



Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report (Scheme A Volume 2) (Transmission Lines Associated with GSS at Chainpur)

**Jharkhand Urja Sancharan
Nigam Limited**

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Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited

Environment and Social
Impact Assessment Report
(Scheme A Volume 2)
(Transmission Lines Associated
with GSS at Chainpur)

21 March 2019

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ABBREVIATIONS

BMTPC -	Building Material and Technology Promotion Council of India
CEA -	Central Electricity Authority
CFC -	Chlorofluorocarbon
CGWB -	Central Groundwater Authority Board
CPCB -	Central Pollution Control Board
dB -	Decibel
DG -	Diesel Generator
DVC -	Damodar Valley Corporation
EA -	Environmental Assessment
EMP -	Environmental Management Plan
ERM -	Environmental Resources Management
ESIA -	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESZ -	Eco-Sensitive Zone
GCC-	General Conditions of Contract
GM -	Gair Mazrua
GOI -	Government of India
GPS -	Global Positioning System
GSS -	Grid Sub Station
IESE -	Initial Environmental and Social Examination
IMD -	India Meteorological Department
IS -	Indian Standard
IUCN -	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWPA -	Indian Wildlife Protection Act
JPSIP-	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project
JUSNL -	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited
KL-	Kilo Litre
KLD -	Kilo Litre per Day
Km -	Kilometer
KVA -	Kilo-Volts-Ampere
MVA -	Mega-Volts-Ampere
NBWL -	National Board of Wildlife
NH-	National Highway
PCB -	Pollution Control Board
PCB -	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PfA -	Power for All
PPP -	Public Private Partnership
PUCC -	Pollution Under Control Certificate
SCC-	Special Conditions of Contract
SF6 -	Sulfur Hexafluoride
TCE -	TATA Consulting Engineer
TL -	Transmission Line
WPR-	Work Participation Ratio

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL) with financial assistance from the World Bank is implementing the transmission infrastructure development/upgradation under the Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP) and will include: (a) Creation of 25 new 132 kV substations, and (b) Development of associated 132 KV transmission lines of around 1800 km. These 25 substations and associated transmission lines have been organised into 26 schemes. This ESIA covers the transmission lines viz. Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega, which are part of Scheme A and is to be covered under Phase II of the project. The ESIA has been undertaken based on the outcome of initial walk over survey which identified a preferred alignment based on analysis of three potential alternatives associated with the Bee-line between the two end-points. The level of detail captured in the ESIA is primarily based on the inputs of the walk-over survey; an attempt is being made to include some of the detail emerging from the detailed survey exercise, which is being conducted in parallel by the Design Consultant at this time. More detailed information about the accurate alignment of the transmission line, specific parcels of land which the RoW will intersect, and the exact footprint of the transmission towers would be available during the next phase of project planning, involving Check Surveys is not covered in this ESIA.

The two transmission lines, Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega are planned to extend for a distance of 53.635 km and 35.683 km respectively and would fall in the districts of Gumla and Latehar. As per the plan, the RoW of the alignment would be 27 m and transmission towers are expected to be set up every 300 m (approx. 2-3 towers per km depending on terrain and other technical, environmental and social considerations), each occupying a land footprint of about 22 m square. Overall, they will run cross country and cover a physical, environmental and social landscape which is typical to the state of Jharkhand – a combination of plateau land exhibiting minor undulations and interspersed with flat terrain and hilly stretches. From the land use point of view, the line alignments would primarily cover agricultural, forest and barren/wasteland use types. The ends of the transmission lines would originate from respective substations of Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO tower of Gumla – Simdega, which have access through road. At several other points along the route, crossings with roads (national or state highways) are expected to occur. For access to other points of the proposed transmission lines, access would have to be obtained through existing village roads and open terrain.

The construction phase of the project would involve the following activities: (a) Site clearance – Ground vegetation and/or crops on field would be cleared and trees would be lopped or felled, to the extent required, for gaining access to the corridor and to allow for tower construction and wire stringing activities; (b) For setting up towers within the 22 square m area, limited

excavations would be undertaken for footings, concrete foundation developed, framework inserted, and the tower frame would be erected after hauling components to a nearby laydown area using existing roads and the transmission corridor RoW; (c) Mechanical stringing of conductors between towers would be done using a winching machine. The construction activities are anticipated to involve 15-20 people during construction of tower foundation and tower erection and 10-15 people would be involved in tower erection and 20-30 people would be involved in stringing. Mostly the labour would be staying in fly camps while remaining workers would be staying in laydown areas (comprising of labour quarters and material storage areas). Typical vehicles on site at the construction site would include 2 trucks, 2-3 excavators and 6 light-duty vehicles (LDV), puller and tensioner.

After construction is over, there would be certain restrictions on future development and on the height of trees along the width of the corridor (per guidelines - IS 5613/MoEFCC, GoI Circular 7-25/2012-FC dated 5th May 2014) for the owners of the land parcels which get intersected. At the points where the transmission towers are to be set up, the right of the land for about 6 sq m of land would be obtained by JSUNL, though farmers can continue to pursue agricultural activities within the footprint, without causing any physical damage to the tower structure. Future access to the corridor can be sought by JSUNL for transmission line maintenance and subject to any damages to crops/property caused by such activity being compensated.

The baseline studies have profiled the environmental and social conditions along the 3 transmission line corridors (Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega), covering, in general, a buffer distance of 500 m on either side of the RoW and up to 10 km where any significant environmental sensitivity is identified. The studies were designed to collect information from secondary sources and to obtain primary information through site visits and consultations with local communities and other related stakeholders. Overall, the baseline is reflective of the environmental and social landscape of the districts through which the alignment would pass. Corridor specific environmental and social baseline for each of the transmission lines described below:

Chainpur-Mahuadanr Transmission Line

- The transmission line passes through Chainpur, Dumri and Mahuadanr Block primarily through rural areas. Among 33 villages located within the study area of Kolebira-Kamdara transmission line, Jairagi (2455) has the highest population lived in 468 households, whereas, lowest populations were recorded in Kita (68).
- Six forest patches of 3.46 km (as demarcated in SoI toposheets) is found near the above transmission line. , protected forests are located within 10 km of the transmission line. The Chainpur-Mahuadanr transmission line traverses at approx. 700m from the Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary (near AP-83). The line is also 11.69 km of Palamau Tiger Reserve. The line falls within the ESZ of Palamau Tiger Reserve.
- The transmission line transverses through Latehar and Gumla district, both are Schedule V area specified in the Indian Constitution.

Kolebira – Simdega Transmission Line

- The respective transmission line passes through Chainpur, Gumla and Raidih Block, primarily through rural areas. Among 14 villages located within the study area of LILO of Gumla-Simdega transmission line, Phasia (6847) has the highest population lived in 1392 household and the lowest populations were recorded in Tetardih (178) and total household no is 31. Gumla town lies adjacent to the transmission line.
- Two forest patches of 9770 meters (as demarcated in SoI toposheets) is found near the above transmission line, protected forest are located within 10 km of the transmission line. Palkot Wildlife Sanctuary is located at approx. 1.18 km from the transmission line.
- The transmission line transverses through Gumla district, which is Schedule V area specified in the Indian Constitution.

Community consultations were undertaken in villages (Nawatoli, Tamra, Biru, Bindhartoli, Arahani, Taisera, Tapkara, Jamtoli, Jurkela, Khatgaon, Agharma, Kinderkela and Patura) adjoining to the TL alignments to understand the perceptions of the local people with respect to the proposed project, problems faced by local people due to any existing transmission line (if any), livelihood pattern of the villagers etc. During consultations, following observations were recorded from community:

- During consultation, community members have asked about the land valuation method to be used for compensation. Is it government rate or market rate? They have also demanded for payment of compensation before construction work;
- Compensation should be paid for private tree felling;
- Electricity supply scenario in the villages should be improved, as frequent power cut exists in this area;
- Transmission line should be designed away from habitation area;
- Adequate ground clearance of the transmission line should be maintained;
- Tower construction work should not be undertaken in harvesting season;
- All the possible safety feature should be implemented to avoid every possible accident from the proposed transmission line.
- Local people should be prioritized for employment during construction work.

The potential and associated impacts of the proposed transmission line projects have been identified and evaluated using standard procedures. Source references including past project experience, professional judgment demarcated as a Schedule V area and knowledge of both the project activities as well as the environmental and social setting of the site and surroundings were used in the assessment.

The uptake of land for transmission line corridor, in sections which will pass through privately owned land, may lead to an adverse impact on the value of land parcels falling in the RoW in two ways: one, for parcels in which the towers are to be located, there is a physical obstruction to use of land falling under the tower footprint. The landowner is unable to use the land under the

tower for alternative uses, other than agriculture, potentially leading to a reduction of land value, often for the entire parcel. Two, because of restrictions imposed with regard to undertaking any structural construction(s) above a stipulated safe height (depending on the height of the conductor), as per provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, for all land parcels falling within the RoW, the land value also diminishes. It must be noted, however, that as per existing practice, only the rights to the use of land for the tower footprint is obtained from the landowners (typically by invoking the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885) on whose lands the towers are to be constructed – no land purchase or acquisition leading to a transfer of ownership is involved in the process. At present, there has been no empirically estimated value or evidence as to the % reduction in land value for parcels falling within the RoW of transmission lines.

For stretches of the corridor which would pass through the agricultural land, there is expected to be a loss of crops and consequent economic losses to farmers if the construction phase is timed to a pre-harvest time. Other than that, because of the limited use of heavy vehicles and equipment during construction, it is unlikely that there would be any long-term impact related to compaction of soil or loss of fertility in topsoil. Efforts would be made during the detailed survey and in subsequent project planning phase to ensure that the transmission lines do not pass over any habitat or village dwellings.

For stretches of the corridor which will pass through forest land (6 forest patches covering length of 3.4 km for Chainpur – Mahuadanr transmission line and 2 forest patches covering length of 1.18 meters for LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line), the clearing of trees and vegetation along the corridor is anticipated to result in loss of biodiversity, though the adverse impact is expected to be limited to the corridor and with a scope for part of biodiversity to return back to normal conditions after the construction phase gets over with the exception for high trees (which would continue to be lopped during maintenance phase). Current experience with regard to existing transmission lines in Jharkhand confirms this assessment of impact to be minimal. With no Bird Areas of significance along the corridor and no local birds which having sufficiently wide wing spans that result in touching two conductors and resulting in electrocution, impacts to avian population is expected to be insignificant. Because of the narrow width of the corridor and taking into account the status of biodiversity of forests and wildlife in Jharkhand, no long-term habitat fragmentation impacts are expected to occur.

With the construction phase at a particular location along the transmission corridor expected to last about 3-4 weeks, construction related activities are expected to cause local level impacts on environmental quality due to re-entrainment of dust in air from earth works and construction dumps, air and noise emissions from vehicles and construction equipment, discharge of domestic wastewater from labour camps and generation of construction and domestic wastes. In the construction phase, there are expected to be health and safety related issues due to the involvement of labour in construction activities. The influx of people (migrant workers, subcontractors and suppliers) may lead pressure on existing social infrastructure and their

interactions with nearby rural communities or potentially lead to cultural conflicts, and result in additional vulnerability to women and population belonging to scheduled castes or tribes. At the same time, positive socioeconomic impacts are also expected with scope for business opportunities for local subcontractors, skill acquisition for the local workforce and employment opportunities arising from recruitment of local construction labour and staff, improvement of roads and access.

In order to ensure that the mitigation measures developed for the significant impacts of the proposed project are implemented and maintained throughout the project duration, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed. It needs to be highlighted here that the overall approach for transmission line planning already takes into account the scope for minimising the stretch falling under forest land through the exploration of alternate alignments where forest land is encountered during the initial walkover surveys. The ESMP outlines management strategies for managing all associated and potential impacts that could affect the environment and living conditions of people in the area. These mitigation measures and plans include:

- Arrange for appropriate compensation for loss of biodiversity/forest land caused because of diversion of forest land (Protected forest land covering length of 3.46 meters for Chainpur – Mahuadanr transmission line and 1.18 meters for Gumla – Simdega transmission line), as per regulatory provisions.
- Provide appropriate compensation for the loss of value of land falling within the tower footprint or along the corridor RoW. In addition, for any temporary loss to crops, vegetation, trees, potentially caused by construction activities, arrange for compensation to the affected landowners.
- Adopt appropriate engineering and associated mitigation measures and plans to minimise adverse impacts to local communities during construction activities.
- Adopt appropriate EHS safeguards and good practices to be adopted by construction contractors to ensure that occupational health and safety risks of labours are maintained at acceptable levels. The labour force should also undergo compulsory training on work-related health and safety measures.
- Where possible, ensure local suppliers and contractors implement local employment and procurement policies to the benefit neighbouring communities along the alignment.

As part of the ESMP, it is proposed to arrange for necessary approvals for clearing of forests, cutting of trees, and obtaining consent from landowners through whose land the RoW would be passing. In order to ensure that the ESMP is implemented during the construction phase, specific conditions of contract for Site Contractors to be engaged have been laid down which would be made part of the Bidding document. An ESMP monitoring plan would also be implemented to enable JSUNL to ensure that the planned mitigation measures are being implemented and adverse impacts are kept to the minimum possible level. In addition, a fit-to-purpose grievance redressal

mechanism will be implemented through which communities and affected people can voice their concerns related to the project to JSUNL.

For the implementation of the JPSIP Project, JUSNL has developed a Project Implementation Unit (JPSIP PIU) headed by the Chief Engineer (Transmission, World Bank Funded Projects). The JPSIP PIU would also be responsible for driving the implementation of the E&S safeguards in JPSIP. At the field level, the Chief Engineer cum GM of the Ranchi Zone of JUSNL would be responsible for implementing the technical aspects of the JPSIP with respect to the sub-project and would be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the ESMP and the E&S safeguards adopted by the contractor. In addition, it is recommended that the Contractor implementing the subprojects would induct Environment and Social personnel to supervise implementation of the E&S safeguards on the ground.

Through the process of consultation and disclosures, JPSIP would ensure that the project information is communicated to the stakeholders and the feedback from the community is considered for the execution phase of the project. A Consultation Framework has been prepared to ensure involvement of stakeholders' at each stage of project planning and implementation. In addition, a three-tier Grievance Mechanism has been proposed for handling any grievances of community related to the project i.e. Tier 1 -Circle level, Tier 2 -Zone level, Tier 3- Grievance Redresses Cell located centrally at the JPSIP PIU in Ranchi.

BACKGROUND

The Government of Jharkhand with active support of the Government of India 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 Sanchar 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 would include creation of 25 new 132 kV substations and associated 132 KV transmission lines of around 1800 Kms.

JUSNL would like 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. Based on the higher level guidance provided in the ESMF, each project component is undergoing a project specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Based on the outcome of the assessment, a project specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is laid down for all the sub-projects.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

As part of the JPSIP, JUSNL has planned for development of 25 new substations and associated transmission lines. These substations and transmission lines have further been consolidated into Schemes. For the purpose of implementation these Schemes are divided into 3 Phases. The subprojects in each of the Schemes are presented as *Annexure 1*.

In Phase II there are total of seven (8) schemes. This Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report deal with the construction of:

- 132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chainpur – Mahuadanr Transmission line; and
- LILO of 132 kV DC 3 Ph. Gumla – Simdega Transmission Line at Chainpur GSS.

These transmission lines are part of Scheme A of Phase II. The details of the other interlinked subprojects in the Scheme are presented in *Table 1.1*.

Table 1.1 *Details of the substation and interlinked projects (Scheme A of Phase II)*

Sl. No	Details of Scheme A	Capacity (MVA)	Length (km)
1.	132/33 Kv GSS at Chainpur (2x50 MVA)	100	-
2.	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chainpur – Mahuadanr Transmission line	-	53.635
3.	LILO of 132 kV DC 3 Ph. Gumla – Simdega Transmission Line at Chainpur GSS	-	35.683

Source: JUSNL

As part of the Scheme the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the grid substation at Chainpur is presented as separate volume: **Scheme A: Volume 1.**

1.3 *PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THIS ESIA*

The ESIA process involves the identification of the potential environmental issues in the project and trying to address them through design interventions. The ESIA further carries out impact prediction and evaluation of residual environmental and social issues of a Project. It then goes on to outline the proposed mitigation measures for residual impacts and enhancement measures for positive impacts which the Project will implement.

The objectives of this document are to:

- Identify all potentially significant adverse and positive environmental and social issues of the Project. Enumerate the design modification which has been influenced by the ESIA process and define the final alignment of the transmission lines;
- Gather baseline data to inform the assessment of impacts on the environment as a result of the Project;
- Suggest appropriate mitigation measures to effectively manage potential adverse impacts; and
- Developing an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to implement suggested mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts through effective management systems including formulation of monitoring and reporting requirements.

1.4 *STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT*

The report has been organized considering the following:

- Chapter 1 above contains a brief background of JPSIP. It also presents a broad context to the ESIA Study;
- Chapter 2 presents the regulations and polices applicable and actions which are required by JUSNL;
- Chapter 3 presents the description of the proposed transmission lines and interaction with the bio-physical and socio-economic environment;
- Chapter 4 provided methodology adopted for the ESIA study;

- Chapter 5 outlines the environmental and social setting of the proposed transmission lines which forms the basis for assessment of potential impacts;
- Chapter 6 presents the alternative analysis carried out for the transmission lines;
- Chapter 7 presents the likely impacts from the proposed transmission lines over the lifecycle of the project along with its severity levels;
- Chapter 8 elaborates on the stakeholder identification process adopted and a brief of the public consultations under taken to capture the local residents / stakeholders perceptions;
- Chapter 9 presents the mechanism of the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures complete with responsibility and resources requirements; and
- Chapter 10 presents the Conclusions and Recommendations.

1.5 *LIMITATION*

Project planning for proposed transmission line has been undertaken by Tata Consulting Engineer (Hereinafter referred to as “Design Consultant”) based on desktop studies and a Detailed Project Report has been developed based on the same. Detailed field survey of the project components like tower footing and the RoW is currently being undertaken by Design Consultant. The present draft of the ESIA therefore considers the project configuration as has been outlined in Design Consultant’s Report and impacts for the same has been accordingly assessed.

1.6 *USES OF THIS REPORT*

The Client acknowledges that report provided by ERM in relation to the provision of Services is delivered to the Client solely for the Client’s benefit. ERM, its officers, employees, contractors, and agents shall owe no duties, obligations or liabilities to any persons in connection with any use of or reliance on the Project information provided by JUSNL. We make no warranties, express or implied, including without limitation, warranties as to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

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The ESMF identifies all the national and state level legislation rules and guidelines which would be applicable to JPSIP. It has also identified all the World Bank Policies and guidelines which are applicable in JPSIP. This section highlights only the relevant environmental and social policies and regulations, World Bank guidelines which are applicable for this sub-project.

2.1 APPLICABLE LAWS AND STANDARDS

The applicable regulations and relevant policies in the context of the project are presented in below table.

Table 2.1 Regulations Triggered for the Project

Sl. No.	Acts/Rule/Policy	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
A. Electricity Related Regulation			
1.	Electricity Act 2003, Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and Department of Power, Government of Jharkhand notification dated 15th December 2017	<p>Under the provisions of Section 68(1):- Prior approval of the Govt. of Jharkhand (GoJ) is a mandatory requirement to undertake any new transmission project 11 kV upward in the State which authorizes JUSNL to plan and coordinate activities to commission a new Transmission project.</p> <p>Under Section 164:- GoJ, may by order in writing, authorize JUSNL for the placing of electric line for the transmission of electricity confer upon licensee (i.e. JUSNL) in the business of supplying electricity under this act subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, as GoJ may think fit to impose and to the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, any of the power which the Telegraph authority possesses.</p> <p>The Electricity Act and Telegraph Act provide guidance on the compensation payable for damages to crops/ trees and structures for setting up of transmission line. As per the provision of the above mentioned Acts, JPSIP would require to pay compensation for any damage or loss due to its projects, before beginning of project construction work.</p> <p>Based on a Notification dated 15th of December, the Jharkhand Government</p>	JUSNL,JPSIP

Sl. No.	Acts/Rule/Policy	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
		<p>has notified the following arrangement for compensation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at the rate of 85% of land value as determined by District Magistrate or any other authority based on Circle rate/ Guideline value/ Stamp Act rates for tower base area (between four legs) impacted due to installation of tower/pylon structure; • Compensation towards diminution of land value in the width of RoW Corridor (27m for 132 KVA transmission line) due to laying of transmission line and imposing certain restriction would be decided by the States as per categorization/ type of land, at 15% of land value, as determined based on prevailing Circle rate /Stamp Act rate. 	
2.	<p>Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines Regulations, 2010; Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations, 2010</p>	<p>Both the Regulations are framed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) of India under Indian Electricity Act, 2003. These regulations provide technical standard for construction of electrical lines and safety requirements for construction/ installation/ protection/ operation/ maintenance of electric lines and apparatus. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.</p>	<p>JPSIP, Contractor</p>
B. Environment/Social Legislation			
1.	<p>Environment Protection Rules, 1986 and applicable standards</p>	<p>The standards for discharge/emission from different type of pollution source (e.g., DG sets) and industries have been laid down by CPCB under EP Rule, 1986. JPSIP would ensure that all these standards are complied during the planning, construction and operation of the project.</p>	<p>JPSIP, Contractor</p>
2.	<p>Forest Conservation Act, 1980</p>	<p>This Act mandates prior permission of the Forest Department for any activity which is to be undertaken on Forest Land. The provisions of conversion of forest land for non-forest purpose are specified under this Act. Some stretches of the transmission line have traversed through forest area. Thus clearance has to be obtained from relevant authorities under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.</p>	<p>JPSIP, Contractor</p>

Sl. No.	Acts/Rule/Policy	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
3.	Jharkhand Timber and Other Forest Produce (Transit and Regulation) Rules, 2004 as amended	For felling of trees in the forest land identified within the ROW of the transmission line, permission need to be obtained from DFO or authorized ACF.	JPSIP, Contractor
4.	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006	The applicability of this Act has been linked with forest clearance process under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 w.e.f. August 2009 by MoEF. As part of the forest clearance process rights of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers is required to be settled by District Collector.	JPSIP
5.	Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958; Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878; Jharkhand Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, Remains and Art Treasures Act, 2016.	Proposed transmission line did not traverse through archaeological site. Thus National and State level Acts on Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites will not be triggered for this project. However, treasure, archaeological artefacts can be found during excavation work; for which procedure laid down in Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 would be followed.	JPSIP, Contractor
C. Labour related Legislation			
1.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	This Act prohibits engagement of children in certain employments and regulates the conditions of work of children in other certain employments. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	JPSIP, Contractor
2.	Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970	This Act regulates the employment of contract labours in certain establishments and prohibits for its abolition in certain circumstances. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
3.	Minimum Wage Act, 1948	Under this Act, Jharkhand State government has notified minimum wage rate for the workers. JPSIP's contractors would provide minimum wage to its workers as per the minimum wage rate provided in the said notification.	
4.	Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976	This Act abolished bonded labour system to prevent the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the people. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
5.	Grievance Redressal Machinery under Industrial Disputes Amendment Act, 2010	This Act provides mechanism for setting up of grievance redressal committee in industrial establishment. JPSIP and its contractors would	

Sl. No.	Acts/Rule/Policy	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
		comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
6.	Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	This Act provides for the institution of provident funds, pension fund and deposit-linked insurance fund for employees in factories and other establishments. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
7.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, amended in 2005; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	This Act provides for timely disbursement of wages payable to employed persons covered by the Act. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
8.	Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;	This Act regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
9.	Employees State Insurance Act, 1948	This Act provides certain benefits to employees in case of sickness, maternity and ' employment injury '. This Act is applicable to employees earning Rs 15,000 or less per month. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
10.	Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act, 1979	This Act regulates the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and provides for their conditions of service. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
11.	Intimation of Accidents (Forms and Time of Service of Notice) Rules, 2004	This Rule comes in force for occurrence of accident in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of electricity and electric line. JPSIP would incorporate requirements of these regulations in contract document of procurement.	
12.	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	This regulation provides conditions of service of building and other construction workers including their safety, health and welfare measures. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	

The implementation of the World Bank Operational Policies seek to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse environmental and social impacts, including protecting the rights of those likely to be affected or marginalized by the proposed project. Based on the information gathered during the study, following Policies are triggered and would require adequate measures to address the safeguard concerns.

Table 2.2 *World Bank Policies Triggered for the Project*

Sl. No.	World Bank Policies/Guidelines	Applicability	Responsibility
1.	OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	The Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects under Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable. EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources); and transboundary and global environmental aspects. As per requirement of the OP 4.01, environmental assessment is being carried out for this project.	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP
2.	BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	This policy requires Bank financing projects to assess impacts on physical cultural resources at the earliest possible stage of the project planning cycle. Environmental assessment involves the preparation of a physical cultural resources management plan that includes (a) measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on physical cultural resources; (b) provisions for managing chance finds; (c) any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity for the management of physical cultural resources; and (d) a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities. Though presently there are no physical cultural resource found to be affected by the project, possibility of "chance finds" cannot be ruled out. If something is found at later stage of the project (construction phase), procedures laid down in "Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878".	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP
3.	OP 4.36 Forests	This policy contributes to Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development through management, conservation and sustainable development of forest ecosystems and their associated	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP

Sl. No.	World Bank Policies/Guidelines	Applicability	Responsibility
		resources. <i>As the project site is located on forest land, this Policy would be triggered.</i>	
4.	OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples	This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. For projects which are likely to have impact on the tribal community a Tribal Development Plan would be developed and implemented.	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP/JPSIP
5.	IFC/WB General EHS Guidelines	Recommendations of these guidelines would be incorporated in ESMP and	Environmental and Social Consultant and
6.	IFC/WB Guidelines for Power Transmission and Distribution	Bidding document for this project.	Technical Consultant of JPSIP

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

All the two transmission line (viz., Chainpur – Mahuadanr, LILO of Gumla – Simdega at Chainpur GSS) traverses through the district of Latehar and Gumla. The administrative units through which each of the transmission line passes are enumerated in *Table 3.1* and graphically presented in *Figure 3.1* and *Figure 3.2* respectively.

Table 3.1 Administrative divisions through which the Transmission Lines traverse

Sl. No	Transmission line	District	Block	Approx. segment [Angle Point(AP) from -to]
1	Chainpur – Mahuadanr	Gumla	Chainpur Dumri	AP 1 –AP 42 AP 43– AP 63
		Latehar	Mahuadanr	AP 64- AP 95
2	LILO of Gumla – Simdega Transmission line	Gumla	Gumla	AP 1- AP 21
			Raidih	AP 22 – AP 58
			Chainpur	AP 59 – AP 64

Source: ERM Survey

Figure 3.1 Administrative Setting of Chainpur – Mahuadanr transmission line (TL) alignment

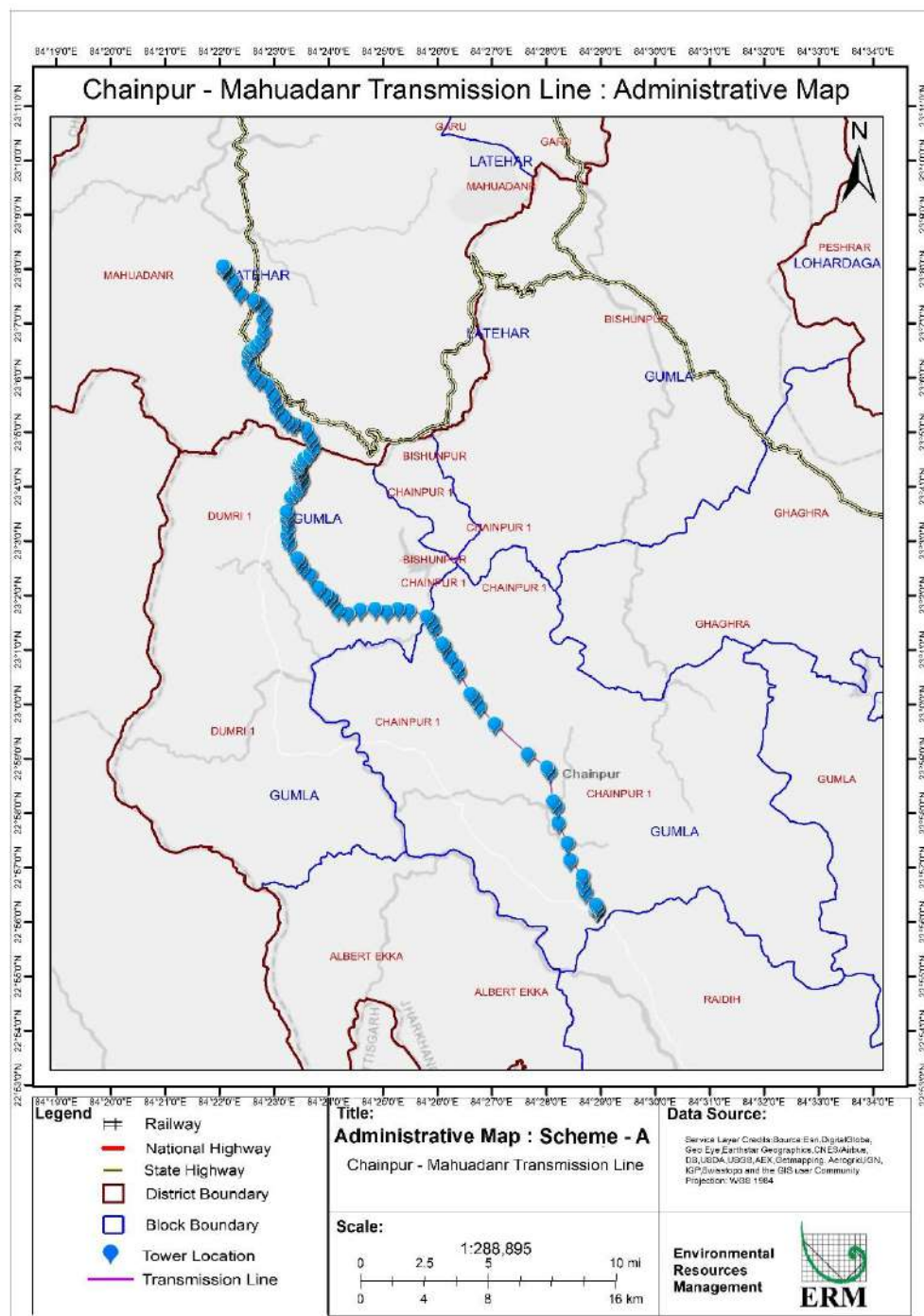
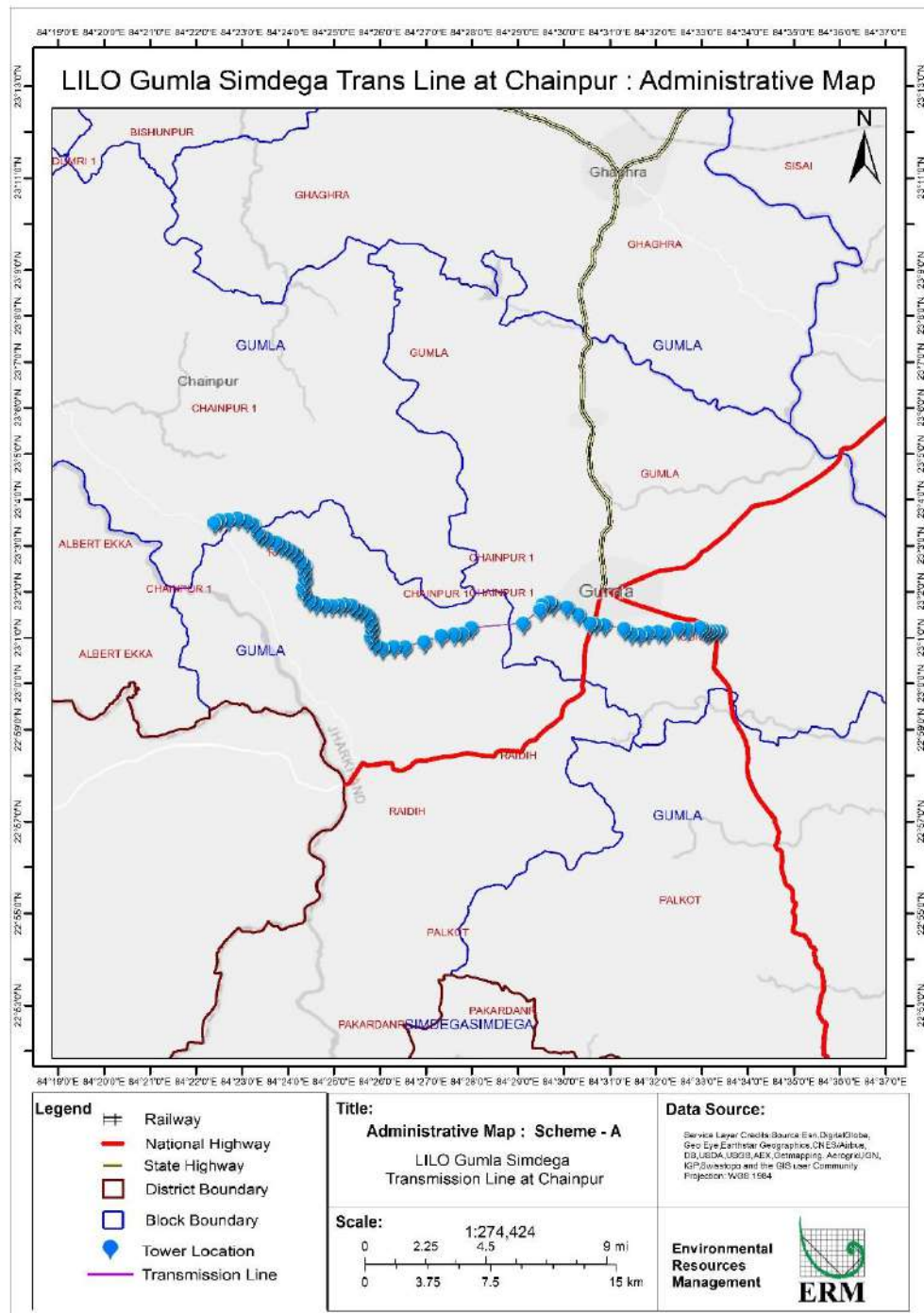


Figure 3.2 Administrative Setting of LILO of Gumla - Simdega transmission line (TL) alignment at Chainpur GSS



3.2 ACCESSIBILITY

Chainpur - Mahuadanr road traverses close to Chainpur - Mahuadanr transmission line (TL) and intersects the TL near AP 47. State Highway (SH) 9 intersects Chainpur - Mahuadanr TL near AP 81 and 88. NH 43 intersects the LILO of Gumla - Simdega TL near AP 12. Also, NH 143 intersects the TL near AP 3. The details of the locations where the Highway/Railway cut the two alignments are presented in *Table 3.2*.

