



**Jharkhand Urja Sancharan  
Nigam Limited (JUSNL)**

# **Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Surda Grid Substation under Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project**

**Draft Report**

16 May 2022

Project No.: 0402882

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12 December 2019 / 16 May 2022

# Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Surda Grid Substation under Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project

## Draft Report

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Job title

## ERM India Private Limited

Building 10A  
4th Floor, DLF Cyber City  
Gurgaon, NCR – 122002

Tel: 91 124 417 0300  
Fax: 91 124 417 0301

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## CONTENTS

<b>GLOSSARY OF TERMS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	7
1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW .....	7
1.3 NEED FOR ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP).....	8
1.4 RAP METHODOLOGY.....	11
1.4.1 CONSULTATIONS.....	11
1.4.2 JOINT VISIT .....	11
1.4.3 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY .....	12
<b>2. SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACTS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 SQUATTER FARMING .....	12
2.2 DETAILS OF NEWLY IDENTIFIED BENEFICIARIES.....	13
<b>3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PAPS.....</b>	<b>15</b>
LIVELIHOOD PROFILE .....	15
EDUCATION PROFILE.....	16
TYPOLOGY OF STRUCTURE.....	16
<b>4. RESETTLEMENT POLICY &amp; LEGAL FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1 APPLICABLE LAWS AND POLICIES.....	16
4.1.1 RFCTLARR ACT, 2013.....	16
4.1.2 JHARKHAND LARR RULE, 2015.....	17
4.1.3 WORLD BANK, OP 4.12 .....	17
4.2 COMPARISON BETWEEN NATIONAL LAWS, STATE RULES AND WORLD BANK POLICY .....	18
<b>5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION .....	21
5.2 SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION .....	21
<b>6. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
6.1,ELIGIBILITY .....	25
6.2 CUT-OFF-DATE .....	25
6.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	25
6.4 INCOME RESTORATION .....	26
<b>7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM) .....</b>	<b>22</b>
7.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....	27
7.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR THE GSS PROJECT .....	27
<b>8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT FOR ARAP .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>9. BUDGET FOR ARAP .....</b>	<b>32</b>
9.1 DIFFERENT COSTS .....	32
9.1.1 SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.....	32
9.1.2 STANDING CROP.....	32
9.2 ARAP BUDGET .....	32
<b>10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>36</b>
10.1 INTERNAL MONITORING .....	36
10.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING .....	36

Draft Report

<b>Appendix A</b>	<b>RE-MEASUREMENT REPORT OF CO, MUSABANI</b>
<b>Appendix B</b>	<b>LIST OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS</b>
<b>Appendix C</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE LIST</b>
<b>Appendix D</b>	<b>PAYMENT DETAILS OF SQUATTERS</b>
<b>Appendix E</b>	<b>PHOTOLOG</b>
<b>Appendix F</b>	<b>MOM WITH BLOCK AGRICULTURE OFFICER, MUSABANI BLOCK, EAST SINGBHUM DISTRICT</b>
<b>Appendix G</b>	<b>MOM BETWEEN BENEFICIARIES, EPC, PMC &amp; JUSNL TEAM</b>
<b>Appendix H</b>	<b>CROP RATE AS PER GOI</b>
<b>Appendix I</b>	<b>PHOTOGRAPHS</b>

### List of Tables

Table 1.1	Salient Features of the Project Location.....	8
Table 1.2	Land details of newly identified beneficiaries.....	10
Table 2.1	Summary of PAPs and Resettlement Impacts.....	14
Table 4.1	Comparison between National laws and World Bank Policy.....	19
Table 5.1	List of key stakeholders.....	21
Table 5.2	Summary of Consultation.....	22
Table 6.1	Entitlement Matrix.....	25
Table 8.1	Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for RAP.....	30
Table 8.2	Responsibilities of Social Officer of Contractor Firm.....	30
Table 9.1	Cost of Standing Crop.....	32
Table 9.2	RAP Budget .....	32
Table 9.3	Payment to Squatters.....	34
Table 9.4	Proposed RAP Budget for Newly Identified Beneficiaries .....	35

### List of Figures

Figure 1.1	Regional Setting Map of Surda GSS .....	8
Figure 1.2	Satellite Imagery showing current land use within Proposed GSS Site .....	9
Figure 1.3	Re-measurement map as received from the office of CO, Musabani.....	11
Figure 2.1	Squatter land of Fagu Murmu.....	12
Figure 2.2	Squatter land of Kampu Murmu.....	13
Figure 3.1	Demographic details of PAPs .....	15
Figure 7.1	Proposed Grievance Redress Structure .....	29
Figure 8.1	Surda RAP Implementation Process .....	31

### Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
AP	Affected Person
BPL	Below Poverty Line
DC	District Collector
DPR	Detail Project Report
EA	Executing Agency
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESMF	Environment Social Management Framework
IR	Involuntary Resettlement

Draft Report

JhLARR	Jharkhand Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015
JPSIP	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project
JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sanchar Nigam Limited
kV	Kilo Volt
RFCTLARRA	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### ***Affected Persons (APs)***

APs are all persons who are impacted due to the program implementation. The impacts may be due to (i) loss of assets: land, house and commercial structure; (ii) loss of livelihood and income opportunities; (iii) collective impacts such as community assets; and (iv) any unanticipated temporary disruptions resulting from construction works. APs may or may not be displaced.

### ***Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households***

BPL are households whose monthly income is less than a designated sum as determined by the Government of Jharkhand.

Poverty lines as defined by two different panels commissioned by Government of India:

As per the Planning Commission of India, the income limit for households for qualifying as a beneficiary under the BPL (below poverty line) list has been pegged at about Rs. 27,000 per annum. If a person earns less than this amount, he can get a Below Poverty Line Certificate issued to avail the different subsidies offered by the government using this service.

As per the 2011 revised poverty estimates of Tendulkar Methodology the poverty line in rural areas is Rs 816 and Rs 1,000 in urban areas.

As per C Rangarajan the national urban poverty line is Rs 972 per month and the national urban poverty line from Rs 1,000 per capita per month at 2011-12 In a major policy decision, the Jharkhand government has come out with a new benchmark to judge poverty. As per the new 13-point guidelines, finalized by the state Cabinet for conducting survey of the below poverty line (BPL) families, anyone whose monthly income does not exceed Rs 10,000 per month could qualify for being treated as the poor.

### ***Compensation***

This refers to the amount paid under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARRA) Act 2013 for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the investment program. Compensation refers to payments made by the Government to those persons with legal title to their property.

### ***Cut-off Date***

The date of notification under Section 11 under the RFCTLARRA Act 2013 will be considered as the cut-off date for APs who have legal title to the land/property proposed for acquisition. In the case of non-titleholders and unauthorized occupants the date of the census/socio-economic survey conducted by the Implementation Agency (IA) will be considered as the cut-off date for entitlements under the investment program.

In case of transmission line, the date of notification in the Gazette u/s 64 would be considered as the cut-off date.

### ***Displaced Persons (DPs)***

Any person who for reasons of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas will suffer physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of.



***Non-titleholders***

Persons who have extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into government lands /private lands or are entirely within the government /private land.

***Market Value***

This means the value of land in accordance with Section 26 of RFCTLARRA 2013.

It will be determined be determined by the following:

- (i) The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or
- (ii) The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or
- (iii) The consented amount of compensation as agreed upon, in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects.

Whichever is higher, will be taken and the date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under Section 11 of the RFCTLARRA 2013.

***Replacement Value***

Replacement Value of the acquired assets and property is the amount required for the AP to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the open market. The market value will be multiplied by a factor of, at least one to two times the market value for land acquired in rural areas and at least one times the market value for land acquired in urban areas.

The Jharkhand State Rules on LARR, 2015 specifies in section 31, sub-section (1) that compensation shall be calculated as the provisions laid down under section 26 to section 30 read with the First Schedule of the RFCTLARRA 2013 (market value x multiplier + 100% solatium)

***Requisitioning Authority***

This shall mean any company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government Agency, and includes the appropriate Government Agency if the acquisition of land is for such Government Agency either for its own use or for subsequent allotment of such land in public interest to a body corporate, institution, or any other organization or to any company under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land to such company, as the case may be. Here it is JUSNL.

***Resettlement Assistance***

This refers to the support provided to persons displaced or affected by the project in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, training and skills development, etc. in order to improve their standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the investment program.

***Resettlement Framework (RF)***

RF is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components. The framework is in line with World Bank Operation Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and RFCTLARRA 2013 that provides appropriate and concrete commitment for future implementation of Resettlement Plan.



<b><i>Resettlement Plan (RP)</i></b>	RP is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation which are all aimed at helping APs re-establish their pre-project standards of living.
<b><i>Schedule Areas</i></b>	This means the such areas "as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas" under Paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule Areas as per Schedule V of the Constitution of India
<b><i>Stakeholder</i></b>	Stakeholder is any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
<b><i>Titleholders</i></b>	Those who have legal title to land, structure and other assets.
<b><i>Vulnerable Persons</i></b>	Those persons who are by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. This includes BPL, the elderly - above 60 years of age, female headed households, differentially able persons, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

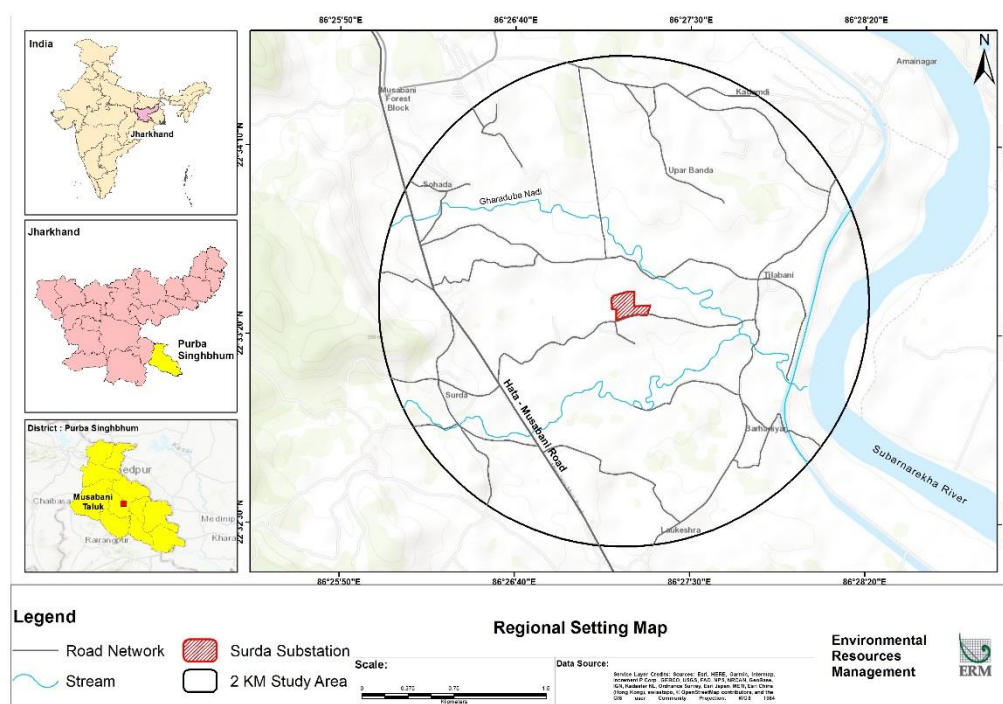
### 1.1 Background

The Government of Jharkhand with active support of the Government of India's has planned for implementing 24X7 Power for All (PfA) in Jharkhand. The program is aimed at achieving 24x7 reliable powers for all the households by FY 2019. The PfA roadmap includes interventions in generation, transmission, distribution, renewable energy and energy efficiency/ proposed to be implemented during FY16 to FY19. Government of Jharkhand through Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL) has planned to develop the transmission infrastructure in the State. This transmission infrastructure development is being funded from different sources e.g., domestic fund, Public Private Partnership (PPP) and multilateral funding. The Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (the state-run power transmission utility company) has approached the World Bank for assistance to fund a part of the transmission infrastructure under the Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP). The project covers the entire state of Jharkhand except for the districts served by the Damodar Valley Corporation i.e., Dhanbad and Hazaribagh. The project would include creation of 25 new 132/33 kV substations and associated 132 kV transmission lines of around 1800 Kms.

