

**STUDY ON LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS –
SARDAR SAROVAR NARMADA NIGAM**

Sector – Water Resources

Prepared for the Government of Gujarat

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Management Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation**

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1. Background of SSNNL project

Narmada, the largest westward flowing river, rises near Amarkantak range of mountains in Madhya Pradesh. It is the fifth largest river in the country and the largest one in Gujarat. It traverses Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and meets the Gulf of Cambay. The plan for harnessing the river for irrigation and power generation in the Narmada basin was initiated in 1946. In 1964, to resolve the dispute about sharing of the Narmada Waters between the Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the Government of India appointed an expert committee under the Chairmanship of late Dr. Khosla which recommended a higher dam with FRL 500 ft (152.44m) in 1965. However, Government of Madhya Pradesh was not agreeable to development of Narmada water as per Khosla Committee report and hence the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal (NWDT) was constituted by the Government of India in 1969, under the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. NWDT pronounced its award in 1979, which also included principles and provisions on resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected people¹.

Financial Implication

As per the approval of Planning Commission of Government of India, the cost of SSP was estimated at Rs.64.06 billion based on the 1986-87 price level, out of which share of Gujarat was placed at Rs.49.04 billion and the share of other 3 states Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan at Rs.15.02 billion. The likely cost at 2005-06 price level works out to Rs.35,045.75 Crores. Till April 2008, cumulative expenditure incurred on the project is Rs. 26,048.44 Crores.

Project

Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) is a multipurpose river valley project currently under construction across the river Narmada to irrigate 17.92 lakh hectare annually in the State of Gujarat. Today the main dam stands 121.92 metres high and 17 metres steel radial gates still remains to be installed to take the height to 138.68 metres, for which permission has not been granted as yet. The construction work of various canals of SSP, Gujarat State is going on. The total length of Narmada Main Canal is 458 km. having a capacity of 1133 cumecs (40,000 cusecs) at head and 71 cumecs (2500 cusecs) at tail. The Main Canal up to 357.196 km (Out of a total length of 458.318 km up to Gujarat - Rajasthan border) is completed. Stipulated date of completion of works in Km 357.196 to Km 458.318 and two major structures falling within Km 263.165 to Km 357.196 in December 2008.

As far as submergence impact is concerned, 19, 33 and 192 villages are affected in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh respectively. The total number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) are 48304, as stated in latest NCA report. Gujarat Government has taken a leading role in R&R of the PAFs. The status on R&R is enclosed as Annexure II.

Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project, SSP covers Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 18 lakh hectares Entire command area is divided into 13 agro climatic zones and each zone is further subdivided in to irrigation and drainage blocks ranging from 4000 to 10,000 hectares. Involvement of farmers in the construction activities and there after for irrigation management is aimed at to

¹ Although cumulatively the size of land coming under canal network was higher than the one getting drowned by backwaters, NWDT defined rehabilitation entitlements only for submergence-affected persons. Persons losing lands under canals or ancillary construction such as dam site colony do not have R&R entitlements

ensure efficient user friendly uses. The system below the VSA outlets will be managed by the Water Users' Associations (WUAs) based on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM).

As far as the land acquisition for the canal network is concerned, a total of 65498.96 ha of land is planned to be acquired for main canal (10654.42 Ha), branch canal (18842.89 Ha), distributaries (17528.85 Ha) and minors (18472.80 Ha). The latest report available with SSNNL indicates that 35753.15 Ha of land has been acquired as on 31st May, 2007, i.e. about 55% of the land remained to be acquired as on the said date. The details pertaining to this are presented in Annexure IV. The land for main canal has been acquired almost completely, followed by 72%, 30% and 37% for branch canal, distributaries and minors respectively.