Table 3.2 *Intersection of the Highways with the Transmission lines traverse*

Sl. No	Transmission Line	Highway/Railway	Approx. segment [Angle Point(AP) from -to]
1	Chainpur - Mahuadanr	SH 9	AP 81 - AP 82; AP 88 - AP 89
2	LILO of Gumla - Simdega	NH 43 NH 143	AP 12 - AP 15 AP 3 - AP 4

Source: ERM Survey

For the above discussion, it is apparent that there are a number of highway traverses close to all the two alignments. For the purpose of construction these existing roads would be used for approaching the tower footing site and transmission line corridor. However, in case at some of the tower location, if there are issues with regards to access, the construction vehicle would ply over the agricultural field and no access road would be constructed. Accessibility map of the two transmission line is depicted in *Figure 3.3* and *Figure 3.4*.

Figure 3.3 Chainpur – Mahuadarr transmission line (TL) alignment on Satellite Imagery

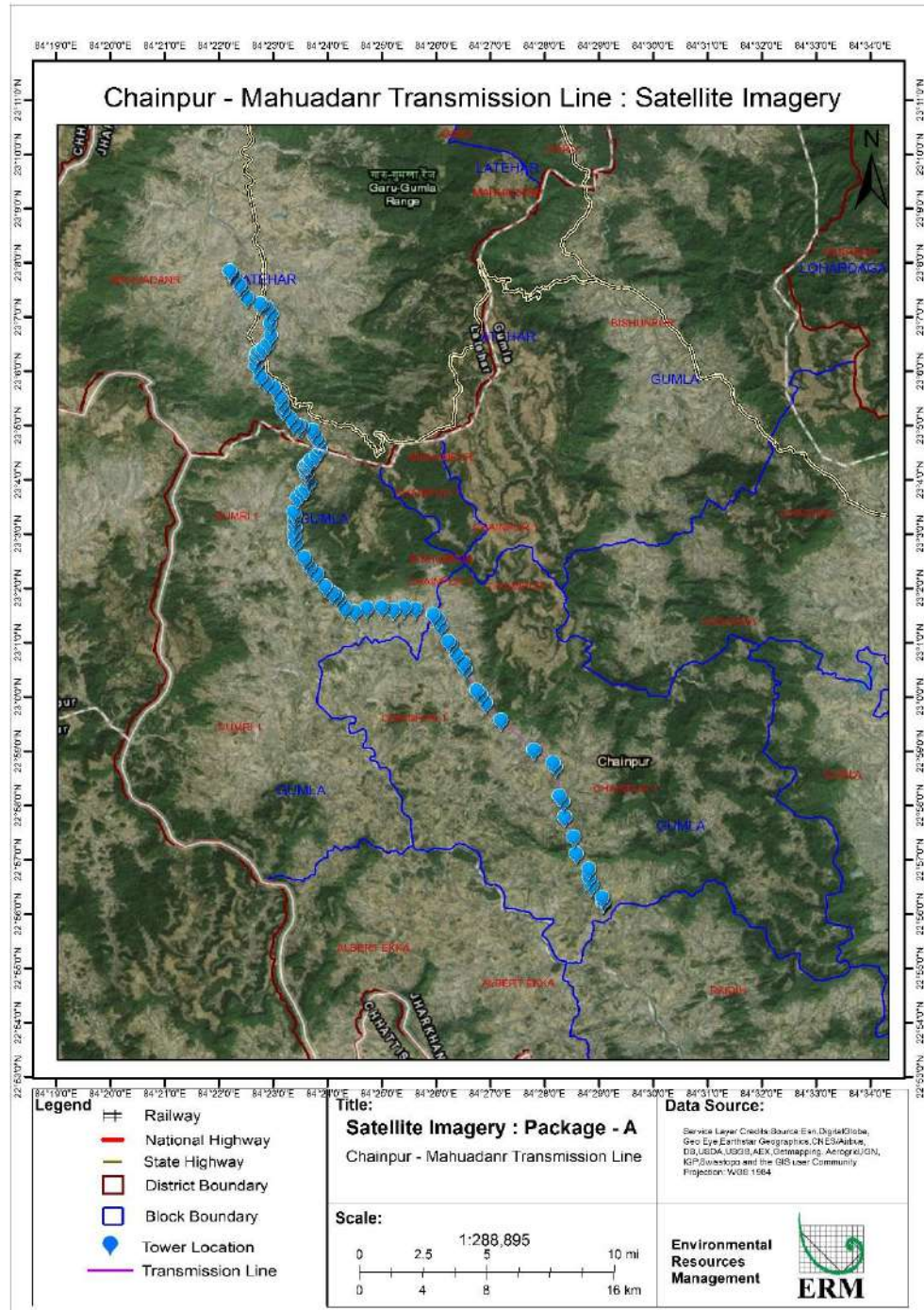
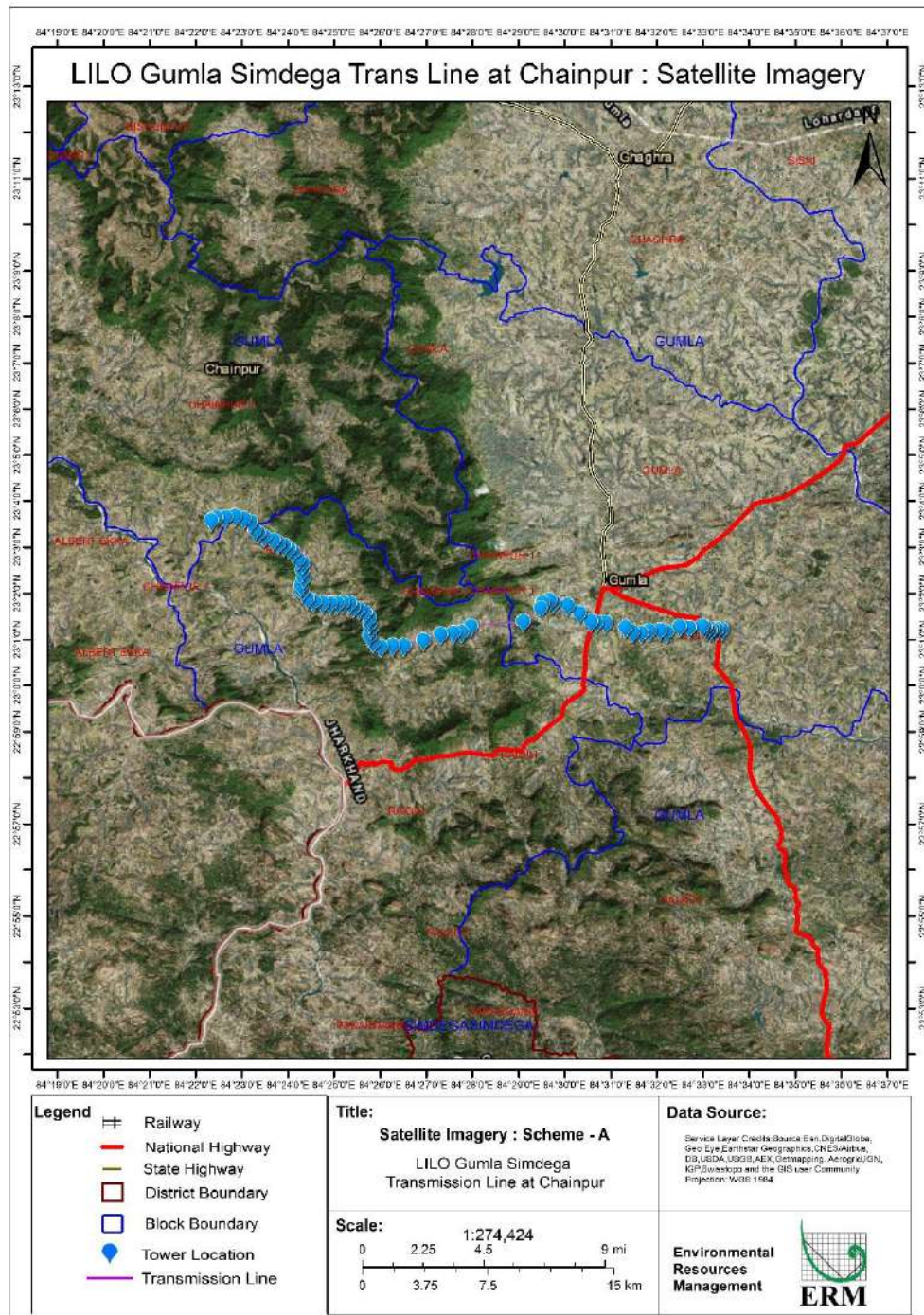


Figure 3.4 *LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line (TL) alignment on Satellite Imagery*



3.3 TRANSMISSION LINES PROJECT PHASES AND ACTIVITIES

Different phases of transmission line projects are described below.

3.3.1 Project Planning

At this stage, the route planning for the transmission line takes place. At planning stage, three alternative routes for each of the transmission line are

identified avoiding sensitive areas such as the major settlements, forests etc. and based on other technical considerations. A preliminary level analysis is carried out to identify the best alternative. The typical activities which would be carried out during the project conceptualisation phases include:

- Walkover surveys of the alternative alignment;
- Techno-economic and Environmental and Social Analysis of the alternative alignment for deciding on the final;
- Detailed survey of the final alignment; and
- Soil investigation of the tower locations at regular interval to ascertain the type of foundation.

3.3.2 *Project Construction Activities*

The construction of the transmission line route includes carrying out check surveys, site clearing, access road establishment, foundation construction, structure installation and finally energising. This phase is expected to take between 18 – 24 months to complete. The project construction activities would include a number of activities including:

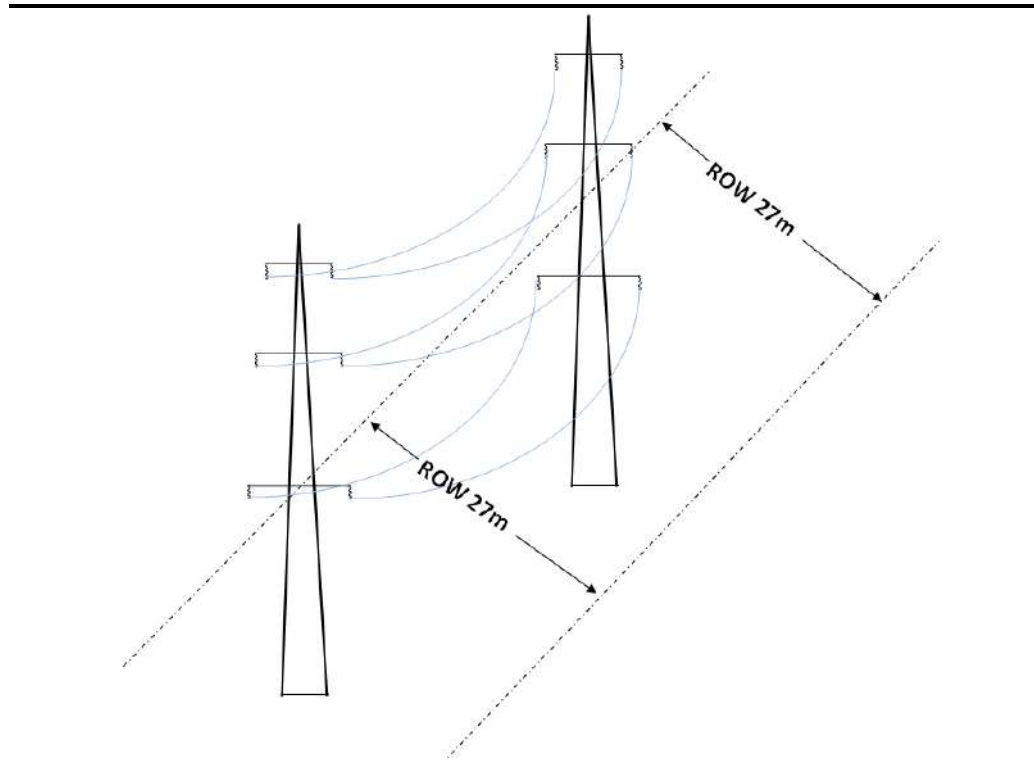
- Check Surveys;
- Site Clearing including vegetation removal and tree felling;
- Excavation for tower foundation, construction of the concrete bases for the transmission line pylons;
- Hauling in of the pylon components and other raw materials;
- Assembly and erection of the towers;
- Stringing of the transmission line; and
- Site rehabilitation.

Check Surveys

The check surveys are carried out by the contractor at the initiation for fixing the tower locations. At this point of time once the tower locations are known, the ownership of the land is identified by the Contractor with the help of the Revenue Department. Civil construction work would be initiated after the land owner has provided his/her consent and the compensations for damages have been paid.

All construction activities would be carried out within the Right of Way for the safe operation of the transmission lines. The right of way for the 132 KV D/C transmission line is 27 m as per IS 5613.

Figure 3.5 Right of Way for 132 KV Transmission Line



Clearing of Sites

At the tower footing site all vegetation in the footprint of the tower base and the working area of approximately 2 m on each side of the base are cleared of vegetation.

Excavations

The total depth of foundation, below ground level shall generally be 3.0 to 3.5 m ⁽¹⁾. However, depth of tower foundations will vary depending on the soil condition and tower type. Excavations would be carried out for the foundations of the towers using an excavator. Each excavation would be inspected and tested to confirm its suitability. The foundations would be filled up with concrete. As per Annexure 2.0 of the DPR a typical suspension tower ⁽²⁾ would require 4.7m X 4.7 m area.

The framework, reinforcing bars, embedded of the tower and any earthing elements would be placed in the pits. A 50 mm thick pre-stressed concrete cement pad is laid at the base of the foundation. Concrete will be sourced from a 'ready-mix' truck which will access the site or concrete will be mixed on site using a portable concrete mixer.

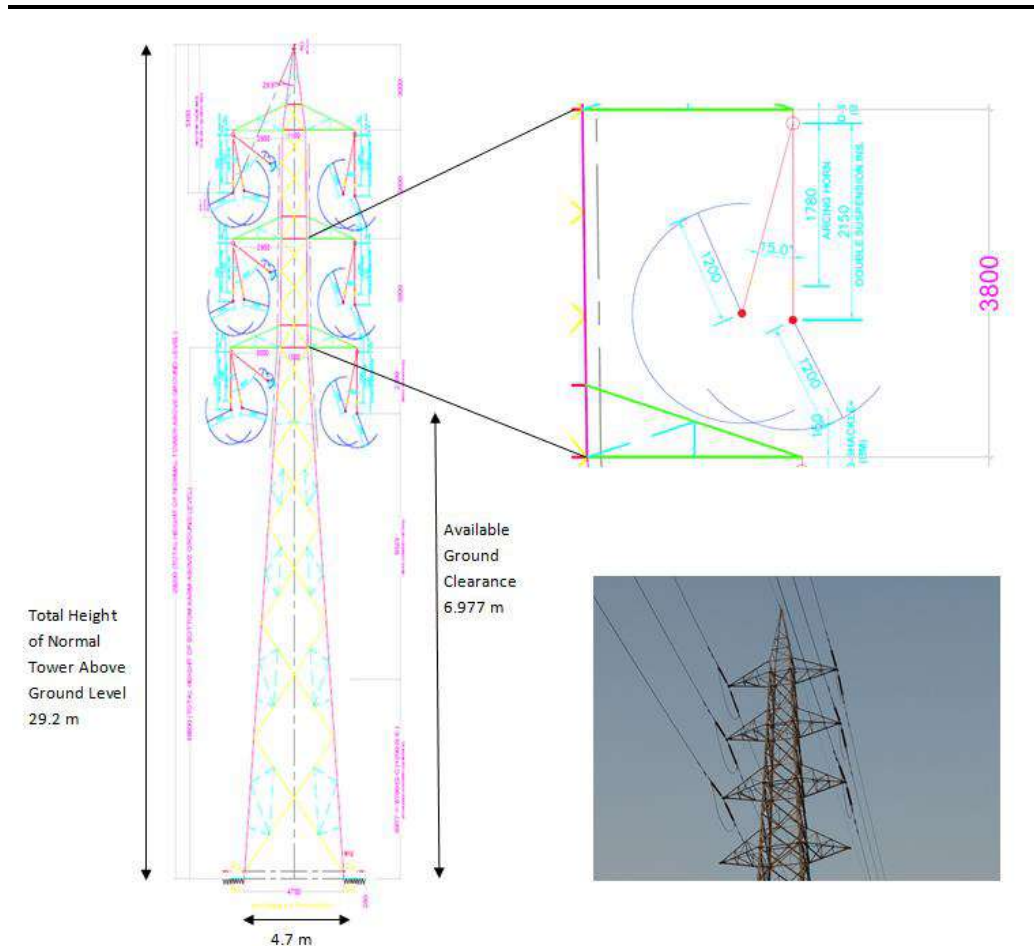
Approximately, 10-15 m³ of concrete is required per tower. The steel used for the tower foundation would conform to IS 456-2000. The casting of the

(1) Section 5.6.2.6 of Detail Project Report (DPR)

(2) Annexure 2.0 of DPR considers Type 2 tower in Wind zone 2.0 Category 2 with single ASCR conductor as a typical conductor.

foundation would take approximately 15- 30 days and would involve 15- 20 labours depending on the terrain and soil conditions. Approximately, 60 m3 of water is required daily for the purpose of construction and allied activities. Once the excavations have been filled, the concrete requires 28 days for curing. The excavated soil would be backfilled and compacted as per the good engineering practices.

Figure 3.6 *Typical Electrical Clearance Diagram for Tower Type – DD2 (Suspension Tower)*



Note- Information derived from Annexure 2.0 of Detail Project Report prepared by Design Consultant

Erection of Tower

The material for the construction of the tower would be delivered directly from the storage yard/lay down area directly to the tower construction site. The material would be brought to the site directly either by tractor trailer or manually depending on the accessibility. The tower construction would start after the setting of the concrete is complete. The setting time, as specified in the Indian Standards (usually 28 day) would be maintained before the construction of the tower can begin. About 50 litres of water would be required at each of the tower site for the purpose of curing. It is estimated that in Scheme A, 377 nos of towers would be constructed as presented in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3 *Estimated number of towers in Scheme A*

Sl. No	Transmission line	No of Towers (nos)
1.	Chainpur – Mahuadanr Transmission line	222
2.	LILO of Gumla – Simdega Transmission line	155
	Total Number of towers in Scheme A	377

Source: DPR

The erection of the tower is done manually by assembling the prefabricated component of the lattice structure. The components are also hoisted manually by using a pulley system. Approximately 10-15 people are involved in the erection of the tower.

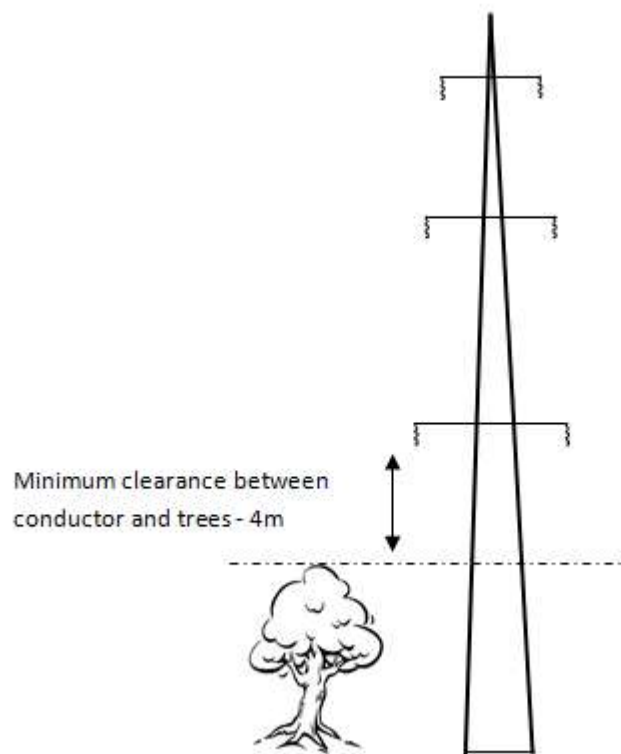
Stringing of Conductors

The stringing of the conductors can be done by either manual or tension method. Usually tension methods are used for stringing as this method keeps the conductor surface safe during stringing process. In this method, the conductor is kept under tension during the stringing process to keep the conductor clear of the ground. A pulling line is initially pulled into the travellers which are then used to pull the conductor from the reel stands using specially designed tensioners and pullers. There are basically two types of pulling machines used in the construction of transmission lines being strung under tension. These are defined as bull wheel and drum/reel-type. Pullers would be equipped with load-indicating and load-limiting devices. Tensioners would be equipped with tension indicating devices. The capacities of the puller and tensioner would be based on the conductor, span length, terrain, and clearances required above obstructions. Sag tensions can never exceed during stringing. Required capacity for both puller and tensioner can be calculated as mentioned in IEEE 524 ⁽¹⁾. Positive braking systems will be required for pullers and tensioners to maintain conductor tension when pulling is stopped.

Tree felling/lopping: Within the width of Right of Way (RoW), trees will be felled or lopped to the extent required, for preventing electrical hazard. As per Government of India Circular 7-25/2012-FC dated 5th May 2014, minimum clearance between conductor and trees would be 4m for 132 KV transmission line. The maximum sag and swing of the conductors are to be kept in view while working out the minimum clearance mentioned of 4m. In the case of transmission lines to be constructed in hilly areas, where adequate clearance is already available, trees will not be cut except those minimum required to be cut for stringing of conductors.

(1) Guide for the Installation of Overhead Transmission Line Conductors

Figure 3.7 *Minimum clearance between conductor and trees*



Note: Information derived from Government of India Circular 7-25/2012-FC dated 5th May 2014

3.4 *RESOURCE REQUIREMENT*

3.4.1 *Land Requirement*

Land will be required both for transmission line tower footing and 27 meter Right of Way for the 132 kV transmission line. As the detail survey of route alignment is not yet completed, exact land requirement is yet finalized. As stated earlier in Environmental and Social Management Framework for this project that no land will be acquired for this project, only crop compensation will be paid to the land owner as per circle rate. Details regarding that will be amended after completion of detail survey.

3.4.2 *Manpower*

The construction activity would be carried out by primarily three teams i) foundation ii) tower erection iii) stringing. The foundation construction team would have around 15-20 labours while the tower erection team which would follow would have 10-15 people. Finally the stringing team would also have around 20-30 people involved in the job.

Since these teams would be travelling along the transmission line they would preferably be staying on fly camps setup along the transmission corridor. However for storage on the material a laydown area would be constructed. The area would also be used for housing of labours.

3.4.3 Water Uses

The water usage would include water for both construction and domestic activity. During tower foundation approximately 60 m³ of water (60 KL) will be required daily while in the tower erection phase approximately 50 L of water would be required daily. During stringing phase the water requirement would be primarily for domestic activity only and would be in the tune of 25 L per day.

3.4.4 Vehicle usage

Typical vehicles on site at all transmission lines include 2 trucks, 2-3 excavators and 6 light duty vehicles (LDV), puller and tensioner.

3.4.5 Major Material Required During Construction

Equipment and material necessary for the construction of the transmission line is presented in *Table 3.4*.

Table 3.4 *Equipment and Material required for Transmission Line*

Sl. No	Activity	Equipment Required
1	Foundation of Towers	Stub of Towers Stub Setting Templates Stub Setting jacks From boxes for concreting Wooden planks for shuttering Concrete mixer machines , Vibrating Machines, Dewatering Pumps Back hoe Excavator Sand Cement Aggregate Metal Screens and other tools and tackles related for excavation , concreting and backfilling
2	Erection of Tower	Tower steel Members , nuts, bolts and rivets Derrick Poles for lifting of the tower members Poly propylene rope for Guying purpose Pulleys tools and tackles
3	Stringing of Conductor and earth wire	Conductors and earth wire drums Insulator discs hardware filings and accessories Tensioner and puller machine for stringing purpose Pilot wires for paying off earth wire Hydraulic compressor machine for making joints of conductors Pulley and sheaves , roller , clamps wires , ropes etc for stringing purpose

3.5 *WASTES*

3.5.1 *Wastewater*

The wastewater generated at the construction phase would be primarily domestic wastewater from construction camp and laydown areas. These would be treated through septic tank and soak pit. In case of fly camp for the construction of the transmission bio-toilets would be provided.

3.5.2 *Solid Waste*

The solid waste generated from the construction activities would be primarily municipal solid waste.

3.6 *PROJECT TIMELINE AND PROJECT COST*

The estimated cost for the Scheme A is INR 110.67 crores while that of the transmission lines is INR 65.04 crores. The time estimated for the construction period is 24 months. Most of the construction activity would be carried out during the non-monsoon.

A project level Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is method of systematic identification and evaluation of the potential impacts (effects) of the proposed transmission line project relative to the physical, biological and socioeconomic components of the environment. The ESIA study can be considered as an important project management tool that can assist in collecting and analyzing information on the environmental & social effects of a project and ultimately identify actions which can ensure that the projects benefits outweigh the impact on the bio-physical and social environment. The activities which have been undertaken in each of these steps/stages are presented in the subsection below.

4.1 *SCREENING & SCOPING*

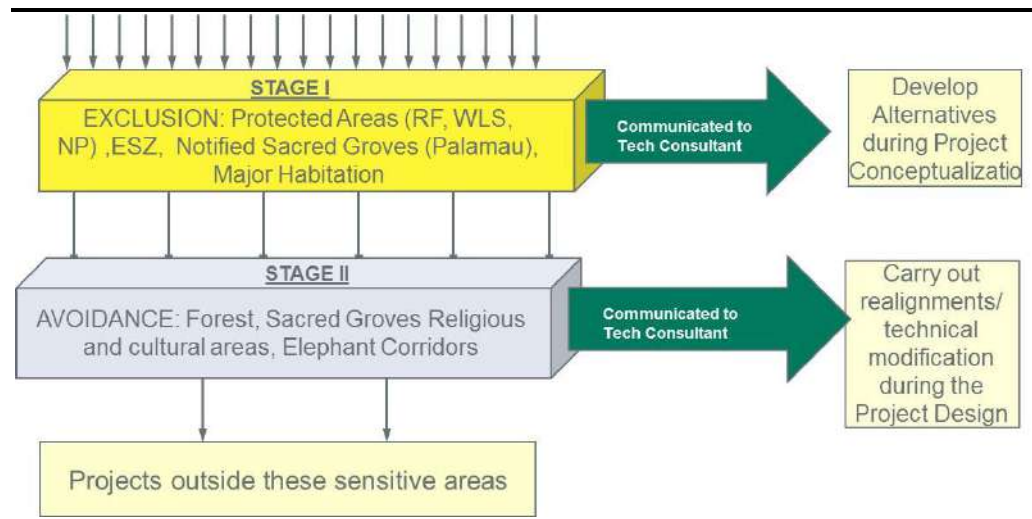
An initial reconnaissance was conducted along the two transmission lines to understand prevailing environment and social setting in its immediate vicinity and use it as a basis of screening and scoping exercise for the ESIA.

As defined in the ESMF, a two stage screening process was followed for transmission line project. The first level of screening was carried out with the analysis of the alternative. While developing the alternatives, following criteria were considered:

- Exclusion of protected areas such as Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, Eco-Sensitive Zones etc.;
- Avoidance of forest area as much as possible;
- Avoidance of settlements as much as possible; and
- Technical constraints such as crossing e.g. rivers, railways, roads should be as low as possible.

The second stage of screening was carried out to identify and avoid/reduce forest land (wherever possible) on the best alternative. During this stage the best alignment was scanned for identifying any stretch of the alignment which has passed through any forest land. Outcomes of the second stage screening were communicated to the Design Consultant for further consideration during the detailed survey stage. At this stage, Design Consultant would also ensure that no houses are falling within the RoW of the transmission line.

Figure 4.1 Two Stage Screening Process



As per the ESMF, an initial environmental and social examination (IESE) was conducted to determine whether or not there would be key environmental and social impacts from the construction and operation of two transmission lines. The results of the IESE has been recorded in an Environmental and Social Impact Identification Matrix presented in the IA Section (**Chapter 7**) and was used as a tool for scoping the ESIA for potential environmental and social issues of concern. The IESE also helped in determining the requirement for other specialized studies e.g. Biodiversity Action Plan and Tribal People Plan.

4.2 BASELINE STUDIES

Establishing baseline helps in understanding the prevailing environmental and socio economic status of the study area. It provides the background environmental and social conditions for prediction of the future environmental & social characteristics of the area due to the operation of the proposed project during its life cycle.

Considering the project activity described in **Chapter 3** it is anticipated that scale and magnitude of project related impacts are likely to be perceived in an area within 500 m both side of the alignment and has been considered to be the study area for the ESIA. Site surveys were conducted in the study area understand the environmental setting of the alignments and the study area, understanding of the drainage patterns, presence of physiographic features e.g. hillocks, rocky outcrops, location of the habitations with respect to the alignment etc. Ecological surveys and community consultations were also conducted to collect the information related to the local community and biological environmental conditions of the study area. Secondary baseline data collection involved identifying and collecting available published material and documents on relevant environmental and social aspects (like soil quality, hydrogeology, hydrology, drainage pattern, ecology, meteorology and socio-

economic conditions) from veritable sources including Govt. Departments, Research papers, etc.

4.3

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

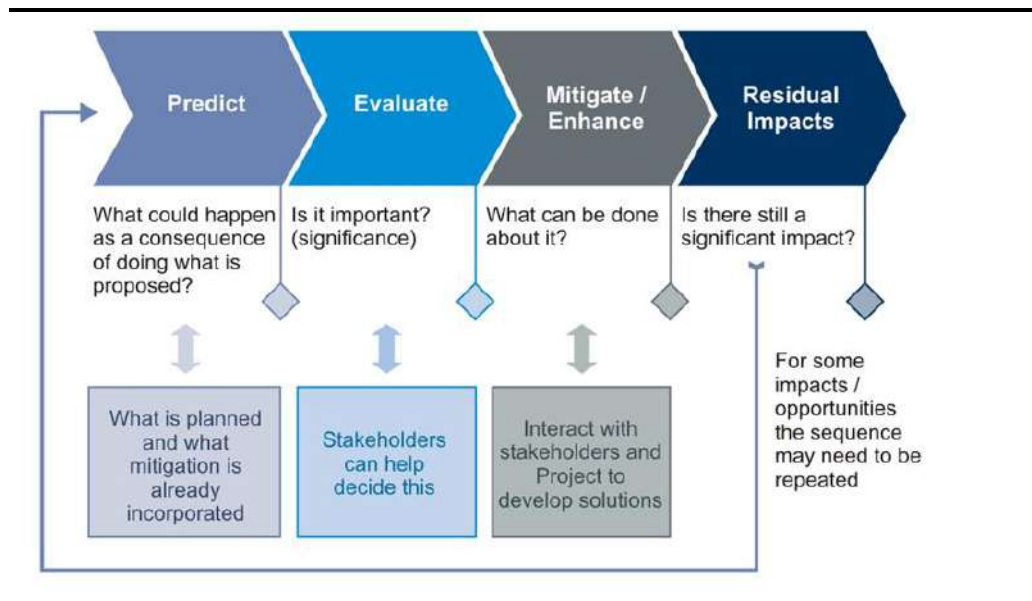
The key aim of the impact assessment process was to characterize and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts arising out of the project and prioritize them so that they can be effectively addressed through Environment & Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The potential impacts have been identified through a systematic process wherein the activities (both planned and unplanned) associated with the project, across the construction and operational phases have been considered with respect to their potential to interact with environmental and social resources or receptors. Thereafter, sequential impact assessment steps involving impact prediction, evaluation, mitigation and enhancement and evaluation of residual impacts have been followed in a phased manner.

Prediction of impacts was undertaken as an objective exercise to determine what could potentially happen to the environmental and social receptors as a consequence of the project and its associated activities and took into account baseline conditions at site, stakeholder's opinion and expert judgement. The evaluation of impacts was done using a semi-quantitative, based on the delineation of a set of criteria as follows:

- *Scale*: Degree of damage that may be caused to the environmental & social components concerned.
- *Extent*: The extent refers to spatial or geographical extent of impact due to proposed project and related activities.
- *Duration*: The temporal scale of the impact in terms of how long it is expected to last.
- *Magnitude*: Degree of change caused by a project activity is a function of Scale, Extent and Duration, as applicable.
- *Vulnerability of Receptor*: Represents the sensitivity of the receptor based on the relationship between the project and present baseline environment (the receptor).

Once magnitude of impact and sensitivity/ vulnerability/ importance of resource/ receptor have been characterized, the significance was assigned for each impact using an impact score for each criteria, following a systematic rating method, leading to the qualification of significance of impact as Negligible, Minor, Moderate and Major. The overall impact assessment methodology is presented in below figure.

Figure 4.2 Impact Assessment Process



4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

The Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) along with a Monitoring Plan has been prepared for the construction and operation of the transmission line. The ESMP would act as a guidance document for JPSIP to ensure that they can implement the project in an environmentally sound manner where project planners and design agencies, contractors, relevant government departments and stakeholders of concern understand the potential impacts arising out of the proposed project and take appropriate actions to properly manage them.

The environmental and social information along the alternative alignments were collated and based on these information, Analysis of Alternative for Chainpur - Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla - Simdega transmission line are carried out and presented in *Table 5.1*. Alternative alignments of Chainpur - Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla - Simdega transmission line on Survey of India Toposheet/Satellite Imagery is presented in *Annexure 2*.

