



Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report (Scheme N Volume 1) (Chhatarpur GSS)

**Jharkhand Urja Sancharan
Nigam Limited**

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Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited

Environment and Social
Impact Assessment Report
(Scheme N Volume 1)
(Chhatarpur GSS)

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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 Mazarua
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 -	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PfA -	Power for All
PPP -	Public Private Partnership
PUCC -	Pollution Under Control Certificate
RFCTLARRA -	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
SCC-	Special Conditions of Contract
SF6 -	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SPCB -	State Pollution Control Board
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 Grid substations, and (b) Development of associated 132 kV transmission lines of around 1800 kms. These 25 substations and associated transmission lines have been organized into 26 schemes. The proposed new 132 kV Grid substation at Chhatarpur is covered under the **Scheme N of Phase II**.

The proposed substation is planned to be located on Plot No 32, 28, 01 and 02 in the Rudwa Village, Chattarpur Block of Palamu District. Total area of GSS site is 13.55 acre, which comprises of 2.60 acre and 3.40 acre of Jungle Sakhu (Protected Forest land), 6.85 acre of Gair Majarua (GM) land and 0.7 acre of Rayati Land (Private land). Therefore, 6 acre of the project site would be located on Protected Forest land. Vide letter dated 27 April 2016, District Collector of Palamu has given in-principle approval for development of the substation, subject to approval from the forest department [as per the provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980] for part of the GSS site (comprising 6 acre of Protected Forest land). Private land of the project site is presently in the process of acquisition by JUSNL through the provision of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. Consent for the private land falling in the proposed project was obtained in the presence of the Gram Pradhan of Rudwa village and 28 people (family members of the from Rudwa village, where proposal for the project was unanimously accepted by all the present villagers.

The project site can be approached directly from NH 139, which traverses along southern side of the project site. However to enter the substation boundary an approach road has to be made through the plot.

The project would involve the design, construction and operation of a 132/33 kV GSS. The key components of the project would include: two (2) Nos 50 MVA oil cooled transformers, incoming and outgoing bays connecting to the grid, control room and residential quarters for JSUNL employees. Setting up of the sub-station would involve a diversion of forest land and GM land for industrial use. Construction activities are expected to cause temporary disturbances because of plying of vehicles in approach roads, site preparation involving cutting and filling of earth and soil, operation of construction machinery and equipment, and the involvement of a labour force.

During operational phase, about 16 – 20 employees would be located at site. Resource use would comprise of about 8.4 KLD of water, to be sourced through bore well at site. On a regular basis, small amounts of domestic waste and wastewater would be generated from the site and would be managed through septic tank and soak pits. From time to time, minor amount of hazardous waste such as used oil, oil soaked cotton etc. would also be

generated and would be disposed off in conformance to regulatory requirements.

The baseline studies have profiled the environmental and social conditions of the proposed site and the study area of two (2) kms around it. 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 area and the Palamu District. Site-specific environmental and social baseline is described in the following Table:

Environmental Setting	
Terrain & Slope	Land for proposed GSS is located in moderately undulating land with gentle slope from north to south. The level difference between the highest contour and the lowest contours within the site is 12 m in the north to south direction. Large boulders are observed within the site.
Soil	The soil is lateritic in nature. Due to the nature of soil the area is prone to gully erosion.
HFL data	The highest and lowest contours of the site are 290 m and 278 m respectively.
Existing drainage pattern	The study area falls in the watershed of the North Koel River. A tributary of the North Koel river, Banke Nadi flows at the east of the proposed GSS site.
Environmental pollution in the vicinity	The proposed substation is located in a rural setting. There are no sources of air pollution in the vicinity excepting a brick kiln at a distance of 0.6 km northeast of the project site. The Rudwa village is the largest settlement in the vicinity of the GSS site. However, there are smaller settlements in the vicinity and most of them use coal or wood as cooking fuel.
Other environmental sensitivity	No Sensitive Ecological Habitats like National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Tiger Reserve or Elephant Reserve is located within the study area of the GSS.
Social Setting	
Status of Land	The proposed location for the substation is planned to be located on Plot No 32, 28, 01 and 02 in the Rudwa Mouza, Thana Number 279 of Palamu District. The plot include Gair Majarua (GM), Protected Forest and Private Land. Presently private land of 0.7 acre falling in the project site is in the process of acquisition by JUSNL through the provision of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
Habitations	Rudwa village is the main habitation within the study area. Other major settlements is Shildag village