2. Experience of Land Acquisition (LA) process in Karan Nagar village for Canal Works

Legal process: The process followed by SSNNL for LA in canal works is described here before highlighting case of one village in Mehsana district. Once it is determined that specific land needs to be acquired, Special Land Acquisition office sends case to Additional Collector Narmada for approval. After approval section 4 notice under LA Act can be issued for which a copy is sent to SSNNL Gandhinagar and a notification with case papers to special Land Acquisition office, Sardar Sarovar Nigam Limited, Mehsana for publication and press release by information department. If there is no representation within in one month of section 4 notification, process for section 6 is initiated. However if there is objection, Land Acquisition office has to hear case under section 5. If special LAO does not proceed in one year for section 6, section 4 has to be repeated. After section 6, there is section 9 (3, 4) in this Land Acquisition officer meets every one and fill up questionnaire, personal visit is made to verify different aspects.

Valuation note is prepared by Land Acquisition officer. Land Acquisition officer prepares valuation report based on past sale deed, distance of land acquired and land sale register collected by executive engineer and staff of SSNNL. They also consider land productivity and land sale value to be certified by agricultural officer and Jantri. Based on valuation report and sale deed of last five years award is declared. Land owner is informed through form number 12/2 by Land Acquisition officer, based on it executive engineer makes payment, if people accept payment under objection it is referred to the district court.

2.1. Case in point Karan Nagar

The case (No. 15/91) was studied to understand the challenges of acquisition. The land acquisition process which started in 1991 has affected 293 out of 488 farmers in Karan nagar Taluka Kadi, District Mehsana for the Main Canal and outlet for the branch canal for Suarashtra.. About 160 hectares of agriculture land has been acquired, which is about 20% of about 800 Ha of village cultivable land. More than 60% farmers have been affected in land acquisition process in the village. About 10 families became landless. 75% of the total payment was given to affected families as 1st installment, at the rate of Rs 39,000 and Rs 26,000 per hectare for irrigated and unirrigated land respectively. Actual possession of land took place in 1999.

State government received proposal to acquire land of village Karan nagar, Taluka Kadi, district Mehsana, for public purpose of Narmada canal project. On perusal of the said proposal, the State Government was satisfied that the lands of village Karan nagar were likely to be needed for the said public purpose; therefore, a notification under section 4(1) of the act was issued which was published in the official gazette on April 25, 1991. The landowners, whose land was proposed to be acquired, were served with notices. They filed their objection against the proposed acquisition. After

considering their objections, the special Land acquisition Officer forwarded his report to the State Government as contemplated by section 5A(2) of the Act. On consideration of the report, the state Government was satisfied that the lands of villages Karan nagar, which were specified in the notification, published under section 4(1) of the Act were needed for public purpose of Narmada canal Project. Therefore, a declaration under section 6 of the act was issued which was published in the official gazette on December 19, 1991. The farmers, whose lands were to be acquired, were sent written intimation, giving details about the quantum of land to be acquired and the rate for land. The purchase price decided by the government was according to the prevailing Jantri at that time, i.e. the year 1993. Based on the assessment of the relevant documents, Government fixed the rate of Rs. 2.60 and Rs. 3.90 per sq meter for un-irrigated and irrigated land respectively, and declared the award on August 27, 1993. Most of the farmers were of the view that the offer of compensation was not adequate and on the advice of lawyer, 260 out of 293 affected farmers made written application requesting the special LAO to refer the matter to the court for determination of just amount of compensation. The discussions with communities revealed that other 33 could not move court as they were not present in the village when Advocate came to get the papers signed, indicating that they were also not contended with the award. Accordingly, references were made to the district court, Mehsana, and the case was appealed in High court (see below) that provided enhanced rate in 2006. However, cases are still going on, as Court considers cases in batches.