JUSNL has intended to develop the projects in a sustainable manner. Towards this objective, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed to lay out a mechanism for integrating environmental and social concerns into the planning, designing and implementation phase of JPSIP. A Resettlement Framework (RF) has also been prepared as a part of the ESMF document; it is a higher-level guidance provided in the situation if the project necessitates preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) due to involuntary resettlement and land acquisition impacts due to project implementation the RF will guide in preparation of the RAP.

### 1.2 Project Overview

As part of the JPSIP, JUSNL has planned for development of 25 new substations and associated transmission lines. Out of twenty-five (25) new substations, one (1) 132/33 kV substation is located at Surda village in Musabani block of East Singhbhum district. The proposed substation is located on Plot no. 944/Part of the Surda Village, Musabani Block in East Singhbhum District. Area of the plot is approximately 10.3 acres, which has already been allotted to JUSNL by the District Collector East Singhbhum for development of the 132/33 kV substation. The site lies approx. 1.5 km away from Hata-Musabani road (2 lane undivided carriageway) and connected through a village road. Below Figure 1.1 depicts the regional settings of the proposed GSS at Surda.

**Figure 1.1 Regional Setting Map of Surda GSS**


The salient feature of the project location is presented in **Table 1.1**.

**Table 1.1 Salient Features of the Project Location**

Sl. No	Item	Description
1.	Plot No.	944/Part
2.	Total Land Area (Revenue Land) under the Plot	23 acres
2.	Land Area Allotted for JPSIP GSS	10.3 acre or 4.17 Hectares
3.	Allotment Letter No.	XI-187/2016/1789 dated 9 <sup>th</sup> August, 2017 of Revenue Branch, District Collector Office East Singhbhum
4.	Type of Land	Purani Parti Kabila Abad, Anabad Bihar (Jharkhand) Sarkar
5.	Ownership	Land Revenue Department, Government of Jharkhand
6.	Coordinate	22°33'27.86"N, 86°27'11.83"E

### 1.3 Need for Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

As per World Bank Operational Policy, in the event of major impacts (that is, if affected people will be physically displaced with more than 200 people are to be displaced), a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) would be prepared. Whereas for minor impacts (that is, if affected people are not physically

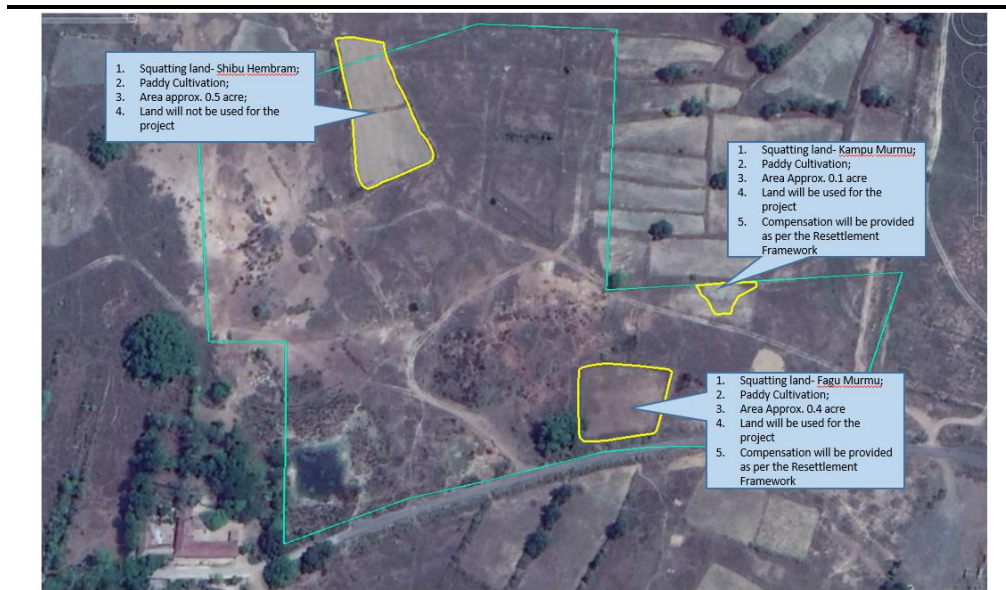
displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost or fewer than 200 people are to be displaced), an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) would be approved.

The initial screening based on the field visits and consultations undertaken by ERM to the substation location at Surda, shows that two Project Affected Peoples (PAPs) were affected. This corroborates with the resettlement policy framework (RPF) report earlier prepared by ERM for the JPSIP, which indicates although ownership of the land parcel is under the government, however, one villager from Surda and one from Barhaniyan village were using it. Therefore, the appropriate safeguard policy was prepared as an ARAP, rather than the RAP.

Based on earlier field visits, two parcels of land (0.1 acres and 0.4 acres) within the proposed GSS site were used for cultivation of paddy in monsoon (squatting on the land parcel). During site visit it was found that one cultivator from the adjacent Barhaniyan village cultivated on a land parcel that is slightly more than one acre and owned by the government; the plot is in continuation with the identified GSS location. It was suggested by the E&S Consultants that the land parcel be kept out of the proposed GSS area, such that the person can continue to cultivate as the person has no other cultivable land. Considering the suggestion made, only 0.1 acre land had been included within the GSS site area for alignment of the boundary. Major portion of the land that is cultivated by the farmer is kept out of the GSS location.

Thus, the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan was prepared for the two affected persons which includes squatter farmers, and necessary compensation for displacement was provided as per Resettlement Framework. **Figure 1.2** provide a detail of the land status.

**Figure 1.2 Satellite Imagery shown earlier for Squatters land within GSS Site**



There were three smaller parcels of land that were being cultivated within the proposed GSS site. The first parcel of land is located in the northern part of the site and measures 0.5 acres and is being cultivated by Shibu Hembram. The second parcel of land measures approximately 0.4 acres and lies close to the road on the southern part of the proposed site. This land is cultivated by Fagu Murmu. The third parcel of land measuring approximately 0.1 acres at north-eastern side of the GSS site is being cultivated by Kampu Murmu. These farmers cultivating the above-mentioned land parcels have no legal rights on the land; hence they qualify as squatters.

It was reported that three more squatters namely (1) Shibu Hembram, Shyam Hembram & Palu Hembram, (2) Buski Murmu and (3) Sunaram Mardi are claiming their agriculture land (Bandobasti) inside the 10.3 Acre of GSS land. In order to verify their claim, Manager, Transmission Sub-Division Jadugoda along with PMC approached CO, Musabani vide letter no. 04 dated 10.01.2022 for re-measurement of land of 132/33 kV Surda GSS. Accordingly, CO, Musabani released an order for re-measurement vide their letter no. 89, dated 12.02.2022 and fixed the date of re-measurement as 21.02.2022. With reference to the order issued by CO, Musabani, concerned Amin along with stakeholders (Villagers, EPC, PMC and JUSNL) carried out re-measurement on 21.02.2022. As per the re-measurement, CO, Musabani issued a verification report along with map vide their letter no. 231 dated 06.05.2022. According to the verification report, three more beneficiaries (Bandobasti) were identified as given in the below table along with the map.

**Table 1.2 Land Details of newly Identified Beneficiaries (Bandobasti)**

Sl. No.	Mouza	Thana No.	Khata No.	Plot No.	Area (In Acre)	Name of Beneficiaries (as per Register-II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Surda	102	225	944/Part	1.30	Shibu Hembram, Shyam Hembram S/O Siddam Hembram & Palu Hembram S/O Ramo Hembram
2	Surda	102	225	944/Part	0.26	Smt. Buski Murmu D/O Mohan Manjhi
3	Surda	102	225	944/Part	0.10	Sunaram Mardi S/O Dagdu Mardi





coordinates of the plot were ascertained, following which the affected land parcels that are being used by the PAPs were identified and measured.

### 1.4.3 Census and Socio-economic Survey

A social survey was conducted by ERM to establish the profile of the affected persons based on a structured questionnaire – it covered the family size, category, land ownership, education level, monthly family income, assets, etc. Prior to the survey, the PAPs were sensitised on the project purpose and the land requirement for the GSS. The socio-economic survey took place on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2018.

## 2. SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACTS

The identified land parcel measures 23 acres out of which the District Collector of East Singhbhum has allotted 10.3 acres for the GSS. Site inspection and consultation with the villagers identified the following impacts.

### 2.1 Squatter Farming

Squatter farming was observed within the GSS site during the field visit.

It was reported during consultation, squatter farming was done by Fagu Murmu on the southern side of the GSS site, on a plot measuring approximately 0.4 acres. The land was observed to be used for paddy cultivation, during site visit (dated 31 July 2018). Consultations revealed that the Fagu Murmu had been cultivating this land for last 10-12 years. Therefore, Fagu Murmu was considered as PAP in this report.

**Figure 2.1 Squatter land of Fagu Murmu**



Squatter farming was done by Kampu Murmu on a plot area approximately measuring 1.1 acres within the 23 acres (Plot No. 944) identified for the GSS. Request was made by E&S Consultants to keep the area (1.1 acres cultivated by Kampu Murmu) out of the proposed area of the GSS location (of 10.3 acres) so that Kampu Murmu can continue to cultivate this land; the person has no other cultivable land. Only 0.1 acre land have been included within the GSS site area for alignment of the boundary. Major portion of the land that was cultivated by the farmer was kept out of the GSS location. Therefore, Kampu Murmu was considered as PAP in this report.



**Figure 2.2 Squatter land of Kampu Murmu**

## **2.2 Details of Newly Identified Beneficiaries on GSS Surda Land**

*(Please refer Figure 1.3)*

### **1. Shibu Hembram, Shyam Hembram & Palu Hembram**

Farming was done by beneficiaries Shibu Hembram, Shyam Hembram & Palu Hembram on Bandobasti plot area approximately measuring 1.30 acres within the 23 acres (Plot No. 944) identified for the GSS. Only 1.30 acre land have been included within the GSS site area for alignment of the boundary at south-west side of the GSS as demarcated in the map. Major portion of the land that is cultivated by the farmer is kept out of the GSS location. Therefore, Shibu Hembram, Shyam Hembram & Palu Hembram is considered as PAPs in this report.