In addition to the baseline surveys, a community consultation exercise was undertaken in the adjoining Rudwa village. Residents of the village were consulted to validate secondary information on the socio economic status of the village, the perceptions of the local people with respect to the planned GSS project and to identify any existing dependency of the local community on the proposed site. Consultations were also carried out with land owners to understand the status of their consent for acquisition of private land required for the project. Efforts were made to also understand dependency of land

owners on the land parcels to be used for the proposed project. The consultations revealed that PAPs are not dependent on the land parcel falling in the project site for livelihood. Further, all the families (descendants of land owner Late Chain Mahato and Late Jhaul Mahato) have land parcels apart from the land in the project site, and they depend on those land parcels for their earning. Further, it was reported during consultation that all the PAPs are willing to have their land acquired for the project, as compensation paid in lieu of the land would improve their economic condition, and subsequently will provide them more income generating options.

During consultation, local community have stated that movement of people due to this project will help in development of this area. People in area have expectation that, the project will help to improve power supply condition in this area.

The potential impacts of the proposed GSS project were identified and evaluated using standard impact assessment procedures. Source references including past project experience, professional judgment and knowledge of both the project activities as well as the environmental and social setting of the site and surroundings were used as a basis for the assessment.

The diversion in land use from forestland, GM land and private land to industrial may be considered to generate insignificant impact because the small extent of change within the study area, which has the presence of considerable percentage of forestland, agricultural, barren land and open scrubland uses, would be minimal. Excavations, cutting and filling of soil and rocky outcrops present on site may lead to erosion and runoffs, which may adversely impact adjoining land parcels and drainage channel along the east side of the project GSS boundary. In addition, local drainage in and around the site may get impacted due to the change of the site topography, if proper site design is not undertaken considering these factors.

With the construction phase lasting about 1-1.5 year, 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 involvement of labour in project construction activities. Influx of people (migrant workers, subcontractors and suppliers) may lead to 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 local workforce and employment opportunities arising from recruitment of local construction labour and staff, improvement of roads and access.

Adverse impacts caused by the project during the operational phase are expected to be minimal, with no plans for any point source emissions or discharges from the GSS to any environmental media. The operation of the facility is expected to result in generation of small amount of wastes, some of which (like oily rags, waste oil, etc.) may be hazardous in nature and are not expected to cause any significant adverse impacts if adequate safeguards and mitigation measures are adopted, as delineated in the ESMP.

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. 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:

- Acquisition of Private (Rayati) land as per the procedure laid in The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013;
- Provide compensation to land owners before beginning of construction work;
- Plan for the sub-station site layout and for cutting and filling of earth in a manner that local drainages are not disturbed and ensure that adjoining settlements are not damaged or disturbed;
- Adopt appropriate engineering and associated mitigation measures and plans such as noise and dust barriers to minimize adverse impacts to local communities during construction activities;
- Labour camp and associated activities will not be allowed to spill over to the nearby forest areas or existing habitations. Monitoring of construction/labour camp activities such as cutting of trees for fuel wood, disposal of wastes, labour movement, movement of construction vehicles, etc. infringement into forest areas would be done on regular basis;
- 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; and
- Ensure local suppliers and contractors implement local employment and procurement policies to the benefit of neighboring communities in villages Rudwa and other nearby villages.

In order to ensure that the ESMP is implemented during 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 has also been formulated so that JUSNL can ensure that the planned mitigation measures are being implemented and adverse impacts are kept to the minimum possible level.

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 Daltonganj Zone, Daltonganj Circle of JUSNL would be responsible for implementing the technical aspects of the JPSIP with respect to the Chhatarpur GSS 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 integrated into the execution phases 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.

1.1

BACKGROUND

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

JUSNL intends 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 being laid down for all the sub-projects.

1.2

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 III there are 9 schemes. Two (2) nos of these schemes are located in Deoghar district and remaining seven (7) schemes are located in Palamu, Garhwa, Saraikela Kharsawan, Simdega, Latehar, Deoghar, East Singhbhum and Palamu district.

This Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report deal only with the construction and operation of the new 132/33KV Substation at Chhatarpur

which is part of Scheme N 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 project (Scheme N)*

Sl. No	Details of Scheme N	Capacity (MVA)	Length (km)
1.	132/33 Kv GSS Chhatarpur (2x50 MVA)	100	
2.	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chattarpur – Daltonganj Transmission line	-	34.411
3.	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chattarpur – Japla Transmission line	-	35.799

Source: JUSNL

The Environmental and Social Assessment of the transmission lines with the Chhatarpur substation is presented as **Scheme N: Volume 2**.

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 Grid Substations (GSS);
- 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 minimise 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 policies applicable and actions which are required by JUSNL;

- Chapter 3 presents the description of the proposed substation and interaction with the bio-physical and socio-economic environment;
- Chapter 4 provided methodology adopted the ESIA study;
- Chapter 5 outlines the environmental and social setting of the proposed substation which forms the basis for assessment of potential impacts;
- Chapter 6 presents the likely impacts from the proposed substation over the lifecycle of the project along with its severity levels;
- Chapter 7 elaborates on the stakeholder identification process adopted and a brief of the public consultations under taken to capture the local residents / stakeholders perceptions;
- Chapter 8 presents the mechanism of the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures complete with responsibility and resources requirements; and
- Chapter 9 presents the Conclusions and Recommendations.

1.5

LIMITATION

ERM would like to highlight the following limitations with regard to this ESIA document:

- Planning for the proposed project 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 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 that are applicable for this sub-project.

2.1 APPLICABLE LAWS AND STANDARDS

The applicable regulations in the context of the project are presented in *Table 2.1*.

Table 2.1 Regulations Triggered for the Project

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
A. Electricity Related Regulation			
1.	Electricity Act 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act 1885	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. 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. 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.	JUSNL,JPSIP
2.	Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines Regulations, 2010; Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations, 2010	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.	JPSIP, Contractor

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
B. Environment/Social Legislation			
1.	Environment Protection Rules, 1986 and applicable standards	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.	JPSIP, Contractor
2.	Forest Conservation Act, 1980	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. The proposed site is approximately 12.85 acres. The site includes 6.85 acres of GM land and 6 acre of Forest Land. Prior clearance for Forest Division to be obtained from the from relevant authorities under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Construction activities of the Chhatarpur substation can commence only after the Stage II Clearance has been obtained.	JPSIP, Contractor
3.	Permission of trees felling and transit permit for Non-Forest land as per Jharkhand Timber and others Forest Produce(Regulation of Transit Rules-2004)- Notification dated 3 rd March, 2016.	As per the Notification, a pre-inspection of trees required to be conducted before granting of tree felling permission. An online application will be submitted to Divisional Forest Officer which will be forwarded to Range Forest Officer for verification. After inspection of the plot for land type, type of species, total numbers and measurement. RFO will submit the report for DFO for further process and final issuance of Tree felling permit.	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. 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.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	RFCTLARRA, 2013 provides for compensation and assistances measures and adopts a consultative and participatory approach in dealing with the Project Affected Persons. Subsequently, Government of Jharkhand has published notification dated 26 June 2018 related to RFCTLARRA 2013 (refer <i>Annexure 14</i>). <i>JPSIP would comply with relevant provisions of the Act and notification.</i>	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
6.	Jharkhand Right to Fair Compensation and	State Rules specify the process for carrying out Social Impact Assessment and Consent	JPSIP

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
	Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 (JhLARR Rules, 2015) and subsequent notification dated 26 June 2018	Requirements for the land to be acquired. <i>JPSIP would comply with relevant provisions of the Act.</i>	
7.	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 substation site is not located near or inside 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
8.	Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016	Generation of waste oil and used transformer oil at site would attract the provisions of Hazardous Waste and other waste Rules, 2016. The hazardous wastes have to be disposed through CPCB/SPCB approved recyclers only. JPSIP would obtain authorization for hazardous waste under this Rule. JPSIP would also maintain record of hazardous waste and submit the desired return (Form 4) in prescribed form to JSPCB.	JPSIP
9.	E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016	JPSIP, being the bulk consumer of electrical and electronic equipment will ensure that e-waste generated is channelized through collection center or dealer of authorized producer or dismantler or recycler or through the designated take back service provider of the producer to authorized dismantler or recycler.	JPSIP
10.	Battery (Management & Handling) Rules 2001	It is the responsibility of the bulk consumer ⁽¹⁾ (JPSIP) to ensure that the used batteries are deposited with the dealer, manufacturer, or registered recycler for handling and disposal. A half-yearly return (Form-1) is to be filed as per the rule to JSPCB.	JPSIP
11.	Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	JPSIP shall follow the provisions of the notification and shall phase out all equipment, which uses these substances. In case of substation no equipment would be procured which contain CFC's.	JPSIP, Technical Consultant
12.	Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Public Notice dated 4 th January 2017	Permission need to be obtained from State Level Ground Water Resources Development Authority and Central Ground Water Authority for installation of bore well and abstraction of ground water resource.	JPSIP

