R&R	Rs 330,34,90,000	
2	Upgrading skills	Rs 400,000	
3	CPR	Rs 117,00,000	

Total =331,55,90,000

As of March 2019, no families or commercial units have been relocated by Maha Metro.

Chapter 8-Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1 Introduction:

Monitoring & Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially to assess the performance of PAPs at the end of the project. For this purpose, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program is required to be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and make them successful. Monitoring provides both a working system for effective implementation of the RAP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met.

Monitoring will give attention to the project affected vulnerable groups such as scheduled castes, BPL families, women-headed households, widows, elderly and the disabled. RAP implementation will be monitored. PMRP will be responsible for internal monitoring through their field level offices and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. An Independent Evaluation Consultant may be hired by PMRP for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation.

8.2 Internal Monitoring:

The internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out by PMRP. The main objectives of internal monitoring are to:

- I. Measure and report progress against the RAP schedule;
- II. Verify that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected people;
- III. Identify any problems, issues or cases of hardship resulting from the resettlement process, and to develop appropriate corrective actions, or where problems are systemic refer them to the management team;
- IV. Periodically measure the satisfaction of project affected people.

Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the RAP. Activities to be undertaken by the PMRP will include:

- I. Liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction contractor and project affected communities to review and report progress against the RAP;
- II. Verification of land acquisition and compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RAP;
- III. Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance living standards are being implemented;
- IV. Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance livelihood are being implemented;
- V. Identification of any problems, issues, or cases of hardship resulting from resettlement process;
- VI. Through household interviews, assess project affected peoples' satisfaction with resettlement outcomes;
- VII. Collection of records of grievances, follow up that appropriate corrective actions have been undertaken and that outcomes are satisfactory;

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by Resettlement Specialist on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in Table 8.1.

TABLE 8.1 - INDICATORS FOR MONITORING OF RAP PROGRESS

Indicators	Parameters Indicators
Physical	Extent of land acquired Number of structures dismantled Number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation Number of families affected Number of families purchasing land and extent of land purchased Number of PAPs receiving assistance/compensation Number of PAPs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance Extent of government land identified for house sites
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for land/structure Cash grant for shifting oustees Amount paid for training and capacity building of staffs Amount for restoration of CPR (Common Property Resource)
Social	Area and type of house and facility at resettlement site Number of time GRC met Number of appeals placed before grievance redressal cell Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC Number of PAPs approached court Women concern
Economic	Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash Number of business re-established Utilization of compensation House sites/business sites purchased Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes
Grievance	Consultation for grievance redressal PAPs knowledge about their entitlements Cases referred to court, pending and settled Number of grievance cell meetings Number of cases disposed by SMU to the satisfaction of PAPs.

Field Offices will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Baseline socio-economic census and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring.

8.3 Assessment/Evaluation:

As mentioned earlier, an independent evaluation consultant will be hired by PMRP for mid and end term evaluation. The main objectives of evaluation are to:

- assess overall compliance with the RAP
- verify that measures to restore or enhance project affected peoples' quality of life and livelihood are being implemented and to gauge their effectiveness;

The consultant will review the status of the resettlement implementation in light of the targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the RAP. The key tasks during monitoring include:

- Review of internal monitoring procedures and reporting to ascertain whether these are being undertaken in compliance with the RAP;
- Review internal monitoring records as a basis of identifying any areas of non-compliance, any recurrent problems, or potentially disadvantage groups or households;
- Review grievance records for evidence of significant non-compliance or recurrent poor performance in resettlement implementations;
- Discussions with PMRP staff and other staffs of departments involved in land acquisition, compensation disbursement or livelihood restoration to review progress and identify critical issues;
- Survey affected households to gauge the extent to which project affected people's standards of living and livelihood have been restored or enhanced as a result of the project;
- Assess overall compliance with RAP requirements;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

Monitoring will also pay close attention to the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and economically backward families (i.e., below poverty line). The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project. The list of impact performance indicators suggested to monitor project objectives is delineated in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2 - INDICATORS FOR PROJECT OUTCOME EVALUATION

Objectives	Risk Factor	Outcomes and Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The negative impact on persons affected by the project will be minimized • Persons losing assets to the project shall be compensated at replacement cost. • The project-affected persons will be assisted in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement plan implementation may take longer time than anticipated • Institutional arrangement may not function as efficiently as expected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction of project affected persons with the compensation and assistance paid • Type of use of compensation and assistance by PAP. Satisfaction of PAPS

<p>improving or regaining their standard of living.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexpected number of grievances • Finding a suitable rehabilitation site for displaced population • PAPs falling below their existing standard of living 	<p>with compensation and assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner • % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as only economic activity if given training • % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as secondary economic activity • % of PAPs reported increase in income due to training if given training • % PAPs got trained in the skill of their choice if given training • Role of NGO in helping PAPs in selecting trade for skill improvement • Type of use of additional assistance money by vulnerable group • Types of grievances received • No. of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances • % of PAPs aware about the entitlement frame work mechanism
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Annexure-I- List of Affected PAFs

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)					
Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Sraddha rajesh deshmane	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Balram Singh chauhan	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Puranika Shailaja Mohan	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Sushama vasant budhkar	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Dilip Singh mahadev jariyala	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Anil dadu khavale	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Savita Shankar menge	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Nathuram Govindrao zende	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Ajay sarjerao pawar	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Suresh kariya shetty	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Suryakant maruti kitturakar	NTH	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Vijay naagnath sinde	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Swapnil mangesh hambir	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Sopan dagadu mazire	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Anita sanjay jadhav	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Vivek narhari purohit	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Nandkumar jagannath adhav	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Anil ramchandra misal	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Tenant	Sandeep dnyaoba mali	Tenant	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Leela sharad shedge	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Nuralla Amin Shaikh	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Mahtab mahboob khan	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Ramesh rajaram katakam	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Vishal kailash pardesi	Squatter	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Sandhya nandlal pardesi	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Nisha Mohan hunchagi	Squatter	Commercial