### **2. Smt. Buski Murmu**

Farming was done by beneficiary Smt. Buski Murmu on Bandobasti plot area approximately measuring 0.26 acres within the 23 acres (Plot No. 944) identified for the GSS. Only 0.26 acre land have been included within the GSS site area for alignment of the boundary at southern side of the GSS as demarcated in the map. Major portion of the land that is cultivated by the farmer is kept out of the GSS location. Therefore, Smt. Buski Murmu is considered as PAP in this report.

### **3. Sunaram Mardi**

Farming was done by beneficiary Sunaram Mardi on Bandobasti plot area approximately measuring 0.10 acres within the 23 acres (Plot No. 944) identified for the GSS. Only 0.10 acre land have been included within the GSS site area for alignment of the boundary at south-east side of the GSS as demarcated in the map. Major portion of the land that is cultivated by the farmer is kept out of the GSS location. Therefore, Sunaram Mardi is considered as PAP in this report.

**Table 2.1 Summary of PAPs and Resettlement Impacts**

Sl. No.	Particular	Number
1.	Total Number of Affected Families	7
2.	Total Numbers of Project affected persons	47
3.	Number of affected ST families	7
4.	Number of affected vulnerable families	Nil

### 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PAPs

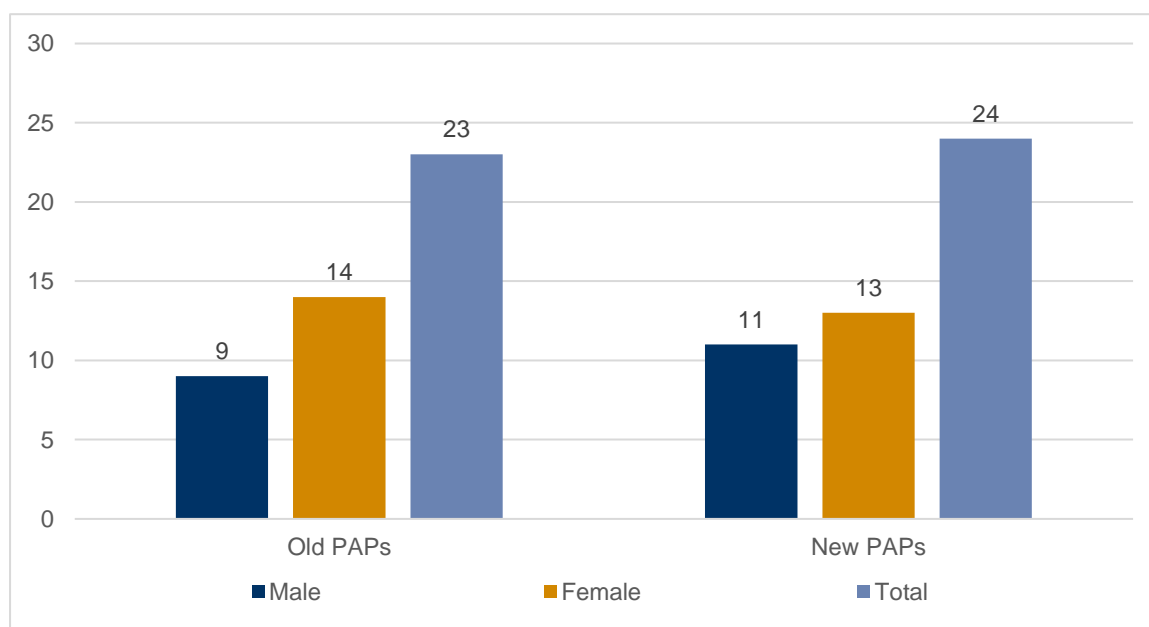
The Proposed Surda substation is located in East Singhbhum district. To ascertain the extent and magnitude of impact due to the GSS to be constructed at Surda as part of the JUSNL project, a census and socio-economic survey was conducted to obtain the baseline condition of the project-affected persons. The socio-economic survey indicated two families will be impacted from the proposed project. Socio-economic profile of the affected persons with photographs are provided in **Appendix E**.

#### Demographic Details

The socio-economic survey of the seven affected families identify the total population of 47 individuals out of which 27 (female) and 20 (male) members. The average family size is 6.7 , which is higher than the average family size of Jharkhand, which is 5.4.

As per the census survey conducted by ERM, 100% the project-affected families belong to ST communities and none of the families falls under the economically vulnerability. **Figure 3.1** shows the demographic details of the PAPs.

**Figure 3.1 Demographic details of PAPs**



Source: ERM census Survey

### Livelihood Profile

The survey conducted by ERM team reveal that agriculture is the primary occupation of majority of the affected persons. As the area is rain fed, farmers practice single cropping. Paddy is the only crops cultivated by the farmers mainly for self-consumption. The average production of paddy per year is 2-4 quintal. During the off-season, the APs work as daily labours in the nearby areas. Reportedly, apart from the impacted land, Fagu Marmu, also owns additional agricultural private land (1 acre adjacent to the village where he stays) and total family income is reported to be INR 8,000 approximately per month. However, Kampu Murmu's family members are into service and their total family income is reported INR 20,000 approximately per month. Shibu Hembram family members are into farming and their total family income is reported INR 17,000 approximately per month. Shyam Hembram family members are also into farming and their total family income is reported INR 15,000 approximately per month. Palu Hembram family members are into farming and their total family income is reported INR 12,000 approximately per month. Buski Murmu family members are also into farming and their total family income is reported INR 10,000 approximately per month. Sunaram mardhi family members are also into farming and their total family income is reported INR 9,000 approximately per month.

### Education profile

The educational qualification of the project-affected families is limited to Secondary level of education, and one of the PAP is illiterate.

### Typology of structure

The typology of residential structures of both the affected families are kutcha built of mud and tiles (which is a common household structure in the area)

## 4. RESETTLEMENT POLICY & LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This section defines the laws and policies that govern the involuntary resettlement concerns caused for setting up of substation.

### 4.1 Applicable laws and Policies

- a. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013;
- b. Jharkhand Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Rules, 2015; and
- c. World Bank OP 4.12.

#### 4.1.1 RFCTLARR Act, 2013

RFCTLARRA 2013 is applicable in cases where land is secured through involuntary acquisition. It has been introduced to ensure a "humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition. The requiring agency/Appropriate Government who intends to acquire the land to consult the concerned village / ward level body and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them.

Salient features of the Act are listed below:

- The Act recognizes non-titleholders such as agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land),

who have been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years as affected families.

- The Act provides land-for-land for the affected person, and to the extent Government land would be available in the resettlement areas. Moreover, preference for employment in the project to at least one person from each family subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person.
- The Act provides special safeguards for STs and SCs include preference in land-for-land
- All PAPs are entitled for rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees. 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.

The Act provides compensation for damage to any standing crops and trees which might have been harmed due to the process of acquisition.

- The Act also provides for institutional arrangements for ensuring proper implementation and monitoring of the Act including the selection of categories of officers in charge for monitoring the Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

#### **4.1.2 Jharkhand LARR Rule, 2015**

The Jharkhand LARR Rules, 2015 have been drafted by the Government of Jharkhand in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 109 of the RFCTLARRA, 2013. This rule is applicable to the whole state of Jharkhand.

- The rules also specify the process and guidelines for Social Impact Assessment (SIA), process for public hearing and declaration of awards and compensation. The State Rules specifically states the Consent Requirements for the land to be acquired. This include (i) Consent of the affected land owners (ii) Consent of the Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas and (iii) Roles and responsibilities of the appropriate Government and Requiring body for consent process.
- The rules mandated to conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families within a period of 3 months from the date of publication of the preliminary notification.
- The rules mandated for a rehabilitation and resettlement for affected persons. The same needs to be shared and published with the affected people.
- For compensation, the rules under Section 31 (1) stated that compensation shall be calculated as per the provisions laid down under section 26 to section 30 read with the First Schedule of the Act and paid to all parties whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.

#### **4.1.3 World Bank, OP 4.12**

The overall objectives of the policy on resettlement state the following:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- 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.

- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

The IR policy of World Bank requires:

- Avoiding or minimizing adverse project impacts where possible;
- Consulting with affected people (AP) in project planning and implementation;
- Disclosure of RAP and project related information to the affected person;
- Payment of compensation for acquired assets at the market/replacement value; Resettlement assistance to PAP, including non-titled persons (informal dwellers/ squatters and encroachers);
- Income restoration and rehabilitation program; and
- Special attention for vulnerable groups.

This policy applies that Involuntary Resettlement addresses direct economic and social impacts from project activities that may cause involuntary taking of land resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, and/or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihoods. In the case of this project since minimum displacement takes place, an abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared.

## 4.2 Comparison between National Laws, State Rules and World Bank Policy

The safeguards and provisions mentioned in the RFCTLARRA, 2013 are aligned with the World Bank Operational Policy (WB OP-4.10 and 4.12), and the Jharkhand State Rules on the Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement have been curved out based on the RFCTLARRA, 2013. The comparison between the World Bank policies, RFCTLARRA 2013 and Jharkhand LARR Rule, 2015 is presented in **table 4.1**

**Table 4.1 Comparison between National laws and World Bank Policy**

Sl. No.	World Bank OP Requirements	RFCTLARRA 2013	Jharkhand LARR Rules, 2015	Measures to Bridge Gaps (if any)
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimised, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Moreover a free informed and consent has to be taken if the project triggered indigenous people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act aims to promote non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives</li> <li>- requires early screening through SIA study; public disclosure and SIA approval are prerequisite to LA</li> </ul>	<p>The detail assessment shall determine following:</p> <p>The land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum required; Possible alternative sites for the project and their feasibility;</p> <p>The possibility of use of Government unutilised and unsettled land for the project.</p>	JPSIP should conduct a detailed socio-economic assessments to ascertain the extends of impact
2.	Provision of effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost (valuation as per the market to be done by experts).</li> <li>- Actual compensation is provided to the affected person is in excess of the market value, which is at least 2 times the market value established</li> <li>- The stamp duty and other fee payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by JUSNL</li> </ul>	<p>The compensation shall be calculated as per the provisions laid down under Section 26 to Section 30 read with the First Schedule of the Act and paid to all parties whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.</p> <p>(reference to State Rules: Section 31, sub-section (1))</p>	<p>No major gaps assessed as the RFCTLARRA 2013 provides detailed procedure to work out the compensation without any ambiguity and the State Rules follows the National Act.</p> <p>Measure: In the case of standing crops, JPSIP will assessed and compensation for the same shall be paid based on the market value.</p>
3.	Assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and support after displacement for a transition period	<p>Provides additional assistance to displaced families, which are as follows:</p> <p>Subsistence grant of INR 3,000 for 1 year period and additional provision for SCs &amp; STs</p> <p>Transportation cost of INR 50,000 for shifting</p> <p>Resettlement allowance of INR 50,000</p> <p>One-time grant of minimum INR 25,000 to artisans, Choice of annuity (INR 2000/month for 20 years) or employment (1 member for family) or onetime payment of INR 500,000</p>	<p>The State Rules states that - the Collector shall make Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award for each of the affected families in accordance with the Second Schedule of the Act.</p> <p>(reference of State Rules: Section 30)</p>	<p>Major gaps have not been assessed.</p> <p>Measures: Affected households (HHs) will receive relocation assistance for shifting as well as support in identifying and negotiating as alternative resettlement site.</p>