(1) 'Bulk Consumer' means a consumer such as the Departments of Central Government like Railways, Defense, Telecom, Posts and Telegraph, the Department of State Government, the Undertakings, Boards and other agencies or companies who purchase hundred or more than hundred batteries per annum.

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
13.	Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016	<p>The use of polychlorinated biphenyls or any equipment containing PCB would be prohibited entirely from 31st December, 2025.</p> <p>The technical specification would clearly state that the transformer oil should be free of PCBs or else the DPR should provide a road map for ensuring the phasing out of all PCB's by 2025.</p>	JPSIP and Technical Consultant
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 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	

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
9.	Employees State Insurance Act, 1948	requirements of these regulations. 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 requires the provision of information, consultation, planning, documentation, training and other measures to ensure occupational health and safety while performing excavation work.	JPSIP, Contractor

2.2

WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICY

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

Sl. No.	World Bank Policies/Guidelines	Applicability	Responsibility
2.	BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	<p>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.</p> <p>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”. The ESIA Study for the Chhatarpur substation would be carried out to have a better understanding of physical and cultural resources present in the site (if any).</p>	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP
3.	OP 4.36 Forests	<p>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 resources.</p> <p>Land identified for the project site partly include forest land. Hence this policy would be triggered.</p>	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP
4.	OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples	<p>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.</p>	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP/JPSIP
5.	IFC/WB General EHS Guidelines	Recommendations of these guidelines would be incorporated in ESMP and Bidding document for this project.	Environmental and Social Consultant and Technical Consultant of JPSIP
6.	IFC/WB Guidelines for Power Transmission and Distribution		

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The proposed substation at Chhatarpur is located at Rudwa Village of Chhatarpur Block in Palamu District. The Rudwa village is part of the Chhatarpur Gram Panchayat. Regional setting map of the GSS site is provided in *Figure 3.1*.