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Ravi raman patil	Encroacher	Commercial
Deccan Corner	2	Owner	Gangabai sakharam dhapase	Encroacher	Commercial
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ankush sursh gayakwad	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Jaayda Jakki Shekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Rajaram ramlu gundeti	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Baburav gutte	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Muneer wasir pathaan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ramabai bheemrao	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Sallunddin manvar khan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Anvar pathan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Hamida sayyad	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Shareef musha shekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Vijay aanand pawar	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Manvar khan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Alwaksh sekh sandi	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Rukmini shankar jadhav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Anil prakash chavhaan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Prakash Tukaram Chavhan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Raosaheb Ganpat Vaghmare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ravindra ganpat waghmare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Rahul digamber waghmare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Sheela digambar waagmaare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Bharat digambar waagmaare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Vijay uttam wagmaare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Laxman Prasad Rathor	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Paandurang sambhaji gayakwad	Squatter	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Narsing Ram Ganpati	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Dilshad Ansari	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Niyajuddin Shekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Iqbal allarakha belu	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Suman Pndurung Thorat	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Diksha bhagwat lokhende	Squatter	Commercial
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Vaalas Bhai Vaghmare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Kalu Mallari Vaghmare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ravindr kant sawant	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Rekha datta morea	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Tenant	Husain najir beg	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Dhanraj jalandhar morea	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Chandrakant jalandhar morea	Squatter	Non-Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Darasingh jalandhar morea	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Jalasabai ambadke	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Vimal shubhash kendre	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Digamber shankar sawant	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Anand shankar sawant	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Vandana rao saheb	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Jsnkabai mohanlal londle	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Sonawane laxmi baban	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Devi sundardas kataria	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Radheshyam Rajaram yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ganesh dadaram kadam	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Pushupa manik sonawane	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ramesh chabu tijore	Squatter	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Namdev motiram more	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Sekh habib gulam husain	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Prabha raja thakur	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Maulana yunus sheikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Jalil ahmad abdul hakim ansari	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ramesh Raju Nikaalje	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Satyanarayan rambhuj yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Dayashankar yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ghanshyam Rajaram yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ifraq intaz ali khan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Kalsang dhonden	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Irfan ifraq khan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Tenzin dadul	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Chhodar yangasar	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Yeshe phunsok	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Shiring devaki funsof yeshi	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Dakpa gyaltzen	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mangmar lahamu	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Rajanath yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Surender kumar	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Shakeel ahmed ansari	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Asfaaq maqbul siddique	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ram vinay halkhori ram	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Firoz ajam moh. Ajam	Squatter	Commercial
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ramprasad Daskaran yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Rajendra singh thakur	Squatter	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mainuddin ansari	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ramjeet mohan lal soni	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Tenant	Purshottam Gyanchandani	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Lalbadhur lalsu yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Manbhador yadav	Squatter	Non-Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ibrahim ahmad tamboli	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Brujraj shivratan yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mahendra Kumar	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Rashed baba miya sekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Matin yusuf sekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Abdul gaffar yusuf sekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Abdul lateef habib ansari	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mainudeen shamsuddin shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ramdaras surybhan yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mustafa musa sekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Moin musa shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Jamandas dayaldas relwani	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Dinesh ramchandra jethwani	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Kamlesh rajendra prasad yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mahesh rajendra prasad	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mithilesh rajendra prasad	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Hirabani jokhuram saroj	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Pramod Pannalal Yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Intejar mustafa ansari	Squatter	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Samsad ahmad abdul hakim ansari	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Anjana sadashiv gandre	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mustafa gani sheikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mohammad sheikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Amir ali tayabali shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Dharmendra prasad	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Lalkeshwar prasad	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Dinesh kumar yadav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Amrish rajendra singh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ghanshyamdas banamal kriplani	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Prakash kashinath kadam	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Moolya guruva kadiya	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Harishankar hanuman jaiswal	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Prakash hemandas topawani	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Majid Ahmad Sekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Musha Abdul Gani Sekh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ramapati Maurya	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Taiyab Sekh	Squatter	Commercial
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Vishnu Digambar Dongare	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Sagar Sudam Champawat	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Suresh Rupasing Champawat	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Vishal Shivprasad Rai	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Tenant	Esha Abdul Gani Shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Afsar Idris Khan	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Husen Abbas Shaikh	Squatter	Non-Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Ikbal Abdul Shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Mahesh Manik Sonvade	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Juned jabbar shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Santosh Manik Jadhav	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Rama Kushwaha	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Sadanand Kushwaha	Squatter	Residential
Kaamgar Putla	2	Owner	Menuddin Ahmed Shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Khadki	1	Tenant	Rafiq shaikh	Squatter	Commercial
Khadki	1	Tenant	Tarbej alam	Squatter	Commercial
Khadki	1	Tenant	Memam saheb	Squatter	Commercial
Khadki	1	Tenant	Mush karakand	Squatter	Residential
Khadki	1	Tenant	Mo.sukani samay	Squatter	Residential
Khadki	1	Tenant	Kadar sindram Shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Nal Stop	2	Owner	Shantaram balwant kuhade	Squatter	Commercial
Nal Stop	2	Owner	Kavita sanjay gadai	Squatter	Commercial
Nal Stop	2	Tenant	Shankar laxman kachre	Tenant	Residential
Nal Stop	2	Tenant	Deepak hanumant salve	Tenant	Commercial
Nal Stop	2	Owner	Vijay Kashinath Jagtap	Squatter	Residential
Phugewadi	1	Owner	Bhaibhav naamdev hulavale	Squatter	Commercial
Phugewadi	1	Tenant	Mohammd Ali sekh	Tenant	Commercial
Phugewadi	1	Owner	Mohammd rafiq shekh	Squatter	Commercial
Phugewadi	1	Owner	Tayra mahboob shamsher khan	Squatter	Commercial
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Nandlal Topandas Hinduja	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Yusuf Ahmad Memam	Tenant	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Gautam avinash shantaram	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Yogini Niranjan Chudgar	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Uttam Laxman Chaudhari	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Irfaan iliyaash sareef	Tenant	Commercial
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Shevibai Bhagwands Bagchandani	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Rashid Habib meman	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Shakuntla madhukar pawar	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Gulab Nandlal aahuja	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Raani mohandash kukreja	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Jaaheda bilad sayyad and etc.	NTH	Commercial
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Vimal dasharath gaikwad	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Kamal harishchandr sadrik	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Dinesh ramvilash gupta	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Shankar govind tikone	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Satish bhima kale	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Hanumant sundarrao kale	Encroacher	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Sasikala vansidhar chirsagar	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Sandeep bansi chirsagar	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Anil popat chirsagar	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Sirajuddin lalasaheb momin	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Kanta Sundardas Punjabi	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Ismile ransudeen shaikh	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Rajannaryan rama sharma	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Shobha ashok telange	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Vilas shubhash telange	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Chaya sures kamble	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Shyamabai ganpat pardesi	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Anand suresh kamble	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Laxman hari thorat	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Sagar dharma pingale	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Kiran dharma pingle	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Akkabai shivaji chirsagar	NTH	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Omkaar singh	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Surajsohanlal gupta	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Sumit shri omprakash gupata	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Kiran munnalal gupta	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Jayprakash sitaram tiwari	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Sinde kamal jinka	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Omprakash sitaram tiwari	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Shuakt nanhumiya Shaikh	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Omprakash shriram yadav	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Shivpoojan harishankar tiwari	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Mahendra mishra	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Rakesh tiwari	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Sohlal ramkishor gupta	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Vinod ramdulare gupta	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Malulal dubey	Encroacher	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Parushram shyam bahadur pardeshi	Tenant	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Arjun Shyam Bahadur Pardeshi	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Dinesh parushram sing	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Narayan parushram pardeahi	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Haihardas gurusevadas bairagi	NTH	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Saddam Husain Habib	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Abdul Husain Abdul Habib	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Abdul husain abdul habib	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Sangeeta samraat pardeshi	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Tezbahadur pardeshi	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Nandu Ramchandra Chavan	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Sunil Ramsagar Gupta	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Seema bablu Mishra	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	ONKAR SINGH	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Satpal saam bahadur pardeshi	Tenant	Non-Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Nilesh Pardeshi	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Swami dayal shivdulare sharma	Tenant	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Maniram Ramdular Pathak	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Rajni tulshidas gupta	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Shyam karan mishra	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Jayashri parushram pardeshi	Tenant	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Nilavati Surya Bhan Chauhan	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Ishwar dattatray khankaal	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Ganesh Shinde	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Tenant	Mukesh chaudhary	Tenant	Residential cum Commercial
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Amit virala	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Manda Srawan Dhundhav	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Girdhari sundarlal gupata	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Yaseen yusuf Shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Kailash Sanjvan Kaakle	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Sailesh Sanjvan Kaakle	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Mukta Bhau Shinde	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Balu surybhan chauhan	Squatter	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Sheela ashok jadhav	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Shubash bhauji galfade	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Kamal uttam chirsagar	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Bano gori saheb shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Rajiya husain shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Asha lahu gaykwad	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Ranjana Anil Chauhan	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Balu sahdev sathe	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Bhau Machhindra Kasbe	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Samim Firoj Khan	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Vishal suresh kamble	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Firoj abdul shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Taajudeen abdul Shaikh	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Rukmani kailash chirsagar	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Jawar husain mulani	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Shusila baban avtade	Squatter	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Elevated Segment (N-S and W-E Corridor)

Location Name	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Firoj badhur khan pathan	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Late - Bahadur Dildaar Pathan	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Malan raju rogede	Squatter	Residential
Rajiv Nagar Juna Topkhana	2	Owner	Rangubai Raanba Randibe	Squatter	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Mandai	1	Tenant	Ramakant pandit	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Ganesh padarinath Kamble	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Muktabai chandrakant dhotre	NTH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Mukund Ramakant pandit	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Kalpana ganpat dhotre	NTH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Vandana Subhash Doifode	Squatter	Commercial