Table 5.1 Environmental and Social details for Transmission Line



Sl. No	Description	Chainpur – Mahuadanr Transmission Line			LILO of Gumla – Simdega Transmission Line		
		Alternative-1	Alternative-2	Alternative-3	Alternative-1	Alternative-2	Alternative-3
1	Route particulars						
	Length (km)	53.635 Km	53.569 Km	54.808 Km	33.599 Km	31.857 Km	40.890 Km
	Terrain	Undulation	Undulation	Undulation	Undulation	Undulation	Undulation
2	Environmental Details						
	Settlement in Alignment (within 2km)	AP-5 Simlabartoli 300m; AP-9 Lalganj 800m; AP-23 Chichiwani 600m; AP-28 Sirsi 500m; Ap-34 Aksi 400m; AP-40 Anbari 400m; AP-46 Jairagi 50m; Ap-73 Gansa 600m; AP-81 Mahuadanr 1000m; Ap-94 Chainpur 600m	AP-4 Simlabartoli 400m; AP-10 Lalgani 400m; AP-12 Datra 600m; AP-29 Mahuatoli 600m; AP-35 Sirsi 500m; AP-59 Kurkud 600m; AP-72 Mahuadanr 1200m; AP-79 Rajdanda 900m	AP-5 Koting 500m; AP-9 Sarkhi 300m; AP-12 Chhatarpur 700m; AP-14 Chainpur 1200m; AP-17 Bathuli 400m; AP-25 Dargaon 700m; AP-38 Jairagi 800m; AP-54 Jarhtoli 400m; AP-56 Regain 600m; AP-62 Chainpur 500m	AP-10 Kasir 900m; AP-26 Masgaon 600m; AP-34 Hesag 500m; AP-50 Simartoli 400m; AP-57 Silam 600m	AP-14 Kasir 600m; AP-26 Murumkela 300m; AP-54 Simartoli 400m; AP-63 Silam 800m	AP-22 Masgaon 500m; AP-34 Katkaia 400m; AP-42 Rupsera 400m; AP-56 Raidih 600m
	Houses within RoW	5	5	7	2	4	9
3	Forest Details						
	Forest Area in km	AP (8-9) – 330m; AP (36-38) – 550m; AP (53-55) – 160m; AP (60-62) – 1090m; AP (70-71) – 720m; AP (71-72) – 610m	AP (5-6) – 150m; AP (11-14) – 450m; AP (33-34)- 100m; AP (45-46) – 170m; AP (46-47) – 170m	AP (5-7) – 170m; AP (21-23) – 320m; AP (27-29) – 430m; AP (38-43) – 1400m; AP (48-52) – 1100m; AP (70-72) – 900m	AP (25-26) – 1080m; AP (35-36) – 100m	AP (25-26) – 1080m; AP (28 -30) - 240	AP (25-26) – 1080m; AP (28 -30) - 250

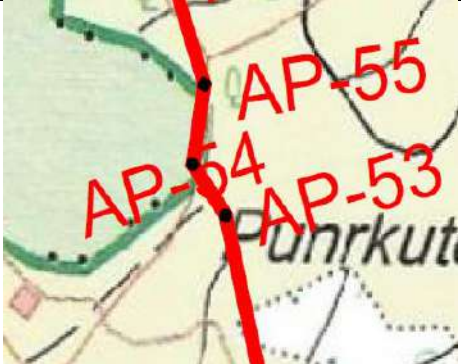



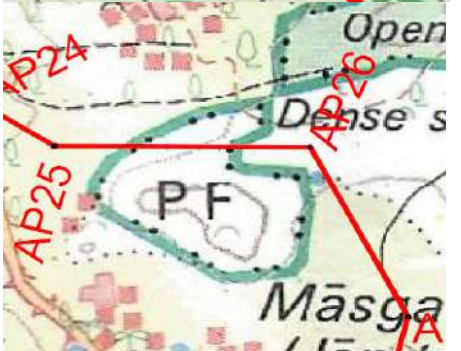
Sl. No	Description	Chainpur - Mahuadanr Transmission Line			LILO of Gumla - Simdega Transmission Line		
		Alternative-1	Alternative-2	Alternative-3	Alternative-1	Alternative-2	Alternative-3
	Type of forest	Protected Forest	Protected Forest	Protected Forest	Protected Forest	Protected Forest	Protected Forest
	Historical and cultural monuments	None	None	None	None	None	None
4	Compensation						
	Crop Compensation	Impact on crop if stringing is carried out during cropping season.			Impact on crop if stringing is carried out during cropping season.		
5	No of crossings						
	Road	2	2	2	2	2	0
	Railway	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Transmission Lines	1	1	1	0	0	0
	River Crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0

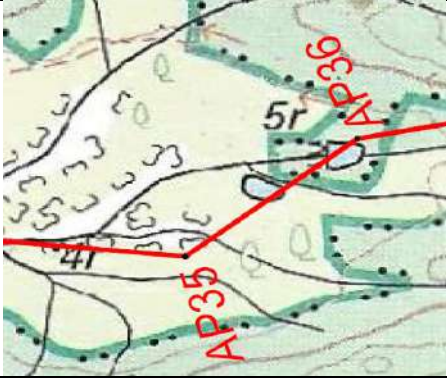
Based on this exercise, Alternative 1 for Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line are found to be the least disturbance in terms of social and environmental issues and based on technical consideration (such as length, river/canal crossings, railway crossing, road crossing, EHV line crossing etc.). Technically, the Alignment 1 for Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line has been considered as best alignment and selected for detailed surveys.

The second stage of screening (refer *Table 5.2*) was carried out to identify and avoid forest land (wherever possible). At this stage, the final alignment was scanned for identifying any stretch of the transmission line which has passed through any forest land. Through this exercise, it was observed that both the transmission lines have passed through forest area. Findings of this exercise were communicated to the Design Consultant for further consideration during the detailed survey stage. At this stage, Design Consultant would also ensure that there are no houses within the RoW of the transmission line.

Table 5.2 *Second Level Screening carried out during the ESIA*

Line	Area of Concern	Description
Chainpur - Mahuadanr		The alignment between AP 8 and AP 9 would intersect protected forest .
		The alignment between AP 36 and AP 37 would intersect protected forest .

Line	Area of Concern	Description
		<p>The alignment between AP 53 and AP 55 would intersect protected forest.</p>
		<p>The alignment between AP 60 and AP 62 would intersect protected forest.</p>
		<p>The alignment between AP 70 and AP 71 would intersect protected forest.</p>
		<p>The alignment between AP 71 and AP 72 would intersect protected forest.</p>
<p>LILO of Gumla - Simdega</p>		<p>The alignment between AP 25 and AP 26 would intersect protected forest.</p>

Line	Area of Concern	Description
		<p>The alignment between AP 35 and AP 36 would intersect protected forest.</p>

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This section establishes the baseline environmental and socio economic status of the study area to provide a context within which the impacts of the Project are to be assessed.

Establishing baseline helps in understanding the prevailing environmental and socio economic status of the study area. It provides the background environmental and social conditions for prediction of the future environmental characteristics of the area based on the operation of the new/ expansion activity of the project during its life cycle. It also helps in environmental and social management planning and strategy to minimise any potential impact due to the Project activities on surrounding environment.

6.2 TERRAIN

Gumla district is a part of Ranchi plateau. The northern part of the district has higher plateau area where undulations are more marked and the land has an average elevation of 700 meters. The general slope of the district is from north to south.

The topography of Latehar district is characterized by a hilly rugged landscape with green forest all over the area. The elevation of the hill ranges in southern part of the district varies from 300 to 1100 m above msl. From the physiographical point of view, the district can be divided into three parts viz. (i) East – West trending hill ranges consisting of metamorphic rocks in the southern part; (ii) Flat type hills in the south – eastern parts; and (iii) The narrow valleys along the course of rivers in south – west of the district.

A review of the relief ⁽¹⁾ the areas along Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega TL alignments indicates that both the TL alignments mainly passes through nearly level, very gently sloping and moderately sloping area. However, at some stretches of both the alignment passes through the area having strongly sloping.

6.3 LAND USE & LAND COVER

The landuse land cover was assessed within a radius of 500 m from the transmission lines. From this assessment, it was observed that, both the

(1) Nearly Level: 0-1% (Class A), Very Gentle Sloping : 1-3% (Class B); Gentle Sloping 3-5% (Class C); Moderately Sloping : 5-10% (Class D); Strongly Sloping : 10-15% (Class E); Moderately Steep Sloping : 15-20% (Class F), Steep Sloping: 25-33% (Class G); Very Steep Sloping: 33-50% (Class H), Very Very Steep: Over 50% (Class I); Soil Survey Manual 1960, All India Soil and Land Survey Organisation.

transmission lines primarily passes through single cropped land (Kharif cropped). Also, stretches of Chainpur – Mahuadanr transmission line (AP 8-9, AP 36-38, AP 53-55, AP 60-62, AP 70-71, AP 71-72) traverses through forest land. Similarly, stretches of LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line (AP 25-26, AP 35-36) traverses through forest land. Approx. 3460m of Chainpur – Mahuadanr transmission line traverses through forest land, whereas, approx. 1180m of LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line traverses through forest land.

6.4 *SOIL*

Soils in both the Gumla district have formed as a result of insitu weathering of crystalline rock (granite & gneisses), climate, topography and vegetation have contributed in the formation of soils in the area. Soils found in Simdega and Gumla district are district – Alluvial soil, Grey eroded scarp soil, Red calcareous soil and Forest soil.

Soil in this Latehar district is characterized by great heterogeneity in terms of soil development. It can be attributed to uneven topography, non-uniform rainfall distribution and variation within composition of the parent material. High relief plateau of Netarhat, Chandwa and Garu are in mature stage, where the soil developments in low relief areas are of recent type. Soils of Netarhat region are laterite type derived from weathered basalt and granite rocks. Major part of the district is occupied by red sandy soil. The red and yellow soils are occupying the northern part of the district.

The majority of all the two transmission line in Gumla and Latehar district passes through coarse loamy, loamy and fine soil.

6.5 *CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY*

Climate in this area is characterized by humid and subtropical climate comprising of three distinct seasons – hot and dry summer, cold winter and rainy season. November to middle March forms the winter season. It is followed by summer season from April to middle of June and rainy season from mid- June to middle of October.

The rainfall in the district is mainly received from the South-West monsoon. The average annual rainfall is 1400mm-1600mm. Approximately, 90% of the total annual rainfall is received during the monsoon period. The district receives the maximum rainfall from June to October.

6.6 *AIR ENVIRONMENT*

There is no industrial area set up in 500 m of the proposed Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line. The source of

generation of air pollutants is primarily from the transportation corridors (i.e. NH 43, NH 143, and SH 9) and from burning of fossil fuels for domestic purpose. Therefore, the ambient air quality is representative of typical rural air-shed.

6.7 NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Within the study area (500m of each side of proposed transmission line) of both the transmission line, no industrial area setup was observed. The source of noise in the study area is primarily from the plying of vehicles on NH 43, NH 143, and SH 9 and other roads. Therefore, the ambient noise quality along Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line is representative of residential areas.

6.8 DRAINAGE

As per the site reconnaissance and review of the Survey of India Toposheet and satellite imagery, it was observed that Chainpur – Mahuadanr transmission line is part of North Koel River Basin and Sankh River Basin. LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line is part of Sankh River Basin.

6.9 ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

The transmission line stretches are located in Gumla and Latehar district of Jharkhand. The proposed lines fall in 6B Deccan Peninsula – Chota-Nagpur Bio-geographic Province¹.

Natural vegetation in the region can be broadly classified into **C3 Moist Mix Deciduous Forests** and **5B Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests**.

C3 Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests – This forest can be mainly found in some patches of narrow valley. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species. Other species that are associated with sal, in this type of forest are *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Buchanania latifolia*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Haldina cordifolia*, *Lannea grandis*, *Boswellia serrata* etc.

5B Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests – Dominant species is sal (*Shorea robusta*). Other species that are associated with sal are *Terminalia belerica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Haldina cordifolia*, *Madhuca latifolia*, *Butea monosperma*, *Buchanania latifolia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Cassia fistula* etc.

¹ http://iipsenvis.nic.in/Database/Envis_5275.aspx

6.9.1

Vegetation within the Study area

Forest Vegetation

The Chainpur-Gumla and LILO of Gumla-Simdega transmission lines pass through few areas of forest stretches. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the most dominant tree of the forest areas. Other common tree species recorded are Palas (*Butea monosperma*), Mohua (*Madhuca latifolia*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*), Babool (*Acacia nilotica*), Bans (*Bambusa arundinacea*), Bakul (*Mimusops elengi*), Sirish (*Albizia lebeck*), Bakain (*Melia azedarach*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Jarul (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Siris (*Albizia lebeck*), Bans (*Bambusa arundinacea*), Kadam (*Haldina cordifolia*), Kend (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) etc.

Homestead plantation

During the primary survey trees like Wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), Amla (*Emblica officinalis*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Imli (*Tamarindus indica*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), *Eucayptus* sp., Chhatim (*Alstonia scholaris*), Sugar palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*), Ghoraneem (*Ailanthus excelsa*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Jack fruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Mohua (*Madhuca latifolia*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Kadam (*Haldina cordifolia*), Chhatim (*Alstonia scholaris*), Siris (*Albizia lebeck*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), Bans (*Bambusa arundinacea*) etc. were found to occur frequently in proximity to the human settlement areas.

Roadside plantation

Along the roadside following trees were recorded Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), Bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Sagwan (*Tectona grandis*), Bans (*Bambusa arundinacea*), Gulmohor (*Delonix regia*), Gular (*Ficus racemosa*), Wad (*Ficus benghalensis*) etc.

Open Scrub

The species observed in open scrublands are Palas (*Butea monosperma*), Mohua (*Madhuca latifolia*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Bans (*Bambusa arundinacea*), Babool (*Acacia nilotica*), Sugar palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Ber (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) etc.

Riparian Vegetation

Riparian vegetation is observed on the sides of rivers and streams and waterbodies. Major vegetation observed are Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), *Eucayptus* sp., Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Bans (*Bambusa arundinacea*), Wad (*Ficus*

benghalensis), Sagwan (*Tectona grandis*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), *Eucalyptus* sp. etc.

Trees within transmission line corridors

Trees present with number of individuals within the transmission line corridors for Chainpur-Gumla and LILO of Gumla-Simdega are listed in Appendix.

Invasive Alien species

Major invasive species recorded during the study are: *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Lantana camara*, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Eucalyptus* sp. etc.

6.9.2 Wildlife Habitat and Faunal Diversity

Wild Life Habitat

The Chainpur-Mahuadanr transmission line traverses at approx. 700m from the Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary (near AP-83). The line is also 11.69 km of Palamau Tiger Reserve. The line falls within the ESZ of Palamau Tiger Reserve.

The LILO of Gumla-Simdega transmission line is within 3.6 km of Palakot Wildlife Sanctuary.

Faunal Diversity

Herpetofauna

Three species of amphibians *viz.* Common Toad (*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*), Indian Bullfrog (*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*) and Skittering Frog (*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*) etc. are observed from the study area. All the species are listed Least Concern as per IUCN Classification (IUCN Version 2017-3).

12 species of reptiles were observed/reported from the study area. The list includes Common Vine Snake (*Ahaetulla nasuta*), Indian Cobra (*Naja naja*), Common Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), Indian Rat Snake (*Ptyas mucosus*), Russel's Viper (*Daboia russellii*), Banded Krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*), Checkered Keelback (*Xenochrophis piscator*), Trinket Snake (*Coelognathus helena*), Fan-Throated Lizard (*Sitana ponticeriana*), Oriental Garden Lizard (*Calotes versicolor*), Common Indian Skink (*Eutropis carinata*), Indian Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*). The list includes one Schedule I species *viz.* Indian monitor and four Schedule II species as per Indian Wildlife Protection Act (IWPA) *viz.* Indian Cobra, Checkered Keelback, Indian Rat Snake and Russel's Viper.

Avifauna

A total of 55 species of avifauna were recorded from the study area. The species list includes terrestrial and aquatic birds. Terrestrial and aquatic birds recorded are presented below.

Terrestrial birds- House Sparrow, House Crow, Common Myna, Spotted Dove, Eurasian Collared Dove, Common Pigeon, Long Tailed Shrike, House Swift, Asian Palm Swift, Spotted Owlet, Indian Roller, Common Iora, Greater Coucal, Black Drongo, Ashy Drongo, Spotted Owlet, Baya Weaver, Asian Koel, Indian Robin, Coppersmith Barbet, Blue Throated Barbet, Little Green Bee-eater, Shikra, Black Kite, Black Winged Kite, Ashy Crowned Sparrowlark, Small Minivet, Plain Prinia, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Purple Sunbird, Red-vented Bulbul, Scaly Breasted Munia, Black Headed Munia, Red Whiskered Bulbul, Black Hooded Oriole, Jungle Babbler etc.

Aquatic birds- White-throated Kingfisher, Stork Billed Kingfisher, White-breasted Waterhen, Asian Openbill, Grey Heron, Indian Pond Heron, Cattle Egret, Intermediate Egret, Little Egret, Bronze Winged Jacana, Little Cormorant, Purple Swamphen, Purple Heron, Pied Kingfisher, Red-wattled Lapwing, Little Grebe, Common Moorhen, Black Headed Ibis etc.

Shikra (*Accipiter badius*), Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*) and Black Winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*) are listed as Schedule I as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. Black Headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*) is listed as Near Threatened as per IUCN Classification (IUCN version 2017-3).

Mammals

Total 17 species of mammals are reported/recorded from the study area. The mammals observed/reported in the study area are Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Indian Wolf (*Canis lupus pallipes*), Three Striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Common Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*), Northern Plains Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Wild Pig (*Sus scrofa*), Golden Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Striped Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Common Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), House Rat (*Rattus rattus*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), Lesser Bandicoot Rat (*Bandicota bengalensis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Greater Bandicoot (*Bandicota indica*) etc.

The list includes three Schedule I species Indian Elephant, Common Leopard and Indian Wolf and six Schedule II species *viz.* Golden Jackal, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet, Common Grey Mongoose, Indian Northern Plains Langur and Rhesus macaque. The list of mammals include one Endangered species *viz.* Indian Elephant, three Vulnerable species *viz.* Sloth Bear, Common Leopard and one Near Threatened Species *viz.* Striped Hyaena (IUCN version 2017-3).

Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary consists of breeding dens of the wolves. These dens are occupied by the wolves from October- November & from February – March every year .They subsequently disperse to other adjoining areas.

6.9.3 *Screening of Critical Habitat Assessment*

IFC Guidance Notes (GN57) for PS-6 defines that internationally and/or nationally recognized areas of high biodiversity value will likely qualify as Critical Habitat (CH), which includes Protected Areas, Important Bird Areas (IBA). The study area is not located in proximity to any protected areas and IBAs.

Critical Habitat Triggers

Critical habitat is defined under IFC PS6. Critical habitats are areas with: high biodiversity value, including;

- (i) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species;
- (ii) habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted range species;
- (iii) habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species;
- (iv) highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; and/or
- (v) areas associated with key evolutionary processes “

IUCN Endangered species, Indian Elephant movement is reported near the Chainpur-Gumla and Chainpur-Mahuadanr corridor and other parts of the forest areas in the vicinity of the transmission lines. Moreover the transmission line passes at 700m from Mahuadanr Wildlife Sanctuary hence, assessment for Critical Habitat is undertaken as a screening process against the criteria defined within the IFC PS 6 Guidance Note. Criterion relevant for triggering the CHA as per IFC PS-6 is presented in *Annexure 10* and Candidate Critical Habitat Species Assessment is presented in *Annexure 11*.

6.10 *SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT*

This section deals with the baseline socio-economic environment of the associated proposed transmission lines of proposed Chainpur Substation (*Scheme A*). The following section discusses the methodology used for the socio-economic assessment. The subsequent sections discuss the baseline profile of the villages within the study area. The information provided has been primarily derived from the secondary sources (*Census of India*). In addition, information was also collected during the discussions at the villages with the local community members. The village-wise secondary data

(obtained from Census, 2011) has been taken into consideration for analyzing the socio-economic profile of the project area.

6.10.1 Study Area

The study area for this study is defined as area within 500 meter of each side of proposed transmission line. Total 47 villages are located within the 1 km (500 meter each side) buffer of two proposed transmission line. Line wise details of these villages are provided in *Table 6.1*

Table 6.1 *List of the Villages Located Within Study Area*

Transmission Line	Number of Village	Block	District
Chainpur-	15	Chainpur	Gumla
Mahuadanr	8	Dumri	
Transmission Line	10	Mahuadanr	Mahuadanr
LILO of Gumla	1	Chainpur	Gumla
Simdega	6	Gumla	
Transmission Line	7	Raidih	

6.10.1 General Socioeconomic Profile

The demographic profile in terms of total population, household size and sex-ratio of the above mentioned selected villages has been summarized in the sections below and presented in *Table 6.2*.

Population and Household Size

As per the 2011 Census records, the study area, covering 47 villages, has a total of 8468 households and a population of 45678. Majority of the population in the study area falls in the rural category.

Chainpur-Mahuadanr Transmission Line: Among 33 villages located within the study area of Chainpur-Mahuadanr transmission line, Jairagi (2455) has the highest population lived in 468 households; lowest populations were recorded in Kita (68) and total household no is 15. The household size of above mention 33 villages generally ranged within 4.52 to 6.78 with an average household size of 5.58.

LILO of Gumla-Simdega Transmission Line: Among 14 villages located within the study area of LILO of Gumla-Simdega transmission line, Phasia (6847) has the highest population lived in 1392 household and the lowest populations were recorded in Tetardih (178) and total household no is 31. The household size of above mention 14 villages generally ranged within 4.86 to 5.78 with an average household size of 5.37.

Table 6.2 Demographic Profile of the Study Area Villages

Village	No.of Household	Total Population	Household size	% Male Population	% Female Population	Sex Ratio	% SC Population	%ST Population	% Literate	% Male Literate	%Female Literate
Chainpur-Mahuadanr Transmission Line											
Chhichhuwani	188	983	5.23	48.32	51.68	1069	0.00	97.66	78.86	86.62	71.22
Mahuatoli	92	446	4.85	53.59	46.41	866	0.00	100.00	91.12	95.24	86.41
Karaku	120	610	5.08	49.02	50.98	1040	0.00	88.69	77.25	82.19	72.44
Katkahi	107	517	4.83	50.10	49.90	996	0.00	61.12	67.39	72.93	61.90
Chachali	76	458	6.03	49.56	50.44	1018	0.00	94.98	79.54	90.10	69.35
Tilwari	88	501	5.69	47.50	52.50	1105	0.00	98.40	79.12	85.71	72.85
Jaipur	98	575	5.87	50.09	49.91	997	0.00	96.70	78.79	86.42	71.01
Jamgain	137	773	5.64	50.45	49.55	982	0.00	26.13	71.52	82.50	60.00
Maheshpur	89	504	5.66	59.33	40.67	686	0.00	60.32	73.80	86.86	54.66
Dahudargaon	99	508	5.13	50.59	49.41	977	0.00	79.13	74.29	81.52	67.14
Datra	66	343	5.20	51.31	48.69	949	0.00	95.92	81.75	85.43	77.61
Lalganj	81	394	4.86	49.24	50.76	1031	8.63	83.76	69.30	83.75	54.49
Simlabartoli	118	664	5.63	51.66	48.34	936	0.00	87.05	69.66	81.10	57.14
Harra	120	813	6.78	50.06	49.94	998	3.57	69.13	79.77	88.95	70.41
Koting	247	1618	6.55	45.92	54.08	1178	0.12	97.40	85.89	92.43	80.54
Anabiri	167	1061	6.35	49.29	50.71	1029	0.47	90.10	74.67	82.42	66.82
Nauhatta	148	846	5.72	51.77	48.23	932	0.00	97.52	64.50	67.93	60.96
Jairagi	468	2455	5.25	48.51	51.49	1061	3.79	49.74	75.62	82.91	68.86
Kutlu	165	841	5.10	50.30	49.70	988	0.59	71.34	63.14	73.65	53.03
Chandawal	48	217	4.52	50.23	49.77	991	0.00	100.00	51.67	60.92	43.01
Galu	38	236	6.21	48.73	51.27	1052	0.00	100.00	69.79	80.61	58.51
Putrangi	203	1343	6.62	50.56	49.44	978	0.00	83.62	67.35	81.42	52.98
Sirsi	178	1058	5.94	50.47	49.53	981	0.00	90.55	74.03	79.78	67.95
Sugi	167	941	5.63	51.86	48.14	928	0.00	97.24	76.76	84.38	68.70
Jangisi	42	261	6.21	45.98	54.02	1175	0.00	61.69	63.51	65.00	62.16
Kita	15	68	4.53	61.76	38.24	619	0.00	100.00	82.76	94.29	65.22
Rampur	257	1271	4.95	48.94	51.06	1043	23.60	46.81	69.10	81.44	57.62
Bartoli	137	657	4.80	50.53	49.47	979	2.13	82.80	78.55	85.66	71.58
Kuro Khurd	96	623	6.49	57.30	42.70	745	0.00	88.12	83.30	89.42	75.11

Bisrampur	103	634	6.16	46.85	53.15	1135	0.00	99.68	86.07	90.15	82.43
Gansa	92	548	5.96	49.64	50.36	1015	0.00	96.72	67.44	74.79	60.25
Kurund	149	765	5.13	50.20	49.80	992	0.00	96.86	70.63	77.84	63.33
Gumla-Simdega Transmission Line											
Telgaon	620	3284	5.30	50.00	50.00	1000	4.84	65.96	74.43	83.50	65.35
Phasia	1392	6847	4.92	49.53	50.47	1019	17.58	39.16	79.96	86.77	73.32
Tarri	386	1875	4.86	50.19	49.81	993	0.21	46.83	85.63	91.53	79.70
Dumardih	296	1668	5.64	46.46	53.54	1152	3.48	72.66	68.76	77.10	61.60
Urmi	395	2090	5.29	50.10	49.90	996	4.50	40.38	60.91	67.27	54.72
Bangru	103	579	5.62	47.84	52.16	1090	0.00	89.81	72.47	81.62	64.23
Kurkel	83	438	5.28	50.91	49.09	964	0.00	100.00	72.24	78.38	66.13
Jadi	168	858	5.11	51.40	48.60	946	8.97	74.83	69.05	76.18	61.76
Murumkela	112	640	5.71	47.19	52.81	1119	0.00	70.31	73.87	80.08	68.28
Luru	287	1560	5.44	50.77	49.23	970	0.00	66.15	79.54	87.10	71.89
Unchdih	99	539	5.44	52.13	47.87	918	0.00	98.89	75.00	82.98	65.48
Raghunathpur	108	624	5.78	50.16	49.84	994	0.00	95.83	87.62	93.51	81.75
Parsa	189	966	5.11	49.07	50.93	1038	0.93	83.85	68.05	82.21	54.55
Tetardih	31	178	5.74	52.25	47.75	914	8.99	0.00	58.22	68.57	48.68

Source: Primary Census Abstract 2011

Sex Ratio

Average sex ratio of the study area villages was recorded 1008 which is comparatively higher than the State average (949).

Chainpur-Mahuadanr Transmission Line: Among above mentioned 33 study area villages, Koting (1178) has the highest sex ratio and the lowest sex ratio was recorded in Kita (619) and the average sex ratio is 994 which is comparatively higher than the state averages of Jharkhand (949).

LILO of Gumla-Simdega Transmission Line: Among above mentioned 14 study area villages, Dumardih (1152) has the highest sex ratio and the lowest sex ratio was recorded in Tetardih (914) and the average sex ratio is 1008 which is much higher than the state averages of Jharkhand (949).

Scheduled Caste (SC) & Scheduled Tribes (ST)

The overall demographic data of all 47 selected villages shows that the ST population are comparatively higher than SC population in these villages. Average ST and SC population in the study area villages were 69.41% and 4.60% respectively.

Chainpur-Mahuadanr Transmission Line: Among above mentioned 33 study area villages, highest SC and ST population were recorded in Rampur (23.60%) and Mahuatoli, Chandawal, Kita and Galu (100.00%) respectively. Lowest SC and ST population were recorded in Koting (0.12%) and Jamgain (26.13%) respectively. There are twenty-five villages, where SC populations are nil. Average SC and ST population in the above mention 33 villages were recorded 2.05% and 80.32% respectively.

LILO of Gumla-Simdega Transmission Line: Among above mentioned 14 study area villages, highest SC and ST population were recorded in Phasia (17.58%) and Kurkel (100.00%) respectively. Lowest SC and ST population recorded in Tarri (0.21%) and Phasia (39.16%) respectively. There are six villages where SC population and one village where ST population is not found. Average SC and ST population the above mention villages were recorded 7.32% and 57.82% respectively.

Education & Literacy

The study of the education and literacy profile in the region is relevant in order to have an understanding whether the proposed project can utilize skilled human resources available within the area.

According to 2011 census data, the average literacy rate in 47 study area villages was 75.08%. Average male and female literacy rate in the study area was recorded 82.94% and 67.33% respectively.

Chainpur-Mahuadanr Transmission Line: Among above mentioned 33 study area villages, the average literacy rate was 74.78% and highest and lowest literacy rate was recorded in Mahuatoli (91.12%) and Chandawal (51.67%). Average male and female literacy rate in the study area was recorded 82.85% and 66.71% respectively.

Gumla-Simdega Transmission Line: Among above mentioned 14 study area villages, the average literacy rate was 75.39% and highest and lowest literacy rate was recorded in Raghunathpur (87.62%) and Urmi (58.22%). Average male and female literacy rate in the study area was recorded 83.00% and 67.94% respectively.

Economic Activity & Livelihood Pattern

The relevance of economic activity and livelihood pattern is important in the context of the study since depending on the existing situation one can predict the impact of the project activity on the economy of the region. Summary of work force participation in different selected villages is mentioned in **Table 6.3** below.

Table 6.3 *Livelihood Profile in the Study Area*

Village	WPR	Main Worker (%)	Marginal Worker (%)	Cultivator (%)	Agricultural Labour (%)	HH Worker (%)	Other (%)
Chainpur-Mahuadanr Transmission Line							
Chhichhuwani	47.71	73.77	26.23	80.38	12.79	0.64	6.18
Mahuatoli	51.79	51.52	48.48	41.13	58.44	0.00	0.43
Karaku	47.05	87.80	12.20	90.59	2.79	0.35	6.27
Katkahi	54.93	48.94	51.06	35.56	50.35	2.11	11.97
Chachali	52.40	2.08	97.92	77.50	12.92	7.08	2.50
Tilwari	62.28	90.71	9.29	70.19	8.01	16.03	5.77
Jaipur	52.00	100.00	0.00	97.99	0.00	2.01	0.00
Jamgain	50.32	64.01	35.99	56.04	31.62	5.91	6.43
Maheshpur	43.65	97.27	2.73	97.73	1.82	0.00	0.45
Dahudargaon	49.80	99.21	0.79	94.47	1.98	0.00	3.56
Datra	53.94	85.41	14.59	86.49	1.62	8.65	3.24
Lalganj	50.76	56.50	43.50	88.00	1.50	1.50	9.00
Simlabartoli	53.31	74.01	25.99	90.40	5.37	2.26	1.98
Harra	43.79	58.99	41.01	85.11	6.18	5.62	3.09
Koting	35.60	98.44	1.56	86.28	0.35	1.22	12.15
Anabiri	64.00	19.15	80.85	26.51	67.30	1.03	5.15
Nauhatta	58.63	63.51	36.49	59.88	9.48	6.45	24.19
Jairagi	35.11	94.43	5.57	38.86	14.50	6.03	40.60
Kutlu	36.86	28.71	71.29	48.06	43.87	1.94	6.13
Chandawal	54.84	100.00	0.00	98.32	0.00	0.00	1.68
Galu	55.51	62.60	37.40	94.66	0.00	0.00	5.34
Putrangi	53.16	89.08	10.92	61.48	21.43	5.18	11.90
Sirsi	49.15	98.65	1.35	88.08	2.88	8.65	0.38
Sugi	22.10	99.04	0.96	94.23	0.96	0.00	4.81
Jangisi	22.61	38.98	61.02	50.85	38.98	0.00	10.17
Kita	57.35	7.69	92.31	61.54	30.77	0.00	7.69

Rampur	37.53	20.75	79.25	9.64	55.97	1.68	32.70
Bartoli	50.08	14.89	85.11	34.95	8.21	39.51	17.33
Kuro Khurd	52.81	68.09	31.91	54.71	13.68	0.00	31.61
Bisrampur	39.12	24.60	75.40	53.63	23.39	1.61	21.37
Gansa	66.79	28.69	71.31	21.04	74.59	0.55	3.83
Kurund	48.50	21.56	78.44	16.44	78.71	0.27	4.58
Gumla-Simdega Transmission Line							
Telgaon	43.12	65.47	34.53	63.98	15.54	3.60	16.88
Phasia	32.60	85.98	14.02	13.13	7.80	10.89	68.19
Tarri	35.47	75.04	24.96	33.83	27.22	1.05	37.89
Dumardih	30.40	96.45	3.55	63.12	17.16	4.34	15.38
Urmi	52.78	64.28	35.72	58.66	6.71	0.63	34.00
Bangru	47.84	1.08	98.92	70.04	28.88	0.00	1.08
Kurkel	46.12	30.20	69.80	93.56	1.98	1.98	2.48
Jadi	57.46	69.17	30.83	48.68	37.12	11.76	2.43
Murumkela	74.38	32.56	67.44	94.96	2.31	0.42	2.31
Luru	55.71	80.21	19.79	94.71	1.15	0.46	3.68
Unchdih	70.87	56.54	43.46	94.50	2.09	0.26	3.14
Raghunathpur	65.54	29.58	70.42	83.13	2.69	1.71	12.47
Parsa	50.00	63.98	36.02	65.22	30.64	1.24	2.90
Tetardih	78.65	72.14	27.86	99.29	0.00	0.00	0.71

Source: Primary Census Abstract 2011

Work Participation ratio (WPR) ⁽¹⁾, defined as percentage of total workers including main and marginal workers out of the total population of the study area, is 45.02% which suggests the study area villages have relatively higher unemployment rate as most of people are involved in agriculture.

It can be seen from the following figures, the study area is characterised by dominance of main worker who are involved in same work more than 6 month in a year. It can be also observed that farm base and non-farm based livelihoods, both as the primary and secondary sources of livelihood. In farm based livelihood people mostly involved as both cultivator and agricultural labour while in case of non-farm based livelihood community are involved as labour and other activities.

Other noticeable aspects as evident in the above table is that proportion of Cultivators (CL) is relatively high in majority of the study area villages which indicates number of farmers having sufficient land holding for their livelihood is on higher side in study area.

6.10.2

Gender Profile

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is one of the most important indicators defining gender equality. This indicates improvement in one of the Human Development indicators that can

(1) Work Participation ratio (WPR) is defined as percentage of total workers including main and marginal workers out of the total population of the study area

enhance gender equality influencing progress in productivity, improve development outcomes and make institutions more representative.

Among 33 study area villages of Chainpur-Mahuadanr transmission line, Koting (1178) has the highest sex ratio and the lowest sex ratio was recorded in Kita (619) and the average sex ratio is 994 which is comparatively higher than the state averages of Jharkhand (949).

Among 14 study area villages of Gumla-Simdega transmission line, Dumardih (1152) has the highest sex ratio and the lowest sex ratio was recorded in Tetardih (914) and the average sex ratio is 1008 which is much higher than the state averages of Jharkhand (949).

Education

Improving female educational levels has been demonstrated to have clear impacts on the health and economic future of young women, which in turn improves the prospects of their family and entire community.

Among 33 study area villages of Chainpur-Mahuadanr transmission line, the average literacy rate was 74.78% and highest and lowest literacy rate was recorded in Mahuatoli (91.12%) and Chandawal (51.67%). Average male and female literacy rate in the study area was recorded 82.85% and 66.71% respectively.