S. No.	Section and details	Date
1	Section 4 Notification	25/4/91
2	Section 6 Notification	19/12/1991
3	Notice under section 9	30/01/1992
4	9 (3, 4) inquiry	25/02/1992
5	Date of award	27/08/1993
	<i>Price</i>	
	<i>Irrigated land</i>	39000 per hectare (Rs 3.90 per sq meter)
	<i>Non Irrigated land</i>	26000 per hectare (Rs 2.60 per sq meter)
6	Matter referred to District Court	11/04/1994
7	Award by District court	10/04/2003
	<i>Price</i>	
	<i>Irrigated land</i>	Rs 45.30 per sq meter
	<i>Non Irrigated land</i>	Rs 44.00 per sq meter
8	High court awarded Rs 42.00 per sq meter for both types of land	29/06/2006

3. Land References and role of Lok Adalat in SSNNL

The record from SSNNL suggests that there are about 49,772 land reference cases pending in the district courts with about half of them in Vadodara and about 171 cases pending in the High Court. The government recognized that there are large numbers of pending Land Reference cases in various District courts for the Land Acquisition for Narmada Yojana Canal. Looking to the details of various District Courts awards and land price fixed by Land Acquisition Officers by regular award, difference is ranging from minimum 5 to 7 times and maximum 12 to 15 times for the period of 3 to 10 years. The District Court award declared after 5 to 10 years for which Government has to pay interest @ 15%. To avoid the vicious circle of pending land references and interest thereon, it was under consideration of Government to have a Lok Adalat for the same. The government decided to set up Lok Adalats for speedy resolution for Vadodara district on experimental basis to dispose off at least 25% pending land reference of the District. Resolution no. PRCH/1099/392/15/Part-1/M

Dated : 6/12/2005, Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply & Kalpsar Department, Government of Gujarat is enclosed (see Annexure III). The Lok Adalat, constituted through a High Level Expert Committee, has seven members and is Chaired by a Retired Judge of Gujarat High Court, with Additional Collector, Vadodara (Narmada Yojana), as Member Secretary of the Committee.

The Committee, which had its first meeting on 14th June 2007, has a frequency of meeting almost every month for two days. A total of 10,521 of about 24,000 land reference cases in Vadodara district have been referred to the Committee. It is noteworthy that 8,297 (79%) cases have been resolved successfully with the award acceptable to farmer as well as SSNNL. Only 14% land reference cases could not be resolved amicably, while 7% of the cases could not be considered as those had crossed the time limit. The details pertaining to this are presented in Annexure IV.

The process followed for the land reference cases to be handled by the Lok Adalat is as follows:

SSNNL organizes a meeting, where the farmers and their advocates are invited. The procedure for putting up case for compromise through Lok Adalat is explained. The prescribed format for putting up this application is also provided to the advocates of the farmers.

The advocate of any farmer, who wishes to put up the matter to the Lok Adalat, submits the application in the prescribed format (Annexure VI), providing all the details and her/his arguments, to the Additional Collector, Vadodara (Narmada Yojana), the Member Secretary of the Committee.

The Special LAO, SSNNL, Vadodara, verifies the details and arguments and provides her/his arguments. The SSNNL has developed a checklist (Annexure VII) for the Special LAOs, helping them in carrying out the verification. The Special LAO submits all the documents to the SSNNL, Gandhinagar office.

SSNNL Gandhinagar office puts the information on map, indicating the survey numbers already settled through Lok Adalat, those for the cases already decided by the courts and the cases pending in the courts. The mapping with the details of decisions helps Lok Adalat in resolving the cases. The documents are sent to the Additional Collector, Vadodara (Narmada Yojana) for inclusion in the next meeting.

The Office of the Additional Collector, Vadodara (Narmada Yojana), organizes generally two-days Lok Adalat in a month. The dates fixed, in consultation with the members, are communicated to the concerned advocates.

Lok Adalat, after considering the arguments of both sides, declares the award. If the compromise is acceptable, the advocates of farmer and SSNNL sign the documents.

The matter is then referred to the concerned court for issuing necessary decree.

3.1. As is well known, legal references are subject matter of the courts and therefore most strategies would be legal in nature. On discussing this with the State Counsel as well as SSNNL

officials² several suggestions were made which is captured below along with some suggested measures.