3.2 PROJECT LOCATION

3.2.1 Location

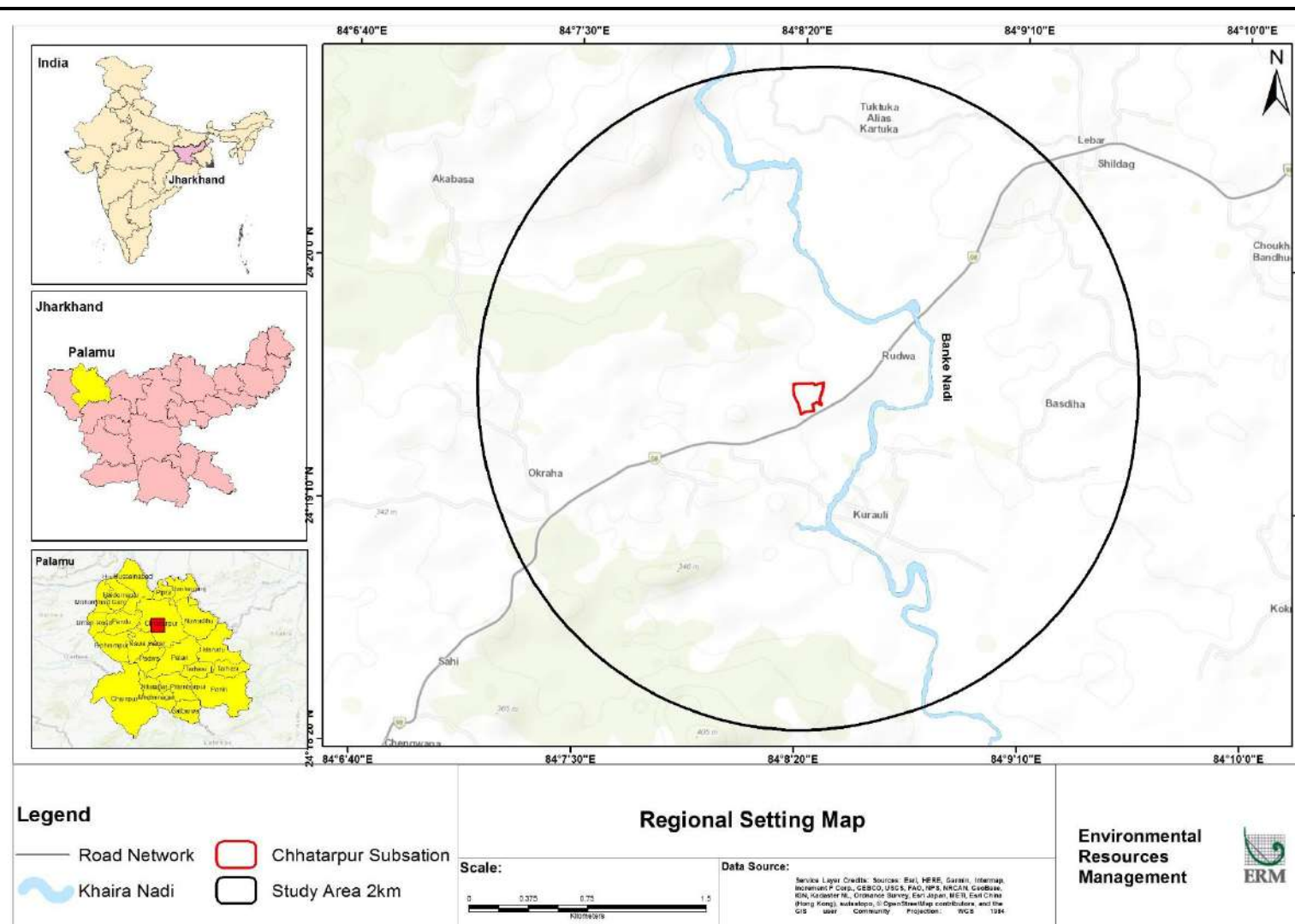
The proposed substation is planned to be located on Plot No 32, 28, 01 and 02 in the Rudwa Village, Chhatarpur Block of Palamu District. Total area of GSS site is 13.55 acre, which comprises of 2.60 acre and 3.40 acre of Jungle Sakhu (Protected Forest land), 6.85 acre of Gair Majarua (GM) land and 0.7 acre of Rayati Land (Private land). Therefore, 6 acre of the project site would be located on Protected Forest land.

The salient features of the project location are presented in *Table 3.1*.

Table 3.1 *Salient Features of the Project Location*

Sl. No	Item	Description
1.	Plot No/s	32, 28, 01 and 02
2.	Area	12.85 acre/5.20 Hectares
3.	Allotment Letter No	651(3) dated 27/04/2016 District Collector Office Palamu
4.	Type of Land	Gair Majarua (GM), Protected Forest, Private Land
5.	Ownership	Government of Jharkhand
6.	Toposheet Number	72D/3
7.	Coordinates	24° 22' 36.97" N, 084° 11' 56.21" E

Regional Setting of the project site



3.2.2 *Accessibility*

Site can be traversed through National Highway (NH) 139 and is about 30 km from the district headquarters, Daltonganj. This road is a 2 lane undivided carriageway and is thus sufficient to handle the movement of vehicle during the construction and operational phases of the project. Project site accessibility is shown in *Figure 3.2*.