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Mandai	1	Tenant	Machindra Ramakant pandit	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Raju Nandu Pawar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Prabhauti Ramakant pandit	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Saraswati Rajendra Indapurkar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Prashant ambadaas lakaare	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Ranjana Mohan pandit	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Sakhubai Nandu Pawar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Mohan sopan gaykwad	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Nitin Ramdayal Gupta	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Triyaz Mohan Rao bhadkwan	Tenant	Residential cum Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Rajendra Mallappa Battale	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Satish hajjmaya guttedar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Parikshit Dattatreya kanhekar	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Ameena ismail sikalkar	NTH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Dattatreya kanehakar	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Sobha janardan pote	NTH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Lata Sajjan Babu Shrivastava	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Chabubhai tukaram pawar	NTH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Sateesh devidash agavade	NTH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Pallavi sunil indraparkar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Rupali Mohan Madiwale	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Vandana kumar sette	Encroacher	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Govind dhondiba zujam	Tenant	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Mandai	1	Owner	Ghorakh Vitthal survase	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Surykant Ganpatrao ghadge	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Vaishali Ajay pankar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Lila bai Chandrasekhar chadini	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Chandrakala utteswar Kamble	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Laxman shripat tonde	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Ram shripat tonde	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Sobha Vanshi Baghere	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Sameer Suresh kanhekar	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Ranjana Sahaj Indapurkar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Somnath chudaman kachi	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Kiran Prakash Jachak	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Bharat govind kaale	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Chandrakant Dattu dure	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Suneel Madhukar patankar	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Madhukar paandurang dhotre	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Sahida Gani Bagwan	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Pandurang chandrakant boravake	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Jayram baraku kadam	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Soham Amba Shankar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Ashwin Vijay Maiyekar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Prakash wadhwaani	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Manjusa Datta b sure	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Ashok gheeshulal sirve	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Mangala DurgaSingh rana	Tenant	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Mandai	1	Tenant	Murtuza udaipur wala	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Radha krishan Solanki	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Noor mo.kasam bagwan	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Gangabai ramdayal gupata	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Jayanti bhai solanki	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	SWATI NETA JI JHAMRE	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Vishwanath Dharu Jadhav	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Chandrashekar Manohar Gadgil	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Mangla Madhukar Veer	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Abida Ibrahim Bagwan	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Nalni Digambar Modak	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Husain Jakiruddin Kaanch wala	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Chandan Rajendra Jhamre	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Gokul Raja Patel	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Sainath Prabhakar khondke	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Meena Jagdeesh Suratwala	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Dattatray Vaghire	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Chanda Vasant Deshmane	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Raju Hiralal Bagwan	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Saukat Khatri	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Vishnudas vallabhdas shraf	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	K.k abdul majid	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Tenant	Nabi saheb murtuja mulla	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Mehboob murtaja mulla	Tenant	Residential
Mandai	1	Tenant	Modine murtaja mulla	Tenant	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Mandai	1	Tenant	Vijay Shankar Relekar	Tenant	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Mahesh gujjar	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Kapil nawle	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Sunil chauhan	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Indrabai digamber sirolker	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Asha ghanshyam dave	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Sangita shubhash rathore	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Nirmala modi	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Ibrahim yusuf	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Ashabi ali mohmad	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Rahibai chandrakant morea	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Mala manoj shah	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Vimal somchand shah	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Ranjeet mangaldas shah	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Mahendra aana desai	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Ramchandra dhodimba madhre	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Dharmesh rajnikanth suratwala	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Pradeep baldev bhai parmar	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Amrit shankrao gundecha	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Pramod murlidhar sonawane	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Madhav shree nivas imandar	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Mukund ramakant pandit	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Machindra ramakant pandit	TH	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)					
Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Mandai	1	Owner	Puskarraj khemraj solanki	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Satish D.shah	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Anjana gayneswar kamble	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Kavita suhash tembekar	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Ramchandra mahadev babar	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Gayneswar sopan wahile	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Deepak baldev bhai parmar	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Prasad gajanan pathak	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Sarita ramesh moghe	TH	Residential
Mandai	1	Owner	Manjulaben rasikalal modi	TH	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Ravindra janardan honekalse	Squatter	Commercial
Mandai	1	Owner	Namdev simpe	TH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Dinesh Vasant Bhosle	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Vasant rasaldar Bhosle	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Santosh Vasant Bhosle	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Ramesh geanu pondhare	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Nitin Prakash Waghmare	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Lata Arjun narvade	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Gajrabai Kashinath Bhujbal	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Dilip Krishna pawar	NTH	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)					
Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Pushpa Sanjay pawar	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Dattatreya khandu aanap	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Rahul murlidhar tingare	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Gayneswar Yadav Gaikwad	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Kiran Dattatreya aarsul	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Pramila Balu mose	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Susila Ashok lodhe	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Bhau Ganpat divaker	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Laxmi Shivaji taakte	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Wadavkar Sambhaji Shivaji	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Pratiksha parsuram gadekr	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Suvarna Ganpat thorat	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Kishor Vitthal Rao ingole	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Pawan devidas malkhed	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Priti Sudhakar varager	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Pyarelal Mohan Pawar	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Anil Vikas bhandlkar	NTH	Residential

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Adityanath Sahdev raakh	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Sachin Ramdas pawar	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Vijay kumar aadgade	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Dattu sakharam jadhav	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Maina Shankar raud	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Snehal Krishna Rao Deshmukh	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Subha Nirmal	NTH	Residential
Shivaji Nagar Agriculture collage	1	Owner	Shyam Anant wangeker	NTH	Residential
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Sugreev Kishanrao Suryavanshi	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Dattatrya manohar dhaktode	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Tenant	Santosh Prakaash saha	Tenant	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Ashok Laxman sonaulle	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Ramesh bitthal kunder	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Harish babu shetti	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Prabhawati dhaktode	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Muneera khakumuddin sekh	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Kariamman hanumanta algude	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Babu hanumant yergunte	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Madhav nirvitti boyde	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Vijay sadashiv gayakwad	Squatter	Commercial

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Riyaj khan ikram khan	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Rahmat ali Mohammad ali sayyad	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Riyaz ahmad sayyad	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Farida riyaz sekh	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Laxmi Ramchandra koli	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Sadiki sayyad ali mikchi	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Rama Adhar Nathu ji Jaiswal	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Safdaar kaalesha iraani	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Anwar ahmad meman	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	JayaKiran kaliram sode	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Sanjay Rames Purushottam	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Neelesh nanadkumar bendre	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Nanadraw basant raw bendre	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Tazdeen hasan sekh	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Prashant vikram chandra dhakliya	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Ramesh shivling saamlate	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Mahendra gulab rai	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Vimal heeraman karne	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Zareena Akhtar iraani	Squatter	Commercial
Shivji Nagar Bus Stop	1	Owner	Akhtar hussain lal irani	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Sadashiv aedwa ghose	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Shaheda Chandpasha Shaikh	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Bandu Ganpati Wakale	Squatter	Commercial

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Swargate	1	Owner	Prakash babu shinde	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Pradeep sakhram khandale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Samir Nadar Shekh	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Juber khalil shekh	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Arun Harishchandra Kendra	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Balchand pandurang khadale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Prabhakar kushaba baghole	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Suresh balasaheb naiek	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Asha Dattatray Khandale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Mahadav Dhondiram Karale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Satyen vishwanath garud	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Rajesh sakharam khandale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Abubakar mo. Ibrahim jamadar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Sukhdev kamble	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Sanjay Raghunath Adagale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Rukmani manohar laate	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Usman Chudi Faroj	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Alimudeen jahangir	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Shahaji Vasant Ranpise	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Praveen sindram jannu	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Raghunath Maruti Fasge	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Balasaheb Kishanrao Ghule	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Sreemati meena mohan jaadhav	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Bhawarlal kirpa ji mali	Squatter	Commercial

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Swargate	1	Owner	Manoj baghole	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Baban mukund kaale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Jaishankar omkar ojha	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Mohan babu kamble	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Balu laxman marnekar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Parshuram narayan sahpurkar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Gayneswar sambhaji waghmare	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Prahlad janardan kasar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Kedar suresh pardesi	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Raju katekar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Rajhu sheikh	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Lila kisan matere	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Champalal dhanechandra mali	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Abdul ismile bagwan	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Ashok ramchandra sinde	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Anil rambhau kanade	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Dilip rambhau kanade	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Madhukar baburao fawade	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Shanker mallari jhadav	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Bhagy shree sachin pawar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Pandit mallari jhadav	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Dhananjay vodva wagade	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Vimal khandu jhadav	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Manisha mangesh thavan	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Tarabai naamdev	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Sunil anand bangar	Squatter	Commercial