3.1.1. The profiling of the nature of cases: For a more effective legal strategy

It was learnt that the massive number of cases both at the district and the High Court level has not been profiled and the nature of cases has not been adequately studied. This is absolutely necessary especially in profiling the stage of each petition. This needs to be done on an urgent basis. It is only then that a defined strategy can be arrived at. Although this is an arduous task, this is an essential prerequisite for resolving the thousands of disputes that currently lie in the courts on a routine basis. The massive numbers of litigation needs a strategy, which is unique and traditional, or routine methods that currently relying on regular court procedures will only delay and increase project costs.

3.1.2. Information on cases to Districts

One of the key implementation concerns raised during the interview of the State Counsel was that there is no mechanism to convey the decisions that are arrived at during one district case to the other. Similarly, the decisions of the high courts are not known to the district courts especially those that are dealing with similar matters. It was argued that if there is a formal mechanism for information feedback, a number of hours and court days could be saved which is currently wasted due to the absence of such a mechanism. It is recommended that a formal mandatory system of feedback of various cases currently being fought in various districts be created. It is important to understand that the profiling of cases including the stage at which it exists and the nature of input required would be a prerequisite for such an information feedback.

3.1.3. Prioritising cases

The discussions on the nature of land reference cases reveal that majority is on compensation and few on processes. It is important to prioritise the cases in terms of their impacts as well as similarity of nature of dispute. This would help club cases in order of priority and consequent intervention in the court. It is often found that sometimes simple processes not adhered to causes immense delay. Decisions still on single judges- Need to move towards other quasi-judicial methods.

The fact that most Land Acquisition references are triable by single judges in civil suits, it takes a long process due to the evidence, responses and lack of enough counsels on these matters. It is also impractical to assume that single judges handling so many cases would be able to deliver judgments expeditiously which may also go through further appellate procedure right up to the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding the merit of judicial scrutiny, it is suggested that out of court settlements, through extra quasi-judicial processes and with a different dispute mechanism be carried out in order to relieve the burden of so many cases on the courts.

3.1.4. Canvassing and ensuring mass consensus in similar situations

As stated earlier the classification and prioritization of the cases is a pre requisite for easing the burden of such huge number of cases on SSNNL. It is important that similar situation be clubbed

² Persons Interviewed: Shri. Sunit Shah, Government Pleader, Government of Gujarat and Shri S. K. Pandya, General Manager (Land), SSNNL.

with a name for similar solutions. The process, however, must be made transparent and a communication strategy be developed to canvas such as alternative solutions to ensure mass consensus for solving the similarly placed land reference cases. This would go a long way in expediting the process of resolution of disputes where forums may be created to exchange the experiences that neighboring litigants across districts can come and share their experiences to dispel doubts in the minds of other potential solution seekers outside the court system.

3.1.5. Clubbing of petitions from various districts which are similarly placed and resolving it on a priority basis

As regards the formal process it is important to club the various petitions from various districts, which are similarly placed, seek leave of the trial court and petition the High Court for a common solution applicable to all similarly placed litigants. Although, this might sound difficult as a legal process an attempt must be made towards this end to arrive at common decisions impacting similarly placed litigants.

3.1.6. Cost of litigation and enhanced costs not accounted for in the cost of the project.

Another important point for which all the above strategies are must is the cost of litigation incurred by the state due to the land references. It is well known that such costs of litigation and consequent enhancing in the cost of the project is not accounted for during the project formulation stage. The escalated cost due to protracted litigation is ultimately dispersed back on the ordinary customer through indirect means. It is thus important that traditional methods on resolving disputes on land references may be looked afresh and new methods and strategies be applied for expeditious resolution of enumerable cases, which SSNNL is currently burdened with.