Among 14 study area villages of LILO of Gumla-Simdega transmission line, the average literacy rate was 75.39% and highest and lowest literacy rate was recorded in Raghunathpur (87.62%) and Urmi (58.22%). Average male and female literacy rate in the study area was recorded 83.00% and 67.94% respectively.

Female Workforce Participation

Female labour force participation is a driver of growth and therefore participation rates indicate the potential for a state to grow more rapidly. The participation of women in the labour is driven by a wide variety of economic and social factors including economic growth, increasing educational attainment, social norms, etc.

In the study area of Chainpur-Mahuadanr TL, male work participation rate (51.16%) is higher than the female work participation rate (41.59%), as per 2011 Census. Average main workforce ⁽¹⁾ for male and female workers was recorded to be 52.14% and 45.26% respectively. This figure indicates male workers constitute a dominant part of the main workforce. However, in the case of the marginal workforce⁽²⁾, the trend was reversed in terms of contribution of male workers (28.06%) and female workers (45.12%).

In the study area of LILO of Gumla-Simdega TL, male work participation rate (49.80%) is higher than the female work participation rate (37.48%), as per 2011 Census. Average main workforce for male and female workers was recorded to be 67.91% and 48.72% respectively. This figure indicates male workers constitute a dominant part of the main work force. However, in the case of the marginal

(1) Workers who worked for more than 6 months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Main Workers.

(2) Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days)

workforce, the trend was reversed in terms of contribution of male workers (22.96%) and female workers (44.26%).

6.10.3 *Basic Amenities and Infrastructure*

Drinking Water facilities

The social organization and settlement pattern in the study area is predominantly arranged around the available agricultural land and water resources in the area. Land based livelihood being the key feature of the community, proximity and availability of water is often linked to the economic status of the family/ household. Also typically in a village, water for drinking and other purposes defines the household hygiene/ sanitation and ultimately the standard of living of the community. For drinking purpose, availability of water is mostly in the form of:

- Ground water sourced through hand pump and well (uncovered) serve mostly to the needs of household drinking water consumption however no filtration facility is available for drinking water; some villages do not have access to even an uncovered well and Tetardih villages lacks access to a hand pump.
- Supply of water is not available in majority of the study area villages;
- Sugi, Jangisi villages (Mahuadanr block); Anabiri, Nauhatta, Jairagi, Kutlu villages (Dumri block); Dahudargaon village (Chainpur Block) and Luru village (Raidih block) have access to treated tap water and Tarri village (Gumla block); Karaku villages (Chainpur block) have access to covered well facility.

As per community consultation very few household in the village have access to individual sanitation facility and majority of the community reportedly resort to open defecation. From consultation, it was observed that at household level toilets are provided under “*Swach Bharat Mission*”. However, due to unavailability of water supply in those toilets, people prefer not to use these toilets.

Medical Facilities

Medical facilities are one of the basic service indicators which need to be studied so as to know the quality of life in the area. In the most of the study area villages considered for the study, do not have health facility or Primary Health Centres (PHC) except for one PHC each at Telgaon village (Gumla block); Jamgain, Koting villages (Chainpur block); Nauhatta village (Dumri block); Jangisi village (Mahuadanr block) and hospitals at Katkahi, Jamgain villages (Chainpur block). They have to depend on health facility in the nearby urban centre like Gumla.

Educational Facilities

The study area possesses necessary educational infrastructure to cater to the educational needs of the both rural and urban population. Among the study area villages, one Govt. primary school is present in majority of the villages and some middle schools and secondary schools are present in panchayat level. For higher education student have to go to nearest town.

Transport & Communication

Majority of the study area villages is not connected with major road and urban centre with all-weather road. Manually pulled rickshaw, tractor, taxi and auto are the main transport facility for the villages though a few of the villages also have bus facility from nearest urban centre.

Power Supply

Electricity is not available in all study area villages. In thirty seven of the study area villages do not have access to domestic power.

Post and Telecommunication

In this era of telecommunication, access to mobile phone is within every bodies reach. Most of the villages from sample study area do not have the access to post-office and other private courier services. Post-office are present in Sugi, Jangisi villages (Mahuadanr block) in Latehar district; Telgaon, Phasia villages (Gumla block); Katkahi, Jamgain villages (Chainpur block); Anabiri, Jairagi, Kutlu, Galu villages (Dumri block); Luru village (Raidih block) in Gumla district.

This section identifies and assesses the potential impacts to the physical, biological and socioeconomic environment that can be expected from the proposed transmission lines i.e. Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega. The impacts due to the project activities across different phases have been identified and assessed. The impacts due to the project activities across different phases have been identified and assessed. Impacts are identified and predicted based on the analysis of the information collected from the following:

- Project information (as outlined in *Section 3*);
- Baseline information (as outlined in *Section 6*).

7.1

POTENTIAL IMPACT

The identification of likely impacts during construction and operation phases has been carried out based on understanding of activities and their consequent impacts on various environmental and socio-economic resources or receptors. The impact identification matrix in *Table 7.1* captures the likely interactions between the activities on one axis and the resources / receptors on the other axis.

Table 7.1 Scoping Matrix for transmission line

Project Activity/ Hazards	Environmental Resources										Ecological Resource				Social-Economic Resources							
	Aesthetic & Visual Impact	Land Use	Soil Quality	Air Quality	Noise & Vibration	Surface water resource	Surface water quality	Ground water resource	Ground water quality	Traffic (Road)	Terrestrial Flora	Terrestrial Fauna	Aquatic Flora & Fauna	Protected /Migratory Species	Migratory Path/Corridor	Job & economic opportunity	Common Property Resources	Land Use (Economic Displacement)	Infrastructure & Services	Cultural Resources	Community Health & Safety	Occupational health & safety
Pre-Construction Phase/Planning Phase																						
Land Procurement for Tower Footing		■																				■
Construction Phase																						
Clearance (Vegetation)	■										■	■				■						
Construction of Site approach road										■												■
Excavation for tower foundation			■	■	■						■										■	
Transportation of construction materials, equipment & machineries			■	■	■																	■
Storage & handling of construction materials			■	■	■																	■
Construction of the Tower Footing			■	■	■																	■
Erection of Tower	■		■	■	■						■					■						■
Stringing of Transmission lines	■				■					■												■
Storage, handling and disposal of construction waste	■		■			■		■	■													■
Generation of sewage and discharge			■			■		■					■									■
Sourcing of construction water & domestic water								■								■						
Surface Runoff from construction site						■							■									
Operation Phase																						

Project Activity/ Hazards	Environmental Resources								Ecological Resource				Social-Economic Resources										
	Aesthetic & Visual Impact	Land Use	Soil Quality	Air Quality	Noise & Vibration	Surface water resource	Surface water quality	Ground water resource	Ground water quality	Traffic (Road)	Terrestrial Flora	Terrestrial Fauna	Aquatic Flora & Fauna	Protected /Migratory Species	Migratory Path/Corridor	Job & economic opportunity	Common Property Resources	Land Use (Economic Displacement)	Infrastructure & Services	Cultural Resources	Community Health & Safety	Occupational health & safety	
Physical presence of transmission tower	■														■								
Maintenance of transmission lines																							■
Lopping of trees for maintaining safety distance											■												

- = Represents "no" interactions is reasonably expected
- = Represents interactions reasonably possible but none of the outcomes will lead to significant impact
- = Represents interactions reasonably possible where any of the outcomes may lead to potential significant impact

The details of the activities and their impacts have been discussed in detail in the following sections.

7.1.1 *Impacts on Aesthetic and Visual Quality*

Potential impacts to aesthetics and visual quality because of the setting up and operation of the transmission lines (Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega) may arise primarily due to disruption and degradation of views in the surrounding landscape. Visual impacts from transmission lines are highly variable and depends on several factors like location of the project, lines of sight, scenic vistas and most importantly the perception of the people. Degradation of views from transmission lines may result from cutting of trees and vegetation clearance from setting up of physical infrastructure (transmission towers). With the study area, not being recognized as a place of natural scenic beauty or a touristic destination, these factors are unlikely to lead to any significant adverse visual and aesthetic impacts in the area and it can be rated as **negligible**.

7.1.2 *Air & Noise Quality*

This project is not planned to house any point or area source of air emissions (particulate matter, pollutant gases, etc.) and neither does the study area have any industrial air pollution sources – the NH 43, NH 143 and SH 9 passing adjacent to the transmission line, through which regular vehicular movement occurs is the only line source of air pollution, caused by vehicular emissions and because of re-entrained dust from the road surface. Based on visual observations, the quality of the air shed can be categorized as good and no indicators or existing sources of air pollutants were noted in the study area that could potentially result in air quality parameters to exceed National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

During site preparation and construction, the project is likely to generate dust (as particulates) in spite of best efforts to control it and there will be times during the construction phase when elevated dust concentrations may occur. Higher amounts of dust will be generated at places where earthwork, cutting and filling operations take place or in material handling and storage areas. A large percentage of such dust emissions from construction sites have been found to comprise of particles which are coarse in size (>10 microns) and has a tendency to settle down within a few hundred metres of the source of emissions. The smaller fractions (PM10) can however be carried over longer distances in a dust cloud, in the case wind velocity is higher and depending on prevailing wind direction maybe deposited in the adjoining settlements with a potential to cause soiling of residential premises, deposition on agricultural crops, etc. However, this will be a short-term impact lasting for a few months. Particulates, CO, SO_x, NO_x and unburnt hydrocarbons (VOCs) will be emitted by vehicles, batching plants (if used), heavy equipment and DG sets associated with site clearing and construction activities. Overall, the impact on air quality during the construction and operational phase of the project can be rated as **negligible to minor**.

Noise and vibration is expected to be primarily generated during the site preparation and construction phases of the project. Such noise may be generated from blasting (if required), operation of construction equipment and machineries, DG sets and the transportation of equipment and materials. During stringing of transmission line, principal source of noise would be from operation of winching machine. The winching machine produces noise level near 80 dB (A).

The study area has no major noise sources, except for vehicular noise on the adjacent NH 43 / NH 143 / SH 9 road. The noise generated from the construction phase activities is likely to be attenuated to acceptable levels as per the ambient noise standards within 200 m of the site. Such noise may however, cause discomfort the construction workers at site and nearby receptors of village settlements adjacent to the transmission line. The construction activities, especially those with a potential to generate high noise levels would be temporary in nature and are not expected to last more than 15-20 days at specific tower location. The spatial scale of impact will be limited to a few hundred meters. The overall significance of the noise related impacts is rated as **minor**.

7.1.3 *Impact on Land use*

Approx. 377 nos of tower would be constructed in Scheme A. Cumulative length of the two transmission lines would be approx. 89.32 km. Land footprint of about 22 sq. m. would be required for each transmission tower, where right of way of the transmission line would be of 27 m (for 132 KV transmission line).

The present land use of the area through which all the transmission lines (in Scheme A) passes are primarily agricultural land. As discussed in Section 6.3, mainly single cropped agriculture is practiced in this area. Though there would be restrictions on development work (e.g., construction of building) on the land parcels falling within the right of way, knowing the fact that there would not be any restrictions on these land parcels for use of agricultural purpose, and further all the two transmission lines area passing through mainly rural areas where chance of development work being coming up is near future very meagre, significance of the land use related impacts is considered as minor. However, transmission lines (in Scheme A) traverse through forest land of approx. 4.64 km. In these areas, JSUNL will divert the land use of the area falling within RoW of the transmission line after obtaining necessary Forest Clearance (as per Forest Conservation Act, 1980) and this would result in a permanent change of land use. Due to permanent changes in land use, overall significance of the land use related impacts is rated as **moderate**.

7.1.4 *Impact on Soil*

Cutting of vegetation (at tower foundation area), stripping of topsoil and digging of foundation pits for the tower are the three main activities, which are likely to affect the soil structure and quality. At the tower site (approx. 377

nos), all vegetation within 2 m beyond the tower base in all direction will be cleared to ground level. At four legs of the tower, topsoil will be stripped and foundations will be dug up to a depth of 3 m depending upon the tower type and soil characteristics. General practice shows that upon construction of the transmission tower, land below the tower is used for cultivations. Therefore, if topsoil removed during tower base construction work is not properly reinstated, it may lead to loss of soil quality and thereby low agricultural productivity.

Considering good construction practices and planned embedded measures for mitigating these impacts, overall significance of the soil related impacts is considered as **minor**.

7.1.5 *Impact on Road & Traffic*

The traffic movement during construction phase (approx. 5-6 vehicle per day) will to some extent depend on which type and number of trips to and from the proposed site. The existing village roads would be used to the extent possible to approach the site. Since the vehicular traffic on the village roads are low there would be minimal increment in the existing traffic load. The overall significance of traffic related impacts is rated as **negligible to minor**.

7.1.6 *Impact on Biological Environment*

As discussed above some part of the transmission lines Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega will traverse through forest land. JUSNL would have to obtain Forest Clearance as per the provisions of the FCA, 1980, before any project related activity can commence through forest land. Site preparation will involve removal of trees, shrubs and herbs present along the transmission line corridor which will cause change in the modified habitat within the corridor leading to a loss of floral biodiversity at local level.

Trees within the transmission line corridors would be removed before construction. Moreover, there would also be removal of herbs and shrubs from the transmission line corridors. None of the floral or faunal species expected to be present within the site is threatened as per IUCN Classification (Version 2018-1).

Faunal species that have the most probability of occurrence within the transmission line corridors include amphibians (Common toad), reptiles (lizards and snakes), birds (Common crow, Common sparrow, Common myna, Drongo, Indian Roller, larks, doves, parakeets, kites etc.) and mammals (mongoose, squirrels, rats, fox, jackal, langur, elephant etc.). Movement of IUCN Endangered (Version 2018-1) species, Indian Elephant is reported in proximity to the transmission line corridor. Vegetation clearance may affect the faunal species mentioned above, however, there are similar habitats in the vicinity and the species can easily relocate to those areas. Removal of vegetation at construction site (for tower footing) can adversely affect residential burrowing faunal species *viz.* reptiles (lizards and snakes), ground roosting birds (sparrows, pigeon, doves etc.) and mammals (rats, mongoose

etc.). Removal of trees, herbs and shrubs from the transmission line corridors may cause loss of nesting habitats for bird species. In most cases however it has been observed that faunal and bird species to migrate to other local habitats which are adjacent, if the land affected is not very large. The study area has reports of movement of Indian Elephant which is an IUCN Endangered species. Therefore, the sensitivity of the site has been considered as high. The scale of impact will be medium as it causes irreversible damage to a modified habitat. Duration of the impact will be long term as vegetation clearance would create a permanent impact within the site area. Extent of the impact would be only within the project site and immediate vicinity.

Construction activities will include excavation, movement of machineries, increased anthropogenic movement (men and transport) and may lead to minor disturbances to floral and faunal habitats in the vicinity of the tower footing site because of deposition of dust, noise and light generated during construction activities may affect feeding, breeding and movement of animals. There is a chance of elephants and other mammalian species falling in the excavated areas for transmission towers and get injured. However, these disturbances will be for a temporary period and expected to be of low magnitude and local in scale.

During the operation phase, several species of birds identified during the ecological study which can perch or make nests within transmission line area and can get electrocuted. Collision with the transmission line canal also result in bird mortality. During daily movement between feeding and roosting sites bird mortality could happen due to collision with the transmission lines. The species recorded in study area are included within the IUCN Near Threatened or Least Concern category.

A review of the relief of the areas along the transmission line alignments indicate that most of the line passes through the very gentle sloping to gentle slope. A matured Indian Elephant with its trunk extended can reach upto a height of 6 metres. However, in flat terrain the minimum height of the transmission line will be greater than 6 metres therefore chances of electrocution of elephants would be low. At the undulating terrain areas the risk of electrocution cannot be ruled particularly at the maximum sagging areas. Therefore, impact sensitivity has been considered as high. Duration will be long term- only and extent of impact will be local- immediate vicinity of the transmission line. However, as elephant is an IUCN Endangered species and also the area has bird species protected under Schedule I of the IWPA and therefore the site has been deemed to have high sensitivity.

Overall the significance of impact on biological environment can be rated to be **moderate to high**.

Damage to Standing crops: Even though most of the construction activity has been planned during dry season there might be instances that during construction of the transmission tower foundation, erection of towers and subsequently stringing of transmission lines involve movement of men, machinery and equipment across agricultural fields leading to the tower locations. This may cause potential damage to the standing crops in agriculture field not only at the tower base and RoW of the transmission line but also may cause damage to the crops in adjacent agricultural plots due to movement of the vehicle and equipment and construction workers. This damage to crops will result in temporary loss of income for the cultivators.

Restriction on Land use and diminution of land value: As reported in Section 6.3, majority of all the two transmission line passes through single cropped agricultural land. No land would be acquired for the construction of tower footing. However, there would be restriction on use of land falling within right of way and tower base. As per the regulation of Government of Jharkhand¹, due to restriction of land use, compensation at the rate of 85% of land value would be paid to land owners for tower base area, before beginning of civil work. For RoW, compensation at the rate of 15% of land value would be paid to land owners, before beginning of civil work, towards diminution of land value within RoW Corridor. Further, even though there would be some loss of land and physical obstruction to use the land falling under the tower base, but the impacts would not be pronounced as non-mechanised agriculture is carried out in in this area. The land owner would be able to use the land under the tower for agricultural purpose.

Influx of Labour: Labour would be required for erection of transmission lines. Even though unskilled labour would be required for civil work and would be preferably sourced from local areas, skilled labour required for erection of transmission tower, stringing of transmission lines etc., would be primarily migrant labour. Some of the significant issues related with migrant labour would include:

- Conflict amongst workers, and between workers and local community, based on cultural, religious or behavioural practices.
- Discontent amongst local community on engagement of outsiders.
- Security issues to local women from migrant workforce.
- Use of community facilities such as health centres, temples, transport facility etc. by migrant labour may lead to discontent with local community.
- In case contractors bring in unskilled migrant labour, there stands the risk of exploitation of a labourer. This can happen in the form of hiring underage labourers, low and unequal wage payments, forced labour and discrimination on basis of the basis of caste, religion or ethnicity

1) Department of Power, Government of Jharkhand notification dated 15th December 2017

The impacts described above are primarily within the RoW or would only extend to the settlements in the immediate vicinity of the transmission line, therefore localize in nature. Moreover, the damage to crop and conflicts of the migrant labour with the community would be temporary. The baseline information suggests that a considerable section of the population work as agricultural labourers (their involvement is assessed to be maximum for 6 months); this finding indicates that there is a pool of labour-resource who can be engaged in the project as unskilled workers. In addition, a planned labour camp for this project may further reduce the assessed potential impacts related to labour influx. Thus, socio-economic impact during the construction phase of the transmission lines is evaluated to be of **minor** significance.

7.1.8

Community Health & Safety

Excavation of Tower Footings: During the construction of the foundation for the tower footing the excavation can pose potential safety concerns for the inhabitants in the locality. This would be more relevant when the construction is carried out near a settlement or along a foot track or existing village road.

Interference with utilities and traffic: The stringing of the transmission lines would cross existing roads including village and districts road and state highways. During stringing operations when the transmission line crosses any road, hindrance may be caused to the movement of traffic. In some instances temporary closure of the road/railway line may be required to facilitate stringing activities. This disruption in movement would cause inconvenience to the local population as access would be interrupted temporarily.

Changes in Environmental Conditions: Changes in baseline environmental conditions can be experienced by the local community in terms of increased nuisance levels from emissions of dust, contamination of surface water or ground water and high noise levels during the construction phases. Even though there would be minimal increase in dust and noise during the construction period and this has the potential to lead to health impacts associated with eye irritation and general disturbance to daily activities.

Increased Prevalence of Disease: A maximum of 30 workers (at one point of time) will be employed for the construction phase during the peak construction and commissioning. This influx of workers to the community may cause impacts to public health, especially an increase in prevalence of diseases as well as pressures on existing health infrastructure. In addition, vector-borne diseases will be sensitivity for settlements closer to campsites for the construction phase labour, particularly due to lack of hygienic conditions.

Electro Magnetic Field (EMF): During operation phase, Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) created by the transmission line can cause inconvenience on the surrounding community. It has been reported during the consultation that the people feel inconvenienced due to this charge especially when working on paddy fields underneath the conductors especially during the monsoon season. However, a review by the World Health Organization (WHO) held as

part of the International EMF Project (1996), concluded that “From the current scientific literature there is no convincing evidence that exposure to radiation field shortens the life span of humans or induces or promotes cancer”.

Considering good construction practices and planned embedded measures for mitigating these impacts, the overall significance of community health and safety impacts can be rated to be **minor**.

7.1.9 *Occupational, Health & Safety*

The occupational risk related to the construction of transmission lines is primarily due to fall from heights which might cause serious injuries. Transmission towers would be of different heights and minimum height of the tower would be approx. 25 m in case of 132 kV transmission line. A review of the incident database (OSHA's Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) database) ⁽¹⁾ indicate most of the incidents are due to fall from height while some incidents reported also include being struck by loads or falling objects during the erection of tower. Similarly there are risks of fall in the excavation created for tower footing.

Electrocution during the testing and charging: It has also been reported [OSHA's Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) database] that there has been fatalities due to electrocution. This occurs primarily during the testing and charging of the transmission lines if proper safety procedures are not followed.

The construction work would involve several contractors who in turn would engage different labourers having varied skillsets. The duration and extent for most workmen is expected to extend for a few months and the occurrence of any accidents and consequent injuries/fatalities will lead to adverse impacts that could range from loss of productive time to loss of livelihoods (of workmen). If local workers are hired, they may not have appropriate training for adopting a safety culture expected at an industrial construction site – so receptor sensitivity may be anticipated to be high. There is also a possibility of legal non-compliance which may lead to temporary stoppage of work affecting construction schedules. Hence the receptor sensitivity is high. Overall, the impact significance for occupational health and safety can be considered to be **moderate**.

(1) <https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/federalregister/2015-04-15-0>

A stakeholder is defined as “an individual, group, or organization, who may affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of a project”. “Stakeholder Analysis” is the process of sorting identified stakeholder groups according to their impact on the project and the impact the project will have on them. This information is then used to assess the manner in which the interests of the stakeholders or projects impact on them should be addressed in the project development plan or its operation.

The importance of stakeholder analysis lies in the assessment and understanding of the socio-political environment surrounding the project. It allows for:

- Identification of the interests, concerns and societal risks surrounding the stakeholders, as well as conflicts of interests (if any);
- Identification of relations between stakeholders that may enable “coalitions” of project sponsorship, ownership and co-operation as well as the mechanisms which may influence other stakeholders;
- Key groups/ individuals to be identified who need to be informed about the project during the execution phase;
- Identifying stakeholders (those who might have an adverse impact on the project) and taking appropriate measures to mitigate their influence; and;
- Development of a framework for participatory planning and implementation of various project activities including interventions for community development.

The identification of stakeholders and their inclusion in the decision-making process is thus essential in the process of prioritizing, analyzing and addressing issues; and in creating management systems and strategies to address the concerns/ expectations of various stakeholders.

The following sub-sections provide a profile of the various stakeholders in the project as well as their concerns and relative influence with regards to the project.

8.1 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

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 8.1 *List of key stakeholders*

Stakeholder Category/ Group	Key Stakeholders
Primary Stakeholders	
Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community
Other Primary Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited World Bank
Secondary Stakeholder	
Institutional Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Administration Forest Department Tribal Development Department
Other Secondary Stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors

Consultations with Local Communities

Community consultation is central to every impact assessment study because it helps to gather the opinion of the public on the proposed project and assess its potential effect on the public especially vulnerable groups. Consultations were carried out with community people residing in the adjacent to the proposed transmission lines to understand their concerns and also assess the extent of impact. The location where the consultations were held in Scheme A is presented in below table.

Table 8.2 *Details of Consultation*

Sl. No	Location	Date	Target group
1	Nawatoli	13/08/2018	General Population
2	Tamra	13/08/2018	General Population
3	Biru	13/08/2018	General Population
4	Bindhartoli	16/08/2018	General Population
5	Arahani	16/08/2018	General Population
6	Taisera	14/08/2018	General Population
7	Tapkara	14/08/2018	General Population
8.	Jamtoli	14/08/2018	General Population
9.	Jurkela	14/08/2018	General Population
10	Khatgaon	17/08/2018	General Population
11.	Agharma	17/08/2018	General Population
12.	Kinderkela	17/08/2018	General Population
13.	Patura	17/08/2018	General Population

The brief outcome of the consultations with the key stakeholder groups are listed below. The minutes of all consultations are recorded under *Annexure 3* of this document.

8.2 *SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS*

ERM undertook consultations/ meetings with identified stakeholders during the course of the site visit. The intensive deliberations provided a platform for two-way communication between the team of consultants and the stakeholder groups. This in turn helped in developing an understanding of the perceptions of stakeholders with regards to the project and also allowed for a means of

recording their feedback. The key points discussed with each of these stakeholders are provided in below table.

Table 8.3 Summary of Stakeholder Consultation

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
Local Community			
1.1	Village - Nawatoli No of Participants- 12; Date- 13/08/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current engagement scenario –livelihood options; • Basic amenities in the village – electricity, drinking water, etc.; • Health scenario in the village and distances of Hospitals/ Clinics; • Perception of local community towards the project; • Issues faced by the local community from existing transmission lines (if any) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 250-300 household reside in this villages. Hindu and Muslims both reside in village. In Hindu Nayak, Bhokta, Khadiya, Kumhar, Sonar and Lohar community live in this village. • Farmers cultivate only in monsoon season. Paddy is the primary crop they cultivate apart from it they also cultivate Madua (a type of cereal) and Badam (Peanut). Vegetable farming also reported from the village, they grow tomato, potato and seasonal vegetables etc. In off season they work as daily wage labour in the village and also outside the village. • During consultation, villagers have not opposed to this project, They are reported to be ready to provide land if proper and timely compensation are provided to affected persons. • Villagers have reported that in this village, electricity is availability for 12-14 hours per day; therefore, they wanted this scenario to be improved. • Villagers have also reported that they will not have any problem from labour camp, if set up in this village. It is noted from the consultation that both male and female labourers available in the village and they can be engaged in this project.
1.2	Village - Tamra No of Participants - 11; Date - 13/08/2018		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 100 to 110 households reside in this village. Mainly Khadiya, Mahli, Bhuiyan, Raout and Munda community live in this village. • Villagers have reported not to have any problem, if transmission line traverses through this village. Already, one transmission line has passed through this village. Thus, villagers are aware of the transmission project and its impact. During consultation, villagers wanted to know when the project construction work will begin and the affected

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
1.3	Village - Biru No of Participants- 12; Date- 13/08/2018		<p>person will get compensation. They also wanted to know the compensation amount to be paid for land within RoW of transmission line and at tower base. They were informed that 15% value of the land falling within the RoW will be provided to those affected land owners towards diminution of land value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During consultation, villagers did not raise any issue for labour camp. They informed that both male and female labourers are available in the village. However, they have suggested that worker's payment should be disbursed on daily or weekly basis. In case, there is any irregularly in payment disbursement, they will not work in the project • Total number of households live in this village are approximately 200. Brahmin, Rawat, Bhuiyan, Badaik are the different communities reported to live in this village. • Farmers cultivate only in monsoon season. Paddy is the primary crop they cultivate. Vegetable farming also reported from the village. Villages are willing to work in a rabi season but, due to unavailability of irrigation sources, they are not able to do the same. In non-monsoon season, they work as daily wage labour. • When asked about the condition of the workplace where local people engage as labour, women community replied that gender based discrimination is very common practice at workplace in this area. Women are reported to face discrimination in terms of payment of wage at private workplaces. However, in government project, they get equal wage as male workers. Women have also reported that there are no toilet facility or common room at workplace. • General perception of the villagers was acceptable when discussed about the transmission line. They are briefed about the possible benefits and drawbacks that may arise from this

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
1.4	Village - Bindhartoli No of Participants -12; Date - 16/08/2018		<p>transmission line project. Villagers responded that compensation should be provided before beginning of project construction work, otherwise they would create hindrance to the project by stopping work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male and female labours are available in the village and they are willing to work during the project. Villagers also responded that they will not have problem if any labour camp is set up temporarily in this village. • Approx. 25 to 30 households live in this village. Oraon, Dungdung etc. community live in this village. Other community also live in this village e.g. Sahu, Das, Hazam , Nag etc. • In this village farmers cultivate in monsoon season. Paddy is the primary crop cultivated in monsoon season. Villages are willing to work in a rabbi season but due to non-availability of irrigation sources they are not able to do agriculture in Rabi season. In non-monsoon season, they migrate to different part of the states and engage as daily wage labour for livelihood. • During consultation, it was reported that already 3 transmission lines have passed from the adjoining places of the village and villagers are facing problem specially in rainy season during practicing agriculture below the transmission lines. Villagers have suggested to transmission line to pass as far as possible from the village boundary. One villager have pointed that agriculture is the only main livelihood for them, thus, if this project causes disturbance to the agriculture, it will affect their livelihood. During consultation, villagers responded that compensation should be provided before project construction work, otherwise they would cause trouble to the project by stopping work. • Related to construction of temporary labour camp, villagers have responded that they will not have any problem if any labour camp is temporarily set up for the project.

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
			Male and female labours are available in the village and they are willing to work during the project.
1.5	Village - Arahani No of Participants -12; Date - 16/08/2018		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of households live in this village ranges from 95 to 100. Munda, Hembrom and Topno Santhal community live in this village. Other community also live in this village e.g. Teli community from OBC. Majority of the population are from ST community. • Villagers are briefed about the proposed transmission line project and its impact (benefits and drawbacks) that may arise. Concerns raised by villagers during consultation are summarised below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Villagers suggested that compensation should be provided before beginning of construction work. ○ They are concerned about any possible interruption in agriculture from this project. It is informed them that agriculture can be done at tower base and below transmission line. ○ Villagers wanted to know whether they will be given employment opportunities in this project. It is reported that both male and female workers are available in this village and can be engaged in construction work. ○ Villagers have also accepted the proposal of construction any temporary labour camp required for the project.
1.6	Village - Taisera No of Participants - 9; Date - 14/08/2018		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of households live in this village ranges from 110 to 120. Mostly of them are ST. Mostly Munda, Badaik, and Khadiya community live in village. • During consultation, villagers have reported that already one transmission line has passed through this village. However, height of the transmission line (ground clearance) is low. Thus they that they feel strong electric current while passing below the line. They have also replied that when they carry metal object, the problem is more.

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
1.7	Village - Tapkara; No of Participants - 12; Date- 14/08/2018		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers demanded the compensation to be provided before commencement of construction work. Also, compensation should be paid in case private trees are felled. They are told that in case, privately owned trees are felled, compensation would be provided. Further, they are assured that compensation would be provided before beginning of civil work. • Villagers have suggested the proposed transmission line should have appropriate ground clearance, so that, they do not find any difficulty in practicing agriculture below the transmission line. • During consultation, villagers have suggested that local people should be preferred for the project construction work. Villagers have also accepted the proposal of construction any temporary labour camp required for the project. • Approx. 150-160 number of households are living in this village. Mainly Nayak, Lohra, Tete, Badaik and Bage ST community live in village. Some Muslim households were also reported from the village. • Paddy is the primary crop people cultivate in this village. Farmers cultivate only in monsoon season. In non-agricultural they work as daily wage labour. Vegetable farming also reported from the village. They grow potato, tomato and other seasonal vegetables. • During consultation with women community in this village, they have reported discrimination between male and female workers exist at workplace. Male workers get more wage than female workers, but they also admitted that work done by male worker are more laborious and harder than work given to female worker. However, in government projects, they get equal wage despite of the work. It is also reported that, at workplace, toilet facility and rest

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
1.8	Village – Jamtoli; No of Participants - 12; Date- 14/08/2018		<p>rooms are not provided for the workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers have informed that if transmission line will traverse outside of the settlement area, then would not have any problem. Villagers have reported about sound generates from the transmission, become more prominent (louder) in night-time. This sound is so loud that it also affect their sleep. Therefore, transmission should be designed as far as possible from settlement area. • During consultation, community members have asked about the valuation method to be used for compensation. Is it government rate or market rate? They demanded that compensation should be provided before project construction work. • Community members did not oppose to the proposal for temporary labour camp, at the time of consultation. • Approx. 20 households lives in this village. All households belong to Christian community. Total population reported to be approx. 100-110. • Agriculture is the primary occupation of villagers. Farmers cultivate only paddy. Agriculture is practiced only in monsoon season. There is no facility of irrigation available in the village. Due to unavailability of irrigation villagers can't do any other cultivation. In non agricultural season, they work as daily wage labour in Simdega and nearby places. Some of them also migrate to Delhi, Bangalore etc. for livelihood. • Villagers are reportedly not aware about the proposed transmission line project. They are informed about the proposed project and its impact. During consultation, the main concern raised by villagers is cultivation at tower base. They informed that landholding size is small in this area. Thus, erection of tower on approx. 22 sq. m. of land would significantly impact on cultivation. As, cultivation is the main source of income, thus, it

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
			will impact their livelihood. They are told that they can practice agriculture at tower base.
1.9	Village – Jurkela; No of Participants - 11; Date - 14/08/2018		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 190-200 households reported from the village. These households are spread over three tolas 1. shailipur, 2. Gadhru, 3. Larba. Khadiya, Yadav, Manjhi, Badaik, Bhogta Rajput etc. communities live in the village. • Community of this village informed that already 3 transmission lines traversed through this village. From these existing transmission line, they have been facing two major problem viz. 1) Noise problem and 2. Current problem. Villagers elaborated that a noise continuously emits from the transmission line and its intensity increases in night. Also, when they pass below the transmission line they feel a current and this feeling is strong in rainy season. When they do the agriculture work and pass below the transmission line with metal umbrella in their hand that time also the fell the current strongly. • Villagers demanded that compensation should be provided to affected persons immediately. They also enquired about the amount of crop compensation to paid, in case, damages to crop. • During consultation, community have informed that both male and female labourers are available in village. Villagers asked to engage labours from the village for the project.
1.10	Village – Khatgaon; No of Participants -10; Date - 17/08/2018		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 20-25 household reside in this village. Khadiya, Mirdha, Kewat and Jhora community reported from the village. • Agriculture is the primary occupation of the villagers. They are entirely dependent on Monsoon for agriculture. Paddy is the only crop they cultivate in a large scale. Some farmers reported who cultivate peanuts in their fields. They used to sell the peanuts in local market (Kolebira). • Community in this villager do not have any problem from the proposed

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
1.11	Village - Agharma; No of Participants - 12; Date - 17/08/2018		<p>transmission line. Some villagers asked about weather electricity condition will improve after the installation of this transmission line. They are told that, this is high voltage transmission line, which will be used to evacuate power from Simdega to Kolebira. From Kolebira substation, power will be evacuated into distribution substation. This will improve power scenario in Kolebira power distribution zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers requested that compensation amount should be provided to affected person before starting of the work. They informed from their previous experience, that once construction will be over, it is difficult to get compensation amount. • During consultation, villagers also reported that there are many unemployed persons in this village. They can be engaged in this project as worker. • Approx. 100-200 household reported from the village. Most of the population in this village belong to Khadiya community. Apart from Khadiya Kewat, Lohra and Muslims are also reported from the village. • Villagers have reported not to oppose the proposed transmission line project. There is one strange demand received from this villagers. Villagers asked for land of equivalent size (tower footing area), so that they can practice agriculture. They are informed that they will get compensation for the land. However, alternative land can not be provided. Then, villagers have demanded disbursement of compensation before beginning of the project civil work. • Villagers have expressed their concern about the possible problem that they could face for cultivation due to the transmission line installation. They are told that, proposed project would not create problem for cultivation. Adequate height would be maintained for the transmission line, as per central government guidelines. However, in

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
1.12	Village - Kinderkela; No of Participants -10; Date - 17/08/2018		<p>case, transmission line construction is undertaken in agricultural season, then there is a possibility of crop damage. However, compensation would be provided for crop damage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers have suggested that contractor can hire worker from this village, as there are unemployed people in this village. Approx. 150-160 household reported from the village. Total population of the village is approx. 800-810. Most of the population in this village belong to Muslim community. Apart from Muslims some Santhal population are also reported from the village. Agriculture is the primary occupation of the villagers. They are totally dependent on Monsoon for agriculture. Paddy is the only crop they cultivate in a large scale. In off season the went outside of the village in search of work. They migrate to Simdega, Ranchi and many other parts of the country to earn money for their living. When asked to female labourers about the working condition they face, they have reported that discrimination between male and female workers is common issue. Female labours receive less wage than male labours. This discrimination mainly exist at private workplaces. In government places generally male and female workers are treated as same. They have reported that basic amenities like toilets or rest room are not available at workplace is area, irrespective of private or government project. It is reports that contractor does not want to pay extra to establish those facilities. Villagers demanded that transmission should pass away settlement area. Further, villagers have demanded that compensation money should be paid to affected person before starting of the work. During consultation, villagers have suggested that construction work

Sl. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
1.13	Village - Patura; No of Participants - 10; Date - 17/08/2018		<p>should be undertaken in non-agricultural season.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers have demanded that contractor should implement all the possible safety feature to avoid every possible accident from the proposed transmission line. Approx. 100-120 household reported from the village. Total population of the village is approx.. 500-510. Most of the population in this village belong to Teli community. Apart from Teli, some Santhal population (Kujur) are also reported from the village. Few people in this village are depended on agriculture. Mainly they engage as daily wage labour for livelihood. Villagers asked about the noise problem that may occur due to the transmission line. They also asked about whether mechanical farming (tractor) can be practiced below transmission line. They are told that tractor can be used below transmission line. However, tractor can not be use at tower base for cultivation. Villagers demanded that transmission should pass outside of the village settlement area and compensation should be provided to the affected person before starting of the work. Labours are available in the village and contractor can engage them in project work. Both male and female labours are willing to work in the project.