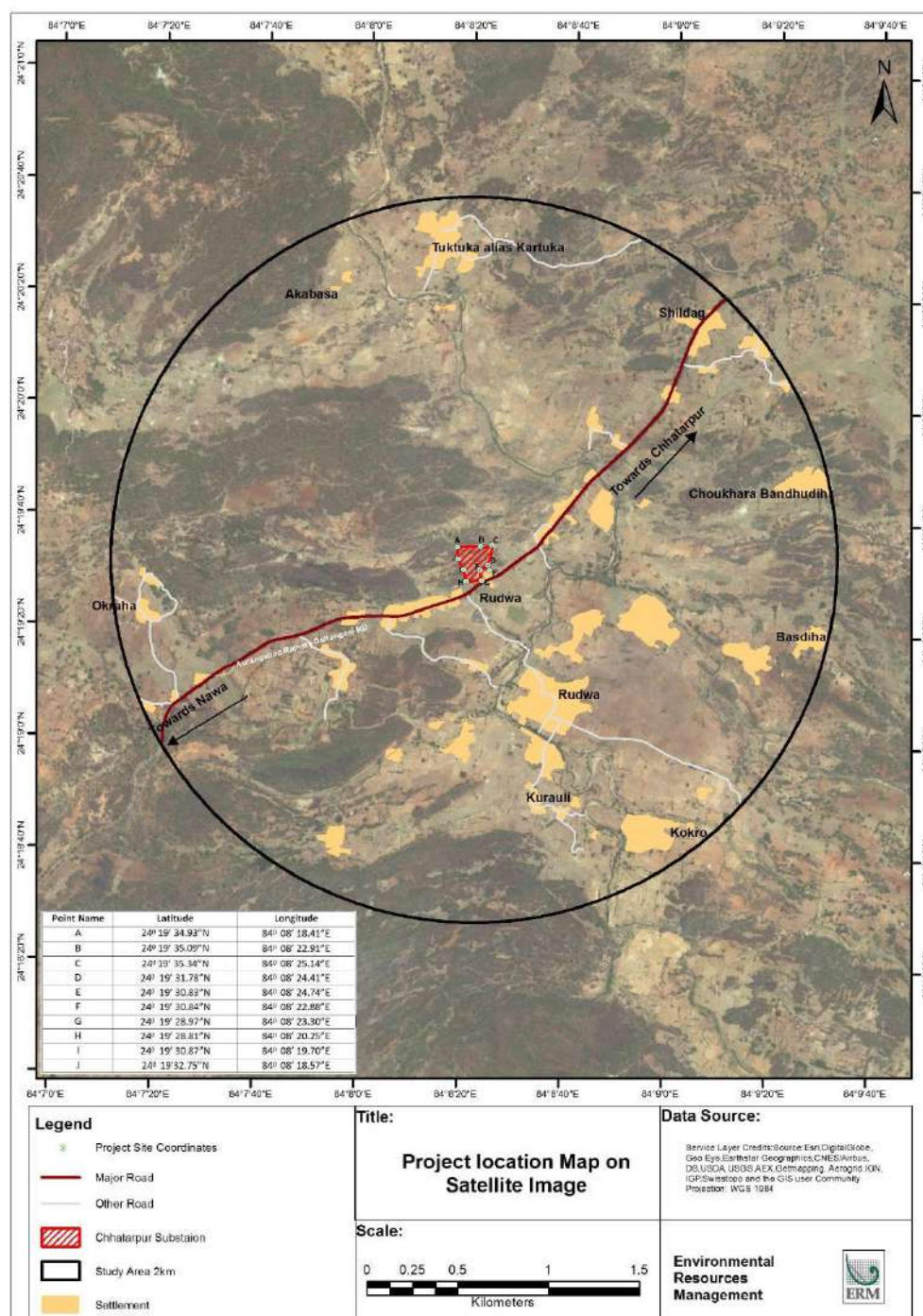
Figure 3.2 Project Site Access Road



NH-139

The location, boundary and access to the site, as plotted on high-resolution satellite imagery is depicted in *Figure 3.3* below.

Figure 3.3 Project Location Map



3.3 SITE SETTING

3.3.1 Project Site

The project site was observed to be barren with no agricultural activities. Only sparse vegetation was observed at site. Large rocks/boulders are present within the proposed site which may pose difficulty in the site construction phase.

The terrain of the site is undulating. The general slope is from North to South. The elevation profile of North-South ranges between 287m to 278m. The elevation of East-West ranges between 290 m to 281 m.

3.3.2 Land Details

As discussed in Section 3.2.1, the project site would be located partly on forest land, GM land and rayati land (private land).

Table 3.2 *Summary of land to be used for Chhatarpur Substation*

Sl. No.	Plot No	Area (acre)	Type of land
1.	32	6.85	Gair Majarua (GM)
2.	01	2.60	Jungle Sakhu (Protected Forest land)
3.	02	3.40	Jungle Sakhu (Protected Forest land)
4.	28	0.70	Rayati (Private land)

As discussed above, a part of the project site admeasuring 0.7 acre is categorised as private land. Further details of private land of Chhatarpur substation is provided in *Table 3.1*.