3.1.7. High Powered Group of adjudicators could ease the burden with a time bound mandate

Another key suggestion that has been partially tried and has tremendous potential is constitution of a high-powered group of adjudicators who can be drawn from the judiciary, senior bureaucracy and reputed professionals alongwith social scientist. Such a group will ordinarily have a legitimate and acceptable mandate whose terms, conditions and parameters of evaluation or assessing the case could be made public so that they gain the confidence of litigant and settle for resolving the disputes on a win-win situation. A high powered group also eliminates the disadvantages associated with single adjudicators whether in a formal process or during computation of market value. A system of Lok Adalat with similar classification of cases and agreed range of compensation which are closer to the real market value may be determined and a consensus is build around similarly placed litigants to arrive at a fair decision which is acceptable to all. This should however be made voluntary but yet attractive so that the litigants are encouraged to go through the out of courts settlement procedure and more importantly it should make economic sense. This system has been tried and although a tedious process is working better than the existing system. It is thus recommended that a permanent and independent lok adalat is created, not sponsored by SSNNL so that people have the confidence in an impartial institutional arrangement whose constitution, terms and parameters for evaluation be known to all the potential litigants including the existing litigants.

4. Recommendations and Conclusion

The experiences of the Lok Adalats have been very positive. This gets demonstrated through the increased number of cases being handled by them. As against 232 cases in June 2007, 906 cases

were handled in October 2008. This success has motivated SSNNL and they are planning to include all other districts under the jurisdiction of this Committee.

Government of Gujarat should consider Lok Adalats for LA in cases pertaining to other sectors too as it saves lot of time and resources for all concerned.

5. Annexure

Annexure – 1: Case Studies

Case Study I

Prahaladbhai Ishwarbhai Patel was born and brought up in Karan nagar village. Presently he is staying in the village with his family, which comprises of wife and two daughters. His main source of livelihood was farm based activities, which he derived from six bigha of land in the village.

During the land acquisition process, government acquired whole land from him in two parts 4 bigha and 2 bigha in 1994 and 1995 respectively. During both the occasions he got the information/Notice from SSNNL. At the time of land acquisition, he got 75% payment; the amount received was too little to buy another piece of land in nearby area.

As a result of all this he could not put the money to any proper use and became landless in the overall process. Farming being the main skill Prahaladbhai did not have any other livelihood option therefore he resorted to agricultural labor with his family members. But soon because of his age and some health issues, he could not continue working. When he received second installment he spent that money for his daughter's marriage.

Presently he is more than 60 years of age; he is not in position to do any work because of his age and illness. He has become totally dependent on his relatives. He and his wife are staying with relatives doing some domestic and farm work. Prahaladbhai was poor before the land acquisition process. But the overall process made him poorer and dependent with no land to survive at the age of 60 years.

Case Study II

Bhalchandra H Vyas is living in Karan nagar village of Kadi block. Bhalchandra is physically challenged and comes under BPL category. There are seven members in his family comprising of parents, wife, two sons and one daughter. He was holding one bigha of land in the village. His main occupation and source of livelihood was farming.

During the land acquisition process by SSNNL, 50% of his land was acquired for which he received Rs 40000/-. This amount was not enough to purchase another piece of land within the village. After the land acquisition he was left with only 50% of land, which was half bigha, which is not enough for any agricultural activity. He, therefore, sold off his land to Bhanumati ben in the same village. After all this process he became landless.

Whatever amount he received from Nigam and sale of half bigha, he used it to clear his past debt and for consumption purposes. As Bhalchandra is physically challenged, he cannot do labour work in other activities. Today he is surviving on the income of his two sons who work in a nearby factory as casual labor. The land acquisition process proved out to be a loss of livelihood and loss of the only asset he had in the village.

Case Study III

Vaghela Motiji V. is living in Karan nagar village since birth. There are 9 members in his family. He had about 3 bighas of land in two different survey numbers in the village. His family is mainly associated with the farming activities.