The ESIA for the transmission lines associated to Chainpur GSS site has been undertaken to assess and report the environmental and social impacts of this component of the JPSIP project. In course of the project's planning and the ESIA, project design decision have been made taking into account the need to avoid, minimize and reduce adverse impacts. Further, this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) provides project and site specific mitigation measures to minimize damage to the local environment and disruption to local communities.

The ESMP comprises of activity specific mitigation measures in the form of an *Impact Mitigation Matrix (IMM)* as detailed in *Table 9.1*, structured according to the sequential flow of activities in the project life cycle and accounting for a choice of design criteria, construction methods, practices and logistics, pollution prevention and reduction measures, labour and community related safeguards. In addition, the IMM is supported by several complementary *Environment & Social Action Plans (ESAP)*, which provide customized best practice recommendations to ensure that the impacts of the transmission line projects are managed in accordance to national and international best practices and benchmarks.

9.1 MITIGATION MEASURES

The Impact Mitigation Matrix (IMM) is presented in *Table 9.1*. In order to ensure that the ESMP is being adhered to by Contractors, who will be responsible for implementing the project, provisions with respect to specific mitigation measures have been incorporated as a part of General Conditions of Contract. The General Conditions of Contract are presented in *Annexure 4*.

Table 9.1 *Impact Mitigation Matrix*

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Planning/ Preconstruction				
1.1	Location of transmission line/tower	Diminution of land value in the width of RoW , restriction on use of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation to be paid before beginning of civil work, at the rate of 85% of land value, as determined by District Magistrate or any other authority based on Circle rate/ Guideline value/ Stamp Act rates for tower base area (between four legs); • Compensation to be paid before beginning of civil work, at the rate of 15% of land value, as 	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			determined based on prevailing Circle rate /Stamp Act rate towards diminution of land value in the width of RoW (27m) corridor.	
1.2		Exposure to safety related risks	Transmission line will be designed as per IS 5613 (Par 2) to provide setback from dwelling area.	Design Consultant
1.3		Exposure to electromagnetic interference	Transmission line would be designed considering international guidelines such as Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP), US National Council on Radiation, State Transmission Lines Standards and Guidelines in the USA etc.	Design Consultant
1.4		Damage to private property	Avoid settlement / hamlets within RoW	Design Consultant
1.5		Impact on Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful selection of route alignment to avoid socially, culturally and archaeological sensitive areas (i. g. sacred groves, graveyard, religious worship place, monuments etc.); and Maintain minimum distance of 100 m from archaeological monuments 	Design Consultant
1.6		Tree felling (Permission under the tree felling act)	Permission for felling of trees to be obtained before tree felling	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office/External Consultant
2.1	Transmission line through forest/ protected area / precious ecological area	Loss of precious ecological values/ damage to precious species	Careful selection of route alignment to avoid natural habitats (i. g. National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserves/ Biodiversity Hotspots)	Design Consultant
2.2		Deforestation and loss of biodiversity edge effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid transmission line/ tower in protected and reserve forest, Jungle Jhari by careful selection of alignment If avoidance is not possible, minimise the 	Design Consultant

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			land to be taken from forest, jungle jhari	
3.1	Line through identified migratory bird path and bird habitats and near waterbodies	Risk to the bird population primarily due to collision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain Stage I and Stage II Clearance from the forest department. Careful selection of route to avoid such areas with known avian populations e.g. nesting grounds, foraging grounds, migration corridors etc.	Design Consultant
3.3			Provide bird guards and markers [as per the specification provided in IS-5613 (Part-II)] in transmission line when passing through/near nesting grounds, foraging grounds, migration corridors etc.	Design Consultant
4	Line through designated elephant corridor or local wildlife corridors	Damage to the wildlife	The height above the ground at the lowest point of the lowest conductor or grounding wires (i.e., at maximum sag point) of power lines shall be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a minimum of 20 feet (6.6 meters) above ground on level terrain (slope <20 degrees) a minimum of 30 feet (9.1 metres) above ground on steeper terrain (slope > 20 degrees) ⁽¹⁾ 	Design Consultant
	Construction			
5.1	Site preparation and construction work	Loss of topsoil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top soil from the entire tower footing area (approx. 22 sq. m.) will be stripped (10 to 15 cm) before commencement of construction work; Top soil will be stored in a dedicated top soil storage site, having adequate mitigation measures for preventing erosion due to runoff; Activities will be scheduled (as far as possible) to avoid 	Contractor

(1)<http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/FIRSTDraft%20guidelines%20roads%20and%20powerlines.pdf>
http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/FIRSTDraft_guidelines_roads_and_powerlines.pdf

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			<p>extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After construction work is over, top soil will be reinstated at the construction site. 	
5.2.1		Noise and vibrations	All equipment/machineries to be regularly maintained to ensure efficient operation	Contractor
5.2.2			DG sets with acoustic enclosure should be used	Contractor
5.2.3			Construction work during night time (10 pm to 6 am) to be prohibited. In case of emergency work at night approval of JUSNL Division/ Circle is mandatory	Contractor
5.3.1		Air Pollution	Water sprinkling to be carried out twice a day during dry season on exposed surface area.	Contractor
5.3.2			Vehicles transporting loose construction/excavated materials shall be covered with tarpaulin sheets.	Contractor
5.3.3			Loose construction material/ excavated material shall be stored against any structure or would be kept covered with tarpaulin sheet at the construction site.	Contractor
5.3.4			All vehicles utilized in transportation of raw materials and personnel, will have valid Pollution under Control Certificate (PUCC)	Contractor
5.3.5			Regular maintenance of machines, equipment and vehicles that will be used for construction activities of substation/tower construction	Contractor
5.4		Water/Soil Pollution	Soak pits/modular bio-toilets would be provided at all construction camp, laydown area and labour camp	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
6.1.1	Line through farm land	Disturbance to farming activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use existing access roads wherever possible Repair /reinstate damaged bunds on agricultural field etc after completion of construction work. 	Contractor
6.1.2			Construction activities and stringing of line to be avoided during cropping season.	Contractor
6.1.3			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation (to be paid before beginning of civil work) for fruit bearing trees at prevalent market rates, to be calculated as annual net product value multiplied by the number of productive years remaining; Compensation (to be paid before beginning of civil work) for timber trees to be calculated based on girth and type of trees; Compensation (to be paid before beginning of civil work) for one-year net harvest for seasonal crops at prevalent market rates; 	Contractor
7	Occupational health and safety	Injury and sickness of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide safety equipment's (PPEs) for construction workers; Prevent entry of unauthorised person at construction site; Provide training on health and safety to all the workers. 	Contractor
8.1	Blasting (if blasting is required)	Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt appropriate engineering safeguards to meet the regulatory standard [DGMS Prescribed Permissible Limit of Ground Vibration (refer Annexure 5) for blasting operation. 	Contractor
8.2		Damage to Structure	In case there are any damages to the structures due to blasting, the same will be assessed and would be repaired	Contractor
8.3		Injury of workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement mitigation measures to control fly rock; 	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure and limit access to blasting areas to qualified personnel involved in, and necessary for, blasting operations; Arrange for adequate safety measures (as per Explosives Rules, 2008) for transport and storage of explosives; Provide protective equipment to all the personnel engaged in blasting activity. 	
9.1	Community Health and Safety	Injury and sickness of local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with local communities for construction schedules etc; Barricading construction area; Placing reflective tapes on the boundary of construction area; Undertaking regular health check-ups of the work-force and reporting any major illnesses at the earliest to Block health officer for disease control and surveillance; Creating mass and labour awareness on HIV and STDs; 	Contractor
9.2		Gender issue of local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Camp should be located away from the village and it should be access control for the local people; Awareness should be created among the migratory labour that they should not be entered in the village without prior information to the villagers; Local resource like handpump, bathing ghat should not be used by the labours. 	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
10.1	Health, Hygiene, Safety and Security of Workers in Labour Camp	Labour camp related EHS and Hygiene Issues	Facilities would be provided at the labour camp as per provisions of IFC Guidance Note on Worker's Accommodation 2009. Some of the relevant provisions to be complied are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Worker's accommodation; 2. Provision of safe drinking water; 3. Appropriate arrangement for cooking; 4. Management of waste water and solid waste from the camp site; 5. Availability of medical facility (first aid); 6. Security arrangement of the camp site; 7. Arrangement to register and redress grievance of workers. 	Contractor
10.2		Conflict with local community due to sharing of local resources	Refer Annexure 6 for detail guideline. Local resource like Handpump, pond, bathing ghat should not be used by the workforce.	Contractor
11	Line through areas having vegetation (trimming /cutting of trees/ vegetation clearance)	Loss of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid felling of trees during stringing unless it becomes absolutely necessary. • After completion of stringing, natural regeneration or dwarf tree/ medicinal tree plantation would be allowed to heights as per the standards mentioned in IS: 5613 and Government of India Circular 7-25/2012-FC dated 5th May 2014. 	Contractor
12	Line through forest land/near forest areas/ near the elephant corridors	Injury to small animal/ elephant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install the protective fencing around excavated area (for tower foundation); • Install reflector or beacons in case elephant movement is reported 	Contractor

Operation and Maintenance

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
13.1	Operation of transmission line	Collision of avifauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular checking of the vacuums or holes in the towers to avoid bird nesting; Use of power line markers, which reduces of bird collision by increasing the visibility of transmission line to birds. 	JUSNL Subdivision Office
13.2		Electrocution of elephants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular supervision of the sagging of the transmission lines Extension towers should also be planned near the undulating forest areas 	JUSNL Subdivision Office
14	Uncontrolled growth of vegetation	Loss of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic pruning of vegetation to maintain minimum clearance of 4m between conductor and trees would (As per Government of India Circular 7-25/2012-FC dated 5th May 2014). 	JUSNL Subdivision Office
15.1.1	Occupational health and safety of staff	Injury/ mortality to staff during O&M work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the testing and charging of electrical line, electricity insulating protective equipment like footwear (ISO 20345: 2004 Part-2), rubber gloves (IS 4770: 1991) would be provided to workers. In addition, provisions of the "Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations 2010" would be adhered to. 	JUSNL Subdivision Office
15.1.2			Induction training to all the new employee and six monthly refresher training for substation O&M staff would be organised.	JUSNL Subdivision Office
15.2		Injury/ mortality from emergency situation	Preparation of fire emergency action plan and training given to staff on implementing emergency action plan	JUSNL Subdivision Office
16	Community health and safety	Injury/ mortality to public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barriers to prevent climbing on transmission towers 	JUSNL Subdivision Office

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warning signs at transmission towers 	

9.2

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

The supporting ESAP's are as follows:

- Labour Management Plan;
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan;
- Gender Action Plan; and
- Citizen Engagement Action Plan.

In addition, Contractors/JSUNL would be expected to work upon customised and site specific Action Plans (e.g., waste management plan, pollution prevention and management plan, top soil management plan etc.), as a part of this ESMP, to demonstrate that the requirements specified therein would be followed during the construction and operational phases of the JSPIP project.

9.2.1

Labour Management Plan

It is envisaged that during construction phase of Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission lines, labourers for various jobs such as civil, mechanical and electrical works will be hired through authorised manpower agencies. It is anticipated that the peak labour requirement during construction phase of the project will be approx. 30 persons involving unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labourers. Unskilled labourers is likely to be recruited from local villages, while semi-skilled and skilled labourers may come from outside area. For labourer, who will spend the night onsite, accommodation will be provided.

The influx of construction labourer will have both negative and positive impacts on the nearby community and local environment. The labourer will be accommodated in temporary campsite near construction site, which can have significant interface with the nearby communities. This might also put pressure on the local resources such as roads, fuel wood, water etc.

Labour Management Plan has been prepared to minimize potential health, safety and social impacts associated with influx of project workers on the host population and ensure provision of safe and healthy working conditions, for such workers in consistent with IFC PS 2 and 4 requirements and national labour laws. This labour management plan (refer *Annexure 6*) has covered following aspects:

- HR Policy and Employment Contract;
- Working Hours;
- Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity;
- Child Labour;
- Worker Health & Hygiene;
- Wage Payment & Benefits;

- Worker Accommodation;
- Emergency Preparedness & Response;
- Worker Grievance Management; and
- Inspection & Reporting

9.2.2 *Gender Action Plan*

As discussed in *Section 6.10* of this report, there is imbalance in socio-economic profile of men and women in the study area related to sex ratio, literacy rate and workforce participation.

Following measures are suggested during project implementation to improve gender equality:

- Prioritize temporary employment of women in the project construction work, in keeping with the required skill set;
- Ensure equal pay for equal work for women and men workers;
- Provide basic amenities (such as separate toilets for male and female workers, clean water, drinking water facilities, resting place etc.) for male and female workforce at construction site and labour camp;
- Implement provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013;
- Address gender based violence risk through (i) community engagement throughout project lifecycle, (ii) labour management plan, and (iii) grievance redressal mechanism.

Gender Monitoring Indicators:

Following indicators would be used to adequately monitor gender action plan:

- Number of women employed as a percentage of total persons employed in construction activities;
- Number of women workers earning same wage as men workers, as a percentage of total women workers employed in construction activities;
- Availability of basic amenities and separate toilet at campsite; and
- Constitution of “Internal Compliant Committee” in JUSNL to register sexual harassment case.

9.2.3 *Occupational Health and Safety Management Action Plan*

There may be potential safety hazards for workers or labourers involved during the construction phase of the project. IFC PS2 requires providing the workers with a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account inherent risks and hazards specific to the work.

In view of the above, the construction Contractor shall develop a site specific Health & Safety Management Plan (HSMP) in consistent with all applicable health and safety regulations. The same shall be submitted to JUSNL for approval with progress on the implementation of the plan to be shared with JUSNL on a monthly basis. Template for HSMP, which would be prepared by the contractor is provided in *Annexure 7*.

9.2.4

Citizen Engagement Action Plan

This plan aims at allowing the engagement of citizens in a systematic manner, which will allow the various stakeholder groups and citizens, to express their individual views, opinions and concerns, while allowing for the project to appropriately respond to them. The plan is aimed at enabling active meaningful engagement with the stakeholder groups, one of the most important mechanisms of which is grievance redressal.

Information Disclosure

Information disclosure is a critical component of the engagement activities to be undertaken for the project. The information disclosure will be undertaken primarily through two means; *preparation and dissemination of briefing material* and *organization of community consultations or group meetings*. Key goal of the disclosure process will be to make information accessible and available to all in a simple and easy to understand manner. The briefing material shall be prepared in local language, i.e. Hindi. Following communication tools shall be designed for effective dissemination of relevant information:

- **Executive Summary of ESIA and ESMP Reports:** This will be kept at the offices of local gram panchayats and also at the project office.
- **Non-technical Summary/Brochures in Hindi:** Sufficient number of the brochures will be circulated during subsequent public meetings/individual consultations during project implementation.
- **Posters on Grievance Mechanism along with contact details:** To be made available at the Gram Panchayat office and other government offices where local people gather frequently.

All documents shall be made available to the public in accordance with relevant provisions of the RTI Act, except when otherwise warranted by legal requirements. Information shall be provided in a timely and regular manner to all stakeholders, affected parties and the general public. The following table provides an understanding of the specific information to be disclosed.

Table 9.2 *Information Disclosure Plan*

Project Phase/Activity	Disclosed document	Place & Mode for disclosure	Responsible Agency	Target Stakeholder
Planning/ Preparation of DPR, ESIA & EMP	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report; Environmental and Social Management Plan	1. JUSNL website 2. World Bank's Infoshop <i>Online, through Project website</i>	JUSNL Project Office	All citizens

Project Phase/Activity	Disclosed document	Place & Mode for disclosure	Responsible Agency	Target Stakeholder
Construction / Commencement of Construction	Executive Summary of ESIA and ESMP Reports	1. Local Gram Panchayat office 2. Site Office of the EPC Contractor	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Community People especially the land owners within and adjacent to the transmission line corridor, Village Panchayat
		<i>Printed out documents</i>		
Construction / Ongoing construction work	Posters on Grievance Mechanism along with contact details	1. Gram Panchayat office and other government offices where local people gather frequently. 2. Construction site and labour campsite	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	People especially the land owners within and adjacent to the transmission line corridor, people residing near transmission line corridor, Village Panchayat
		<i>Printed posters</i>		
Construction / Ongoing construction work	Non-technical Summary of Project/ Brochures in Hindi	1. Site Office of the EPC Contractor 2. Places of public meetings/ individual consultations	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Local community
		<i>Printed out documents</i>		
Operation / Commencement of operation	Information about date of start of operation and charging of substation and associated transmission line	1. Gram Panchayat office and other government offices where local people gather frequently. 2. Site Office of the EPC Contractor 3. Places of public meetings/ individual consultations	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	People especially the land owners within and adjacent to the transmission line corridor, people residing near transmission line corridor, Village Panchayat
		<i>Public Announcement & leaflets</i>		

As part of the information disclosure process, the stakeholders shall be provided with an opportunity to provide feedback and inputs related to the project using the grievance mechanism as defined in *Section 9.5.3*. The feedback should be recorded and documented. This information disclosure process will thus facilitate the transparency, accountability, and legitimacy as well as operations overseen by it.

Consultation Mechanism

A consultation mechanism has been prepared to ensure involvement of stakeholders' at each stage of project planning and implementation. The mechanism for JPSIP GSS projects is proposed in *Table 9.3*.

Table 9.3 *Summary of Consultation Mechanism*

Project Phase	Activity	Details	Responsible Agency	Target Stakeholders
Planning	Securing of Land for substation Site	Consult to identify sensitivities around the site and common property and agree to mitigations.	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Community, , especially the land owners adjacent to the site, people residing near site, Revenue Officer, Village Panchayat, Civil Society
Construction	Commencement of Construction	Consult on proposed activity and period of activity- e.g., location of project site, construction and labour camp and associated impacts, ESMP implementation, benefit from the project, procedure for grievance redressal	Contractor along with the site-in-charge (JUSNL)	Do
	Ongoing construction work	Communicate about the progress of construction activity, impact and benefit from the project, record community grievance and redress the same	Contractor along with the site-in-charge (JUSNL)	Do
Operation	Commencement of operation	Communicate about the date of start of operation and charging of substation and associated transmission line	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Do

Grievance Mechanism

A three tier Grievance Mechanism would be used for handling any grievances of the local community related to the project. The Three Tier grievances redressal process is presented in **Box 9.1**.

Tier1: Circle Level: The aggrieved stakeholder can file a complaint with the respective Junior Engineer in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL. The complaints would be attended to by the Electrical Superintending Engineer of the Ranchi Circle and all the Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers in the Gumla Division within 21 days of the filing of Compliant. In case the aggrieved is not satisfied with the solution provided at Tier 1, he may escalate it to Tier 2: Zone Level.

Tier 2: Zone Level: The Chief Engineer cum GM of Ranchi Zone would be the members of Tier 2 level. The Chief Engineer cum GM would hear the aggrieved and also review the proceedings of the Ranchi Zone and provide relief to the aggrieved. The entire process would be completed within 45 days of the compliant being referred to Tier II. Unsatisfied with the solution the Complainant can approach the Tier III: GRC Level.

Tier 3: Grievance Redresses Cell (GRC): The GRC for JPSIP would be housed at the JPSIP-PIU. The cell would be headed by the Managing Director, JUSNL or his representative not below the rank of Director (Projects). It would have the Director Projects, JUSNL, Chief Engineer (Transmission, World Bank Funded Projects), Superintendent Engineer, JPSIP-PIU, Executive Engineer (JPSIP-PIU) as members. The Chief Engineer of Ranchi Zone would be an invited member. Hearing the compliant the GRC would provide its decision. The process at the GRC would be completed with 60 days of the complaint being registered in Tier 3.

Court of Law: If the grievance/ complaint is not resolved through the GRC mechanism or if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution provided by GRC, the person may approach the Court of Law.

Mechanism for Registering and Communicating grievances: The Junior Engineer responsible for overseeing the activities of the project would be the first point of contact for registering the grievance. He shall be responsible for registering all grievances in the Grievance Form. The Grievance Form (*Annexure 9*) would be placed at the Office of the Junior Engineer of the respective sub-division and would also be available with the Supervisor of the Contractor. The contact number of the Junior Engineer shall also be displayed prominently at the site of the construction activity. The aggrieved person can either fill the Grievance Redress form and submit it at the nearest sub-division office of JUSNL or call up the Junior Engineer and register the grievance. The Junior Engineer in the latter case will complete the grievances Redress Form and pass it to the Tier 1 for redressal. The outcome of the grievances redressal process shall be sent to the person registering the grievance by Registered Post.

Nodal officer for Grievance Redressal

Project Implementation Unit (PIU) (Tire 3)	Name: Sri C S Jha Chief Engineer (Transmission, World Bank Funded Projects) Number: 9431780254
Ranchi Zone (Tire 2)	Name: Sri Manoj Karmali (GM-cum-CE) Number: 8987581081

Ranchi Circle (Tire 1)	Name: Sri Kumud Ranjan Sinha (Electrical Superintending Engineer) Number: 9431181581
Gumla Division	Name: Sri Bali Ram Oraon (Electrical Executive Engineer) Number: 9304609072

9.3

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & REPORTING

The monitoring indicators, frequency for measurement and the responsibility for monitoring for each of the mitigations proposed in the management plan are described in *Table 9.4*. The monitoring of the ESMP provisions would be carried out by the respective agencies at a frequency mentioned in the ESMS monitoring plan.

For ensuring effective implementation and evaluation of the performance of the environmental & social mitigation measure a reporting mechanism has been drawn up and presented in *Section 5.3* of the Environmental and Social Management Framework. The reporting of the implementation of the ESMP for this project is presented *Annexure 8*.

Table 9.4 *Monitoring Plan*

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Planning/ Preconstruction					
1.1	Location of transmission line/tower	Diminution of land value in the width of RoW , restriction on use of land	Compensation received by land owner, grievance recorded from land owner	Once before construction work	JPSIP PIU
1.2		Exposure to safety related risks	Setback distances to nearest dwelling units	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Di vision/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
1.3		Exposure to electromagnetic interference	Electromagnetic field strength for proposed line design	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Di vision/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
1.4		Damage to private property	Distance from nearest dwellings units	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Di vision/Circle/ JPSIP PIU

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
1.5		Impact on Cultural Heritage	Distance from socially, culturally and archaeological sensitive areas	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
1.6		Tree felling (Permission under the tree felling act)	Number of trees felled against the permissible number of trees which can be felled	Once- Before commencement of construction activity	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
2.1	Transmission line through forest/ protected area / precious ecological area	Loss of precious ecological values/ damage to precious species	Distance to natural habitats	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
2.2		Deforestation and loss of biodiversity edge effect	Distance to nearest protected and reserve forest and Jungle Jhari; Stage-I and Stage-II clearance	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
3.1	Line through identified migratory bird path and bird habitats and near waterbodies	Risk to the bird population primarily due to collision	Proximity of transmission line to nesting grounds, foraging grounds, migration corridors etc.	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
3.3			Provision of bird guards and markers in transmission line	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
4	Line through designated elephant corridor or local wildlife corridors	Damage to the wildlife	Minimum/maximum ground clearance inside Elephant Corridor	Once during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
Construction					
5.1	Site preparation and construction work	Loss of topsoil	Practice adopted to store and reuse topsoil which is removed from the construction site	Every week during tower construction work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.2.1		Noise and vibrations	Maintenance log book of vehicle/machinery , Number of equipment /vehicle undergoing regular maintenance	Every week during tower construction/ line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.2.2			Presence of acoustic enclosure in DG set	Every week during tower construction/	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				line stringing work	Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.2.3			How many night time approval was taken	Every week during tower construction/ line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.1		Air Pollution	Water sprinkling at dust generating area	Every week during tower construction work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.2			Tarpaulin cover on vehicle carrying loose construction/excavated materials	Every week during tower construction work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.3			Tarpaulin cover on loose construction/excavated materials	Every week during tower construction work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.4			Number of vehicle not having valid PUC certificate	Every month during tower construction work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.5			Maintenance log book of vehicle/machinery, Number of equipment /vehicle undergoing regular maintenance.	Every month during tower construction work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.4		Water/Soil Pollution	Availability of Septic tanks and soak pits/modular bio-toilets	Every month during tower construction/ line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
6.1.1	Line through farm land	Disturbance to farming activity	No of new access roads constructed, number of grievance recorded from local community	Every month during line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
6.1.2			Construction work schedule	Every month during line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
6.1.3			Disbursement of Compensation before beginning of civil work	Every month during line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
7	Occupational health and safety	Injury and sickness of workers	Awareness of workers, use of PPE by workers	Every 15 days during tower construction/line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
8.1	Blasting (if blasting is required)	Noise and Vibration	Measures adopted to control noise and vibration at blasting site	Weekly during blasting work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
8.2		Damage to Structure	Record of any damaged and repaired structure	Weekly during blasting work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
8.3		Injury of workers	Measures adopted to control fly rock, safety measures adopted for transport and storage of explosives, use of protective equipment, measures adopted for access restriction at blasting site	Weekly during blasting work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
9.1	Community Health and Safety	Injury and sickness of local people	Number of accidents of local people (if any) at construction site; number of grievance recorded; Review of document related to regular health check-up of the work force; Review of document related to awareness camp organised periodically	Every month during tower construction/line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
9.2		Gender issue of local community	Physical observation of the labour camp; grievance received from local community.	Every month during tower construction/line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
10.1	Health, Hygiene, Safety and Security of Workers in Labour Camp	Labour camp related EHS and Hygiene Issues	Condition of labour camp, awareness of workers, complainant register	Every 15 days during operation of labour camp	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
10.2		Conflict with local community	No of registered grievances and redressal status	during operation of labour camp	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
		due to sharing of local resources			Office/ JPSIP PIU
11	Line through areas having vegetation (trimming /cutting of trees/ vegetation clearance)	Loss of vegetation	Tree felling in the RoW corridor, minimum clearance b between conductor and trees	Every month during line stringing work	JUSNL Subdivision/ Division/Circle / Head Office
12	Line through forest land/near forest areas	Injury to small animal	Availability of fencing, reflector or beacons	Every month during tower construction work	JUSNL Subdivision/ Division/Circle / Head Office
Operation and Maintenance					
13.1	Operation of transmission line	Collision of avifauna	Bird nests in towers, number of power line markers between towers	Monthly throughout the operation phase of the project	JUSNL Division/Circle / Head Office
13.2		Electrocution of elephants	Vertical clearance between transmission line and ground level	Monthly the operation phase of the project	JUSNL Division/Circle / Head Office
14	Uncontrolled growth of vegetation	Loss of vegetation	Minimum clearance b between conductor and trees	Monthly the operation phase of the project	JUSNL Division/Circle / Head Office
15.1.1	Occupational health and safety of staff	Injury/ mortality to staff during O&M work	Accident-Incident register	Monthly the operation phase of the project	JUSNL Division/Circle / Head Office
15.1.2			Document pertaining to training/awareness programs and mock drills/awareness level of staff engaged in O&M work of substation	Monthly the operation phase of the project	JUSNL Division/Circle / JPSIP PIU
15.2		Injury/ mortality from emergency situation	Accident-Incident list	Monthly the operation phase of the project	JUSNL Division/Circle Office/ JUSNL PIU
16	Community health and safety	Injury/ mortality to public	Accident-Incident list	Monthly the operation phase of the project	JUSNL Division/Circle / Head Office

For the implementation of the Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project JUSNL has developed a Project Implementation Unit (JPSIP PIU). The JPSIP PIU is located at the JUSNL headquarters in Ranchi and is headed by the Chief Engineer (Transmission, World Bank Funded Projects). Presently it includes four other members. The JPSIP PIU would also be responsible for driving the implementation of the E&S safeguards in JPSIP.

At the field level the Divisional/ Circle offices of JUSNL, who would be responsible for implementing the technical aspects of the JPSIP; he would also be responsible for the implementation of the E&S safeguards. The Junior Engineer of the respective division of JUSNL responsible for overseeing the project would also be responsible for overseeing that the provisions of the ESMP is being implemented by the Contractor. The Chief Engineer cum GM of the Ranchi Zone however has the ultimate responsibility of ensuring that the project is implemented successfully and also ensuring the project's desired environmental and social outcomes are attained. In addition, the Environmental Officer and the Social Officer at the Project Implementation Unit of JPSIP would also undertake periodic site visits to oversee the operations and suggest corrective actions in case it is warranted.

In addition, the Contractor implementing the subprojects would also have an Environment and Social personnel to carry out the E&S safeguards on the ground.

The roles and responsibilities of various officials of JUSNL for carrying out activities related implementation of ESMP, Forest Clearance, Land/ Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) and obtaining ROW are detailed in below table.

Table 9.5 *Responsibility Matrix*

Sl. No.	Designated Official	Role
1.	Electrical Superintending Engineer (ESE) of Ranchi Transmission Circle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall responsibility for implementation of ESIA and ESMP. ESE shall be responsible for obtaining Forest Clearance, undertaking Land/ R&R and ROW clearance and shall carry out activities such as submitting proposals, coordinating with concerned authorities, responding to clarifications, making payments etc. ESE shall be supported by EEE, AEE and JEE. In addition, there shall be a Nodal Officer (EEE rank) in each Circle for environmental and social activities.
2.	Chief Engineer (Transmission WB Projects) in HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring implementation of ESMP. Obtaining approvals for release of payments for forest, land, compensation etc. to ESE's Office
3.	Project Monitoring Consultant (PMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support monitoring of implementation of ESMP. Coordinate with concerned ESE's Office to obtain progress and status reports.

It is understood from the ESIA study that the Project activities related to the construction of the Chainpur – Mahuadanr and LILO of Gumla – Simdega TL may lead to potential impacts on:

- Diminution of land value along the transmission line corridor and damage to standing crops, both of which will be mitigated by way of payment of compensation (before beginning of civil work) to affected land owners;
- Impacts on biodiversity and potential fragmentation of habitats in forested stretches (approx. 3.46 km between AP 8-9, AP 36-38, AP 53-55, AP 60-62, AP 70-71, AP 71-72 of Chainpur – Mahuadanr transmission line and approx. 1.18 km between AP 25-26, AP 35-36 of LILO of Gumla – Simdega transmission line) primarily due to felling of trees, clearance of vegetation and diversion of forest areas along the transmission line;
- Deterioration of local level air quality due to vehicular movements, construction activities involving setting up of foundation structures, tower erection and stringing of conductors;
- Community health and safety aspects arising out of excavation of towers foundation near pathways and because of labour influx issues; and
- Occupational health safety (risks of construction workers falling from height and electrocution) during the construction phase.

However, most of these impacts are temporary and can be mitigated with appropriate mitigation measures. During the operation stage, there is expected to be no impacts on the physical environment. The adverse impacts on ecology would also be reduced to a significant extent with time as natural vegetation would be allowed to regenerate to a safe height beneath the conductors. The implementation of the mitigation measures suggested can help in managing the adverse impacts on air quality, ground water etc. whereas the economic opportunities in terms of local employment are assessed to be positive. It is also anticipated that the development of 132/33 KV transmission lines and the associated 132/33 KV substation would improve the availability of quality power in the region.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) describes mitigation measures for impacts specific to the Project activities and also discusses implementation mechanisms.