List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

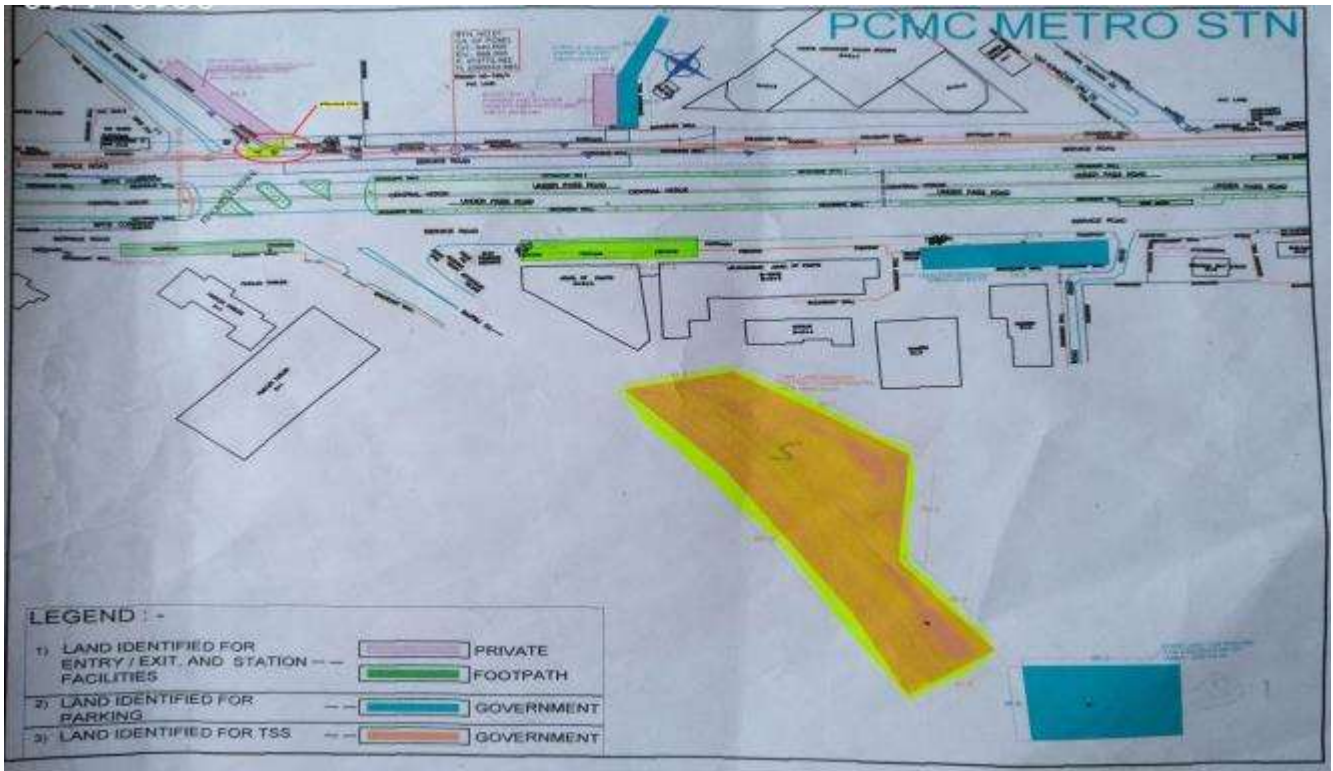
Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Swargate	1	Owner	Bhandari shivaji	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Sachin ramchandra dhole	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Ganpat dagdoba marne	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Laxman babu dauli	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Sobha ashok more	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Yaswant gangadhar karlee	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Ratan mala rajbhoj	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Koti narang mulaya	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Kailash guna ji kamble	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Snehal sunil sinde	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Babasaheb narayan bhamare	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Kailash rupaji parihar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Anil hade	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Dilip kisan rao pawar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Pramod bhikoba kundle	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Aadam babu momin	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Rajendra janku kadam	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Rajendra sadashiv gaykwad	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Rajendra nana patil	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Apurna shubhash rawat	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Akshay ramakant sinde	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Ganesh gaynoba palekar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Pannalal dagadu ram jaju	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Abdul salam gani Shaikh	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Samad khan husain pathan	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Dwarka bai tukaram borade	Squatter	Commercial

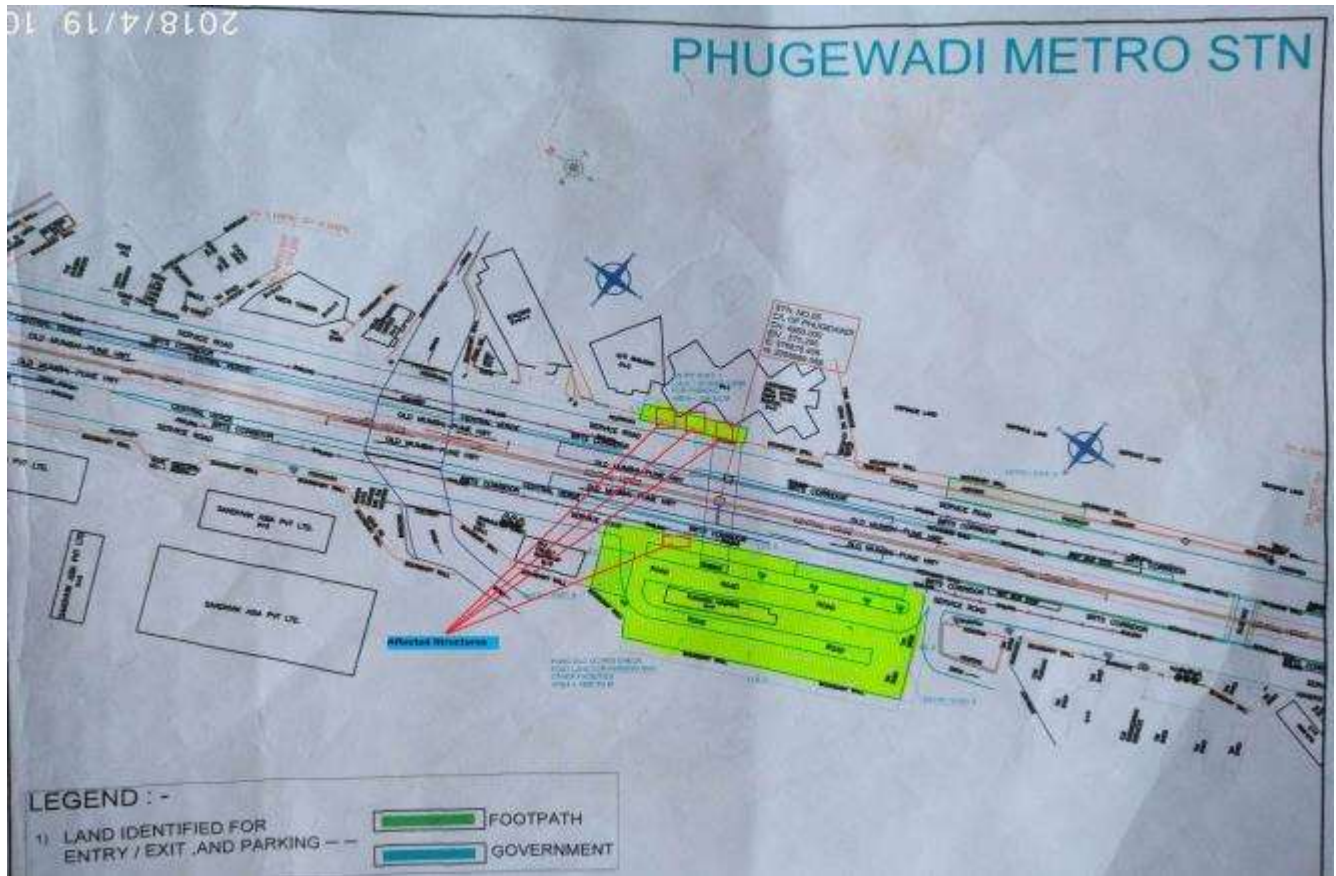
List of Affected PAFs in Underground Segment (N-S Corridor)

Location	Corridor	Owner/Tenant	Name_of_structure_owner	Affected_Type	Strcutre_Use
Swargate	1	Owner	Ashok maruti kanade	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Puja ramesh panjwadi	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Raghunath dashrath pingale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Dilip geath chand sakharni	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Sunita pannalal jaju	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Naamdev tamma harale	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Suresh baburao darekar	Squatter	Commercial
Swargate	1	Owner	Arbaaj pathan	Squatter	Commercial