During the land acquisition process by Sardar Sarovar Nigam Limited, the Nigam acquired 0.8 and 0.9 bigha of land from survey number one and two respectively. After this acquisition he was holding about 1.4 bighas of land. In 1999, Government again acquired about 0.5 bigha of his land for the purpose of making bridge. After all this acquisition process he was left with only about 0.9 bigha of land. This small size of land is not suitable and enough for agricultural activities and also not economically viable.

However he is still earning his livelihood partly from farming activities although he does not get sufficient returns. Both his sons work as casual labors in factory, which is now the main source of earning for the family.

Case Study IV

Bhanumati ben is a widow living in Karan nagar for the last 40 years. She owned three bigha of land in two parts. She has only two daughters who are settled in other villages after marriage. She is completely dependant on farming for her survival.

During the land acquisition process, SSNNL acquired one complete plot of her land and she was left with 1.5 bighas. Though LA took place in the year 1996, she got first installment of 75% payment in 1998, Based on advice of her advocate, she filed case in the court in the year 1998. The District made decision in the year 2004 and high court in the year 2006, deciding Rs 42 per sq meter. As the land left was not a viable unit, she purchased one bigha from the neighboring farmer who also was left with non-viable unit after acquisition. She paid the price, which the high court had decided, for the acquired land. Presently she is living in village doing farming activities in her farm and marinating her life with agricultural supported activity.

ANNEXURE - II

Progress made on Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families As on April - 2008

State	Total Project Affected Families	Total PAFs Resettled	Balance Families to be resettled
Gujarat	4740\$	4737	3
Maharashtra			
a) In Gujarat	807*	807	0
b) In Maharashtra	3388*	3014	374
Total (i)	4195	3821	374
Madhya Pradesh			
a) In Gujarat	7227*	5657\$\$	1570\$\$
b) In Madhya Pradesh	32142*	32142**	0
Total (ii)	39369	37799	1570
Total (i) + (ii)	48304	46357	1947

(\$) In Gujarat 3 newly declared PAFs have been included.

(\$\$) The figures are tentative and allocation of PAFs for R&R in Gujarat is yet to be ascertained.

(*) This number may change after taking option of PAFs for R&R and declaration of genuine PAFs by GRA / State Government.

(**) The figures are based on the ATRs/progress report submitted by GOMP in NCA.

Annexure-III: Govt. of Gujarat Resolution

Translated Version from Gujarati to English of Government of Gujarat Resolution No. PRCH/1099/392/15/Part-1/M dated 6th December 2005

Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam's pending Land Reference Cases to be put up in Lok Adalat

Government of Gujarat

Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply & Kalpsar Department

Resolution no. PRCH/1099/392/15/Part-1/M Dated : 6/12/2005

Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar

- Read: (1) Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply & Kalpsar Dept. dated 20/5/2004 Resolution no. PRCH/1099/392/15/M
- (2) Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply & Kalpsar Dept. dated 17/11/2004 Resolution no. PRCH/1099/392/15/Part-1/M

RESOLUTION :

There are large numbers of pending Land Reference cases in various District courts for the Land Acquisition for Narmada Yojana Canal.

Looking to the details of various District Courts awards and land price fixed by Land Acquisition Officers by regular award, difference is ranging from minimum 5 to 7 times and maximum 12 to 15 times for the period of 3 to 10 years. The District Court award declared after 5 to 10 years for which Government has to pay interest @ 15%.

To avoid the vicious circle of pending land references and interest thereon, it was under consideration of Government to have a Lok Adalat for the same. After careful consideration, State Government has resolved that on experimental basis, we have to constitute the Lok Adalat for Vadodara to dispose off atleast 25% pending land reference of Vadodara District.

Initially old cases to be taken up on priority. All the cases to be referred to High Level Expert Committee and after sanction by this committee, the Panel Advocate and Advocate of the farmer submit the pursis to the District Court for Decree.