Annexure 1

List of Sub Projects in JPSIP

PHASE-I

Sl. No	Name of GSS / Transmission Line	Capacity	Length of TL
Scheme - D			
1	132/33 Kv GSS Irba (2x50 MVA)	100 MVA	
2	132 KV D/C 3 ph Irba- Kanke Transmission Line		23.598 km
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Irba - Ratu Transmission line		42.678 km
Scheme - E			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Shikaripara (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Dumka - Shikaripara Transmission line		51.30 km
Scheme - H			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Silli (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Silli - Chouka Transmission line		52.185 km
Scheme - O			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Mahuadanr (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Latehar- Mahuadanr Transmission line		86.72 km
Scheme - P			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Angada (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Silli - Angada Transmission line		39.048 km
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Angada - Irba Transmission line		34.529 km
Scheme - S			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Jarmundi (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	LILO of 132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Dumka-Deoghar Transmission line at GSS Jarmundi		3.69 km
Scheme - X			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Chakuliya (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	LILO of both 132kV Bahragoda - Dhalbhumgarh Transmission line at GSS Chakuliya		21.64 km
Scheme - Q			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Hansdiha (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	LILO of 132 kV Lalmatia - Dumka Transmission line at GSS Hansdiha		3.36 km
3	132 kV D/C Hansdiha - Jasidih Transmission line		43 km
Scheme - T			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Amarapara (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Amarapara - Godda Transmission line		67.45 km
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Amarapara - Pakur Trans. line		24.75 km

PHASE-II

Sl. No	Name of GSS / Transmission Line	Capacity	Length of TL
Scheme-A			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Chainpur (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chainpur - Mahuandanr Tran. line		53.63 km
3	LILO of 132 kV Gumla - Simdega Transmission line at GSS Chainpur		10 km
Scheme - G			
1	132/33 KV GSS Sundarnagar (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	LILO of 132 kV Ramchandrapur - Jadugoda Old Transmission line at GSS Sundarnagar		17.50 km
Scheme - K			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Ramkanda (2 x 50 MVA)	100	
2	32 kV D/C 3 Ph. Ramkanda - Garhwa (220KV GSS) Transmission line		60 km
Scheme - N			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Chhatarpur (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chhatarpur - Daltonganj (220 kV GSS) Transmission line		41.53 km
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chhatarpur - Japla Transmission line		29.09 km
Scheme - W			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Kolebira (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Kolebira-Kamdara Transmission line		38.63 km
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Kolebira - Simdega Transmission line		16.44 km
Scheme - AA			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Chouka(2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chouka - Tamar Transmission line		27.60 km
Scheme - R			
1	LILO of one Ckt of 132 KV D/C 3 ph Chaibasa-Manoharpur Transmission Line at 132/33 KV GS/S at Goelkera including with 2 nos. of 132 kV bay		14 km

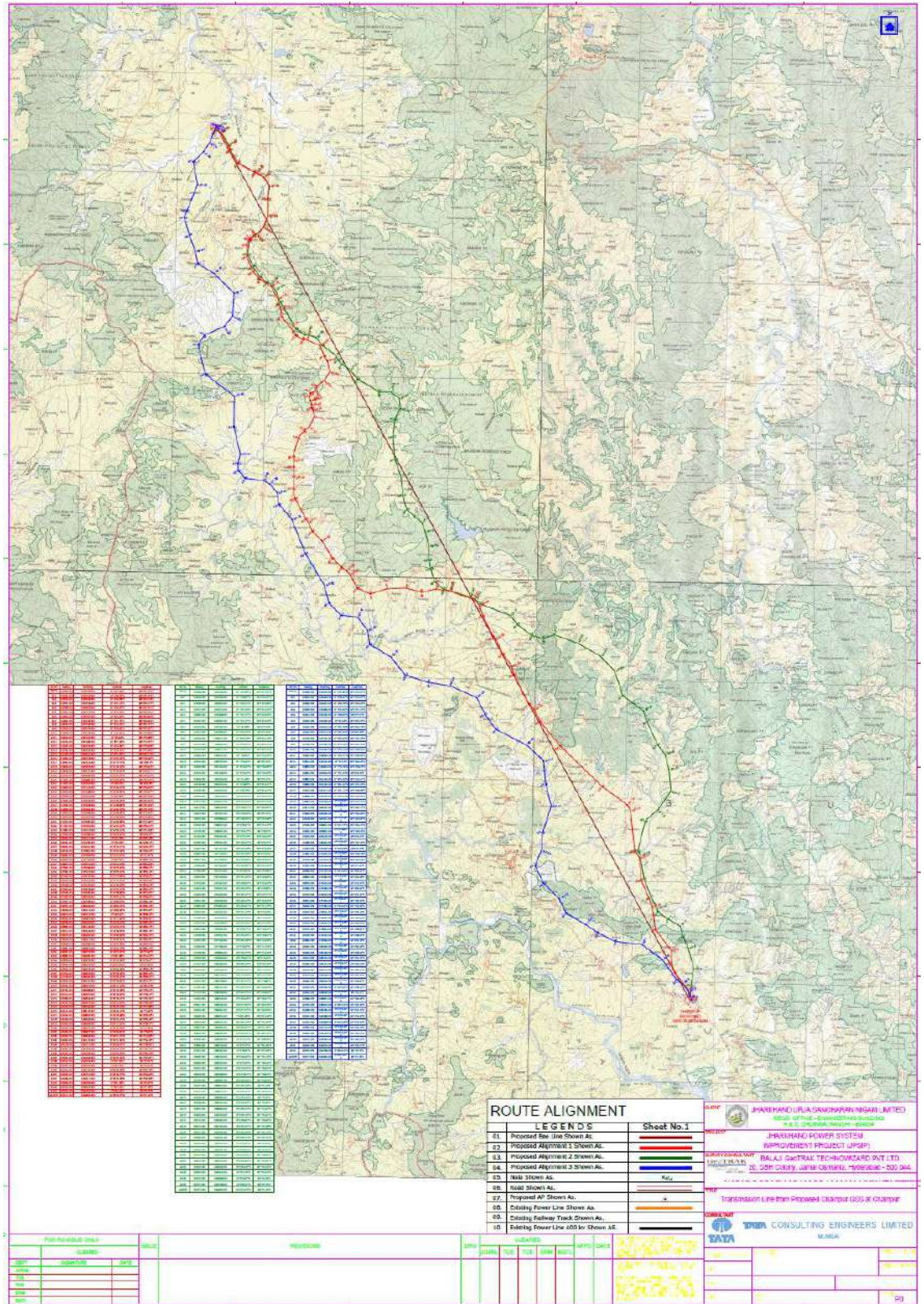
PHASE-III

Sl. No	Name of GSS/ Transmission Line	Capacity	Length of TL
Scheme - F			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Meral (2 x 50 MVA)	100	
Scheme - I			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Panki (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chhatarpur - Panki Transmission line		50 km
Scheme - J			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Nagar Untari (2 x 50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Nagar Untari - Garhwa Trans. line		15.85 km
Scheme - V			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Kandra (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	LILO of 132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chandil - Rajkharsawan Transmission line at Kandra		10 km
Scheme - Y			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Kurdeg (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Kurdeg - 220/132 kV Simdega GSS Transmission line		45 km
Scheme - Z			
1	132 kV GSS at Chandwa (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C Chandwa - Latehar Transmission Line		30 km
Additional Scheme-1			
1	132/33kV GSS at Sarath (2 x 50 MVA)	100	
2	132k DC Sarath - Palojori TL		20.10 km
4	132k DC Sarath - Chitra TL		15.14 km
Additional Scheme-2			
1	132/33kV GSS at Surda (2 x 50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C Surda - Jadugoda Transmission line		20.81 km
3	132 kV D/C Surda - Musabani (DVC) Transmission line		4.6 km
4	132 kV D/C Surda - Bharagora Transmission line		43.04 km
Additional Scheme-3			
1	132/33kV GSS at Naudiha (Palamu) (2 50 MVA)	100	
3	132k DC Naudiha - Chhatarpur TL		18.49 km
Additional Scheme-4			
1	132/33kV GSS at Narayanpur (Devipur) (2 x 50 MVA)	100	
2	LILO of 132kV DC Jamtara - Madhupur TL at Narayanpur (Devipur)		27 km

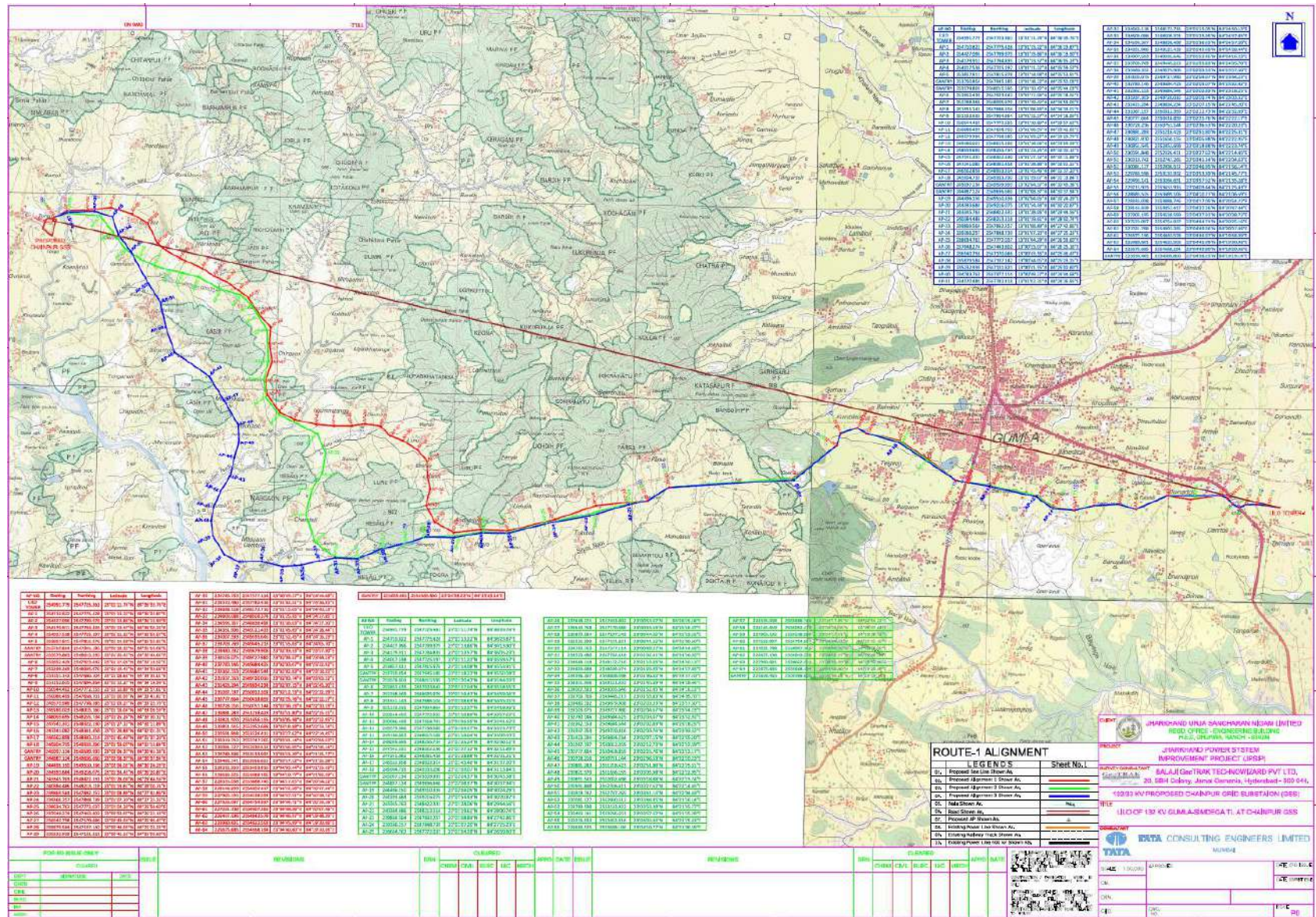
Annexure 2

Alternative Alignment

Chainpur - Mahuadanr TL: Alternative Alignments



LILO of Gumla - Simdega TL: Alternative Alignments



Annexure 3

Minutes of Meeting of Consultation

A	<i>Project Title:</i>	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)	
B	<i>Stakeholder Title:</i>	(Gram Panchayat Mukhiya/ Pradhan/ Community Members (TP))	
<p><i>Note: This document provides a working summary of the main facts captured during the consultation/ key informant interview held and should not be treated as formal minutes. It is therefore deliberately not exhaustive or chronological. Its purpose is to record significant information/ feedback and not intended for official review or approval.</i></p>			
C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	Location:	Village: Nawatoli	Gram Panchayat: Nawatoli
	Date	13/08/2018	Block: Kolebira
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Khulun Horo	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Bimla Devi	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Sunita Devi	Village Resident
	4.	Basanti Devi	Village Resident
	5.	Sita Devi	Village Resident
	6.	Jeet Kumar Nayak	Village Resident
	7.	Saukhi Devi	Village Resident
	8.	Varsh Devi	Village Resident
	9.	Pankaj Singh	Village Resident
	10.	Santosh Munda	Village Resident
	11.	Sangna Hariya	Village Resident
12.	Ghunu Singh	Village Resident	
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 250-300 household reside in this villages. Hindu and Muslims both reside in village. In Hindu Nayak, Bhokta, Khadiya, Kumhar, Sonar and Lohar community live in this village. • Farmers cultivate only in monsoon season. Paddy is the primary crop they cultivate apart from it they also cultivate Madua (a type of cereal) and Badam (Peanut). Vegetable farming also reported from the village, they grow tomato, potato and seasonal vegetables etc. In off season they work as daily wage labour in the village and also outside the village. • Primary school available in the village. Nearest high school and college is available at Kolebira (1 km). • Anganbadi centre available in village and working properly. The building of Anganbadi is very old and needs repair. In rainy days water seepage done from the roof and walls of the building. • No primary health centre available in the village. Nearest PHC and hospital available at Kolebira (1 km). • There are 5 tube wells available in the village. Out of the 5, 1 need repairing and rest 4 are working fine. 8 to 10 private wells and 4 government wells are reported from the village. which is used for other domestic use as well as also for irrigation purpose. • Villagers get grant for toilet construction under Swachh Bharat Mission. They Get the money in two instalments. Using this grant 70% villagers made toilets in their house. Rest 30% household are waiting for the grant, as soon as they receive grant, they will start constructing toilets also. Jal Sahiya is doing the monitoring of toilet construction work. • 15 Mahila Samiti reported from the village. Each Samiti formation was done with 12 women's. Each samiti maintains its own personal local bank and all samiti members contribute a monthly fixed amount to this bank. At the time of any emergency need samiti members can take loan from their samiti bank at very low interest rate. • In welfare schemes following schemes are reported to be running in the village - 		

PDS Scheme – 80% population in this village fall below poverty line so they have red card. Issuance of red card entitles a person of getting 5 kg rice per month from PDS system. Almost all villagers having red card are getting PDS rice timely. Villagers have grievance against the PDS dealer. Villagers complained that PDS dealer used to give less quantity of rice from their entitlement.

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna – 10 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.

Scholarship schemes - Pre and post matric scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department.

Old age pension and widow pension beneficiaries are available in the village. There are some persons also who are eligible for the pension but not getting pension because their application was not sanctioned yet.

- The main religious places of the village are Mandir. They celebrate Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Moharam, Sarhul etc. festivals.
- Need of villagers: Drinking water sources, drainage system, PCC road, good electricity coverage is the primary need of the villagers. There is a seasonal stream between the village and school and there is no footbridge. So, in rainy seasons schoolchildren's face problem in attending the school. Villagers demanded a footbridge over this Nala (Stream).
- During consultation, villagers have not opposed to this project, They are reported to be ready to provide land if proper and timely compensation are provided to affected persons.

Villagers have reported that in this village, electricity is availability for 12-14 hours per day; therefore, they wanted this scenario to be improved. Villagers have also reported that they will not have any problem from labour camp, if set up in this village. It is noted from the consultation that both male and female labourers available in the village and they can be engaged in this project.

Photo



A	<i>Project Title:</i>	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)	
B	<i>Stakeholder Title:</i>	(Gram Panchayat Mukhiya/ Pradhan/ Community Members (TP))	
<p><i>Note: This document provides a working summary of the main facts captured during the consultation/ key informant interview held and should not be treated as formal minutes. It is therefore deliberately not exhaustive or chronological. Its purpose is to record significant information/ feedback and not intended for official review or approval.</i></p>			
C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	Location:	Village: Tamra	Gram Panchayat: Arani
	Date	13/08/2018	Block: Simdega
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Kanchan Nag	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Ganesh Raout	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Jagnarayan Nayak	Village Resident
	4.	Devanti Devi	Village Resident
	5.	Madan Raout	Village Resident
	6.	Khibuliya Devi	Village Resident
	7.	Sanichar Indwar	Village Resident
	8.	Mansa Devi	Village Resident
	9.	Kamla Devi	Village Resident
	10.	Anil Kerketta	Village Resident
	11.	Khushi Devi	Village Resident
			Village Resident
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
		Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition	
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approx. 100 to 110 households reside in this village. Mainly Khadiya, Mahli, Bhuiyan, Raout and Munda community live in this village. ● Paddy is the primary crop being crop in this village. Vegetable farming also reported from this village. In non-monsoon season, villagers work as daily wage labour in Tamra village and in its surrounding places. ● Primary and secondary school available in the village. Nearest college is available at Kolebira (1 km). ● Anganbadi centre available in village and not working properly. Children are not getting meals regularly. ● No primary health centre available in the village. Nearest PHC and hospital available at Simdega (12 km). For some major health problems villagers go Rourkela which is at 70 km distance. ● 12 tube wells available in the village. Out of the 12, 2 needs repairing and rest 10 are working fine. 4 government wells are reported from the village used for other domestic use as well as also for irrigation purpose. ● Villagers get grant for toilet construction under Swachh Bharat Mission. Using this grant 90% villagers made toilets in their house. Rest 10% household are waiting for the grant, as soon as they receive grant, they will start constructing toilets. Jal Sahiya is doing the monitoring of toilet construction work. Bad construction was reported from the village. ● 4 Mahila Samiti reported from the village. Each Samiti formation comprised of 10- 12 women. Each samiti maintains its own personal local bank and all samiti members contribute a monthly fixed amount to this bank. At the time of any emergency need samiti members can take loan from their samiti bank at very low interest rate. ● In welfare schemes following schemes are reported to be running in the village - 	

PDS Scheme – 90% population in this village fall below poverty line so they have red card. Issuance of red card entitles a person of getting 5 kg rice per month from PDS system. Almost all villagers having red card are getting PDS rice timely. Villagers complained that dealer used to give them less quantity of ration supply. Villagers get Rice and Kerosine oil.

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna – only 2 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.

Scholarship schemes - Pre and post matric scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department. Local schools help children to avail these scholarships.

Old age pension and widow pension beneficiaries are available in the village. There are some persons also who are eligible for the pension but not getting pension because their application was not sanctioned yet.

- The main religious place of the village is Vairav Pahad, it is a rock structure made in a hillock. Villagers used to worship that hillock because the shape of the hillock resembles Lord Shiva's face.
- Villagers have reported not to have any problem, if transmission line traverses through this village. Already, one transmission line has passed through this village. Thus, villagers are aware of the transmission project and its impact. During consultation, villagers wanted to know when the project construction work will begin and the affected person will get compensation. They also wanted to know the compensation amount to be paid for land within RoW of transmission line and at tower base. They were informed that 15% value of the land falling within the RoW will be provided to those affected land owners towards diminution of land value.
- During consultation, villagers did not raise any issue for labour camp. They informed that both male and female labourers are available in the village. However, they have suggested that worker's payment should be disbursed on daily or weekly basis. In case, there is any irregularity in payment disbursement, they will not work in the project.

Photo



A	<i>Project Title:</i>		Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)
B	<i>Stakeholder Title:</i>		(Gram Panchayat Mukhiya/ Pradhan/ Community Members (TP))
<p><i>Note: This document provides a working summary of the main facts captured during the consultation/ key informant interview held and should not be treated as formal minutes. It is therefore deliberately not exhaustive or chronological. Its purpose is to record significant information/ feedback and not intended for official review or approval.</i></p>			
C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	<i>Location:</i>	Village: Biru	Gram Panchayat: Biru
	<i>Date</i>	13/08/2018	Block: Simdega
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
	1.	Rajini Devi	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Mona Pandit	Gram Pradhan
	3.	haimanti Devi	Village Resident
	4.	Jayant Kumar	Village Resident
	5.	Vikas Sahu	Village Resident
	6.	Jeetendra Padhi	Village Resident
	7.	Ritesh Das	Village Resident
	8.	Ricky Mishra	Village Resident
	9.	Vinita Devi	Village Resident
	10.	Savitri Devi	Village Resident
	11.	Vinodhini Devi	Village Resident
	12.	Murari Das	Village Resident
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of households live in this village are approximately 200. Brahmin, Rawat, Bhuiyan, Badaik are the different communities reported to live in this village. • Farmers cultivate only in monsoon season. Paddy is the primary crop they cultivate. Vegetable farming also reported from the village. Villagers are willing to work in a rabi season but, due to unavailability of irrigation sources, they are not able to do the same. In non-monsoon season, they work as daily wage labour. • Middle and secondary school available in the village. Nearest college is available at Simdega (10 km) . • Anganbadi centre available in village. Vaccination and mid day meal programs are running in this Anganwadi Kendra. • Primary health centre available in the village. Nearest hospital available at Simdega (10 km). For some major health problems villagers go Rourkela which is at 70 km distance. • 15 tube wells available in the village. Out of the 15, 8 needs repairing and rest 7 are working fine. 3 government wells are reported from the village used for other domestic use as well as also for irrigation purpose. villagers reported that 7-8 attempt were made to dug wells in the village, but most of the attempts were failed because of the Rocky terrain. • Each household had made toilet in their house. The fund for construction of these toilet were received from Swachh Bharat mission. Most of the households are using toilets. • 5 Mahila Samiti reported from the village. Each Samiti formation was done with 10- 12 womens. Each samiti maintains its own personal local bank and all samiti members contribute a monthly fixed amount to this bank. At the time of any emergency need samiti members can take loan from their samiti bank at very low interest rate. • In welfare schemes following schemes are reported to be running in the village - 		

PDS Scheme – 90% population in this village fall below poverty line so they have red card. Issuance of red card entitles a person of getting 5 kg rice per month from PDS system. Almost all villagers having red card are getting PDS rice timely. Villagers complained that dealer used to give them less quantity of ration supply. Villagers get Rice, Wheat and Kerosine oil from the distributor.

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna – 16 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.

Scholarship schemes - Pre and post matric scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department. School going children are availing this facility from their school. College going students are also availing scholarships..

Old age pension and widow pension beneficiaries are available in the village. There are some persons also who are eligible for the pension but not getting pension because their application was not sanctioned yet.

- The main religious place of the village is Temple. There are many temples established inside the village. They have temples of Lord Shiva, Hanuman, Kali Mata, Bhairo Baba and Surya. They celebrate Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Janmashtami etc. festivals.
- When asked about the condition of the workplace where local people engage as labour, women community replied that gender based discrimination is very common practice at workplace in this area. Women are reported to face discrimination in terms of payment of wage at private workplaces. However, in government project, they get equal wage as male workers. Women have also reported that there are no toilet facility or common room at workplace.
- General perception of the villagers was acceptable when discussed about the transmission line. They are briefed about the possible benefits and drawbacks that may arise from this transmission line project. Villagers responded that compensation should be provided before beginning of project construction work, otherwise they would create hindrance to the project by stopping work. Male and female labours are available in the village and they are willing to work during the project. Villagers also responded that they will not have problem if any labour camp is set up temporarily in this village.

Photo



A	<i>Project Title:</i>		Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)
B	<i>Stakeholder Title:</i>		(Gram Panchayat Mukhiya/ Pradhan/ Community Members (TP)
<p><i>Note: This document provides a working summary of the main facts captured during the consultation/ key informant interview held and should not be treated as formal minutes. It is therefore deliberately not exhaustive or chronological. Its purpose is to record significant information/feedback and not intended for official review or approval.</i></p>			
C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	<i>Location:</i>	Village: Bindhartoli	Gram Panchayat: Arahni
	<i>Date</i>	16/08/2018	Block: Simdega
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Kanchan Nag	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Pradeep Dungdung	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Ashok Pradhan	Village Resident
	4.	Girdhari Sahu	Village Resident
	5.	Kunti Devi	Village Resident
	6.	Fulmani Devi	Village Resident
	7.	Urvashi Devi	Village Resident
	8.	Sangeeta Devi	Village Resident
	9.	Trilochan Sahu	Village Resident
	10.	Sadhu Das	Village Resident
	11.	Nutan Sahu	Village Resident
12.	Vishnu Sahu	Village Resident	
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approx. 25 to 30households live in this village. Oraon, Dungdung etc. community live in this village. Other community also live in this village e.g. Sahu, Das, Hazam , Nag etc. ● In this village farmers cultivate in monsoon season. Paddy is the primary crop cultivated in monsoon season. Villages are willing to work in a rabbi season but due to non-availability of irrigation sources they are not able to do agriculture in Rabi season. In non-monsoon season, they migrate to different part of the states and engage as daily wage labour for livelihood. ● Middle school available at Tangar at 2 km distance High school located at Biru at 4 km distance. Nearest college is available at Simdega (14 km). ● Anganbadi centre available in village and working properly. vaccination programs are not running frequent intervals thus new-borns were affected. ● Primary health centre is not available in the village. Nearest health sub-centre is located at Arahni (3km) and hospital is available at Simdega (10 km). For some major health problems villagers travel to Rourkela (in Orissa) which is at approx. 70 km distance. ● There are 5 handpumps available in the village installed by state government. Maintenance of handpumps are a major problem in this village. Currently 3 handpumps are out of order, thus entire village population are dependent on 2 hand pumps which are functional. There is one well also available in the village and is rarely used for other household needs. ● Each household has toilet in their house. The fund for construction of these toilet were received from Swachh Bharat mission. Most of the households are not using toilets because most of the villagers find difficulty in using it, in absence of sufficient water. ● 3 Mahila Samiti reported from the village. Each samiti maintains its own personal local bank and all samiti members contribute a monthly fixed amount to this bank. ● Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village - 		

PDS Scheme – Villagers have red card and entitled of getting 5 kg rice per month from PDS system. Almost all villagers having red card are getting PDS rice timely. Villagers complained that dealer used to cut 1 kg from their allocated volume.

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna – Only 3 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.

Scholarship schemes - Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department. School going children are availing this facility from their school. Information regarding availing scholarships from other sources were not reported from the village.

Old age pension and widow pension beneficiaries are available in the village. There are some persons also who are eligible for the pension but not getting pension because their application was not sanctioned yet.

- Need of villagers: drinking water, irrigation source is primary need of the villagers as responded during consultation.
- During consultation, it was reported that already 3 transmission lines have passed from the adjoining places of the village and villagers are facing problem specially in rainy season during practicing agriculture below the transmission lines. Villagers have suggested to transmission line to pass as far as possible from the village boundary. One villager have pointed that agriculture is the only main livelihood for them, thus, if this project causes disturbance to the agriculture, it will affect their livelihood. During consultation, villagers responded that compensation should be provided before project construction work, otherwise they would cause trouble to the project by stopping work.
- Related to construction of temporary labour camp, villagers have responded that they will not have any problem if any labour camp is temporarily set up for the project. Male and female labours are available in the village and they are willing to work during the project.

Photo



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C	Basic details:		
	Location:	Village: Arahani	Gram Panchayat: Arahani
	Date	16/08/2018	Block: Simdega
D	Attended By		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Kanchan Nag	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Bikram Nayak	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Raunak Topno	Village Resident
	4.	Philip Hembrom	Village Resident
	5.	Sushma Hembrom	Village Resident
	6.	Gyan Hembrom	Village Resident
	7.	Amrit Topno	Village Resident
	8.	Rajesh Aind	Village Resident
	9.	Samari Devi	Village Resident
	10.	Sunita Devi	Village Resident
	11.	Etwari Hembrom	Village Resident
12.	Gondra Topno	Village Resident	
E	Purpose of Consultation		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	Key Points Discussed:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of households live in this village ranges from 95 to 100. Munda, Hembrom and Topno Santhal community live in this village. Other community also live in this village e.g. Teli community from OBC. Majority of the population are from ST community. Farmers cultivate only in monsoon season. Paddy is the primary crop they cultivate. In off season, they work as daily wage labour and go to the different part of the state in search of work. Few farmers grow vegetable in their farms. No irrigation facility available in the village, that is restricting them to cultivate rabbi crops e.g. wheat, gram etc. Middle school is available in Vinaytoli village at 2 km distance High school available in Biru village at 4 km distance. Primary health centre is available in the village. Nearest available hospital is at Simdega (10 km). There are 10 handpumps available in the village installed by state government. Currently 6 handpumps are out of order and total population are dependent on only 4 handpumps. There is three well also available in the village, and are used for household needs. Each household has toilet in their house. The fund for construction of these toilet were received from Swachh Bharat mission. Most of the households are using toilets. 7 Mahila Samiti reported from the village. Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village - PDS Scheme - Villagers have red card and entitled of getting 5 kg rice per month from PDS system. Villagers complained that dealer used to cut 1 kg from their allocated volume. Almost 40% population of the village don't have red card, they demanded from government to issue red cards to them. Rice and Kerosine is distributed from PDS channel. Pradhanmantri Awas yojna - Only 4 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017. Scholarship schemes - Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department. School going children are availing this facility from their school. 		

Old age pension and widow pension beneficiaries are available in the village. There are some persons also who are eligible for the pension but not getting pension because their application was not sanctioned yet.

- The main religious place of the village is Church. Most of the ST families are converted to Christianity. They celebrate Christmas, ester etc. festivals.
- Need of villagers: drinking water, irrigation source and electricity are primary need of the villagers as responded during consultation.
- Villagers are briefed about the proposed transmission line project and its impact (benefits and drawbacks) that may arise. Concerns raised by villagers during consultation are summarised below:
 - Villagers suggested that compensation should be provided before beginning of construction work.
 - They are concerned about any possible interruption in agriculture from this project. It is informed them that agriculture can be done at tower base and below transmission line.
 - Villagers wanted to know whether they will be given employment opportunities in this project. It is reported that both male and female workers are available in this village and can be engaged in construction work.
 - Villagers have also accepted the proposal of construction any temporary labour camp required for the project.

Photo



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C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	Location:	Village: Taisera	Gram Panchayat: Domtoli
	Date	14/08/2018	Block: Kolebira
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Suhas Jariya	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Sumitra Devi	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Santosh Kido	Village Resident
	4.	Sanjay Singh	Village Resident
	5.	Pradeep Singh	Village Resident
	6.	Ramesh Singh	Village Resident
	7.	Ignus Kandulna	Village Resident
	8.	Soropina Kandulna	Village Resident
	9.	Vincent Kandulna	Village Resident
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition.		
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of households live in this village ranges from 110 to 120. Mostly of them are ST. Mostly Munda, Badaik, and Khadiya community live in village. • Paddy is the primary crop villagers cultivate in this village. Farmers cultivate only in monsoon season. There is no facility of irrigation and they are totally dependent on monsoon for cultivation. • Middle school is available in village. Nearest high school and college is available at Kolebira at 6 km distance. • Anganbadi centre is available in village and working properly. • Health centre is not available in the village. Nearest health centre and hospital available at Kolebira (10 km). • There are only 3 handpumps available in the village installed by state government. Currently 2 handpumps are out of order and total population are dependent on only 1 handpumps. Repairing of hand pumps are pending at panchayat bhawan. 5-6 wells also reported from the village. • 40% household has toilet in their house. The fund for construction of these toilet were received from Swachh Bharat mission. • 4 Mahila Samiti reported from the village. Samiti formation was done with 10- 12 women. Each samiti maintains its own personal local bank and all samiti members contribute a monthly fixed amount to this bank. No other activity recorded from the samiti. • Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village - 		

PDS Scheme - PDS dealer only distribute rice. There are 80% population from this village have red card and they should get 5 kg rice per month. But the dealer used to cut 1 kg from each person's share.

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna - Only 7 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.

Scholarship schemes - School going children are availing this facility from their school. Teachers are helping them to get scholarship by making them aware about available scholarship scheme. Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department.

Old age pension and widow pension - No beneficiaries reported from the village.

- Need of villagers: drinking water, irrigation water is primary need of the villagers as responded during the visit.
- During consultation, villagers have reported that already one transmission line has passed through this village. However, height of the transmission line (ground clearance) is low. Thus they that they feel strong electric current while passing below the line. They have also replied that when they carry metal object, the problem is more.
- Villagers demanded the compensation to be provided before commencement of construction work. Also, compensation should be paid in case private trees are felled. They are told that in case, privately owned trees are felled, compensation would be provided. Further, they are assured that compensation would be provided before beginning of civil work.
- Villagers suggested the proposed transmission line should have appropriate ground clearance, so that, they do not find any difficulty in practicing agriculture below the transmission line.
- During consultation, villagers have suggested that local people should be preferred for the project construction work.
- Villagers have also accepted the proposal of construction any temporary labour camp required for the project.

Photo



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B	<i>Stakeholder Title:</i>	(Gram Panchayat Mukhiya/ Pradhan/ Community Members (TP))	
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C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	Location:	Village: Tapkara	Gram Panchayat: Kolebira
	Date	14/08/2018	Block: Kolebira
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Alomani Bage	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Philip Tete	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Bali Nayak	Village Resident
	4.	Binod Nayak	Village Resident
	5.	Deepak Nayak	Village Resident
	6.	Ashok Lohra	Village Resident
	7.	Ramdin Nayak	Village Resident
	8.	Ganpati Nayak	Village Resident
	9.	Ranjeet Lohra	Village Resident
	10.	Vijay Nayak	Village Resident
	11.	Kavindar Nayak	Village Resident
12.	Umesh Nayak	Village Resident	
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition.		
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 150-160 number of households are living in this village. Mainly Nayak, Lohra, Tete, Badaik and Bage ST community live in village. Some Muslim households were also reported from the village. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paddy is the primary crop people cultivate in this village. Farmers cultivate only in monsoon season. In non-agricultural they work as daily wage labour. Vegetable farming also reported from the village. They grow potato, tomato and other seasonal vegetables. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school available in village. High school and college available in Kolebira at 10 km distance. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anganbadi centre available in village. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary health centre not available in the village. Nearest health centre and hospital available at Kolebira (10 km). 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are only 5 handpumps available in the village installed by state government. Currently 2 handpumps are out of order and total population are dependent on only 3 handpumps. No mechanic available to repair them. 12 wells also reported from the village but only 3 are in use and rest are abandoned or very rarely used. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% household has toilet in their house. The fund for construction of these toilet were received from Swachh Bharat mission. Most of the households having toilet in their house are not using toilets. Rest 30% households are awaiting their application to approve. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Mahila Samiti reported from the village. Each samiti maintains its own personal local bank and all samiti members contribute a monthly fixed amount to this bank. No other activity recorded from the samiti. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village - 		

PDS Scheme - PDS dealer only distribute rice. There are 90% population from this village have red card and they should get 5 kg rice per month. But the dealer used to cut 1 kg from each person's share.

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna - Only 9 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.

Scholarship schemes - School going children are availing this facility from their school. Teachers are helping them to get scholarship by making them aware about available scholarship scheme. Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department.