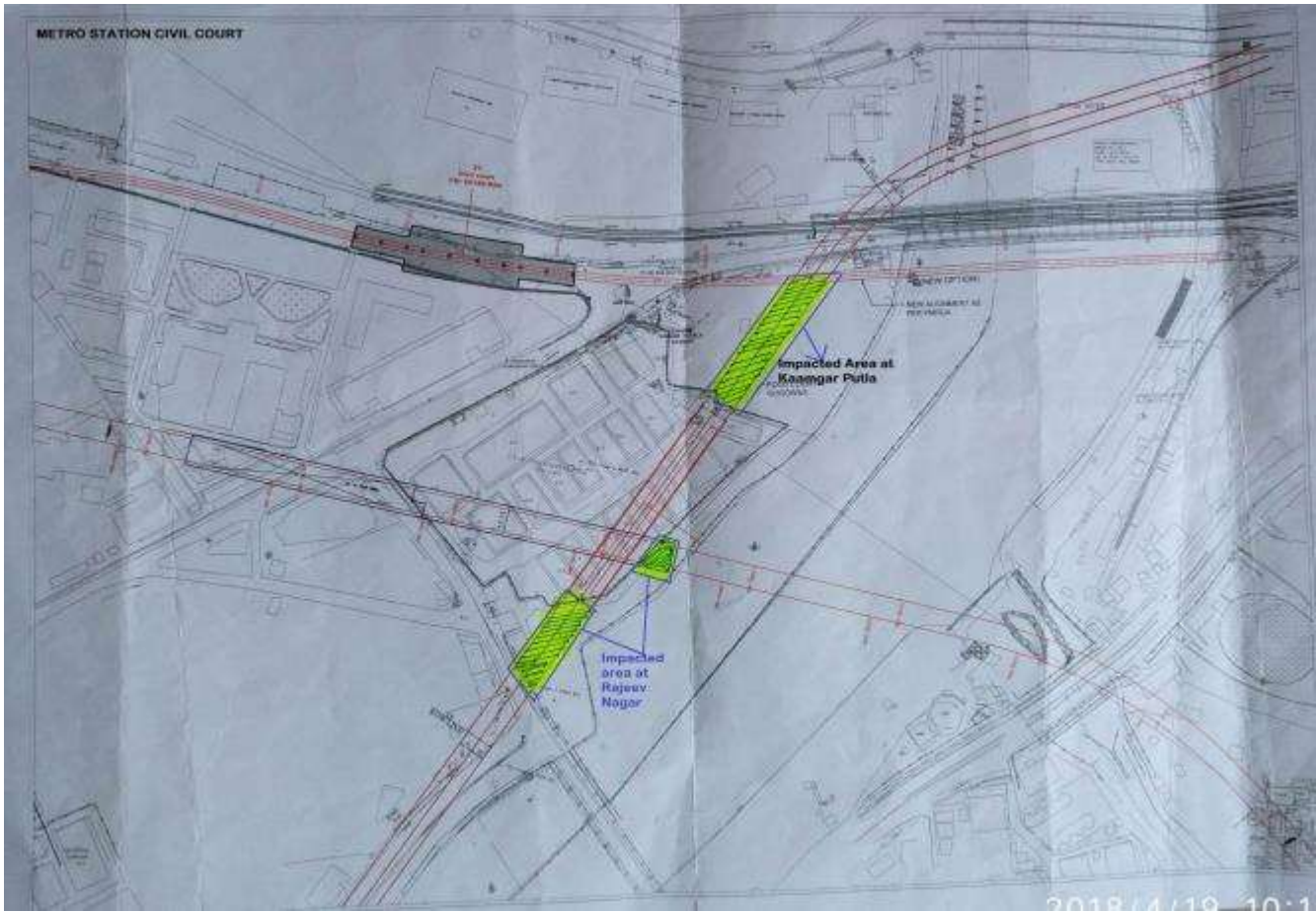
Annexure-II -Impacted Area Map

Impacted Area Map



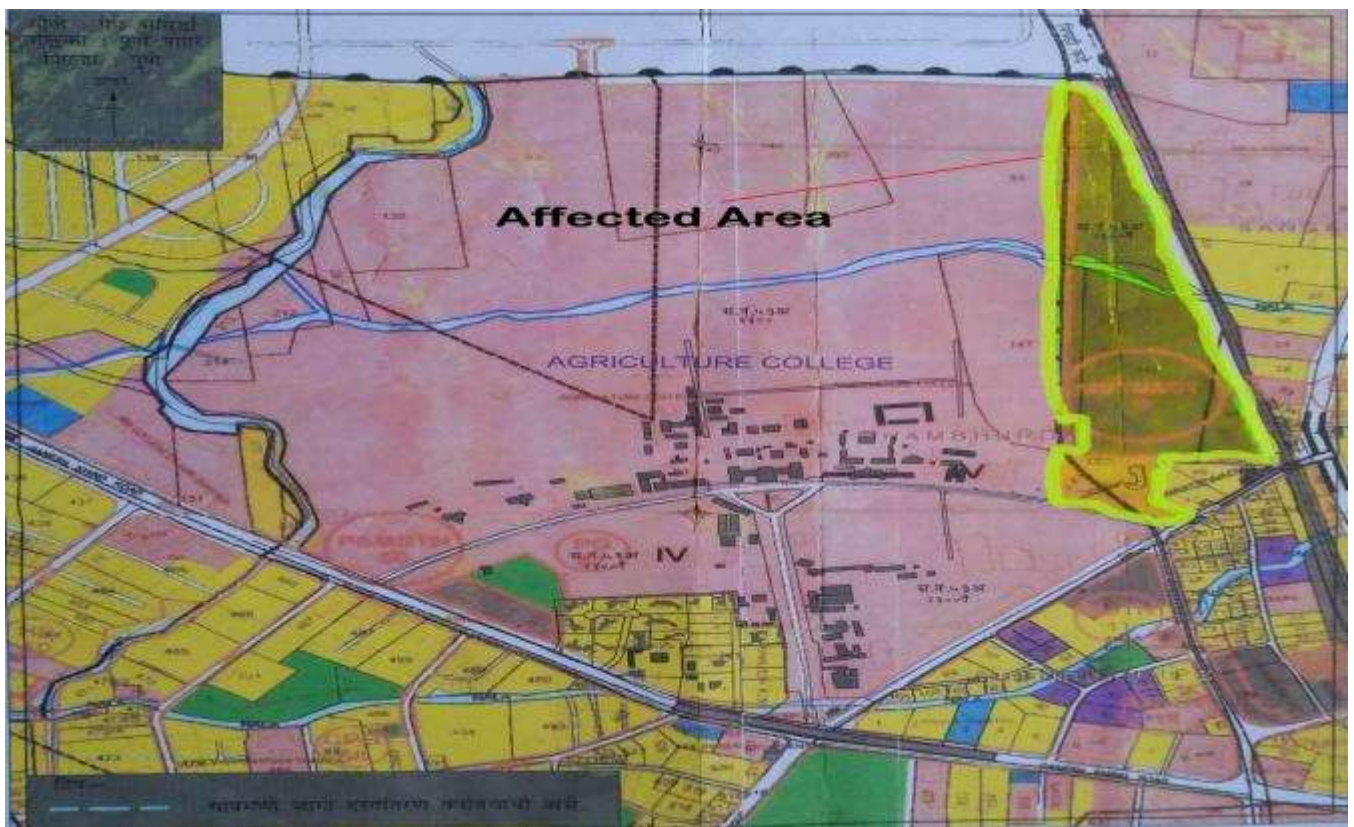
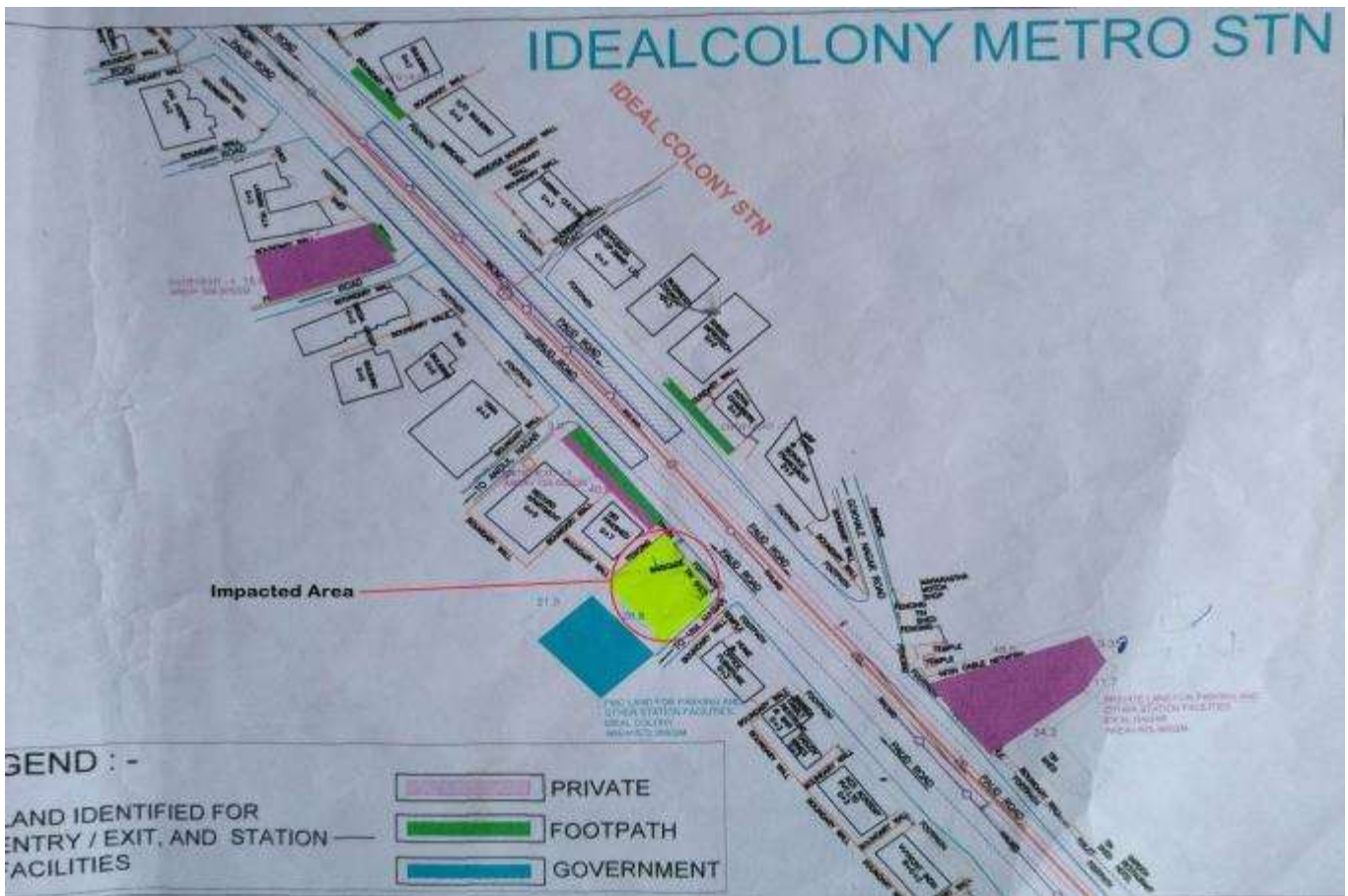