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Sl. No.	World Bank OP Requirements	RFCTLARRA 2013	Jharkhand LARR Rules, 2015	Measures to Bridge Gaps (if any)
4.	Eligibility of benefits to those who do not have formal rights over land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognizes nontitle holders (NTH) and provides compensation and resettlement assistance</li> <li>- Act also specifies that any NTH to be recognized as affected family should be residing or depended on such lands for livelihood for 3 years or more prior to the land acquisition</li> </ul>	Compensation shall be given to agriculture labourers, small traders and artisans referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of Section 3 on the Act.	<p>Both the national law and the state rules recognize displaced person without titles as affected persons. However, a major gap is that while WB OP 4.12 recognizes all APs residing or depending on such lands as on census survey at the start of LA process, the RFCTLARRA 2013 stipulates that such APs should be residing or depending on land for 3 years or more preceding land acquisition are eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.</p> <p>Measure: The ARAP recognise the rights of the non-title owners (squatters) to compensation and resettlement assistance. Moreover, JPSIP will consider the date of census of displaced persons to be considered as cut-off date</p>
5.	Resettlement planning implementation and monitoring	<p>The Act outlines: That a Resettlement Schedule be prepared</p> <p>Details of the Resettlement award</p> <p>The procedure for the award</p> <p>Monitoring of the Resettlement Scheme</p> <p>Establishment of a Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Authority</p>	<p>Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme. The Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement by way of public notice shall publish a summary of the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme</p> <p>Constitution of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee and State Monitoring Committee</p> <p>Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority</p>	JPSIP will prepare and implement Resettlement Action Plan. Both internal and external monitoring mechanism in place

## 5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

This section identifies the primary and the secondary stakeholders and describes the consultation mechanism that have been undertaken for preparation of the RAP for the proposed GSS at Surda.

Meaningful consultation has been undertaken with all the affected persons. The effectiveness of the resettlement action plan is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of stakeholders in the Project development process. Stakeholder's involvement also vastly increases the probability of successful implementation of the RAP. In order to make the consultation effective and fruitful, comprehensive planning is required to assure that the impacted community, local government, NGOs, host population and Project staff interacts regularly and purposefully, throughout all stages of RAP Implementation and contribute toward a common goal.

The required action for undertaken an inclusive participation of RAP implementation are as follows:

- Identification of stakeholders who will be directly and indirectly involved in the planning and implementation of the R&R
- Continuous engagement with all stakeholders throughout the entire stages
- Managing community hesitations about implications of the project;
- Garnering voluntary support for the project;
- Having a robust grievances redress mechanism for addressing any issues or concern faced by stakeholders that may have an implication on the R&R.

For an effective engagement of stakeholders, JUSNL will ensure that the RAP is made available to the public and to the local people in both local and English language.

### 5.1 Stakeholder Identification

The stakeholders who would directly impact or are directly impacted by the project are known as Primary Stakeholders, those who have an indirect impact or are indirectly impacted are known as Secondary Stakeholders. Keeping in mind the nature of the project and its setting, the stakeholders have been identified and listed in the table below.

**Table 5.1 List of key stakeholders**

Stakeholder Category/ Group Key Stakeholders	
Primary Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Project Affected Persons</li><li>■ Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited</li></ul>
Secondary Stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Circle Office, District Administration</li><li>■ Contractors</li></ul>

### 5.2 Summary of stakeholder's consultation

For this project, very specific consultations have been carried out with PAPs, JUSNL local office and Revenue department. Stakeholder consultations were conducted to assess the level of dependence of the PAPs on the proposed land for GSS, impact of the PAPs and probable mitigations/ compensations. The details and findings of the stakeholder consultation process is outlined in the **Table 5.2** below.

Attendance list for the stakeholder consultation conducted with the local community is provided in **Annexure B**.

**Table 5.2 Summary of Consultation**

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
<b>Local Community</b>			
1.1	Local Community (Location- Kasidih tola (Surda village); Date- 17/03/2018; Number of participants- 7 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Current engagement scenario –livelihood options;</li> <li>■ Basic amenities in the village – electricity, drinking water, etc.;</li> <li>■ Health scenario in the village and distances of Hospitals/ Clinics;</li> <li>■ Perception of local community towards the project;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Total 23-25 households are present in Kasidih Tola of Surda Village. All belong to Santhal community;</li> <li>■ Availability of water is scarce in this region. All the three tube wells provided through Government Scheme does not work. Hindustan Copper Limited has provided a bore well with storage system. The villagers depend on this source for meeting their drinking water. For other needs, they either go to water fall (approx. 1km away) or to Subarnarekha River. Part of the domestic and irrigation requirement is filled by rain fed ponds present in the village;</li> <li>■ Toilets are present in every house but not in use due to non-availability of steady source of water;</li> <li>■ Electricity is present in every household and the availability is 16-18 hours per day;</li> <li>■ A middle school up to class-8 is available in Surda village;</li> <li>■ High school (+2) is available at Musabani;</li> <li>■ No Primary health centre is available in this village. Nearest health centre facility is available at Baraghat;</li> <li>■ The men of the village usually work as labourers in mines or at Ghatshila town. During monsoon, they cultivate paddy in their fields;</li> <li>■ A pond was observed adjacent to the GSS boundary. Size of the pond is about 100 m x 100 m with a depth of 5 ft. Reportedly, this pond is used for domestic purpose by local community.</li> <li>■ The community people expressed that they may face some problem related to domestic usage if the pond is covered within GSS site;</li> <li>■ Makar/Tusu is the major festival and celebrated in mid of January;</li> <li>■ Local people are very positive about the proposed project. They expect some work during construction activity. They have expressed their hope that this project will improve the economic development in this area.</li> <li>■ When discussed about labour camps, villagers have shown no objection. They have also suggested that the barren land located adjacent to the GSS site can be used for labour camp; and</li> <li>■ The villagers had few expectations apart from employment and these are 1) improved water supply, 2) a community hall.</li> </ul>

1.2	Local Community (Location - Baraghat tola in Surda village; Date- 17/03/2018; Number of participants- 4 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Current engagement scenario –livelihood options;</li> <li>■ Basic amenities in the village – electricity, drinking water, etc.;</li> <li>■ Health scenario in the village and distances of Hospitals/ Clinics;</li> <li>■ Perception of local community towards the project;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consultation was held with the Mukhia- Ms. Shanti Hansda of Surda village (Panchayet) and the office bearers. The office is present in Baraghat tola. Baraghat tola is located 750 m away from the proposed GSS site;</li> <li>■ The Mukhia said that she was present on the day the land was surveyed and demarcated by the land revenue department.</li> <li>■ The Mukhia had stated during the first consultation that the villagers were supportive to the establishment of GSS at the proposed site;</li> <li>■ Later during consultation in July, 2018, it was learnt that few farmers were opposing the construction of the GSS since their land would be affected. The Mukhia was contacted thereafter and she said that few parcels of the GSS land was cultivated by few squatters and farmers with “Patta” or “Bandobast” and were not in favour of the project;</li> <li>■ On request, the Mukhia arranged for a direct consultation with the project affected persons.</li> <li>■ Baraghat tola (in Surda village) was dominated by Santhals (ST's) (nearly 90 %) followed by Scheduled Castes (10 %);</li> <li>■ The major livelihood is working as labourers in agricultural fields during rainy season and in mines or at Ghatshila town;</li> <li>■ 1 Tubewell is available in this village. There are 8 tube wells present in the village;</li> <li>■ One primary and one middle school is present in the village;</li> <li>■ For higher education, students go to Ghatshila;</li> <li>■ Toilets have been provided in most of the houses, however they are not in much use due to non-availability of water.</li> </ul>
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### Project Affected People

1.3	Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) Dated: 06/07/2018 and 02/02/2019	Dependency on the land falling within GSS site, livelihood profile, expectations from the project	<p>During site visit in July, 2018, the Mukhia had called the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to her office for consultation. The summary of consultation with the Project Affected Persons' has been provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There were two project affected persons, one from Surda village and another from Barhaniyan village;</li> <li>■ One squatter (Fagu Murmu) from Kashidih tola, Surda village was cultivating approximately 0.4 acres of land within the proposed GSS site though he did not have any patta for cultivation. CO reported that, this land parcel is illegally cultivated by Fagu Murmu;</li> <li>■ Another squatter (Kampu Murmu) from Barhaniyan village has been cultivating approximately 0.1 acres within project site.</li> </ul>
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			<p>Reportedly, he has been cultivating on 1.1 acre of squatting land, where, 1 acre of squatting land has been kept out of the project site, and 0.1 acre of squatting land is in the project site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Newly identified beneficiaries (Shibu Hembram, Shyam Hembram &amp; Palu Hembram) from Tilabani village (Surda) had been cultivating approximately 1.30 acres within project site. Reportedly, they had been cultivating on 1.30 acres of farming land.</li> <li>■ Newly identified beneficiary (Buski Murmu) from Surda had been cultivating approximately 0.26 acres within project site. Reportedly, they had been cultivating on 0.98 acres of farming land. Where, 0.72 acres of farming land has been kept out of the project site, and 0.26 acres of farming land is in the project site.</li> <li>■ Newly identified beneficiary (Sunaram Mardi) from Surda had been cultivating approximately 0.10 acres within project site. Reportedly, they had been cultivating on 0.10 acre of farming land.</li> <li>■ Reportedly, paddy is being cultivated during monsoon season only in every year in above mentioned areas;</li> <li>■ The PAPs were interested to know if they would be provided crop compensation every year against the land. They were informed that the provision of crop compensation will be one time only.</li> <li>■ It was learnt during consultation that the PAPs had a common demand of employment at the GSS during its operation. However, it was conveyed to them that provision of employment is not feasible as per the Resettlement Action Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Institutional Stakeholders</b>			
2	<p>Consultation with Circle Officer (CO), Musabani, Dated: 31/07/2018, 14/02/2019 &amp; 06/05/2022.</p>		<p>Consultation was undertaken with CO of Musabani Circle to understand present status of the land allotted for the GSS. From consultation with CO, following information are gathered;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Surda GSS would be located on Plot No. 944, which is revenue land. Total area of the plot is approx. 23 acres, from which 10.3 acre is allotted for the GSS site.</li> </ul>

## 6. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

The eligibility and entitlement framework for the proposed project have been prepared after an initial screening of the extent of impact on the potentially affected persons. The framework has been adopted based on the Resettlement Framework that has been approved by JUSNL and World Bank.

### 6.1 Eligibility

Both titleholders and non-titleholders are eligible for assistance and compensation under the proposed project.

PAPs also include:

- Those who do not have formal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to assets and become recognized during the survey; in this case Fagu Murmu, Kampu Murmu, Shibu Hembram, Shyam Hembram, Palu Hembram, Buski Murmu & Sunaram Mardi were identified as PAPs during the re-measurement.