Table 3.3 *Detail of Land (Private Land) of Chhatarpur Substation*

S.No.	Khata No.	Plot No	Area in Acres	Type of Land	Current Ownership (as per Land Revenue Record)
1	51	28	0.7	Rayati Land (Private land)	Late Chain Mahato and Late Jhaul Mahato (S/o Late Bandhu Mahato) (Refer <i>Annexure 11</i>)
Total			0.7		

Source: Mouza map issued by Circle Inspector, Chhatarpur

Vide letter dated 27 April 2016, District Collector of Palamu has given in-principle approval for development of the substation, subject to approval from the forest department [as per the provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980] for part of the GSS site (comprising 6 acre of Protected Forest land). It was reported that the forest clearance for the proposed project site (for Plot No 01 admeasuring 2.60 acre and Plot No 02 admeasuring 3.40 acre) is under process. After receiving forest clearance, these two land parcels combining 6 acres of area will be deemed transferred to JUSNL for setting up the 132/33 KV grid substation. Any work on forest land in the project site can only happen after receipt of necessary Forest Clearance from the Forest Department.

Private land of 0.7 acres for proposed Chhatarpur substation is presently in the process of acquisition by JUSNL which is being undertaken as per the provision of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land

Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The details of the private land proposed to be procured has been provided in *Annexure 14*. Progress in the land acquisition process is described in *Box 3.1*.

Box 3.1

Status of Land Acquisition

JUSNL had requested District Collector of Daltonganj District vide Letter No. 71 dated December 2015 for identification and allotment land for construction of 132/33 KV Chhatarpur substation. Subsequently, District Collector of Daltonganj District vide Letter No. 651 dated 27th April 2016, has identified and allotted 12.85 acre of land, which comprises of 6 acre of Jungle Sakhu (Protected Forest) and 6.85 acre of Gair Majarua land. Subsequently, it was observed that one private land parcel of 0.7 acre is falling at the middle of the identified substation site. Based on the consultation with JUSNL, it was understood that JUSNL was intended to avoid acquisition of this private land parcel. However, problems appeared in this process are 1) in case the project site is developed and fenced, then owner of the private land falling at the middle of the substation site will not be able to access the land; 2) in case of unavailability of a continuous land stretch, development of facilities required for the proposed project (such as residential quarter, switch yard etc.) will be difficult. Thus, JUSNL opted to acquire the private land of 0.7 acre. Subsequently, JUSNL has requested District Collector of Daltonganj District vide letter no 164 dated 15th June 2018, to acquire 0.7 acre of private land.

Consultation with family members of land owners were undertaken, in presence of 28 people (refer *Annexure 12*) and subsequently their consent was taken. Following which the land acquisition process for land parcel of 0.7 acre was undertaken by the DC, Daltonganj.

Following this, Land Acquisition Department of Daltonganj District had calculated land acquisition amount of INR 33,39,457 and requested JUSNL to provide the said amount vide letter no 494 dated 29th October 2018 (refer *Annexure 13*).