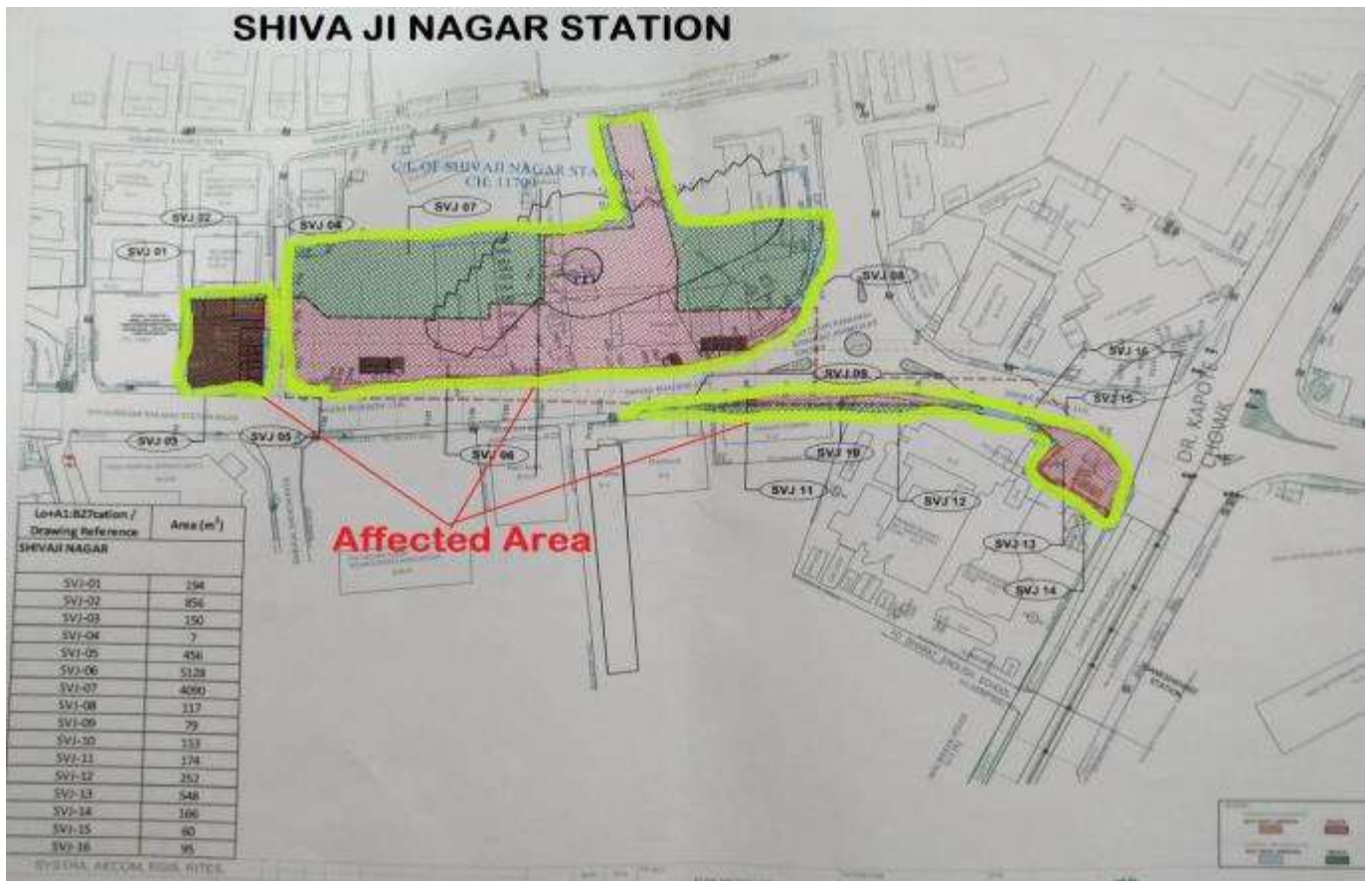


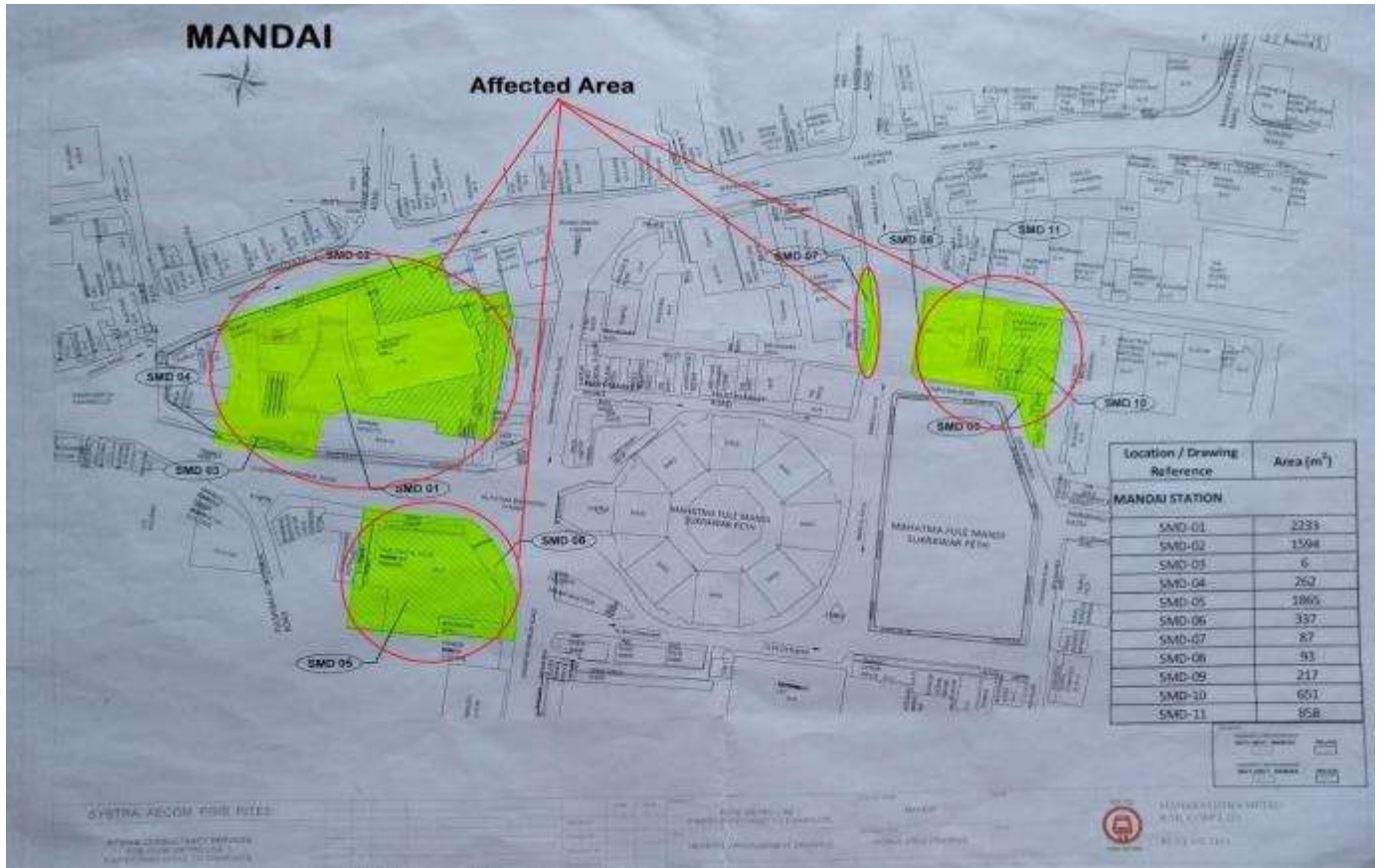












Annexure-III - List of approvals for revised Gunjan Chowk to Kalyani Nagar Alignment

Maha-Metro Board Resolution

EXTRACT OF MINUTES OF THE 17th MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MAHARASHTRA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LIMITED (MAHA-METRO) HELD ON THURSDAY, 17th DAY OF JANUARY 2019 AT 12:45 PM, IN THE BOARD ROOM OF MUMBAI METRO RAIL CORPORATION LIMITED “TRANSIT OFFICE”, ‘A’ WING, NORTH SIDE OF CITY PARK BLOCK-E, BANDRA KURLA COMPLEX, BANDRA (E), MUMBAI-400 051

Item No. 17/C1: To approve the recommendation of Project Committee for change in the Alignment of Corridor 2 (Reach 3) from Civil Court to Ramwadi of Pune Metro Rail Project.

Director (Projects) explained the necessity of change in the Alignment of Corridor 2 of Pune Metro Rail Project. He also informed that Project Committee in its 4th meeting held on 17th January 2019 reviewed in detail the merits and demerits of various possible alternate alignment options proposed and recommended option 2 i.e. deviating the present alignment from Gunjan Chowk moving along the proposed DP road joining existing Vitthalrao Vandekar Road and coming back to Pune- Ahmednagar Road via East Eve Road to terminate at Ramwadi Metro Station, which passes beyond the Regulated Area of Aga Khan Palace with a financial implication of approx. Rs.87.75 crore, to be met from the savings in the Project cost of Pune Metro Rail Project.

The Board after detailed deliberations approved the recommendations of Project Committee for change in the Alignment of Corridor 2 (Reach 3) from Civil Court to Ramwadi of Pune Metro Rail Project and passed the following resolutions.

Resolution No. 127 (17)/18-19

“**RESOLVED THAT** based on the recommendations of the Project Committee, Board accorded approval for change in the Alignment of Corridor 2 (Reach 3) from Civil Court to Ramwadi of Pune Metro Rail Project at an estimated cost of approx. Rs.87.75 crore to be met from the savings in the Project cost of Pune Metro Rail Project.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT Managing Director of Maha-Metro be and is hereby authorize to do all acts, matters and things as deem necessary, proper or desirable in this regard”.

PMC Approval



TEL. : (020) 2550 1103

FAX : (020) 2550 1104

E-mail - mco@punecorporation.org

**OFFICE OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER**

PUNE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,

SHIVAJINAGAR, PUNE - 411 005.

Outward No : MCO/13545

Date : 13/11/2018

To,

Executive Director,
Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
Pune metro Rail Project,
Pune.