### 6.2 Cut-off-Date

Census and socio economic survey was conducted by ERM on the 06<sup>th</sup> July 2018, the day for identifying the PAPs as well as assessing the extent on impacts on account of the proposed GSS. Hence, affected persons identified on 06<sup>th</sup> July 2018 is considered as the project affected persons for this Surda GSS RAP and are eligible for compensation and/ or resettlement assistance.

However, as per the verification report of CO, Musabani vide letter no. 231 dated 06/05/2022, five (05) numbers of additional beneficiaries were identified and hence, considered as PAPs eligible for compensation and/ or resettlement assistance.

### 6.3 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix (EM) is based on the Resettlement Framework prepared for JPSIP, which has been approved earlier by JUSNL and World Bank. The matrix outlines the entitlements for compensating lost assets, income losses and different resettlement benefits.

**Table 6.1 Entitlement Matrix**

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Persons	Compensation
<b>A. Loss of Land</b>				
<b>A.1</b>	Loss of squatter land	Agricultural land,	Squatter without having any legal title/written documents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Non-titleholders will be given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets</li> <li>■ Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for loss of crops will be provided.</li> <li>■ All economically displaced families will receive monthly subsistence allowance of INR 3,000 for one year (total INR 36,000) from the date of award as per serial no 5 of second schedule, RFCTLARRA 2013</li> <li>■ Displaced families belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time INR 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> </ul>

<b>B. Loss of Trees and Crops</b>				
<b>B.1</b>	Loss of standing trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Titleholder/Squatters/ Non-titleholder on private and Government Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 60 days, notice to harvest standing seasonal crops.</li> <li>■ Compensation for trees at prevalent market rates, be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by the number of productive years remaining.</li> <li>■ Compensation for one-year net harvest for seasonal crops at prevalent market rates;</li> </ul>
<b>C. Impact on Vulnerable Affected Persons</b>				
<b>C.1</b>	Impact on vulnerable affected persons	Agricultural land	Legal title holder, Squatters and Non-titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In addition to A1, preferential income restoration through work opportunity as unskilled worker during the construction of the substation or any other unskilled work to the PAP or any one member of the family; and</li> <li>■ Opportunity of procuring materials locally from the PAP if they are into material supply</li> </ul>

## 6.4 Income Restoration

The affected vulnerable families (all belong to ST category) will be given preference during the construction of the substation to work as unskilled labours and may also be considered for locally procuring materials from local resources in order to support the local economy.



## 7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

JUSNL will put in place an institutional level grievance redress mechanism for JPSIP to facilitate concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performances which is applicable to the proposed Surda GSS Project and RAP implementation. This mechanism would not only help in developing an accountability of the project toward all stakeholders but also ensure that the project complies with the safeguard requirement of the World Bank.

The objective of the GRM is to provide a petitioner an opportunity to register his complaints. The problems arising could probably related to land acquisition and resettlement, problems arising during construction related activities and site clearing etc. Most of the conflicts and allegations may not appear to be of serious nature but if not managed appropriately from the beginning may lead to material issues or loss of reputation. In this backdrop, the proposed GRM would provide an aggrieved party/s opportunity to lodge complaints and received amicably settlement. However, if he/she is still aggrieved with the outcome of the GRM he/she is free to approach the court of law for redressal.

### 7.1 Objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The objective of the GRM shall be:

- to provide an accessible mechanism to the affected people, community or any stakeholder(s) having a stake in the project to redress their issues and grievances in regards to project functioning;
- to resolve any social issues (including labour, contractor, community amongst others) and environmental related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved party to facilitate smooth implementation of project related work activities.
- to democratize the development process at the local level and to establish accountability of all parties associated with project implementation towards the stakeholders.

### 7.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism for the GSS Project

**Grievance Redress Process:** A three-tier process of grievance redressal will be established in the project. The mechanism has been designed taking into consideration the contextual factors – geopolitically and socio-cultural aspects. A three tier Grievance Mechanism is described below

**Tier 1: Circle Level:** The complaints /grievances may be received by the Junior Engineer in charge of the site or at the Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL or Block Development Officer (BDO) at Block level verbally or through written applications. The complaints will be directly send to the Environmental and Social Development Officer (E&SDO) at the PIU level. The complaints will be reviewed by the E&SDO and efforts will be made to resolve them in consultation with the affected persons or any other stakeholder, who has lodged the grievance/complaint along with (1<sup>st</sup> Level) Superintending Engineer (Jamshedpur Circle)/ Executive Engineers (Golmuri Division) and Assistant Engineers (Sub-Division Level) and Junior Engineers. Effort to resolve the grievance/ complaint within a period of 21 days from the date of receipt of the complaint will be made. In case the aggrieved is not satisfied with the solution provided Tier 1, he may escalate it to Tier 2: Zone Level.

**Tier 2: Zonal Level:** Complaints /grievances that cannot be resolved at Level 1 or if the aggrieved is not satisfied with the decision of the Tier 1 and appeals for redressal only such cases would be taken up at Tier II. The Chief Engineer cum GM of the Jamshedpur Zone and the Superintending Engineer (Circle Level) of the Zone would be the members of Tier 2 level along with the E&SDO. The

Social Welfare Officer, of the Social Welfare Department at the district level may be invited to jointly resolve cases related to tribal issues along with other members of Tier 2. They would hear the aggrieved and also review the proceedings of the Division Level and provide relief to the aggrieved. The entire process would be completed within 45 days of the complaint being referred to Tier II. Unsatisfied with the solution the Complainant can approach the Tier III: GRC Level. If the complainant is not satisfied with the solution provided at Tier 2 the grievance/complaint can be escalated on to the Tier 3.

**Tier 3: Grievance Redressal Committee:** The 3<sup>rd</sup> Level will be the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at PIU level. Any grievances that cannot be addressed or resolved at Tier 2 may be brought up to GRC. The cell would be headed by the Managing Director or his representative not below the rank of Director (Projects) of JUSNL along with PD, JPSIP and E&SDO. The respective Chief Engineer of the Zone from where the complaint has been lodged would be an invited member. The Tribal Development Commissioner or any other representative as appointed by him will be an invitee guest member of GRC for resolving tribal related issues. The GRC will resolve the matter within a time period of 60 days from the date of receipt of the complaint at Tier 3.

**District Administration:** In case of grievance regarding the use of land by JUSNL for the construction of the substation, the land owner can approach the Deputy Commissioner for redressal under the provision of the Work for license Rules 2017.

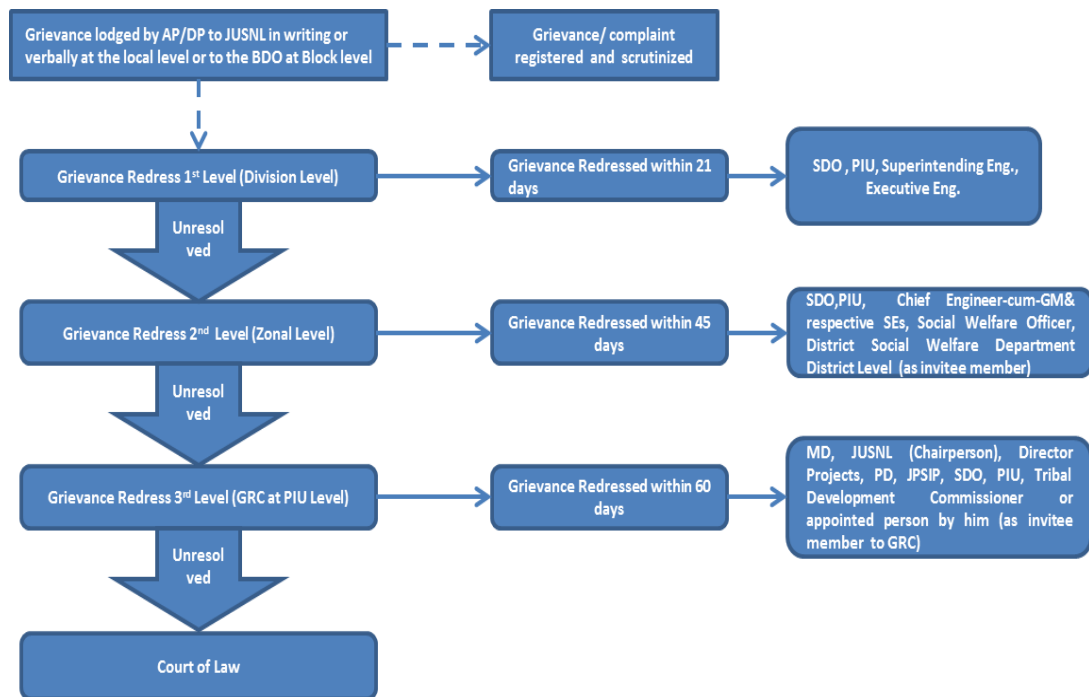
**Court of Law:** If the grievance/ complaint is not resolved at GRC Level or the complainant is not satisfied with the solution provided by GRC, the person may approach Court of Law.

### Nodal officer for Grievance Redressal for Surda GSS

<b>Project Implementation Unit (PIU) (Tier 3)</b>	General Manager (Contracts & Materials. World Bank Funded Projects) JUSNL HQ, Kusai Colony, Doranda, Ranchi.
<b>Jamshedpur Zone (Tier 2)</b>	General Manager Transmission Zone-III, Jamshedpur, 132/33 kV Grid Sub-Station, Gamharia, Dist: Saraikela-Kharsawan.
<b>Jamshedpur Circle (Tier 1)</b>	Deputy General Manager Transmission Circle, Jamshedpur, 132/33 kV Grid Sub-Station, Gamharia, Dist: Saraikela-Kharsawan.
<b>Golmuri Division</b>	Senior Manager Transmission Division, Golmuri, Jamshedpur, Dist: East-Singbhum.

The grievance redressal process is illustrated in Figure 7.1.

**Figure 7.1 Proposed Grievance Redress Structure**



## 8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT FOR ARAP

JUSNL is the executing agency (EA) and JPSIP PIU is the prime institution responsible for the implementation of the Surda GSS RAP. The abbreviated RAP for Surda is based on the approved Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Framework, approved by the JUSNL Executive Board. The Board of JUSNL refers that the micro- resettlement plans have to be approved by the Managing Director (MD) of JUSNL. The approved RAP will be implemented by Nodal Officer of the Circle (Jamshedpur). The PIU, JPSIP has a separate Project Office in Ranchi headed by a Chief Engineer. The PIU has an Environmental and Social Development Officer.

The resettlement framework has provision of hiring a RAP Implementing Agency, however this is not required for this RAP as the number of PAPs are only two will receive compensation. The RAP implementation and compensation disbursement will be done by the Nodal Officer in charge of this Circle (Jamshedpur).