Old age pension and widow pension - beneficiaries reported from the village who fulfils the criteria of the pension.

- The main religious place of the village is Sarna Sthal. Temples are also established in the village by hindu communities. They celebrate Sarhul, Karma, Deepawali, Durga Puja etc. festivals.
- Need of villagers: PCC road, drinking water sources (Handpumps, wells etc.), are the major needs of the village.
- During consultation with women in this village, they have reported discrimination between male and female labours exist at workplace. Male workers are getting more wage then female workers, but they also admitted that works done by male worker are more laborious and harder than work given to female worker. However, in government projects, they get equal wage despite of the work. It is also reported that, at workplace, toilet facility and rest rooms are not provided for the workers.
- Villagers have informed that if transmission line will traverse outside of the settlement area, then would not have any problem. Villagers have reported about sound generates from the transmission, become more prominent (louder) in night-time. This sound is so loud that it also affect their sleep. Therefore, transmission should be designed as far as possible from settlement area.

During consultation, community members have community have asked about the valuation method to be used for compensation. Is it government rate or market rate?

They also asked about the compensation. They demanded that compensation should be provided before project construction work.

Community members did not oppose to the proposal for temporary labour camp.

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C	Basic details:		
	Location:	Village: Jamtoli	Gram Panchayat: Kolebira
	Date	14/08/2018	Block: Kolebira
D	Attended By		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Alomani Bage	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Conalius Tete	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Sukarmani Dungdung	Village Resident
	4.	Sunita Dungdung	Village Resident
	5.	Krishnaman Tete	Village Resident
	6.	Sushmita Kerketta	Village Resident
	7.	Alpana Tete	Village Resident
	8.	Susena Tete	Village Resident
	9.	Anaistiya Kullu	Village Resident
	10.	Irma Soren	Village Resident
	11.	Krishna Kullu	Village Resident
12.	Lukus Kullu	Village Resident	
E	Purpose of Consultation		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	Key Points Discussed:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approx. 20 households lives in this village. All households belong to Christian community. Total population reported to be approx. 100-110. ● Agriculture is the primary occupation of villagers. Farmers cultivate only paddy. Agriculture is practiced only in monsoon season. There is no facility of irrigation available in the village. Due to unavailability of irrigation villagers can't do any other cultivation. In non agricultural season, they work as daily wage labour in Simdega and nearby places. Some of them also migrate to Delhi, Bangalore etc. for livelihood. ● Middle School available in village. High school and college available in Kolebira at 5 km distance. ● Anganbadi centre available in village. ● Primary health centre available in the village. Nearest hospital available at Kolebira (5 km). ● To fulfill the drinking water needs and other water related works there are 2 handpumps and 6 wells available in the village. All these water sources are installed/ built by government. Presently, one handpump is in working condition and all the households were dependent on it. Only 2 wells are in good condition which are used for other domestic use. ● Only 50% households have toilets in their house. Those have toilets in their house are using it. Some peoples still practice open defecation. Toilets were made under Swachh Bharat Mission. ● Only one mahila samity exist in the village with 15 members. Samiti maintains its own personal local bank and all samiti members contribute a monthly fixed amount to this bank. ● Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village - PDS Scheme - PDS dealer only distribute rice. There are 99% population from this village have red card and they should get 5 kg rice per month. But the dealer used to cut 1 kg from each person's share. Pradhanmantri Awas yojna - No families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017. 		

Scholarship schemes - School going children are availing this facility from their school. Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department.
Old age pension and widow pension - All widow live in the village are getting widow pension. All the persons above 60 years of age are getting old age pension.

- Villagers are reportedly not aware about the proposed transmission line project. They are informed about the proposed project and its impact. During consultation, the main concern raised by villagers is cultivation at tower base. They informed that landholding size is small in this area. Thus, erection of tower on approx. 22 sq. m. of land would significantly impact on cultivation. As, cultivation is the main source of income, thus, it will impact their livelihood. They are told that they can practice agriculture at tower base.

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C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	Location:	Village: Jurkela	Gram Panchayat: Agharma
	Date	14/08/2018	Block: Kolebira
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Suman Gudia	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Geeta Devi	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Sudarshan Bishula	Village Resident
	4.	Sunil Khadiya	Village Resident
	5.	Mansundar Badaik	Village Resident
	6.	Bispatra Biswa	Village Resident
	7.	Damodar Biswa	Village Resident
	8.	Mohan Gope	Village Resident
	9.	Vikram Pradhan	Village Resident
	10.	Jitu Pradhan	Village Resident
	11.	Narendra Sahu	Village Resident
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
		Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition	
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approx. 190-200 households reported from the village. These households are spread over three tolas 1. shailipur, 2. Gadhru, 3. Larba. Khadiya, Yadav, Manjhi, Badaik, Bhogta Rajput etc. communities live in the village. ● Cultivation of paddy is only reported from the village. Potato and seasonal vegetables are also grown by some farmers. ● Middle School and secondary school available in village. College available in Kolebira at 7 km distance. ● Anganbadi centre available in village and working properly. vaccination programs running frequent intervals and mid may meals are also provided to children. ● Primary health centre available in the village. Nearest hospital available at Kolebira (5 km). ● In village wells and hand pumps are available as drinking water source. 12 hand pumps are available but 10 are in bad condition and needs repair, but due to idleness of officials and unavailability of mechanic, repairing was not done. In this case village residents use wells for drinking water needs. Repairing and cleaning was done by villagers themselves. ● Almost all household have toilets in their house but due to problem in water availability they don't want to use them. Large number of populations practices open defecation. Toilets were made by funds received from Swachha Bharat Mission. ● 12 mahila samiti reported from the village. Each mahila samiti contains 10 women. Samiti maintains its own personal local bank and all samiti members contribute a monthly fixed amount to this bank. ● Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village - PDS Scheme - PDS dealer only distribute rice. There are 90% population from this village have red card and they should get 5 kg rice per month. But the dealer used to cut 1/2 kg from each person's share. 	

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna – No families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.
Scholarship schemes - School going children are availing this facility from their school. Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department.
Old age pension and widow pension - All widow live in the village are getting widow pension 10-11 widows reported from the village who get widow pension. All the persons above 60 years of age are getting old age pension.

- Religious places are Mandir and jatra sthal. Hindus live in the village used to worship at mandir and their religious head are known as pandit. Festivals they celebrate are durgapuja, deepawali, holi, Ramnavami etc. The ST community live in the village worship in Jatra sthal and their religious head is called Pahan. They celebrate Sarhul and Karma festival.
- Need of villagers: More water source, electricity poll repairing, Cremation place (Shamsan Ghat) with shed
- Community of this village informed that already 3 transmission line traversed through this village. From these existing transmission line, they have been facing two major problem viz. 1) Noise problem and 2. Current problem. Villagers elaborated that a noise continuously emits from the transmission line and its intensity increases in night. Also, when they pass below the transmission line they feel a current and this feeling is strong in rainy season. When they do the agriculture work and pass below the transmission line with metal umbrella in their hand that time also the fell the current strongly. Villagers responded that compensation should be provided to affected persons immediately. They also enquired about the amount of crop compensation. During consultation, community have informed that both male and female labourers are available in village. Villagers asked to engage labours from the village for the project.

Photo



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C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	Location:	Village: Khatgaon	Gram Panchayat: Agharma
	Date	17/08/2018	Block: Kolebira
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Suman Gudiya	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Jitan Jhora	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Ajit Kerketta	Village Resident
	4.	Sundar Jhora	Village Resident
	5.	Deepak Jhora	Village Resident
	6.	Laldev Jhora	Village Resident
	7.	Shiva Khadiya	Village Resident
	8.	Anjani Khadiya	Village Resident
	9.	Sandip Kerketta	Village Resident
	10.	Shyam Sundar	Village Resident
		Village Resident	
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approx. 20-25 household reside in this village. Khadiya, Mirdha, Kewat and Jhora community reported from the village. ● Agriculture is the primary occupation of the villagers. They are entirely dependent on Monsoon for agriculture. Paddy is the only crop they cultivate in a large scale. Some farmers reported who cultivate peanuts in their fields. They used to sell the peanuts in local market (Kolebira). ● Middle School and secondary school available in village. College available in Kolebira at 10 km distance. ● Anganbadi centre is not available in village. ● Health centre is not available in the village. Nearest health centre available in Aghmara village (private) and hospital available at Kolebira (10 km). ● Two wells and two hand pumps are available in this village. One hand pump is defective and villagers are dependent on one hand pump. ● Toilets were made by funds received from Swachha Bharat Mission. All families in village have toilets and they use it. ● No mahila Samiti reported from the village. ● Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDS Scheme – Rice, Kerosine and sugar is distributed by the PDS dealer. Stock was limited and sugar was not available many times. All household have red card and all families get their ration from the dealer. Pradhanmantri Awas yojna – Only 2 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017. Scholarship schemes - School going children are availing this facility from their school. Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department. Scholarship amount directly credited to the account of children. 		

Old age pension and widow pension - All widow live in the village are getting widow pension. All the persons above 60 years of age are getting old age pension. 3 persons reported from the village who get old age pension regularly.

- Many ST families converted to Christian. So, in village Christian and tribes both live. For christian Church is religious place and for tribal peoples Jatra sthal is religious place. They celebrate Christmas, Sarhul and sohrai festivals.
- Need of villagers: Tube wells and health centre are the major needs of the village.
- Community in this villager do not have any problem from the proposed transmission line. Some villagers asked about weather electricity condition will improve after the installation of this transmission line. They are told that, this is high village transmission line, which will be used to evacuate power from Simdega to Kolebira. From Kolebira substation, power will be evacuated into distribution substation. This will improve power scenario in Kolebira power distribution zone.
- Villagers requested that compensation amount should be provided to affected person before starting of the work. They informed from their previous experience, that once construction will be over, it is difficult to get compensation amount.
- During consultation, villagers also reported that there are many unemployed persons in this village. They can be engaged in this project as worker.

Photo



A	Project Title:	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)K	
B	Stakeholder Title:	(Gram Panchayat Mukhiya/ Pradhan/ Community Members (TP))	
<p>Note: This document provides a working summary of the main facts captured during the consultation/ key informant interview held and should not be treated as formal minutes. It is therefore deliberately not exhaustive or chronological. Its purpose is to record significant information/ feedback and not intended for official review or approval.</p>			
C	Basic details:		
	Location:	Village: Agharma	Gram Panchayat: Agharma
	Date	17/08/2018	Block: Kolebira
D	Attended By		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Suman Gudiya	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Bibiyan Tete	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Johnson Gudiya	Village Resident
	4.	Swami Vivekananda	Village Resident
	5.	Alam Khan	Village Resident
	6.	Adnan Khan	Village Resident
	7.	Afroj Khan	Village Resident
	8.	Arif Raja	Village Resident
	9.	Sher Khan	Village Resident
	10.	Wakil Khan	Village Resident
	11.	Ibrahim Khan	Village Resident
	12.	Binod Tigga	Village Resident
E	Purpose of Consultation		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	Key Points Discussed:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 100-200 household reported from the village. Most of the population in this village belong to Khadiya community. Apart from Khadiya Kewat, Lohra and Muslims are also reported from the village. • Agriculture is the primary occupation of the villagers. They are totally dependent on Monsoon for agriculture. Paddy is the only crop they cultivate in a large scale. Some farmers reported who cultivate peanuts in their fields. They used to sell the peanuts in local market (Kolebira). • Middle School and secondary school available in village. College available in Kolebira at 10 km distance. • Anganbadi centre not available in village. • Primary health centre available in the village, but this is private clinic. Nearest hospital available at Kolebira (10 km). • In the village, there are 20 handpumps installed by the government, but maintenance was not done regularly. Currently 10 handpumps are out of order. Also 20 wells available in the village but 10 wells are not clean and in poor condition, so only 10 wells are available for use. • Toilets were allocated to the villagers who applied for it. Till now only approx. 20% population have toilet in their house. Rest families applied for the toilet but due to rainy season construction work has stopped. • Two mahila samiti exist in the village. Each samiti have 12 women. They save money each month in their mahila samiti bank and can take loan when necessary. • Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village - PDS Scheme - Rice, Kerosine and sugar is distributed by the PDS dealer. 80% household have red card and all families get their ration from the dealer. 		

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna - Only 4 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.

Scholarship schemes - School going children are availing this facility from their school. Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department. Scholarship amount directly credited to the account of children.

Old age pension and widow pension - only 2 widows live in the village are getting widow pension, many more widow women are yet to receive their pension. They applied for it but it was not yet approved. 6 persons above 60 years of age are getting old age pension. 5 more persons reported from the village who did not get old age pension and they had submitted the application for pension.

- Mahavir mandir, Church and Masjid are the religious places of the villagers.
- Need of villagers: Street light, Tube wells, community hall are the primary needs of the village
- Villagers have not opposed to the proposed transmission line project, in case, transmission lines passes from the village. There is one strange demand received from this villagers. Villagers asked for land of equivalent size (tower footing area), so that they can practice agriculture. They are informed that they will get compensation for the land. However, alternative land can not be provided. Then, villagers have demanded disbursement of compensation before beginning of the project civil work.
- Villagers have expressed their concern about the possible problem that they could face for cultivation due to the transmission line installation. They are told that, proposed project would not create problem for cultivation. Adequate height would be maintained for the transmission line, as per central government guidelines. However, in case, transmission line construction is undertaken in agricultural season, then there is a possibility of crop damage. However, compensation would be provided for crop damage.
- Villagers have suggested that contractor can hire worker from this village, as there are unemployed people in this village.

Photo



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C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	Location:	Village: Kinderkela	Gram Panchayat: Moreng
	Date	17/08/2018	Block: Basia
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Param Kujur	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Muchun Pahan	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Shadulla Khan	Village Resident
	4.	Tabrej Khan	Village Resident
	5.	Rajak Khan	Village Resident
	6.	Najumuddin Khan	Village Resident
	7.	Sheikh Jahur	Village Resident
	8.	Vinod Kerketta	Village Resident
	9.	Fakrulla Khan	Village Resident
	10.	Tilku Dungdung	Village Resident
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approx. 150-160 household reported from the village. Total population of the village is approx. 800-810. Most of the population in this village belong to Muslim community. Apart from Muslims some Santhal population are also reported from the village. ● Agriculture is the primary occupation of the villagers. They are totally dependent on Monsoon for agriculture. Paddy is the only crop they cultivate in a large scale. In off season the went outside of the village in search of work. They migrate to Simdega, Ranchi and many other parts of the country to earn money for their living. ● Middle School available in village. High school available at Moreng (8 km). College available at Basia (12 km). ● Anganbadi centre available in village and working properly. Mid-day meal and vaccination program running in anganbadi kendra. ● Primary health centre not available in this village. Nearest referral hospital available at Konbir (8 km). ● In the village there are 25 handpumps installed by the government, but maintenance was not done regularly. Currently 10 handpumps are out of order. so village population are dependent on 15 available handpumps. Also 15 wells available in the village but 5 wells are not clean and in damaged condition so only 10 wells are available for use. ● 15 mahila samiti exist in the village. Each amiti have 10 women. They save money each month in their mahila samiti bank and can take loan when necessary. ● Following welfare schemes are reported to be running in the village - PDS Scheme - Rice and Kerosine is distributed by the PDS dealer. 80% household have red card and all families get their ration from the dealer. Pradhanmantri Awas yojna - Only 10 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017. 		

Scholarship schemes - Not all school going children are availing this facility from their school. Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department. Scholarship only given to those students who applied for that.

Old age pension and widow pension - All the beneficiaries of old age pension and widow pension are getting it on timely manner.

- Masjid, Sarna Sthal and church are the religious places of the villagers. Muslim population of the village celebrate Id and mahram. ST and Christian population of the village celebrate Sarhul and christmas.
- Need of villagers: Health centre and deep tube well for irrigation are the primary needs in this village.
- When asked to female labourers about the working condition they face, they have reported that discrimination between male and female workers is common issue. Female labours receive less wage than male labours. This discrimination mainly exist at private workplaces. In government places generally male and female workers are treated as same. They have reported that basic amenities like toilets or rest room are not available at workplace is area, irrespective of private or government project. It is reports that contractor does not want to pay extra to establish those facilities.
- Villagers demanded that transmission should pass away settlement area. Further, villagers have demanded that compensation money should be paid to affected person before starting of the work.
- During consultation, villagers have suggested that construction work should be undertaken in non-agricultural season.
- Villagers have demanded that contractor should implement all the possible safety feature to avoid every possible accident from the proposed transmission line.

Photo



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<p><i>Note: This document provides a working summary of the main facts captured during the consultation/ key informant interview held and should not be treated as formal minutes. It is therefore deliberately not exhaustive or chronological. Its purpose is to record significant information/ feedback and not intended for official review or approval.</i></p>			
C	<i>Basic details:</i>		
	<i>Location:</i>	Village: Patura	Gram Panchayat: Moreng
	<i>Date</i>	17/08/2018	Block: Basia
D	<i>Attended By</i>		
	Sr.	Name	Designation
	1.	Praveen Kujur	Gram Panchayat Mukhiya
	2.	Lucas Kujur	Gram Pradhan
	3.	Sanichar Shau	Village Resident
	4.	Pona Sahu	Village Resident
	5.	Aftab Khan	Village Resident
	6.	Phiru Sahu	Village Resident
	7.	Sital Sahu	Village Resident
	8.	Jitendra Singh	Village Resident
	9.	Milan Sahu	Village Resident
	10.	Sanichar Sigh	Village Resident
E	<i>Purpose of Consultation</i>		
	Collection of information regarding baseline socio-economic condition		
F	<i>Key Points Discussed:</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approx. 100-120 household reported from the village. Total population of the village is approx.. 500-510. Most of the population in this village belong to Teli community. Apart from Teli, some Santhal population (Kujur) are also reported from the village. Few people in this village are depended on agriculture. Mainly they engage as daily wage labour for livelihood. There is a middle school in the village which is a mission school. High school available at Moreng (2 km). College available at Basia (12 km). Anganbadi centre available in village. Mid day meal and vaccination program running in anganbadi kendra. Primary health centre not available in this village. Nearest referral hospital available at Konbir (10 km). In the village there are 3 handpumps installed by the government, Currently all 3 handpumps are out of order. So village population are dependent on another source of drinking water (wells). There are 3 wells available in the village all available for use. Approx. 30% houses in this village Rest 70% house dont have toilets, they had applied for the toilet but due to some technical dic=difficulties their application are not approved till now. Monitoring of the toilet construction was done by Mahila samiti. 10 mahila samiti exist in the village. Each amiti have 10-12 women. They save a fixed amount of money each month in their mahila samiti bank and can take loan when necessary at very minimal rates. Following schemes are reported to be running in the village - PDS Scheme - Rice and Kerosine is distributed by the PDS dealer. 90% household have red card and all families get their ration from the dealer. 		

Pradhanmantri Awas yojna - Only 5 families are benefited from this scheme in the year 2017.
Scholarship schemes - Not all school going children are availing this facility from their school. Different scholarship schemes are available for the students through welfare department. Scholarship only given to those students who applied for that. Scholarship is only given to students reading in class 5 and above.
Old age pension and widow pension - All the beneficiaries of old age pension and widow pension are getting it on timely manner.

- Hanuman Mandir, Shiv Mandir and sarna sthal are the religious places. They used to celebrate Durga puja, Deepawali, Sarhul and Karma etc. festivals..
- Need of villagers: Consistent supply of electricity, deep tube well are the primary needs of the village.
- Villagers asked about the noise problem that may occur due to the transmission line. They also asked about whether mechanical farming (tractor) can be practiced below transmission line. They are told that tractor can be used below transmission line. However, tractor can not be use at tower base for cultivation.
Villagers demanded that transmission should pass outside of the village settlement area and compensation should be provided to the affected person before starting of the work.
Labours are available in the village and contractor can engage them in project work. Both male and female labours are willing to work in the project.

Photo



Annexure 4

General Conditions of Contract

1.1 GENERAL EHS CONDITIONS

- GCC 1.1
- i. The contractor shall take all necessary measures and precautions, otherwise ensure that the execution of the works and all associated operations on-site or of-site are carried out in conformity with statutory and regulatory environmental health safety requirements including those prescribed elsewhere in the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Environmental and Social Management Plans attached to the report
 - ii. The Contractor shall ensure that the construction site will be secured by means of fencing to prevent unauthorized entry into the site. The Contractor shall also ensure that the access to the construction site is restricted to public at all times.
 - iii. The Contractor shall take all the measures and precautions to avoid any nuisance or disturbance arising from execution of the work. This shall, wherever possible, be achieved by suppression of the nuisance at source rather than abatement of the nuisance once generated. The provisions of the Environmental, Social Health Safety Management Plan would be implemented for the suppression of nuisance, but it shall not be limited to these provisions of the ESMP. The provisions of this sub-clause shall however, be disregarded in respect of emergency work required for saving life or the safety of the works.
 - iv. In event of any spoil or debris or silt from the sites being deposited on adjacent land, the Contractor shall immediately remove such spoils, debris or silt and restore the affected area to its original state to the satisfaction of the JUSNL. No debris should be dumped on the community land like Gochars, thans etc. In case the extra excavated earth is placed for levelling the playground the same should be done with the written consent of the community. Such materials should be spread in such a manner as to limit subsequent erosion and shall be re-vegetated as existing ground cover dictates. JUSNL should be absolved of any liabilities arising such works which are undertaken
 - v. Surplus excavated material from the tower footing shall be carried out to the substation for the purpose of filing in case the tower is located within 15 kms of the substation area. The cost of hauling the material shall be considered within the cost for the earthwork for the substation. Additional borrow pits shall only be allowed by the Junior Engineer, only after the excavated material has been exhausted. In case this is not feasible the contractor shall remove the excess excavated material from the area of the construction of tower footing before the completion of the tower erection. All other provisions specified in the EMP shall be implemented.
 - vi. The Contractor should contain requisite quantity and type of spill kits to control the spills of fuel and other oils e.g. transformer oil to prevent the pollutant from spreading either outside the area of the spill or into the ground.
- GCC 1.2
- a) All fuel and chemical storage shall be sited on an impervious base within an embanked area and secured by fencing. The storage area shall be located away from any watercourse or wetland. The base and walls of the embankment shall be impermeable and of sufficient capacity to contain 110% of the volume of tanks/ containers taken together.

In case of filling/ refuelling of fuel or oil, filling and refuelling shall be strictly controlled and subjected to formal procedures. The contents of any tank or drum shall be clearly marked. Measures shall be taken to ensure that no contamination happens or discharges enter any drain or watercourses. All discharge from the Oil storage areas shall be passed through a Oil Water Separator (OWS) before it being discharged outside.

b) All internal drainage channels from the site would be connected to a peripheral site drainage channel. The peripheral site drainage channel would be provided with a sedimentation tank and oil-water separator to prevent sediments and oil & grease to be carried away by the runoff.

GCC 1.3

(i) All water and liquid waste products arising on the sites shall be collected and disposed off at location onsite or offsite and in a manner that shall not cause nuisance or pollution.

(ii) The Contractor shall not discharge or deposit any matter arising from the execution of the works into any place except at the designated places without the permission of the Environmental and Social Officer and the regulatory authorities concerned.

GCC 1.4

(i) The Contractor shall carry out dust suppression by sprinkling of water or methods of working to minimise dust, gaseous or other air born emissions and carry out the works in such a manner as to minimise adverse impacts on air quality. Sprinkling of water shall be carried out twice a day on exposed surface area during dry season.

(ii) Stockpiles of materials should be sited in sheltered areas or within hoarding, away from sensitive areas. Stockpiles of friable materials shall be covered with clean tarpaulins with application of sprayed water during dry and windy weather. Stockpiles of debris shall be dampened prior to their movement, except where this is contrary to the specifications.

(iii) Any vehicle with an open load carrying area used for transport of potentially dust producing materials shall have properly fitting side and tailboards. Materials having potential to produce dust shall not be loaded to a level higher than the side and tail boards and shall be covered with clean tarpaulin in good condition. The tarpaulin should be properly secured and extended to at least 300 mm over the edges of the sideboard and tailboard.

(iv) During high wind, no dust generating operations shall be permitted within 200m of residential areas having regard to the prevailing direction of the wind.

(v) Construction vehicles and machinery shall be kept in good working order and engines turned off when not in use. Appropriate measures shall be taken to limit exhaust emissions from construction vehicles, machinery and plant and the contractor shall include details of such proposed measures in the mitigation and monitoring plan to be submitted to the Employer or his representative.

(vi) All vehicle employed in the project shall have valid Pollution under Control (PUC) Certificate. The Contractor should maintain PUC Certificate log book on a regular basis and shall provide it to the Employer or his representation for inspection when asked for.

- GCC 1.5 (i) The Contractor shall consider noise as an environmental concern in his planning and during execution of the works.
- (ii) The Contractor shall use plant and equipment conforming to National and International standards and directives on noise, vibrations and emissions.
- (iii) The Contractor shall take all necessary measures to ensure that operation of all mechanical equipment and construction processes on and off the site shall not cause any unnecessary or excessive noise, taking into account all applicable environmental requirements. The Contractor shall use all necessary measures and shall maintain all plant and silencing equipment in good condition so as to minimise the noise emissions during construction works.
- (iv) The operations of the Contractor which is likely to generate noise shall be restricted during the night time (22.00 hrs to 6.00 hrs) especially if it is near residential areas.
- GCC 1.6 (i) The Contractor shall take all necessary measures to protect any archaeological finds or antiquities as required.
- (ii) Where antiquities are shown on the drawing or otherwise identified during the course of the works, these shall be protected by means of suitable fencing and barriers to the satisfaction of the EHS Engineer of JUSNL. The Contractor shall abide by the provisions of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, Jharkhand Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, Remains and Art Treasures Act, 2016.
- GCC 1.7 On completion of the works, the Contractor shall reinstate all areas with natural vegetation to the satisfaction of the Environmental Officer of JPSIP PIU. Where directed by the Environment Officer the Contractor shall improve and reinstate the land on which informal roadside service area have been established by removing all debris and contaminated soils, re-grading to natural ground levels and re-establishing the natural vegetation where appropriate. All debris and contaminated materials shall be disposed off site as approved by the Environment Officer at the PIU.
- GCC 1.8 The Contractor shall ensure that the labour accommodation within the site /fly camp/ laydown area is provided with toilets/modular bio-toilets, septic tank and soak pits. The municipal solid waste generated shall be composted in pits located within the site.
- GCC 1.9 The Contractor shall adopt all possible means to ensure that groundwater usage is minimised during the construction activities. The bore well/s used for extraction of water for construction purpose shall be provided with water metres to monitor the ground water abstraction. The Contractor should maintain a daily water abstraction log book of water extracted from the bore well. Daily water abstraction log book should be produced to the employer or his representative on demand.

1.2 COMPLIANCE WITH LABOUR REGULATIONS

- GCC 2.1 During continuance of the contract, the Contractor and his sub-contractors shall abide at all times by all applicable existing labour enactments and rules made thereunder, regulations notifications and byelaws of the State or Central Government or local authority and any other labour law (including rules), regulations byelaws that may be passed or notification that may be issued under any labour law in future either by the State or the Central Government or the local authority. The employees of the Contractor and the Sub-contractor in no case shall be treated as the employees of the Employer at any point of time.
- GCC 2.2 The Contractor shall keep JUSNL indemnified in case any action is taken against the Employer by the competent authority on account of contravention of any of the provisions of any Act or rules made thereunder, regulations or notifications including amendments.
- GCC 2.3 If the Employer is caused to pay under any law as principal employer such amounts as may be necessary to cause or observe, or for non-observance of the provisions stipulated in the notifications / byelaws/ Acts / Rules/regulations including amendments, if any, on the part of the Contractor, the Employer shall have the right to deduct any money due to the Contractor under this contract or any other contract with the employer including his amount of performance security for adjusting the aforesaid payment. The Employer shall also have right to recover from the Contractor any sum required or estimated to be required for making good the loss or damage suffered by the Employer.
- GCC 2.4 The contractor shall abide by the provision of the following acts:
- a) Workmen Compensation Act 1923
 - b) Payment of Gratuity Act 1972
 - c) Employee P.F. and Miscellaneous Provision Act 1952
 - d) Maternity Benefit Act 1951:
 - e) Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1070
 - f) Minimum Wages Act 1948
 - g) Payment of Wages Act 1936
 - h) Equal Remuneration Art 1970
 - i) Payment of Bonus Act 1965
 - j) Industrial Dispute Act 1947
 - k) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946
 - l) Trade Unions Act 1926
 - m) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986
 - n) Inter-State Migrant workmen's (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service Act 1979
 - o) The Building and Other Construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996 and the Cess Act of 1996
- GCC 2.5. During continuance of the contract, the Contractor and his sub-contractors shall abide at all times by all applicable existing World Bank Group labour requirements (refer Annex11 Management of Labour Influx of the Environmental and Social Management Framework)

COMPLIANCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL REGULATIONS

GCC 3.1 If the employer is caused to pay under any law as proponent such amounts as may be necessary to cause or observe, or for non-compliance of the provisions or negligence of the Contractor for any provision stipulated in the notifications / byelaws/ Acts / Rules/regulations including amendments and Orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal/ Hon'ble Court of Law, if any, on the part of the Contractor, the Employer shall have the right to deduct any money due to the Contractor under this contract or any other contract with the employer including his amount of performance security for adjusting the aforesaid payment.

The Contractor shall ensure to adhere provisions of the following acts;

- a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- b) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- c) The Environment (Protection) Act 1986
- d) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- e) Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, as amended
- f) Forest Conservation Act, 1980 & Forest Conservation Rules, 2003 (as amended) & corresponding orders and judgements
- g) Jharkhand Biological Diversity Rules 2007
- h) Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958
- i) Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878
- j) Jharkhand Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, Remains and Art Treasures Act, 2016
- k) Jharkhand Timber and Other Forest Produce (Transit and Regulation) Rules, 2004
- l) Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- m) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR 2013)
- n) Chota- Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908
- o) Santal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1949
- p) Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- q) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016
- r) Battery (Management & Handling) Rules 2001
- s) Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- t) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Public Notice dated 4th January 2017
- u) Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016

GCC 3.2 (i) If the Employer is caused to pay under any law as principal employer such amounts as may be necessary to cause or observe, or for non-observance of the provisions stipulated in the notifications / byelaws/ Acts / Rules/regulations including amendments, if any, on the part of the Contractor, the Employer shall have the right to deduct any money due to the Contractor under this contract or any other contract with the employer including his amount of performance security for adjusting the aforesaid payment. The Employer shall also have right to recover from the Contractor any sum required or estimated to be required for making good the loss or damage suffered by the Employer.

(ii) The Contractor shall (a) abide by the Environmental Management Plan (b) carry out all the monitoring and mitigation measures set forth in the environmental management plan and (c) allocate the budget required to ensure that such measures are carried out. The Contractor shall submit to the Employer Monthly Reports on the carrying out of such measures.

(iii) The Contractor shall adequately record the conditions of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to transport of material and construction commencement before start of the construction activity. In case of deterioration during the construction activity the Contractor shall fully reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure and agricultural land to at-least their pre-project condition upon construction completion. In case of any grievance of the community regarding damage to any common property e.g. roads/ walkways/ pathways, bridges, wells or any place of worship due to any construction activity; it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to reinstate the same to its original condition (before the start of construction) unless other he can prove that the same was not constructed due to his activities.

(iv) The Contractor shall undertake detailed survey of the affected persons during transmission line alignment finalization under the Project, where applicable. The Contractor shall provide the information to the employer for records and use wherever required. Any compensation due to the damage of property shall be commensurate to the provisions in the entitlement matrix.

(v) The Contractor shall include a Social Officer in his team. The Social Officer shall explain to the land owners the process of the procurement of land through a negotiated settlement process.

(vi) The Contractor shall conduct health and safety programme for workers employed under the Contract and shall include information on the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/ AIDS in such programs.

- GCC 3.3 The procurement or deployment of any machinery by the Contractor for the project should be in accordance to the environmental rules and regulations in place at the time of implementation. All DG sets should conform to the CPCB standards for noise and emission mentioned under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- GCC 3.4 The Contractor shall procure transformer oil in conformance to the Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016.
- GCC 3.5 The Contractor shall procure CFC free equipment in conformance to the Government of India Guidelines

- GCC4.1 The Contractor shall observe all applicable regulations regarding safety on the Site.
Unless otherwise agreed, the Contractor shall, from the commencement of work on Site until handing over, provide:
a) fencing, lighting, guarding, putting up reflective strips and watching of the Works wherever required, and
b) temporary roadways, footways, guards and fences which may be necessary for the accommodation and protection of Employer / his representatives and occupiers of adjacent property, the public and others.
- GCC 4.2 The Contractor shall ensure proper safety of all the workmen, materials, plant and equipment belonging to him or to the employer or to others, working at the Site. The Contractor shall also be responsible for provision of all safety notices and safety equipment required both by the relevant legislations or as may be directed by the Engineer of JUSNL or as he may deem necessary.
- GCC 4.3 The Contractor will notify well in advance to the JUSNL Division / JPSIP PIU of his intention to bring to the site any container filled with liquid or gaseous fuel or explosive or petroleum substance or such chemicals which may involve hazards. The JUSNL Division / JPSIP PIU shall have the right to prescribe the conditions, under which such container is to be stored, handled and used during the performance of the works and the Contractor shall strictly adhere to and comply with such instructions. The JUSNL Division / JPSIP PIU shall have the right at his sole discretion to inspect any such container or such construction plant/equipment for which material in the container is required to be used and if in his opinion, its use is not safe, he may forbid its use. No claim due to such prohibition shall be entertained by JUSNL. JUSNL shall not entertain any claim of the Contractor towards additional safety provisions/conditions to be provided for/constructed as per the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU Instructions. Further, any such decision of the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU shall not, in any way, absolve the Contractor of his responsibilities and in case use of such a container or entry thereof into the Site area is forbidden by the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU, the Contractor shall use alternative methods with the approval of the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU without any cost implication to the Employer or extension of work schedule.
- GCC 4.4 All equipment used in construction and erection by Contractor shall meet Indian/International Standards and where such standards do not exist, the Contractor shall ensure these to be absolutely safe. All equipment shall be strictly operated and maintained by the Contractor in accordance with manufacturer's Operation Manual.
- GCC 4.5 Periodical examinations and all tests for all lifting/hoisting equipment & tackles shall be carried-out. In accordance with the relevant provisions of Factories Act 1948, Indian Electricity Act 1910 and associated Laws/Rules in force from time to time. A register of such examinations and tests shall be properly maintained by the Contractor and will be promptly produced as and when desired by the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU or by the person authorised by him.