Sub: "In-Principal Approval" of revised alignment from Gunjan Chauk to Ramwadi on Ahamadnaar Road.

Ref: Your letter Maha-Metro/Pune/R-3/CPM/VIA/54, dated 28.11.2018.

Sir,

You are aware of that as per original Metro DPR, the alignment between civil court and Ramwadi was selected based on techno-economic feasibility considering the commuter traffic, availability of land, cost of construction and other parameters.

As per the above mentioned letter we are made to understand that, certain part of DPR, alignment along Nagar road is falling within the prohibited area of Agakhan Palace monument and permission for this to stretch is denied by National Monument Authority (NMA). The alternate alignment suggested by MAHA-METRO is studied by PMC. We feel that based on availability of land, commuter traffic, cost escalation due to increase in length etc. MAHA-METRO can take appropriate decision at their level.

(Saurabh Rao)

Municipal Commissioner,
Pune Municipal Corporation.

GoM Approval**Government of Maharashtra**

No.PRD-3314/C.R.80/UD-7

Urban Development Department,
Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 032.Date : 16th February, 2019.

To,
The Secretary,
Ministry of Urban Development,
Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road,
New Delhi-110011.

Sub: Notification of Alignment for the Pune Metro Rail Project under the Metro Railways (Construction of works) Act, 1978 (Act 33 of 1978)
-Modification to the Gol Gazatte Notification dated 05th January, 2018.

Sir,

Kindly refer Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.(Maha-Metro) letter dated 26th December, 2018 and 12th February, 2019. (copies attached)

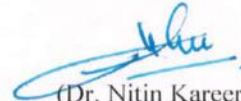
02. Pune Metro Rail Project is under implementation through Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (Maha-Metro) and the project alignment was notified by Government of India on 05th January, 2018. Pune Metro rail Project consists of two corridors having total length of 31.254 Kms.

03. The alignment of Pune Metro Corridor-2 (Vanaz to Ramwadi) has been reviewed by Maha Metro as National Monument Authority (NMA) has declined to issue No Objection Certificate as the Metro Corridor is passing through the vicinity of Nationally Protected Monument, Aga Khan Palace, on Pune-Ahmednagar Highway. In this regard, GoM has approved the proposal submitted by Maha-Metro to revise alignment from Gunjan Chowk to Ramwadi on Nagar Road as per Option 2 (Increase in length of 0.92 Kms) on condition that the additional expenditure with respect to the revised alignment shall be within limit of Project Completion Cost of Rs. 11,420 Crs. Route map showing the change in alignment is enclosed with the said letter.