The roles and responsibilities of the institutions regarding Resettlement Implementation are:

**Table 8.1 Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for RAP**

Sl. No	Institutions	Responsibilities
1.	<b>Environmental and Social Development Officer (JPSIP PIU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Will ensure that the Contractor obtains the Consent from the Owner or Occupier of the property in accordance to the provisions of the Works of Licensee Rules 2017;</li><li>Will be responsible for providing PIU with inputs on social planning and implementation;</li><li>Will be responsible for supervising the implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans including the Resettlement Plan;</li><li>Will be responsible for Grievance Redress mechanism and ensure timely closure of any grievances registered at this GSS site location;</li><li>Shall be responsible for monitoring social safeguard implementation;</li></ul>
2.	<b>Nodal Officer, Jamshedpur Circle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provide JPSIP PIU field level inputs on implementation of Social Management Plan and Resettlement Plan;</li><li>Shall supervise the Contractor for compliance with ESMP;</li><li>Shall be the first point of contact for the grievance redress mechanism</li><li>Shall send progress report to the JPSIP PIU;</li><li>The compensation for the affected squatters will be disbursed by the Nodal Officer; and</li><li>The Nodal Officer will facilitate the Contractors in identifying and appointing the APs as unskilled workers during the construction phase and facilitate in generating income for them.</li></ul>

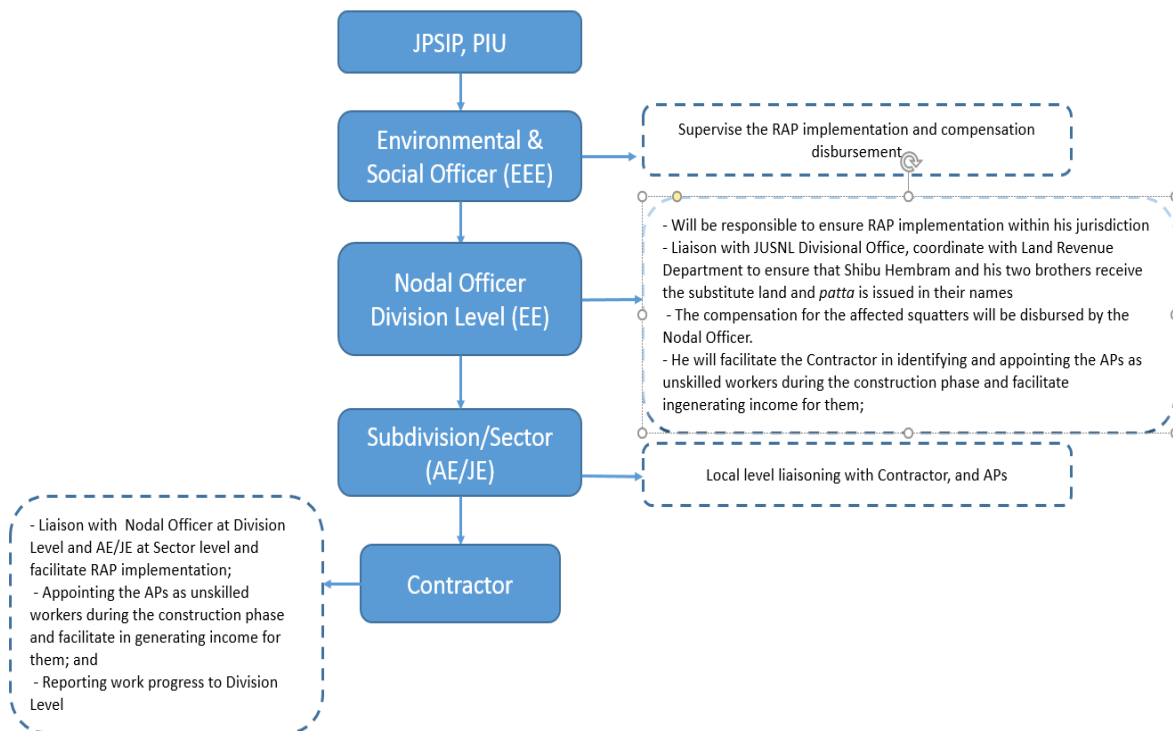
The Contractor responsible for construction of the GSS should also have a Social Officer for addressing the social concerns. Following are the responsibilities of the Social Officer.

**Table 8.2 Responsibilities of Social Officer of Contractor Firm**

Sl. No	Institutions	Responsibilities for Implementation of RAP
1	<b>Social Officer (Contractor Firm)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Appointing the APs as unskilled workers during the construction phase and facilitate ingenerating income for them; and</li><li>Reporting implementation work to Division Level.</li></ul>

The RAP implementation process is discussed in the figure below.

**Figure 8.1 Surda RAP Implementation Process**



## 9. BUDGET FOR ARAP

The budget outlines the different expenditure accrued on account of the potential impact for proposed Surda substation. The cost includes one year subsistence allowance, one-time additional subsistence allowance for ST displaced families and the compensation for standing crops along with involuntary resettlement (IR) cost.

### 9.1 Different Costs

#### 9.1.1 Subsistence Allowance

The rates considered for the one-year subsistence and additional one-time subsistence allowance for Schedule Tribe AP are as per serial number 5 of second schedule of RFCTLARRA 2013 that has been considered in the resettlement framework.

#### 9.1.2 Standing Crop

The valuation and estimation for standing crop is based on the last-year market price received by the affected person as mentioned during the socio-economic survey. Annual productivity of crop is based on the last-year's yield as mentioned by the APs during survey and consultation. Also, based on the information collected from the Block Agriculture Officer, Musabani Block, East Singhbhum district, reportedly the government rate for the crop (paddy) was around INR 1600 per Quintal during 2018 – 2019. As per the recent crop rate given by Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Ministry rate for the crop (paddy) is around INR 1940 per Quintal for 2021 – 2022 (**Please refer Appendix H**).

**Table 9.1 Cost of Standing Crop**

Details of Agriculture Land acquired in acre	Total Annual Productivity (in Quintal)	Unit Cost per Quintal	Amount (in INR)
0.4	4	1600	6400
0.1	2	1600	3200
1.30	20	1940	39200
0.26	2	1940	3920
0.10	1	1940	1940

Source: Socio-economic Survey

## 9.2 RAP Budget

Along with compensation amount, the resettlement budget includes the others costs (hiring of RAP Implementing Agency, external monitoring cost and grievance redress expenses) related to RAP implementation. **The RAP budget is INR 2,31,600.**

**Table 9.2 RAP Budget**

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (in INR)	Amount (in INR)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Compensation for Fagu Murmu</b>			
A.1	Subsistence allowance of INR 3,000 for one year	12 months	3,000	36,000
A.2	Additional one-time subsistence allowance for ST displaced families		50,000	50,000

A.3	Compensation for one-year net harvest for standing crop (4 quintal @ of INR 1600)	4 quintal	1,600	6,400
	<b>Sub-Total (A.1+ A.2+ A.3)</b>			<b>92,400</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Compensation for Kampu Murmu</b>			
B.1	Subsistence allowance of INR 3,000 for one year	12 months	3,000	36,000
B.2	Additional one-time subsistence allowance for ST displaced families	-	50,000	50,000
B.3	Compensation for one-year net harvest for standing crop (2 quintal @ INR 1600)	2 quintal	1,600	3,200
	<b>Sub-Total (B.1+ B.2+ B.3)</b>			<b>89,200</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>IR Implementation Expenses</b>			
C.1	Grievance Redress expense (lump sum)	-		20,000
C.2	External Monitoring expense (lump sum)	-		30,000
	<b>Sub-Total (C.1+ C.2)</b>			<b>50,000</b>
	<b>Total Budget (A+B+C)</b>			<b>2,31,600</b>



**Note:** The GRM cost is kept as an optional component in the A-RAP budget, should there be any grievances in the future, reported by the project affected person with regards to the project. Though the project has followed the Jharkhand R&R Rules for determining compensation and entitlements, however, there may be unforeseen complaints that may arise due to the project. The GRM funds set aside is meant for cost such as organising meetings, travel and consultancy fees relating to potential complaints and requests.

**TABLE 9.3 PAYMENT MADE TO SQUATTERS**

SL. NO.	NAME OF SQUATTERS	VILLAGE	BLOCK	CHEQUE NO WITH DATE	PAYMENT AMOUNT	DATE OF PAYMENT
01	FAGU MURMU	SURDA	MUSABANI	063508 DATED-11.01.2021	92,400	12.01.2021
02	KAMPU MURMU	SURDA	MUSABANI	063509 DATED-11.01.2021	89,200	12.01.2021
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,81,600</b>	

Compensation payment of both the Squatters namely Fagu Murmu and Kampu Murmu has been paid as per A-RAP Budget. Copy of the cheques and self-declaration by the squatters are attached in Appendix C.

Therefore, compensation payment to both Fagu Murmu and Kampu Murmu is made, they are satisfied and they have no objection for construction works at site as per the attached declaration in appendix C. They have also declared that neither they nor their future generations will have objections in this regard. Also they declared that if any disputes arises in the future in this regard then entire responsibility will be of Fagu murmu and Kampu murmu.

Hence, above squatter payment issue got resolved.

**Table 9.4 Proposed ARAP Budget for Newly Identified Beneficiaries**

<b>Proposed Budget Allocation for compensation payment of newly identified beneficiaries</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Rate (in INR)</b>	<b>Amount (in INR)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
A	Compensation for i) Shibu Hembram, ii)Shyam Hembram and iii)Palu Hembram (03 Beneficiaries)	(Area 1.30 Acre ) as per CO, Musabani letter no. 231 dated 06/05/2022			
A.1	Additional one-time subsistence allowance for ST displaced families	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	
A.2	Subsistence allowance of INR 3000 per month for one year	12 months	3,000.00	36,000.00	
A.3	Compensation for one-year net harvest for standing crop (20 Quintal Paddy @ INR 1940 per Quintal)	20 Quintal	1,940.00	38,800.00	
	<b>Sub-Total (A.1+A.2+A.3)</b>			<b>1,24,800.00</b>	<b>Per head Rs. 41,600/-</b>
B	Compensation for Buski Murmu	(Area 0.26 Acre ) as per CO, Musabani letter no. 231 dated 06/05/2022			
B.1	Additional one-time subsistence allowance for ST displaced families	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	
B.2	Subsistence allowance of INR 3000 per month for one year	12 months	3,000.00	36,000.00	
B.3	Compensation for one-year net harvest for standing crop (2 Quintal Paddy@ INR 1940 per Quintal)	2 Quintal	1,940.00	3,880.00	
	<b>Sub-Total (B.1+B.2+B.3)</b>			<b>89,880.00</b>	
C	Compensation for Sunaram Mardi	(Area 0.10 Acre ) as per CO, Musabani letter no. 231 dated 06/05/2022			
C.1	Additional one-time subsistence allowance for ST displaced families	-	50,000.00	50,000.00	
C.2	Subsistence allowance of INR 3000 per month for one year	12 months	3,000.00	36,000.00	
C.3	Compensation for one-year net harvest for standing crop (1 Quintal Paddy @ INR 1940 per Quintal)	1 Quintal	1,940.00	1,940.00	
	<b>Sub-Total (C.1+C.2+C.3)</b>			<b>87,940.00</b>	
	<b>Grand Total Budget (A+B+C)</b>			<b>3,02,620.00</b>	
	<b>Revised additional budget proposed for allocation</b>			<b>3,02,620.00</b>	
	<b>(Rupees Three Lacs Two Thousand Six Hundred Twenty Only)</b>				

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## **10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of any project implementation in order to measure project performance and achieve project objectives. This section describes the monitoring and evaluation systems for effective resettlement process.