Expert Committee consists of:

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Retd. Justice D. K. Trivedi (Retd High Court Judge) | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri N. M. Buch (Retd. IAS Officer) | Member |
| 3. | Shri P. K. Dholakia (Retd. District Judge) | Member |
| 4. | Shri U. C. Rane (Retd IAS Officer) | Member |

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 5. | Shri P. K. Laheri, Chairman & Managing Director, SSNNL | Member |
| 6. | Shri S. K. Pandya, General Manager(Land), SSNNL | Member |
| 7. | Shri N. A. Patel, Addl. Collector, Vadodara (Narmada Yojana) | Member Secretary |

This resolution is issued after approval on Legal Department file no.PRCH-4/2003/K approved by Finance Department on dated 30/5/2005.

Issued in the Name and by order of Governor of Gujarat

sd/-

(S. R. Pandor)

Deputy Secretary

Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply & Kalpsar

Dept

TO
Secretary to H.E. Governor of Gujarat (By letter)
Principal Secretary to Hon'ble C.M., Gujarat, Gandhinagar
Addl. Chief Secretary, Finance Dept, Gandhinagar
Addl. Chief Secretary, Revenue Dept, Gandhinagar
Principal Secretary (Reh), NWRWS&K Dept, Gandhinagar
Secretary, Legal Department, Gandhinagar
Chairman & Managing Director, SSNNL, Gandhinagar
Director (Finance), SSNNL, /G.M (Land), SSNNL
Commissioner (SSPA), Vadodara
Addl. Collector (Narmada) Ahmedabad / Vadodara
Concerned Land Acquisition officers (Narmada Yojana)
Select File

ANNEXURE - IV

Status related to Land Acquisition for Canal Network of SSNNL (as on 31.05.2007)

Sr. No.	Details of Canal	Officer Responsible for Canal Network	Total Land to be acquired (Ha)	Land already acquired (Ha)	Balance (Ha)
1	Main Canal	Chief Engineer (Canals-1)	4163.68	4163.68	0.00
		Chief Engineer (Canals-3)	3226.68	3077.29	149.39
		Chief Engineer (Canals-4)	1447.06	1212.22	234.84
		Chief Engineer (Saurashtra Branch Canal)	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Chief Engineer (Kutch Branch Canal)	1817.00	1731.00	86.00
		TOTAL	10654.42	10184.19	470.23
2	Branch Canal	Chief Engineer (Canals-1)	4116.82	4113.67	3.15
		Chief Engineer (Canals-3)	3357.75	3268.21	89.54
		Chief Engineer (Canals-4)	5394.39	916.79	4477.60
		Chief Engineer (Saurashtra Branch Canal)	4397.00	3744.00	653.00
		Chief Engineer (Kutch Branch Canal)	1576.93	1547.67	29.26
		TOTAL	18842.89	13590.34	5252.55
3	Distributaries	Chief Engineer (Canals-1)	4080.17	3990.79	89.38
		Chief Engineer (Canals-3)	1126.55	833.06	293.49
		Chief Engineer (Canals-4)	3550.72	0.00	3550.72
		Chief Engineer (Saurashtra Branch Canal)	7754.00	27.00	7727.00
		Chief Engineer (Kutch Branch Canal)	1017.41	345.26	672.15
		TOTAL	17528.85	5196.11	12332.74
4	Minor	Chief Engineer (Canals-1)	5861.95	5518.36	343.59
		Chief Engineer (Canals-3)	2256.84	1199.76	1057.08
		Chief Engineer (Canals-4)	7831.00	0.00	7831.00
		Chief Engineer (Saurashtra Branch Canal)	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Chief Engineer (Kutch Branch Canal)	2523.01	64.39	2458.62
TOTAL			18472.80	6782.51	11690.29
GRANDTOTAL			65498.96	35753.15	29745.81

Name of Chief Engineer	Districts Covered
Chief Engineer (Canals-1)	Narmada, Bharuch, Vadodara and Panchmahals
Chief Engineer (Canals-3)	Anand, Kheda and Ahmedabad
Chief Engineer (Canals-4)	Mehsana, Patan and Banaskantha
Chief Engineer (Saurashtra Branch Canal)	Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Rajkot
Chief Engineer (Kutch Branch Canal)	Kutch