- GCC 4.6 The Contractor shall provide suitable personal safety equipment of prescribed standard to all employees and workmen according to the Job Safety Analysis carried out by the Contractor, or as may be directed by the Employer. The Employer or his representative will also have right to examine these safety equipment to determine their suitability, reliability, acceptability and adaptability. The Contractor shall arrange biannual safety training for all workers.
- GCC 4.7 The Contractor shall provide safe working conditions to all workmen and employees at the Site including safe means of access, railings, stairs, ladders, scaffoldings etc. The scaffoldings shall be erected under the control and supervision of an experienced and competent person. For erection, good and standard quality of material only shall be used by the Contractor.
- GCC 4.8 The Contractor shall not interfere or disturb electric fuses, wiring and other electrical equipment belonging to the Owner or other Contractors under any circumstances, whatsoever, unless expressly permitted in writing by the Employer to handle such fuses, wiring or electrical equipment.
- GCC 4.9 Before the Contractor connects any electrical appliances to any plug or socket belonging to the other Contractor or the Employer, he shall:
- a) Satisfy the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU that the appliance is in good working condition;
 - b) Inform the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU of the maximum current rating, voltage and phases of the appliances;
 - c) Obtain permission of the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU detailing the sockets to which the appliances may be connected.
- GCC 4.10 The JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU will not grant permission to connect until he is satisfied that:
- a) The appliance is in good condition and is fitted with suitable plug;
 - b) The appliance is fitted with a suitable cable having two earth conductors, one of which shall be an earthed metal sheath surrounding the cores.
- GCC 4.11 No electric cable in use by the Contractor/Owner will be disturbed without prior permission. No weight of any description will be imposed on any cable and no ladder or similar equipment will rest against or attached to it.
- GCC 4.12 No repair work shall be carried out on any live equipment. The equipment must be declared safe by the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU and a permit to work shall be issued by the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU before any repair work is carried out by the contractor. While working on electric lines/equipment, whether live or dead, suitable type and sufficient quantity of tools will have to be provided by the Contractor to electricians/workmen/officers.
- GCC 4.13 The Contractors shall employ necessary number of qualified, full time electricians/electrical supervisors to maintain his temporary electrical installation.

- GCC 4.14 The Contractor employing more than 100 workmen whether temporary, casual, probationer, regular or permanent or on contract, either directly or through the Contractor shall employ at least one full time officer exclusively as EHS Officer (who shall have a Bachelors degree in Environmental Management/ Environmental Engineering /Environmental Science with additional qualification in safety) to supervise safety aspects of the equipment and workmen, who will coordinate with the Environmental Officer and Social Officer . In case of work being carried out through Sub-Contractors, the Sub-Contractor's workmen/employees will also be considered as the Contractor's employees/workmen for the above purpose. Contractor shall employ a social team as it may deem fit. The Social Team would be led by the Social Officer (who shall have degree Sociology/ Anthropology/Economics or any other Social Science with experience in handling resettlement of multilateral funded projects) and would assist the Contractor to carry out negotiation with the land owners. The name and address of such EHS Officer and Social Officer of the Contractor will be promptly informed in writing to JUSNL with a copy to JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU before he starts work or immediately after any change of the incumbent is made during currency of the Contract.
- GCC 4.15 In case any accident occurs during the construction/ erection or other associated activities undertaken by the Contractor thereby causing any minor or major or fatal injury to his employees due to any reason, whatsoever. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to promptly inform the same to the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU in prescribed form and also to all the authorities envisaged under the applicable laws.
- GCC 4.16 The JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU shall have the right at his sole discretion to stop the work, if in his opinion the work is being carried out in such a way that it may cause accidents and endanger the safety of the persons and/or property, and/or equipment. In such cases, the Contractor shall be informed in writing about the nature of hazards and possible injury/accident and he shall comply to remove shortcomings promptly. The Contractor after stopping the specific work can, if felt necessary, appeal against the order of stoppage of work to the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU within 3 days of such stoppage of work and decision of the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU in this respect shall be conclusive and binding on the Contractor.

1.4 EHS RULES

- GCC 5.1 Each employee of the Contractor shall be provided with initial indoctrination regarding Environment Health and Safety by the Contractor, so as to enable him to conduct his work in a safe and sustainable manner.
- GCC. 5.2 No employee shall be given a new assignment of work unfamiliar to him without proper introduction as to the hazards incident thereto, both to himself and his fellow employees.
- GCC 5.3 Under no circumstances shall an employee hurry or take unnecessary chance when working under hazardous conditions.

- GCC 5.4 Employees must not leave naked fires unattended. Smoking shall not be permitted around fire prone areas and adequate firefighting equipment shall be provided at crucial location.
- Employee should also not leave any equipment/ machinery / activity unattended if it has the potential to cause harm to the environment
- GCC 5.5 Employees under the influence of any intoxicating beverage, even to the slightest degree shall not be permitted to remain at work.
- GCC 5.6 The contractor shall make suitable arrangement at every work site for rendering prompt and sufficient first aid to the injured.
- GCC 5.7 The staircases and passageways shall be adequately lighted.
- GCC 5.8 The employees when working around moving machinery must not be permitted to wear loose garments. Safety shoes, safety helmets (IS 2925: 1984) are recommended when working in the construction site or any activity related to the project where materials or tools are likely to fall. When working at height the Contractor shall ensure that all employees use full body harness (as per IS 3521: 1999). Only experienced workers shall be permitted to go behind guard rails or to clean around energized or moving equipment. The employer shall at periodic intervals or as he may deem fit inspect these equipment and ask the Contractor for replacement of the personal safety equipment.
- GCC 5.9 The employees must use the standard protection equipment intended for each job. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected before and after it is used. During the testing and charging of electrical lines and substation, the Contractor shall provide electricity insulating protective equipment like footwear (ISO 20345: 2004 Part-2), rubber gloves (IS 4770: 1991) to workers. In addition, provisions of the “Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations 2010” would be adhered to.
- GCC 5.10 Requirements of ventilation in underwater working to licensed and experienced divers, use of gum boots for working in slushy or in inundated conditions are essential requirements to be fulfilled.
- GCC 5.11 In case of rock excavation, blasting shall invariably be done through licensed blasters and other precautions during blasting and storage/ transport of charge material shall be observed strictly.

Annexure 5

DGMS Prescribed Permissible
Limit of Ground Vibration

DGMS Prescribed Permissible Limit of Ground Vibration

Type of structures	Dominant excitation frequency, Hz		
	< 8Hz	8-25Hz	>25Hz
(A) Buildings/structures not belong to the owner			
1. Domestic houses/structures (Kuchcha, bricks & Cement)	5	10	15
2. Industrial building	10	20	25
	2	5	10
3. Objects of historical importance & sensitive Structures			
(B) Buildings belonging to the owner with limited span of life			
1. Domestic houses/structures	10	15	20
2. Industrial buildings	15	25	50

Annexure 6

Labour Management Plan

LABOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is envisaged that during construction phase of the project, labourers for various jobs such as civil, mechanical and electrical works will be hired through authorised manpower agencies. It is anticipated that the peak labour requirement during construction phase of the project will be approx. 30 persons involving unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labourers. Unskilled labourers is likely to be recruited from local villages, while semi-skilled and skilled labourers may come from outside area. For labourer, who will spend the night onsite, accommodation will be provided.

The influx of construction labourer will have both negative and positive impacts on the nearby community and local environment. The labourer will be accommodated in temporary campsite near project site, which can have significant interface with the nearby communities. This might also put pressure on the local resources such as roads, fuel wood, water etc.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to minimize potential health, safety and social impacts associated with influx of project workers on the host population and ensure provision of safe and healthy working conditions, for such workers in consistent with IFC PS 2 and 4 requirements and national labour laws.

Scope

The scope of this management plan encompass key labour related aspects with respect to the proposed project construction phase, such as payment of minimum wage, worker's welfare and amenities, hours of work, grievance redressal, non-discrimination and equal opportunities etc.

Regulatory References

All Contractors and its Subcontractors engaged during project construction are subject to the conditions and obligation set out in the national legislative framework, and relevant IFC PS requirements as outlined in the Box below.

International Finance Cooperation (IFC) Performance Standard

IFC Performance Standard 2- Labour and Working Conditions is specific to labour and working conditions. This Standard focuses on the protection of the basic rights of workers, fostering constructive worker-management relationships, as well as promoting fair treatment and the provision of a safe and healthy workplace. The basic provisions for migrant workers under PS 2 are enumerated below:

- As per the provisions of PS 2, the client shall identify migrant workers engaged through third party and ensure that they are engaged on substantially equivalent terms and conditions to non-migrant workers carrying out similar work (if any);
- The contractor shall ensure provision of adequate accommodation, transportation, and basic services including water, sanitation, and medical care for the workers working on that project;
- The compensation paid to the migrant workers should be non-discriminatory and the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment to be followed; and
- Wastewater, sewage, food and any other waste materials are to be properly handled, in compliance with local standards- whichever is more stringent - and without causing any significant impacts to the biophysical environment or surrounding communities.

IFC Performance Standard 4 - Community Health, Safety and Security carries health and safety through to the community environment. The objectives of the Performance Standard are:

- To minimise and manage health and safety risks to local communities; and
- To ensure that the project does not harm community health and safety.

National Labour Laws

- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970
- Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act, 1979
- Minimum Wage Act, 1948
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- Grievance Redressal Machinery under Industrial Disputes Amendment Act, 2010
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016
- Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, amended in 2005; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; The Equal Remuneration Act 1976; The Equal Remuneration Rules 1976; The Minimum Wages (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act 1970 ; The Contract Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015
- The Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979; The Jharkhand Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015
- The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; The Jharkhand Building and Other Construction (RECS) (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015
- Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- Intimation of Accidents (Forms and Time of Service of Notice) Rules, 2004

Roles and Responsibilities

Contractor will be responsible to implement this labour management plan. Junior Engineer (JUSNL) who will be in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL will be responsible to monitor contractor's performance on implementation of this labour management plant.

Contract Agreement

Each contractor to be mobilised for the project will have a legally binding, written contract with JUSNL that defines the following items. The scope of the contracted work, will be described in terms of:

- the responsibilities and authority limits of each party to the contract;
- a clear definition of the deliverables and minimum content to be provided by the contractor;
- a clear definition of the services to be provided by the contractor;
- any and all constraints imposed on the contractor by JUSNL such as schedule constraints, budget constraints, specific tools to be used, and
- a clear statement of requirements for quality of deliverables and services including the requirement to allow independent quality inspections of materials and processes.

Appropriate terms and conditions which will be imposed on both JUSNL and the contractor will be identified.

In order to ensure that EHSS aspects related to construction workforce are managed in consistent with the applicable regulatory requirements and international best practices, the same shall be incorporated in the contractor bid/agreement document to demonstrate necessary compliance.

HR Policy and Employment Contract

As part of the mobilisation process, the Contractor shall be responsible for submission to JUSNL, for approval, a site specific HR Policy and Procedure that covers worker recruitment and selection processes including selection criteria of each position; method of recruitment; transparency clauses; prohibition of child labour; acknowledgement of cultural differences; non-discrimination and equal opportunity; worker wages and benefits; worker health and hygiene; grievance redressal etc.

The HR Policy shall be appropriate to the size of the project and workforce strength and prepared in consistent with the IFC PS 2 requirements.

In addition to the development of HR Policy, the contractor is required to have written contract documenting and communicating to all workers their general and special conditions of work; standard working hours; entitlement to wages and benefits and conditions concerning the termination of the contract.

Wherever possible, priority will be given for recruitment of local people. Appropriate and requisite on job and EHS training shall be provided to workers. Further, the contractor as part of the engagement should provide a signed code of conduct governing worker's behaviour.

Working Hours

Regarding working hours and conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the national laws and regulations as referred in Box 1.1 and 1.2. According to applicable labour laws viz. *BOCW Act, 1996*, the duration for onsite construction work shall not exceed more than nine hours a day or forty-eight hours a week.

In consistent with the aforesaid regulation each such worker shall be allowed a day of rest every week which shall ordinarily be Sunday, but the Contractor may fix any other day of the week as the rest day.

A notice showing the construction worker wage rate, hours of work, payment date, wage period and contact details of the Inspector having jurisdiction over such area shall be displayed at a conspicuous place. The notice shall be in English, Hindi and in the local language understood by the majority of such building workers.

Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity

JUSNL will strictly prohibit discrimination exercised by the Contractor against any employee or applicant for employment because of the individual's race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, age, disability, or any other characteristic protected by law.

Child Labour

In accordance to the national labour law provision viz. *The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (as amended 2016)*, the engagement of child labour below the age of fourteen is prohibited in any occupation and/or processes. In this regard, efforts shall be made by the contractor to obtain and verify age proof documents for all workers to be engaged for the project.

Adequate care must be taken by the Contractor to prevent adolescent workers who have not received relevant occupational training to be engaged in any hazardous and dangerous activities like height work, confined space entry etc.

An abstract of the relevant section of the Child Labour Act in both English and local language to be displayed by the Contractor at a conspicuous and accessible location within the workplace.

Worker Health & Hygiene

For any construction work involving hazardous processes, the Contractor is required to set up an Occupational Health Centre (OHC). The OHC to be kept in charge of a construction medical officer possessing requisite qualification.

Sufficient number of first aid boxes or cupboards to be provided and maintained at the construction site. The first aid box or cupboard to be

distinctly marked "First Aid" and shall be equipped with contents as prescribed in the *BOCW Rules, 1998* . All such boxes to be kept in charge of a trained first aider who is readily available during the working hours. The Contractor shall conduct both pre-employment and six monthly medical examination for all worker deployed onsite particularly those engaged in hazardous process and/or dangerous operations viz. operation of crane, winch or other lifting appliance etc. Such examination to be undertaken by approved medical officer or hospitals and medical records maintained for verification by JUSNL.

Furthermore, the Contractor shall make arrangement to facilitate emergency transportation of workers suffering from serious injuries.

With respect to the provision of sanitation facilities and drinking water, please refer to the below section "*Worker Accommodation*".

Wage Payment & Benefits

With respect to payment of wages, JUSNL shall ensure that Contractor conforms to the requirements of the Minimum Wages (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015 with equal wages being paid to both male and female workers for work of similar nature. Where any worker operating for the project is required to work over time he shall be entitled, in respect of such overtime work, to wages at twice the ordinary rate of wages

The wage rates, holiday hours of work and other conditions of service of an inter-State migrant workman shall the same as those applicable to other workmen in that establishment. The contractor employing interstate migrant workmen shall provide and maintain suitable residential accommodation for such workers during the period of their employment; provide the prescribed medical facilities to them, free of charge; provide such protective clothing as may be prescribed.

Worker Accommodation

In every place wherein contract worker is required to halt at night in connection regarding work at the establishment, rest rooms or alternate accommodation to be provided by the contractor. Such accommodation shall conform to the following requirements:

Selection of Worker Accommodation Site

Adequate care to be taken for selection of the worker accommodation site viz. avoidance of flood prone zone; proximity to water bodies.

Ventilation & Lighting

All worker accommodation to be sufficiently lighted and ventilated and maintained in a clean and comfortable condition.

Drinking Water

The worker residing at the accommodation to have access to adequate and convenient supply of free drinking water. Drinking water receptacles shall be provided at every worker accommodation and shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition at all times in accordance to the applicable labour laws.

The drinking water supplied shall conform to the *IS 10500:2012* standards; in case of non-compliance with the aforesaid drinking water specifications, additional treatment shall be provided or alternative sources of water supply be arranged such as packaged drinking water conforming to IS 10500 requirements. The direct usage of water from bore well should be prohibited unless permission from the same has obtained from competent ground water authorities.

Cooking Arrangements

To ensure that the fuel need of labourers in the project area does not interfere with the local requirements, necessary arrangements for supply of cooking fuel to the workers shall be done by the contractor. In case, fuel requirement for cooking purposes are only to be met by fuel wood then that must be purchased from authorized vendors.

Requirement of provision of cooking facilities (kitchen) at campsite are listed below:

- Places for food preparation are designed to permit good hygiene practices;
- Adequate personal hygiene including designated areas for cleaning hands and cleaning of utensils; and
- All kitchen floors, ceiling and wall surfaces adjacent to or above food preparation and cooking areas are built using durable, non-absorbent, easily cleanable, non-toxic materials;
- Food preparation area to be durable, easily cleanable, non-corrosive surface made of non-toxic materials.

Security Arrangements

The contractor shall constitute a Camp Security Team headed by a Security Manager who will be responsible for checking the security arrangements round the clock. The residing workforce shall be made aware of security related Do's & Don'ts by the Security Team. The usage of any arms by the campsite security team shall be prohibited and all such personnel shall be imparted necessary training on dealing with conflict with local communities.

Drainage Arrangements

The presence of stagnant water at the campsite may lead to spread of vector borne diseases. Hence adequate care should be taken during selection of the camp site. The selected site should not be prone to flooding and located at least 200 feet from surface water collections unless they can be subjected to vector control measures.

All worker accommodation sites should be graded, ditched, rendered free from depressions and adequately drained to avoid accumulation of water.

Sanitation Arrangements

Adequate number of sanitation facilities shall be provided at the worker accommodation - a minimum of 1 unit to 15 males and 1 unit for 10 females shall be provided. These facilities should be conveniently located and easily accessible.

All such facilities to be have wholesome supply of water, cleaned frequently (at least daily) and maintained in a clean and hygienic conditions. Each sanitation facility shall be lighted naturally or artificially with adequate lighting at all hours of the day and night.

Waste Water Management

Wastewater in the form of sewage shall be generated from the worker accommodation. The Contractor shall ensure that the accommodation sites are equipped with a combination of septic tank and soak pit system for disposal of sewage or there shall be provision of mobile bio-toilets depending upon the strength of the residing workforce.

It is also recommended that the storm water and sewage system should be maintained separately.

Solid Waste Management

The solid waste shall mostly comprise of compostable wastes like vegetable residues (kitchen waste) and combustible waste like paper, cans, plastic and some non-degradable waste like glass/glass bottles. Improper disposal of solid waste will lead to environmental degradation and health hazards to labour as well as nearby community. The following measures shall be adopted by the Contractor for ensuring effective management of solid waste:

- The solid wastes of domestic nature generated shall be collected and stored separately in appropriate containers with proper sealing on them;
- Separate bins with proper markings/colour coding in terms of recyclable or non-recyclable waste shall be provided in the houses, kitchen premises and canteen in sufficient numbers for collection of garbage;
- Pest control shall be undertaken regularly at the accommodation site;
- Food waste and other refuse are to be adequately deposited in sealable containers and removed from the kitchen frequently to avoid accumulation; and
- Wherever possible, the contractor shall engage with local waste disposal agencies approved by the municipal/rural authorities to ensure disposal of biodegradable and recyclable waste.

Health Care Arrangements

Effective health management is necessary for preventing spread of communicable diseases among the workers and within the neighbouring

communities. The following health care arrangements shall be provided by the Contractor at the worker accommodation:

- Adequate first aid kits shall be provided at the accommodation in accessible locations. First aid kit shall contain all type of medicines and dressing material;
- The Contractor shall identify nearby hospital and make an agreement with the hospital to seek health care support including ambulance service for its workers, in case of an emergency.
- Contact details of nearby health care facility (hospital) shall be displayed at the camp;
- Contractor shall identify and train adequate number of workers to provide first aid during medical emergencies;
- Regular health check-ups shall be carried out for the construction workers as discussed in Section 1.1.10; and
- Conducting of awareness training on communicable diseases, AIDS etc. for the resident workers.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

The Contractor at the project construction site to ensure the provision of essential life-saving aids and appliances required to handle emergencies like - head and or spinal injuries; bleeding; fractures; burns dehydration; paralysis; drowning; sunstroke; frost bite; electrical shock and poisonous bites.

Furthermore in construction site where 500 or more workers are deployed, an emergency action plan shall be developed to handle the following emergencies - fire and explosion; lifting appliance collapse; gas leakage; chemical spillage; and natural hazards.

The Contractor shall perform quarterly mock drills at both the site and worker accommodation to evaluate overall preparedness and response in dealing with emergencies.

Worker Grievance Management

A Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) shall be developed for the construction workers which shall include constituting a Review Committee comprising of representatives from both Contractor and JUSNL. This GRM shall have the following elements:

- Proper system for lodging grievances;
- Provision for raising anonymous complaints through complain box;
- Appropriate level of management for addressing concerns;
- Workers and members of the surrounding communities have specific means to raise concerns about security arrangement and staff;
- Provision for timely action and feedback;
- Monitoring and review of grievances raised and action taken; and scope for continual improvement of the system.

The contractor shall regularly share all the grievance received from workers and local community along with details of how the grievances are redressed, with Junior Engineer (JUSNL) who will be in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL. Workers of a particular site can also register their grievance with Junior Engineer (JUSNL) who will be in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL. In case, grievance is registered by in-charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL, process laid down in the project level Grievance Redressal Mechanism (refer Section 8.6.3 of this ESIA report) would be followed.

Inspection & Reporting

The Contractor shall perform monthly inspection of the worksite and accommodation area to assess the status of implementation of the Plan and submit monthly progress report to JUSNL.

Contractor shall organise monthly progress review meeting with JUSNL to prepare a corrective action plan to deal with health, safety and social issues related to project construction work. All such meeting minutes to be documented and shared with both parties for necessary action.

Annexure 7

Health & Safety Management Plan (HSMP) Template

CONTRACTOR HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN - TEMPLATE

10.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

10.1.1 Management Review

This Management Plan has been developed to outline the Contractor's approach to managing work health and safety at the <INSERT NAME OF PROJECT> at <INSERT ADDRESS>. The Contractor shall

- make this plan available to all workers and contractors on this project and ensure they have the opportunity to read, understand, clarify and ask questions
- keep a copy of the Management Plan readily available for the duration of the project
- review the plan regularly throughout this project and make any revisions known to those working on the project
- <INSERT ANY OTHER REQUIREMENTS>.

10.1.2 Contractor Details

Business name:	
Address:	
Contact person:	
Work phone:	
Mobile phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	
ABN:	
Contract licence number:	
Principal contractor signature:	

10.1.3 Details of Contractor H&S Personnel

Name	Position	Responsibilities

10.1.4 *Scope of Project Work*

Description of project:	
Location of project:	
Start and finish dates:	

10.2 *GENERAL H&S INFORMATION*

10.2.1 *List of Regulations*

Relevant legislation	Tick if applicable
<i>Contractor Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Contractor Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<INSERT ANY OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.2.2 *H&S Codes of Practice*

Relevant Codes of Practice	Tick if applicable
<i>Confined spaces</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Construction work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Cranes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Demolition work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Excavation work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>First aid in the workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hazardous manual tasks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>How to manage work health and safety risks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing electrical risks at the workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing risks of plant in the workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing the risks of falls in the workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing the work environment and facilities</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Preventing falls in construction</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Safe design structures</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Scaffolding</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Traffic management in workplaces</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Welding processes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Working in the vicinity of overhead and underground electrical lines</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<INSERT ANY OTHER RELEVANT CODES OF PRACTICE>	

10.2.3 Contractor H&S Policy

Share a copy of the Principal Contractor H&S Policy.

10.3 RISK MANAGEMENT

10.3.1 Identifying hazards and managing risks

The Contractor shall systematically identify hazards and assess risks before the project starts by using the hierarchy of control (see 1.3.2) in conjunction with:

- developing Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) to control risks associated with high risk construction work
- using a risk management form to control general construction risks where necessary
- **<INSERT ANY OTHER STEPS IF NECESSARY>**

The Contractor shall identify risks:

- when introducing a new task; and
- when new information is received about tasks, procedures, equipment or chemicals.

All hazards that are identified throughout the project must be reported immediately to the principal employer. We will inform our workers of our risk management procedures and ensure they are trained in risk management

10.3.2 Hierarchy of Control

The contractor shall control all risks identified by applying the Hierarchy of Controls as follows:

- Eliminate
- Substitute
- Isolate
- Engineering controls
- Administrative controls
- Personal Protective Equipment.

Where possible, we will implement risk controls that are high in the order and will implement multiple controls where necessary.

10.3.3 Critical Construction Work

We have identified the following critical construction work for this project. A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) shall be developed for each of the high

risk construction work activities. We will also develop SWMSs for any additional high risk work that is introduced or identified during the project.

Critical construction work activity	Safe Work Method Statement developed and attached (Yes/No)

All critical construction work shall be governed by a “Permit to Work” system which shall be implemented by the Contractor.

The SWMS shall be reviewed by the Contractor when:

- there is a need to change the method of carrying out of the high risk construction work; and
- a risk has been identified that is not included and managed within a SWMS.

10.4 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

10.4.1 Emergency Preparedness

The Contractor shall be make arrangements for emergency preparedness to:

- show all workers and subcontractors the emergency point as part of their induction (this shall be covered in the induction checklist)
- display emergency procedures in the site office or other visible location
- provide and inspect fire extinguishers at the beginning of the project and six-monthly after that
- <INSERT ANYTHING ELSE RELEVANT TO YOUR PLAN>.

10.4.2 Emergency Procedure

In the event of a fire or similar emergency evacuation, the Contractor shall adopt following measures:

- constitute an Emergency Response Team and develop a response plan encompassing all potential emergency situations;
- stop work immediately and vacate the workplace;
- assist anyone in the workplace who may not be familiar with the evacuation procedures;
- call emergency services on the desired number. Other emergency numbers are on display in the site office (if applicable);
- notify the principal employer;
- assemble in the nominated assembly points until you receive further instructions from the principal employer or emergency services personnel
- <INSERT ANYTHING ELSE RELEVANT TO YOUR PLAN>.

10.4.3 *Emergency Contact*

The contact details of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and other emergency responder to be provided here.

10.5 *INCIDENT REPORTING & INVESTIGATION*

10.5.1 *Notification of Incidents*

Whenever an incident occurs at the workplace the Contractor shall:

- immediately notify the principal employer and any other authorities in conformance with the applicable regulatory requirements; and
- not interfere with the scene of the incident.

The Contractor shall report the following incidents:

- the death of a person;
- an incident requiring hospitalisation;
- a serious injury or illness of a person as defined in the relevant regulations.

In the event of such an occurrence:

- notify the principal employer who must notify the relevant authorities by the quickest means possible.
- complete and share an **Incident Notification Form** with the principal employer as soon as possible following the incident (must be within 48 hours)
- do not disturb the site until given clearance by the principal employer who will take advice from the local authorities
- the principal contractor shall only give permission to disturb the site when it is agreed that a formal investigation is not required
- if a formal investigation is required, the Contractor will secure the site
- **<INSERT ANY OTHER REQUIREMENTS>**.

10.5.2 *Investigation of Incidents*

For any reportable incident, the Contractor shall examine all incident/accident reports and identify trends. This shall be carried out in accordance to an *Incident Investigation Procedure* which shall be developed and comprise of the following key elements:

- Establishing what happened, when, where and why through collection of evidence;
- Investigation of accidents with a high priority - before people's memories fade and while evidence is still available;
- Looking at root or underlying issues not just immediate causes: viz premises, plant and substances, procedures, or people. Underlying causes includes - management arrangements and organisational factors such as design, selection of materials, maintenance, management of change, adequacy of risk controls, communication, competence etc.

All incident investigation findings to be conducted by trained personnel and maintained in the form of a formal investigation report. In case of complex investigations involving major accident hazards, the Contractor shall engage specialist to support the process.

10.6 *SITE SAFETY PROCEDURE*

The Contractor shall develop *Site Specific Safety Procedure* which shall provide details related to the following:

- Site Safety Rules;
- Site Amenities viz. provision and maintenance of sanitation facilities;
- Site Security Arrangements;
- Provision and display of safety signages at the conspicuous places;
- Provision and maintenance of Personal Protective Equipment's (PPEs);
- Management measures for specific construction hazards viz. fall from heights; excavation work; work near overhead or underground electrical lines; electrical work; scaffolding work; and
- Plan for managing the hazards associated with onsite traffic movement, as applicable.

10.7 *H&S PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING*

The H&S Plan will be reviewed on periodic basis by the Project in Charge and Senior Manager Safety and Compliance the Contractor and shall be shared with the principal employer. The performance of the Contractor will be monitored against the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

- Lost time (in hours) due to accidents (including fatalities);
- Lost Time Injury (LTI) – Frequency Rate
- Number of fatalities;
- Number of reportable accidents; and
- Total of hours of Health and Safety training in the month; and
- Number of grievances raised with respect to Health and Safety.

The aforesaid indicators will be tracked and recorded on a monthly basis by the Contractor H&S Manager and compared with the industry best practices. To this regard, the Contractor shall conduct weekly site safety inspection using a standard inspection checklist and corrective action plan developed and shared with the principal employer.

Annexure 8

Format for Reporting of ESMP Implementation

JHARKHAND POWER SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN MONTHLY IMPLEMENTATION STATUS REPORT

Name of the Transmission Line _____ Period/Month _____

EMP Refere nce	Activities	Observation/ Status till end of last Observation/ Period	Status till end of this Period
1c	Has the final route selection avoided the displacements/ damage to property		
2bi	Has the final route been able to avoid transmission line/ tower in Forest, Jungle Jharis by careful selection of alignment		
2bii	Has the final route minimizes the need of deforestation by reducing the RoW requirement wherever possible as per the MoEF Circular No F. No.7-/25.-2012 -FC		
3ai	Has the route included bird guards and markers in transmission lines as per the specification provided in IS-5613, near the migratory bird path and bird habitats e.g. nesting grounds, foraging grounds, migration corridors etc		
6aii	Has the pre-construction equipment checks been carried out (use additional sheets to provide the monitored Leq values)		
6aii	Is regular equipment maintenance being carried out? (Use additional sheets to provide maintenance log)		
6aiv	Has monthly noise monitoring been carried out for DG sets		
6av	Has any permission been provided by Chief Engineer for night time work?		
6bi	Has quarterly air quality monitoring been carried out during the earthwork?		
6biii	Is PUCC certificate log book being maintained on regular basis?		
6biv	Instrument, machine, vehicle maintenance log book should be maintained on regular basis		
7ci	Has the Cut and fill slopes been protected with using standard engineering practices?		
7 dii	Has peripheral site drainage channel and provision of oil-water separator been made for the site?		
7di	Has septic tanks and soak pits/modular bio-toilets would be provided at construction camp?		

EMP Refere nce	Activities	Observation/ Status till end of last Observation/ Period	Status till end of this Period
9 aiv	Has the safety practices been undertaken during the construction? Please explain in details whether barricading, reflective tapes has been undertaken?		
7g	What steps has been taken for coordination with local communities?		
7h	What initiatives have been taken to prevent obstruction to traffic?		
10	Please indicate the actions which have been taken to prevent conflicts with local workers?		
12ai	Have the workers been provided with relevant PPE?		
12aii	How many observation on non - compliance in using personal protective equipment?		
12bi	Has the Contractor carried out Health Safety training for workers? (Please provide details of training carried out). This should include the details of carrying out the induction training, refresher training etc.		
13b	Has the fences been installed near the transmission lines near the elephant corridors or local wildlife corridors		

Annexure 9

Format for Registering
Grievance from
Community/Project Affected
Persons

JHARKHAND POWER SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

Format for Grievance Recording

Name of the Village: _____

Name of Block: _____

Name of the Transmission Line _____

Period/Month _____

*The project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Mentioning the name and Contact details are essential as this would help us in getting in touch with you. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name.*

Thank you.

Managing Director

Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited

Date

Sub Division of Registration
(to be filled by JE)

Contact Information/Personal Details

Name

Home

Address

Village/Block

Phone Number

Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question : Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:

If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:

For Official Use Only

Registered by (*Name of the Junior Engineer Registering Grievance*)

Mode of Communication:

Letter

Verbal/Telephonic

Reviewed by (Name /Position of Official reviewing Grievance

Action Taken

Whether Action Taken has been communicated to the Complainant:

Yes/No

Annexure 10

Critical Habitat Criteria (IFC PS6 Guidance Note 2012)

Critical Habitat Criteria (IFC PS6 Guidance Note 2012)

Criteria	Tier 1	Tier 2
Criterion 1: Critically Endangered (CR) / Endangered (EN) species:	<p>a) Habitat required to sustain \geq 10 % of the global population of a CR or EN species /sub /species and where there known regular occurrences of the species and where habitat could be considered a discrete management unit for the species.</p> <p>b) Habitat with known, regular occurrences of CR or EN species where that habitat is one of 10 or fewer discrete management sites globally for that species.</p>	<p>c) Habitat that supports the regular occurrence of a single individual of a CR species and/or habitat containing regionally- important concentrations of Red-listed EN species where that habitat could be considered as a discrete management unit for the species/subspecies.</p> <p>d) Habitat of significant importance to CR/EN species that are wide-ranging and/or whose population distribution is not well understood and where the loss of such a habitat could potentially impact the long-term survivability of the species.</p> <p>e) As appropriate, habitat containing nationally/regionally important concentrations of an EN, CR or equivalent national/regional listing.</p>

Annexure 11

Candidate Critical Habitat
Species (Criteria 1-3) and
Assessment

Candidate Critical Habitat Species (Criteria 1) and Assessment

Common Name	IUCN Listing	Criterion 1	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Species Information	CH Rationale
Indian Elephant	EN	X			Straying elephant movement is reported at the forest areas by the forest department and local villagers near the transmission line corridors	Though straying Indian Elephant movement is reported in the area the habitat could not be designated as habitat containing regionally-important concentrations of Elephant and hence do not represent as Critical Habitat

IUCN Categorization- EN-Endangered

Annexure 12

Assessment of Impact Significance

Impacts on Aesthetics & Visual Quality

Impact	Aesthetic and visual impact			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered Moderate			

Impacts on Air Quality

Impact	Air quality impact			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered Negligible to Minor			

Impacts on Noise Quality

Impact	Noise quality impact			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered Minor			

Impact on Land use

Impact	Impact on land use		
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term

Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Significance of impact is considered Moderate				

Impact on Soil

Impact	Impact on water resource			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Significance of impact is considered Minor				

Impacts on Road & Traffic

Impact	Impacts on Road & Traffic			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Significance of impact is considered Negligible to Minor				

Impact on Biological Environment

Impact	Impact to Biological Environment			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major

Significance of impact is considered Moderate
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Impact on Socio-economic Conditions

Impact	Impact on Socio-economic Conditions			
Impact Nature	Negative		Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local		Regional	National
Impact Scale	Low		Medium	High
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low		Medium	High
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Impact Significance	Significance of impact is considered Minor			

Impact on Community Health and Safety

Impact	Community Health and Safety			
Impact Nature	Negative		Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local		Regional	National
Impact Scale	Low		Medium	High
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low		Medium	High
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Impact Significance	Significance of impact is considered Minor			

Impact on Occupational Health and Safety

Impact	Occupational Health and Safety			
Impact Nature	Negative		Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local		Regional	National
Impact Scale	Low		Medium	High
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low		Medium	High
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Impact Significance	Significance of impact is considered Minor to Moderate			