### **10.1 Internal Monitoring**

Implementation of the ARAP will be periodically supervised and monitored by the social officer. Internal monitoring will be a process flow and will be achieved through an effective reporting system. The findings will be recorded in monthly progress reports and will be send by the Division Office to the Environment and Social Officers at PIU, JPSIP. The PIU will further prepare a consolidated quarterly internal monitoring report to present it to the JUSNL Board and subsequently to the World Bank.

### **10.2 External Monitoring**

JUSNL would also conduct independent evaluation of the project on environmental and social compliance of the project and its timely deliverables. The external evaluation will be undertaken semi-annually during implementation. The external agency would assess the implementation and verify internal monitoring carried out to suggest adjustments in delivery mechanism and procedures required.

It will evaluate the implementation process – land procurement process, compensation, disclose, stakeholder participation, safeguard compliance as outlined in ARAP. The agency will identify gaps and put in suggestions to strengthen and protect the dignity of the tribal population and implementation and thus ensuring project objectives are achieved.

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**APPENDIX A   CO, MUSABANI RE-MEASUREMENT VERIFICATION  
REPORT NO. 231 DATED 6<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2022**



# अंचल अधिकारी का कार्यालय, मुसाबनी, पूर्वी सिंहभूम।

[comsbn@gmail.com](mailto:comsbn@gmail.com)/[comusabani-es-jhr@nic.in](mailto:comusabani-es-jhr@nic.in)

प्रेषक,

अंचल अधिकारी,  
मुसाबनी।

पत्रांक.....231.....

सेवा में,

प्रबंधक,  
संचरण अनुमण्डल,  
जादूगोड़ा, पूर्वी सिंहभूम।

विषय—

मुसाबनी, दिनांक...0.6./05/2022  
132/33 के0वी0 सुरदा ग्रिड सब-स्टेशन से संबंधित रकवा 10.30 एकड़ भूमि  
मापी के संबंध में जाँच प्रतिवेदन का प्रेषण।

प्रसंग—

भवदीय पत्रांक-04, दिनांक-10.01.2022

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्र के आलोक में सूचित करना है कि, मौजा-सुरदा, थाना नं0-102, खाता नं0-225, प्लॉट नं0-944 रकवा-10.30 एकड़ भूमि जो झारखण्ड ऊर्जा संचरण अनुमण्डल, जादूगोड़ा से मापी हेतु प्राप्त पत्र के आलोक में अंचल अमीन, राजस्व उपनिरीक्षक एवं प्रभारी अंचल निरीक्षक के साथ दिनांक 21.02.2022 को उक्त प्लॉट का मापी किया गया। मापी में विद्युत विभाग को हस्तांतरित की गई भूमि के अन्दर निम्नलिखित लाभूकों के नाम पर जमीन बन्दोबस्ती पाया गया है, जिसकी विवरणी निम्न है :-

क0 सं0	मौजा	थाना नं0	खाता नं0	प्लॉट नं0	रकवा (एकड़ में)	पंजी-II रैयत का नाम
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	सुरदा	102	225	944/अ0	1.30	शिवू हेम्रम, श्याम हेम्रम पिता-सिदाम हेम्रम तथा पानू हेम्रम, पिता-रामो हेम्रम।
2.	सुरदा	102	225	944/अ0	0.26	श्रीमति बुस्की मुर्मू, पिता-मोहन माझी
3.	सुरदा	102	225	944/अ0	0.10	सुनाराम माझी, पिता-दागदू माझी

अतः जाँच प्रतिवेदन के साथ मूल नक्शा संलग्न कर भेजा जा रहा है।



विश्वसभाजन

अंचल अधिकारी,

मुसाबनी।

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## **APPENDIX B    LIST OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)**

S. No.	Name of AP	Number of Family Members	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Gen.)	Total land holdings (private land and squatting land) at the location	Educational Qualification of AP	Details of crops cultivated on squatting land	Estimated value of crops grown on squatting government land per annum	Any Asset on Squatting Land (well/ submersible pump/ Fruit Trees) Also put the cost of it	Cropping Pattern (single cropped/ double cropped)	Income sources of HH	Total stated HH income per month (INR)	Whether BPL	Type of house	Asset ownership	Photographs
1	<b>Fagu Murmu</b>	Total-12 Male-5 Female-7  Earning-1	ST	0.4 Acre	9 <sup>th</sup> Class	Paddy 4 Quintal	INR 6400  (Rs 1600/Qt.)	Nil	Single	1. Income from other agriculture land owned by the family.  2. Son working as daily wage labor (Raj Mistry)	8000	No	Kachha	Motorcycle – 1 Cycle – 1 TV – 1 Mobile – 1	
2	<b>Kampu Murmu</b>	Total- 11 Male – 4 Female – 7  Earning – 3	ST	1.1 Acre	Illiterate	Paddy 2 Quintal	INR 3200  (Rs 1600/Qt.)	Nil	Single	1. Elder son of Kampu Murmu works in Indian Army  2. Second son of Kampu Murmu does cultivation  3. Daughter works as police	20000	No	Kachha	Motorcycle – 2 Cycle -1 TV – 1 Mobile -2	



## **Details of Newly Identified Beneficiaries as per CO, Musabani Re-measurement Report No. 231 Dated 6<sup>th</sup> May 2022**

S. No.	Name of AP	Number of Family Members	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Gen.)	Total land holdings (private land and squatting land) at the location	Educational Qualification of AP	Details of crops cultivated on squatting land	Estimated value of crops grown on squatting government land per annum	Any Asset on Squatting Land (well/ submersible pump/ Fruit Trees) Also put the cost of it	Cropping Pattern (single cropped/ double cropped)	Income sources of HH	Total stated HH income per month (INR)	Whether BPL	Type of house	Asset ownership	Photographs
1	<b>Shibu Hembram, Shyam Hembram &amp; Palu Hembram</b>	Total-13 Male-5 Female-8  Earning-2	S T	1.30 Acre	Shibu Hembram -10 <sup>th</sup> Class,  Shyam and Palu Hembram upto 5 <sup>th</sup> class,	Paddy 20 Quintal	INR 38,800  (Rs 1940/ Quinta)	Nil	Single	1. Income from other agriculture land owned by the family.  2. Son of Shibu Hembram working as security guard (Indra Hembram)	Shibu Hembram- 17,000/- per month  Shyam Hembram 15,000/- per month  Palu Hembram 12,000/- per month	Yes	Kachha	Motorcycle – 2 Cycle – 3 TV – 0 Mobile – 3	
2	<b>Smt. Buski Murmu</b>	Total- 06 Male – 02 Female – 04  Earning – 01	S T	0.26 Acre	Illiterate	Paddy 2 Quintal	INR 3,880 (Rs 1940/ Quinta)	Nil	Single	1. Income from other agriculture land owned by the family	Buski Murmu- 10,000/- per month	Yes	Kachha	Motorcycle – 1 Cycle -1 TV – 0 Mobile -1	
3	<b>Sunaram Mardi</b>	Total- 05 Male – 04 Female – 01  Earning – 01	S T	0.10 Acre	Upto 5 <sup>th</sup> class	Paddy 1 Quintal	INR 1,940 (Rs 1940/ Quinta)	Nil	Single	1. Income from other agriculture land owned by the family	Sunaram Mardi 9,000/- per month	Yes	Kachha	Motorcycle – 1 Cycle -1 TV – 0 Mobile -1	


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## **APPENDIX C    STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING ATTENDANCE LIST**

## Attendant Sheet (Local Community)

Location: - Surda Jola Kaskidih

Date: - 17/03/2018

Sl.no -	Name	Village	Signature
1 -	Ram Chandra Murmu	Surda Jola Kaskidih	Ram Ch. Murmu
2 -	Gita Murmu	Surda Jola Kaskidih	Gita Murmu
3 -	Suresh Murmu	Surda Jola Kaskidih	
4 -	Kajal Murmu	Surda Jola Kaskidih	
5 -	Sunita Hembram	Surda Jola Kaskidih	Sunita Hembram
6 -	Parbati Murmu	Surda Jola Kaskidih	 L.T.I
7 -	Dharam Veer Murmu	Surda Jola Kaskidih	 L.T.I Dharam Veer Murmu

Attendant Sheet (Local Community)

Location:- Surda tols Baraplat      Date:- 17/03/2018

S.No.	Name	Village	Signature
1	Shibu Hembran	Baraplat	shibu hembran.
2	Madu Hembran	"	
3	Pake Hembran	"	मादी हेमब्रम Dali Hembran.
4	Shyam Hembran	"	श्याम हेमब्रम

Attendant Sheet

Location:- Sunda tola Kashi'dih Date:- 06/07/2018

S/no.	Name (Squatter)	Signature
1	Fagu Murmu	Fagu Murmu

Attendant Sheet

Location :- Surda talu Baraghat Date: 02/02/2019

S/no.	Name (Squatter)	Signature
1	Kamru Murenu	Kamru Murenu
2	Shibu Hembram	Shibu Hembram
3	Palu Hembram	Palu Hembram

## APPENDIX D – PAYMENT DETAILS OF SQUATERS

हुलहाबाद बैंक ALLAHABAD BANK  
जमशेदपुर शाखा, बिलपुर, जमशेदपुर - 831 001  
Jamshedpur Branch, Bistupur, Jamshedpur - 831 001  
IFSC : ALLA0210352

मल्टी सिटी चेक Multicity Cheque  
(समस्त शाखाओं पर समरूप देय)  
Payable at par at all Branches

Valid for 3 months only from the date of instrument  
11/01/2021  
D D M M Y Y Y Y

Pay Kampu Murmu या धारक को Or Bearer

रुपये Rupees Eighty Nine Thousand Two Hundred only  
₹ 89,200/-

अदा करें

खा. सं. A/c. No. 20322928274

B035229057

॥063509॥ 831010002॥

Signature  
Please sign above  
Electrical Executive Engineer  
Transmission Division Golmuri

Received  
12/1/2021



### स्व-घोषणा पत्र

मैं काम्पु मुर्मू पिता स्वर्गीय लखन मुर्मू ग्राम सुरदा अंचल -मुसाबनी, जिला -पूर्वी सिंहभूम, खाता न. 225, प्लॉट न. 944, सरकारी भूमि पर बिना अधिकार के पूर्व से ही खेती करता था। उक्त जमीन झारखण्ड ऊर्जा संचरण निगम लिमिटेड को भू-राजस्व विभाग, झारखंड सरकार द्वारा हस्तान्तरण कर दिया गया है, जिस पर ग्रिड सब-स्टेशन सुरदा का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, इसके एवज में मुझे मुवाबजा के रूप में 89,200 रूपए Cheque (Allahabad Bank) के माध्यम से तारीख 12/01/2021 को झारखंड ऊर्जा संचरण निगम लिमिटेड से प्राप्त हुआ। मुवाबजा से मैं संतुष्ट हू। भविष्य में मेरे एवं मेरे बंशजों द्वारा किसी प्रकार का आपत्ति नहीं किया जाएगा।