ANNEXURE-V

Statement of SSNNL Land Reference Cases Resolved through Lok Adalat				
Date	Number of Land Record cases put for Compromise	Number of cases resolved	No of cases crossing time limit	Number of Non Compromised cases
14.06.07	162	67	95	0
15.06.07	70	23	0	47
16.06.07	51	14	0	37
25.08.07	418	367	51	0
26.08.07	403	389	0	14
22.09.07	391	290	51	50
23.09.07	297	108	138	51
13.10.07	413	367	42	4
14.10.07	302	144	73	85
29.12.07	487	415	54	18
30.12.07	231	177	21	33
19.01.08	479	188	166	125
20.01.08	308	297	7	4
15.02.08	354	299	28	27
16.02.08	178	160	0	18
14.03.08	274	264	0	10
15.03.08	231	229	0	2
18.04.08	261	222	34	5
19.04.08	628	491	0	137
16.05.08	257	257	0	0
17.05.08	91	59	0	32
11.07.08	524	458	0	66
12.07.08	489	436	0	53
29.07.08	335	289	0	46
30.07.08	312	312	0	0
06.09.08	365	213	0	152
07.09.08	291	241	0	50
27.09.08	630	557	0	73
28.09.08	383	173	0	210
18.10.08	431	359	0	72
19.10.08	475	432	0	43
T O T A L	10521	8297	760	1464

ANNEXURE VI

Application Format for Land Reference Case to be considered by High Powered Committee (Lok Adalat)

Rate per Sq Meters

Sr No	Particulars	Information related to similar case taken as Base for Compromise		Information about Case being submitted for compromise	
		Irrigated Land	Non Irrigated land	Irrigated Land	Non Irrigated land
1	(A) Name and Address of Office declaring award				
	(B) Compensation case Number/year				
	(C) Land Reference case Number/year				
2	Village				
	Taluka				
	District				
3	Last Date of Notification-4				
		Irrigated Land	Non Irrigated land	Irrigated Land	Non Irrigated land
4	Rate demanded by Land Holders during the hearing of Section- 9(3)				
5	Average rate for the last five years, shown in award				
6	Rate declared in Award				
7	Rate demanded by land holders during land Reference				
8	Rate decided by District Court				
9	Rate decided by High Court				
10	Rate demanded by advocate for compromise				
	Net Additional Rate				

Name of advocate of the applicant
 Signature of Advocate of Applicant

ANNEXURE - VII

Checklist of Information to be presented by the Office of Special Land Acquisition Officer in response to the Application received from the Farmers' advocate for compromises through Lok Adalat	
Office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer - Name / Number	
Award Case Number	
Land Reference Number	
Village / Taluka / District	
Date of Section 4 Notification	
Cost of land asked by Farmer during hearing of Section - 9 (3) (per square meter)	
Type of land in this case (irrigated / non irrigated)	
Cost of land in award (per square meter)	
Rate demanded by land holders during land Reference (per square meter)	
Average cost of land for the year and one year after land acquisition, as per the records of sub registrar	

Description of the Location and Situation of Village of Land Acquisition

Distance from Taluka: ... **KM**, Population:

Primary School - **Yes/No** Secondary School - Yes/No Government Dispensary - Yes/**No**

Electricity - **Yes/No** Industry - Yes/No Facility for irrigation of land - Yes/No

Main crops:

Situation of Village

Name of villages to be taken as basis for compromise	
Details related to Earlier judgments/compromise for this village	
For the Case crossing the time limit	
A Date of Award	
B Date of Notice of Section - 12 (2)	
C Date with signature of Farmer in Notice of Article - 12 (2)	
D Date of payment	
Details to be mentioned in the Land Records	

Purpose of Acquisition:
Name of Acquiring Organization:

Special Land Acquisition Officer
Narmada Yojna Unit - 5 / 15
Vadodara