04. In the view of above, MoUD is requested to notify the revised alignment for Pune Metro Corridor through an appropriate notification

Enclosure: - As above

Yours,



(Dr. Nitin Kareer)
Principal Secretary,
Urban Development Department (UD-1)

GoI Notification

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 3371] नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, अक्टूबर 14, 2019/आश्विन 22, 1941
 No. 3371] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2019/ASVINA 22, 1941

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2019

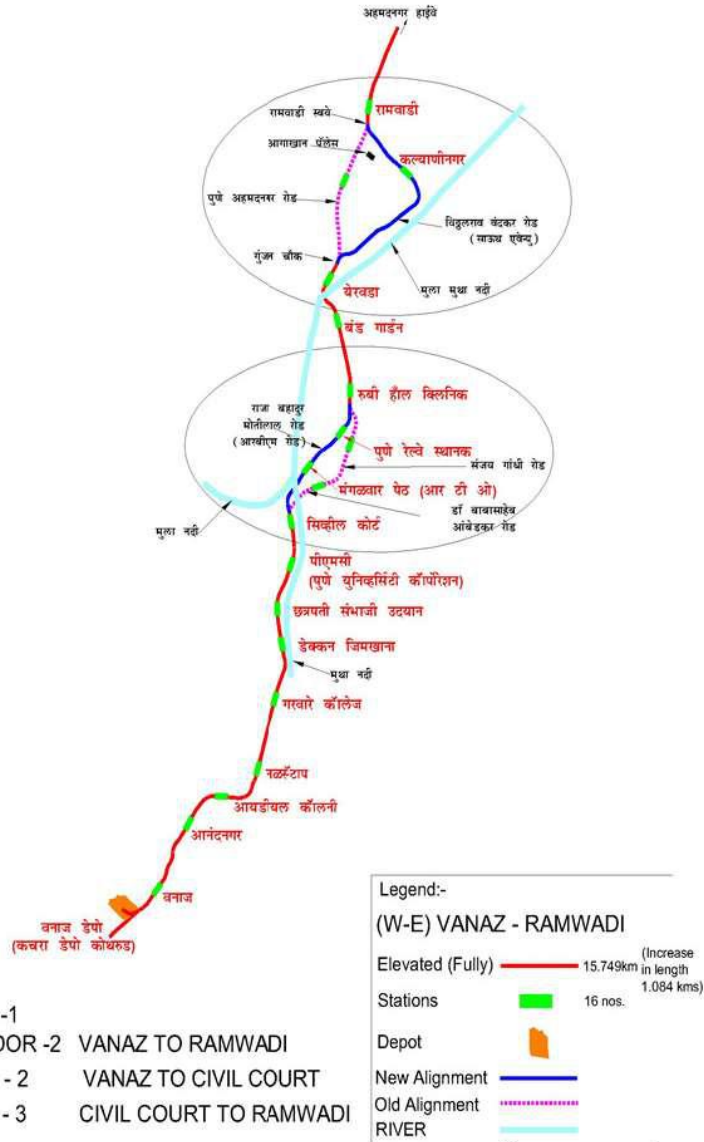
का.आ. 3706(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, भूमिगत रेल (संकर्म सन्निर्माण) अधिनियम, 1978 (1978 का 33) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंधों के लागू होने का भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2732(अ) तारीख 21 अक्टूबर, 2014 द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पुणे महानगर क्षेत्र पर विस्तार किया था ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 32 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना के चरण-1, कारीडोर-1 (पीपरी-चिंचवाड से स्वरगेट) और कारीडोर-2 (वनाज से रामवाडी) के संरक्षण को उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची में भारत सरकार के आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 95(अ) तारीख 5 जनवरी, 2018 द्वारा जोड़ा है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 32 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के चरण-1 - पुणे मेट्रो रेल कारीडोरों के कारीडोर-2 (वनाज से रामवाडी) के संरक्षण का संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

*कारिडोर 2: वनाज से रामवाडी	वनाज, आनंद नगर, आइडियल कालोनी, नल स्टॉप, गरवारे कॉलेज, दक्खन जिमखाना, छत्रपति संभाजी उद्यान, पुणे नगर निगम, सिविल न्यायालय, मंगलवार पेठ, पुणे रेलवे स्टेशन, रूबी हॉल क्लीनिक, बुंद गार्डन, यरवाडा, कल्याणी नगर, रामवाडी
डिपो	वनाज डिपो (कोथरूड में कचरा डिपो भूमि)*

पुणे मेट्रो रेल परियोजना



- PHASE -1
- CORRIDOR -2 VANAZ TO RAMWADI
- REACH - 2 VANAZ TO CIVIL COURT
- REACH - 3 CIVIL COURT TO RAMWADI

[फा. सं. के-14011/16/2017-एमआरटीएस-II]

के. संजय सुर्नि, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2019

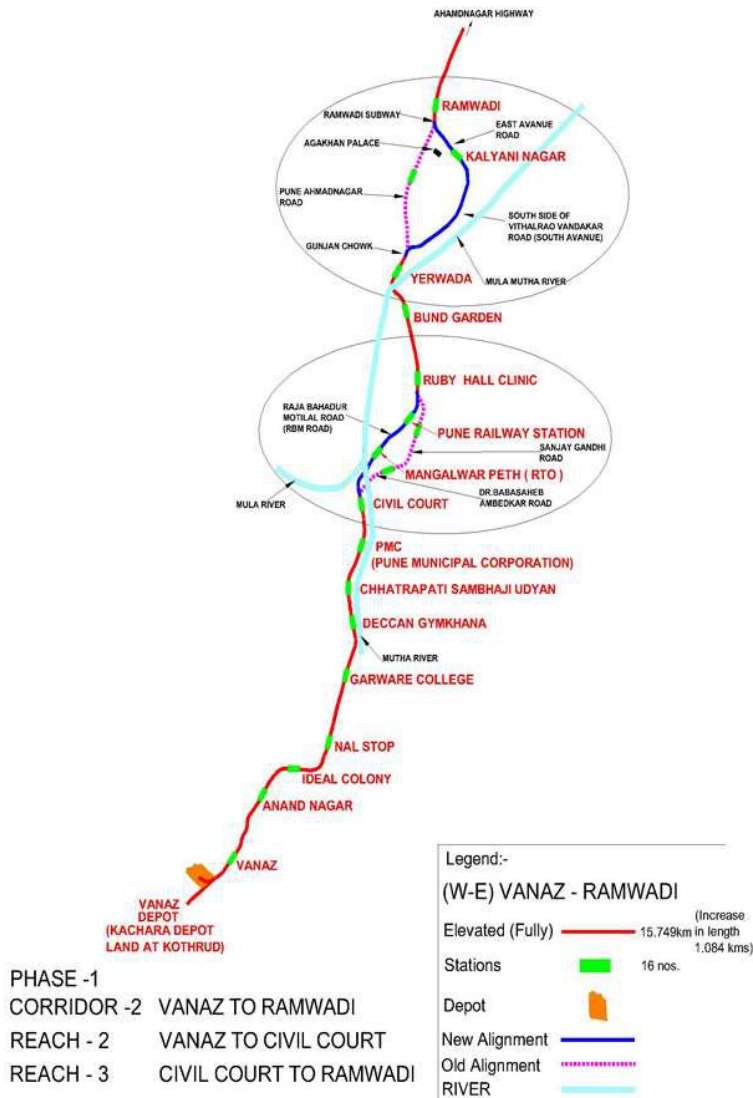
S.O. 3706(E).—Whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government had extended the application of the provisions of the said Act to the Pune Metropolitan Area in the State of Maharashtra *vide* notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development number S.O. 2732 (E), dated the 21st October, 2014;

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 32 of the said Act, the Central Government added metro alignment of Pune Metro Rail Project, Phase-1, corridor 1 (Pimpri-Chinchwad to Swargate) and corridor 2 (Vanaz to Ramwadi) to the Schedule of the said Act *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs Number S.O.95(E), dated the 5th January, 2018.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 32 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby alters the said metro alignment in respect of Corridor 2 (Vanaz to Ramwadi) of the Pune Metro Rail Corridors – Phase – 1 in the Schedule of the said Act, namely :—

“Corridor 2: Vanaz to Ramwadi	Vanaz, Anand Nagar, Ideal Colony, Nal Stop, Garware College, Deccan Gymkhana, Chahatrapati Sambhaji Udyan, Pune Municipal Corporation, Civil Court, Mangalwar Peth, Pune Railway Station, Ruby Hall Clinic, Bund Garden, Yerwada, Kalyani Nagar, Ramwadi.
Depot	Vanaz Depot (Kachara Depot Land at Kothrud).”

PUNE METRO RAIL PROJECT



[F. No. K-14011/16/2017-MRTS-II]

K. SANJAY MURTY, Addl. Secy.