घोषणा :-

मैं काम्पु मुर्मू घोषणा करता हूँ की उक्त राशि मैंने प्राप्त की है और अगर भविष्य में इस संबंध में कोई भी विवाद या कोई दावेदारी के लिए आता है, तो इसकी पूर्ण जवाबदेही सिर्फ और सिर्फ मेरी होगी।

गवाहों का हस्ताक्षर

1. संदीप तेली (संदीप कुमार तेली)  
(ग्रामीण प्रबंधक, गोलपुरी प्रखण्ड)

2. ज. नरेंद्र प्रसाद (प्रबंधक संचरण अनुमंडल जालपाड़ा)

3. Handwritten Signature  
12/01/2021

मुखिया  
श्रीमती शांती हंसदा  
ग्राम पंचायत सुरदा-06  
झारखंड-मुसाबनी, पूर्वी सिंहभूम

4. Handwritten Signature  
12/01/2021  
ग्राम पंचायत सचिव  
पंचायत - सुरदा  
झारखंड- मुसाबनी

5. Handwritten Signature  
Social Safeguard Expert

6. Handwritten Signature  
(Jagdeo Kumar Gaur)  
Social Safeguard Associate

7. Handwritten Signature  
Satish Kumar Singh  
(Social Safeguard Associate)

8. Handwritten Signature  
S/o - Kampu Murmu

Ram Chandra Murmu S/o Fager Murmu

प्राप्तकर्ता का हस्ताक्षर

Handwritten Signature  
12/01/2021

काम्पु मुर्मू

Handwritten Signature

इलाहाबाद बैंक ALLAHABAD BANK  
जमशेदपुर शाखा, बिस्तुपुर, जमशेदपुर - 831 001  
Jamshedpur Branch, Bistupur, Jamshedpur - 831 001  
IFSC : ALLA02T0352

मल्टी सिटी चेक Multicity Cheque  
(समस्त शाखाओं पर सममूल्य देय)  
Payable at par at all Branches

Valid for 3 months only from the date of instrument  
11/01/2021  
D D M M Y Y Y Y

Pay Fagu Murmu या धारक को Or Bearer

रुपये Rupees Ninety Two Thousand Four Hundred only

अदा करें ₹ 92,400/-

खा. सं. A/c. No. 20322928274

B035229057

॥063508॥ 8310100021॥

Received  
Fagu Murmu  
17/1/2021

*[Signature]*  
Please sign above  
Electrical Executive Engineer  
Transmission Division Golmuri



स्व-घोषणा पत्र

मैं फागु मुर्मू पिता स्वर्गीय शिवू मुर्मू, ग्राम सुरदा अंचल -मुसाबनी, जिला -पूर्वी सिंहभूम, खाता नं. 225, प्लॉट नं. 944, सरकारी भूमि पर बिना अधिकार के पूर्व से ही खेती करता था। उक्त जमीन झारखण्ड ऊर्जा संचरण निगम लिमिटेड को भू-राजस्व विभाग, झारखंड सरकार द्वारा उक्त जमीन को हस्तान्तरण कर दिया गया है, जिस पर ग्रिड सब-स्टेशन सुरदा का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है, जिसके कारण उक्त जमीन को ग्रिड सब-स्टेशन के लिए चिन्हित किया गया इसके एवज में मुझे मुवाबजा के रूप में 92,400 रूपए cheque (Aligarh Bank 663508/11-01-21) के माध्यम से तारीख 12/01/2021 को झारखण्ड ऊर्जा संचरण निगम लिमिटेड से प्राप्त हुआ। मुवाबजा से मैं संतुष्ट हूँ। भविष्य में मेरे एवं मेरे बंशजों द्वारा किसी प्रकार का आपत्ति नहीं किया जाएगा।

घोषणा :-

मैं फागु मुर्मू घोषणा करता हूँ की उक्त राशि मैंने प्राप्त की है और अगर भविष्य में इस संबंध में कोई भी विवाद या कोई दावेदारी के लिए आता है, तो इसकी पूर्ण जवाबदेही सिर्फ और सिर्फ मेरी होगी।

गवाहों का हस्ताक्षर

1. संदीप मिश्रा (संदीप प्रसाद मिश्रा)  
शरीफ प्रमोद, गोलपुर प्रमोद

2. कान्तरंजन प्रसाद (संचरण अनुमण्डल, जादूगोड़ा)

3. 12/01/2021  
मुखिया  
श्रीमती शांती हासदा  
ग्राम पंचायत सुरदा-06  
झारखण्ड-मुसाबनी पूर्व सिंहभूम

4. 12/01/2021  
प्रभारी पंचायत सचिव  
पंचायत - सुरदा  
झारखण्ड- मुसाबनी

5. Jyoti Das  
Social Safeguard Expert

12/01/2021  
Jagdeo Kumar Oraon  
Social Safeguard  
Associate

12/01/2021  
Satya Narayan Mishra  
(Social Safeguard Associate)

Sharanam Veer Murmu  
S/o - Kampan Murmu

प्राप्तकर्ता का हस्ताक्षर

Fagu Murmu  
फागु मुर्मू

12/01/2021  
फागु मुर्मू

Ram Chandra Murmu  
S/o Fagu Murmu

## APPENDIX E PHOTOLOG



*Photo 1. Squatters farming land of Fagu Murmu measuring 0.4 acre*



*Photo 2. Consultation with Mukhia of Surda Panchayet at Baraghat Tola*



*Photo 3. Consultation with nearby community*



*Photo 4. Consultation with PAPs and Mukhia of Surda Panchayat*

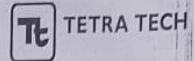
## **APPENDIX F    MOM WITH BLOCK AGRICULTURE OFFICER, MUSABANI BLOCK, EAST SINGBHUM DISTRICT**



Minutes of the Meeting		
A	<i>Meeting details:</i>	
	Location:	Agriculture Department Office, Musaboni Block, East Singbhum District
	Date	23 July 2019
D	<i>Attended By</i>	
	Sr.	Name
	1.	Shibshankar Paul
	2.	ERM
	3.	
C	<i>Purpose of Meeting</i>	
	To discuss and understand the prevailing market rates for the crop and main determining factors for the rate.	
D	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>	
	<p>Based on the information received during the discussion with the Block Agriculture Officer, the following points are summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop quality remains the principal driving factor for the rate along with the crop yield.</li> <li>• Government rate for per quintal of paddy during 2018 - 2019 remained around Rs. 1600/-.</li> <li>• Commercial market rates varies among traders and also depends on the crop demand and supply along with the crop quality.</li> </ul>	



## **APPENDIX G   MOM BETWEEN SQUATTERS, EPC, PMC & JUSNL TEAM ON DATED 22 APRIL 2022**



## Field Visit Memo

REFERENCE NO.	TT FVM No.	<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT
DATE AND TIME	22/4/2022	<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION REQUIRED
SITE/CONTRACTOR	SURDA GSS	<input type="checkbox"/> REPLY REQUIRED
CONTRACT NO.		
AGENDA/SUBJECT	SITE VISIT REPORT Regarding start of work in GSS.	
ATTENDEE'S	TETRA TECH	CLIENT/EPC
Debaranjan Mishra (AM)	Sandeep Kumar Tirkey EEE JUSNL	
J.K. Oraon	Gyanranjan AE JUSNL	
	Aspit Pandey Aspm Flowmark	

आज दिनांक 22/4/2022 को सुरदा गिड सिक स्टेशन से संबंधित एक बैठक का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें Tetra Tech, JUSNL के प्रबंधकारी तथा स्क्वेरल शिवा हेमब्रूम पालु हेमब्रूम के साथ हेमब्रूम काकु सोरा सिक उपस्थित थे। शाम हेमब्रूम उपस्थित थे। बैठक में शिवा और पालु स्क्वेरल लोगों को मुवाकफा पलद देने पर विचार हुआ। साथ ही आमीन रिपोर्ट अंजल अर्थात् सिक पलद कराने तथा पलद मुवाकफा देने संबंधित बातें हुई। आमीन रिपोर्ट अंजल से प्राप्त होने पर पलद मुवाकफा दिया जायेगा। उसके आगवा मुवाकफा देने में हो रही हैरी के बारे में भी चर्चा किया गया। सभी के विचार विमर्श के बाद सुरदा गिड सिक स्टेशन में इन कार्य जारी रखने पर सहमत हुई।

Debaranjan Mishra  
(J.K. Oraon)  
Social & Legal Expert

Aspit Pandey  
22/4/2022  
(P.M., Tetra Tech, PMC)

Aspit Pandey  
Flowmark Ltd.

Gyanranjan  
22/04/2022  
(Gyanranjan)

शुदीप तिरकी  
22-04-2022  
(शुदीप तिरकी, एम. एम. सी. एम. सी.)

palu Hembrum, Shikha Hembrum  
22/4/22 22/4/22

Kaku Soren  
22/4/22

Jadub Hembrum शादी हेमब्रूम  
22/4/22

## **APPENDIX H CROP RATE AS PUBLISHED BY GOI**

भारत सरकार  
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय  
कृषि, सहकारिता एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग  
अर्थ एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय

**2021-22 विपणन मौसम की खरीफ फसलों की मूल्य नीति**

सरकार ने 2021-22 विपणन मौसम की अधिदेशित खरीफ फसलों (उचित मौसम गुणवत्ता) के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों में वृद्धि को मंजूरी दे दी है। (एमएसपी) सरकार का खरीफ फसलों की एमएसपी में वृद्धि का निर्णय किसानों को उत्पादन लागत के ऊपर कम से कम 50% मुनाफा देने की प्रतिबद्धता को पूरा करता है। 2021-22 विपणन मौसम की अधिदेशित खरीफ फसलों की एमएसपी का व्यापार निम्नलिखित है:

(रु प्रति क्विंटल)

जिन्स	फिरत	न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य
धान	सामान्य	1940
	रोड ए	1960
ज्वार	हाइब्रिड	2738
	मालदंडी	2758
बाजरा		2250
रागी		3377
मक्का		1870
तूर (अरहर)		6300
मूंग		7275
उड़द		6300
मूंगफली		5550
सुरजमुखी बीज		6015
सोयाबीन	पीला	3950
तिल		7307
रामतिल		6930
कपास	मध्यम रेशा (24.5 - 25.5 की लम्बाई (मि.मि.) के रेशे और 4.3 - 5.1 का माईक्रोनेयर मूल्य)	5726
	लंबा रेशा (29.5 - 30.5 की लम्बाई (मि.मि.) के रेशे और 3.5 - 4.3 का माईक्रोनेयर मूल्य)	6025

(श्वेता कुमार)  
अपर आर्थिक सहायक (एफई)  
दूरभाष: 23383798

## APPENDIX I PHOTOGRAPHS





Re-measurement of GSS Land is being carried out by Amin (Musabani Circle) on 21<sup>st</sup> Feb 2022



Meeting between PAPs, EPC, PMC & JUSNL for resolving the compensation issue dated 22<sup>nd</sup> Apr 2022

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**ERM India Private Limited**

Building 10A  
4th Floor, DLF Cyber City  
Gurgaon, NCR – 122002

Tel: 91 124 417 0300

Fax: 91 124 417 0301

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