3.3.3

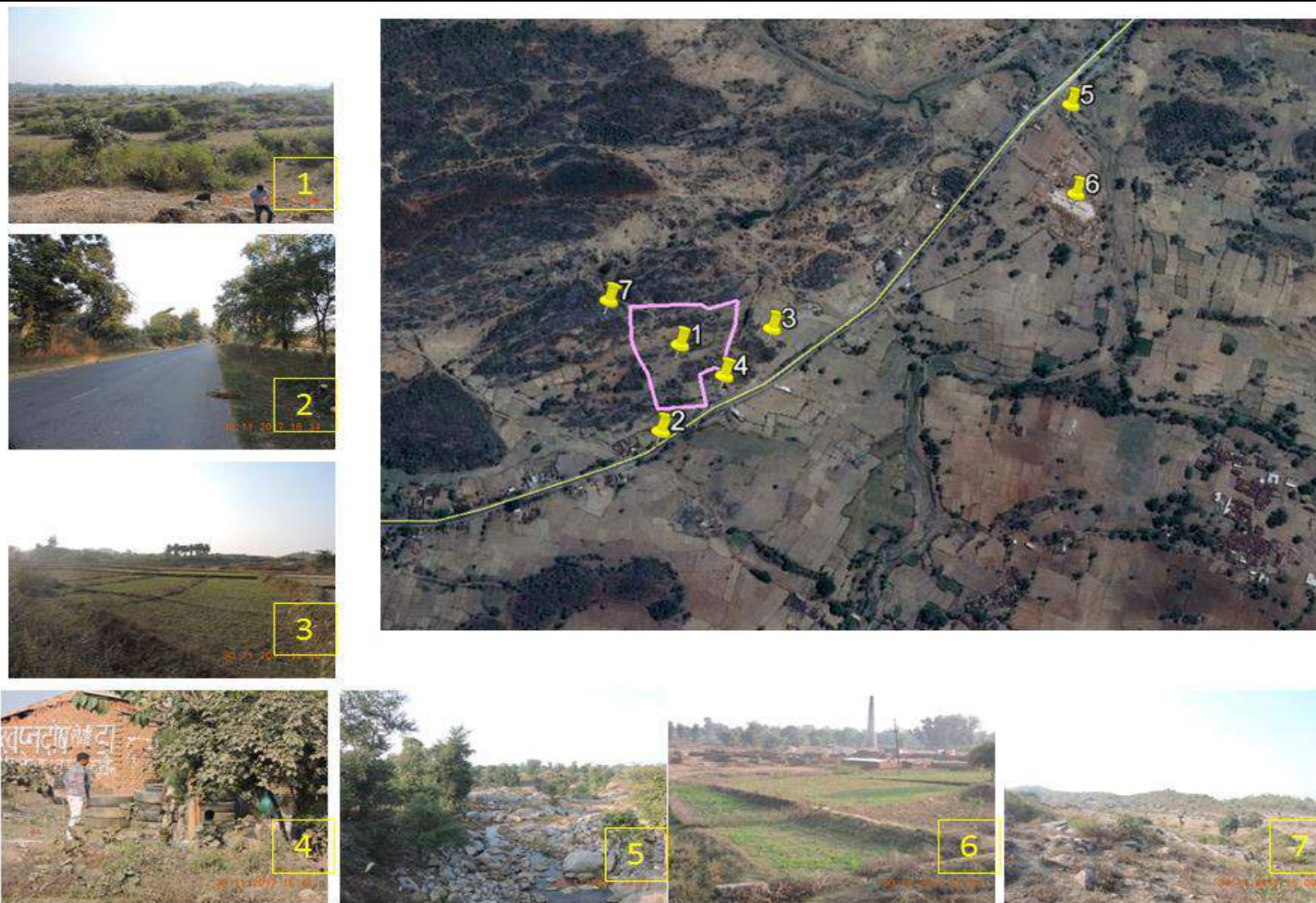
Site Vicinity

The physical features, built structures (habitations, roads) and other environmental sensitivities presented in *Figure 3.4*.

Table 3.4 **Site Vicinity**

Direction	Features
North	Forest areas are located at the immediate north of the project site, which is in continuation with the forest areas of the project site. Beyond this forest area, scrubland and scattered agricultural lands are present. The settlement of Tuktuka is present at a distance of 1.8 km north of the project site. A natural drainage channel (Banke Nadi) flows at a distance of approx. 0.5 km north of the project site from south to north.
East	A short patch of scrubland is present at the immediate vicinity of the project site at the east. Next to the scrubland, agricultural lands are present where cultivation of wheat was observed during the site visit. Agricultural lands are also present at the eastern side beyond NH-139. Agriculture is primarily monocropped in the area. NH-139 is located at a distance of approx. 0.15 km east of the project area. A hamlet of Rudwa village is located at a distance of 0.26 km north east of the project site adjacent to NH-139. Banke nadi is located at a distance of 0.4 km east of the project site. There is a brick kiln located at a distance of 0.6 km northeast of the project site. A transmission line is located 0.4 km east of the project site. The settlement of Rudwa is present at a distance of 0.9 km east of the project site.
South	The NH-139 runs along the southern boundary of the site. There is a local hotel present at the south of the site adjacent to the NH-139. There are also two hotels on the other side of the NH. Banke nadi is located at a distance of 0.4 km east of the project site. Beyond Banke Nadi at a distance of 0.7 km settlement of Rudwa is present. Another hamlet of the Rudwa village is also present at a distance of 0.2 km south west of the project site. Forest areas in undulating terrain are also present at the south of the project site at distance of 0.5 km and 1.5 km. In between the forest areas agricultural lands are present.
West	A patch of scrubland is present at the immediate vicinity of the project site at the west. Protected Forest areas cover most of the western side of the study area. Agricultural lands are present in between the forest areas.

Figure 3.4 Photographs of Site Surroundings

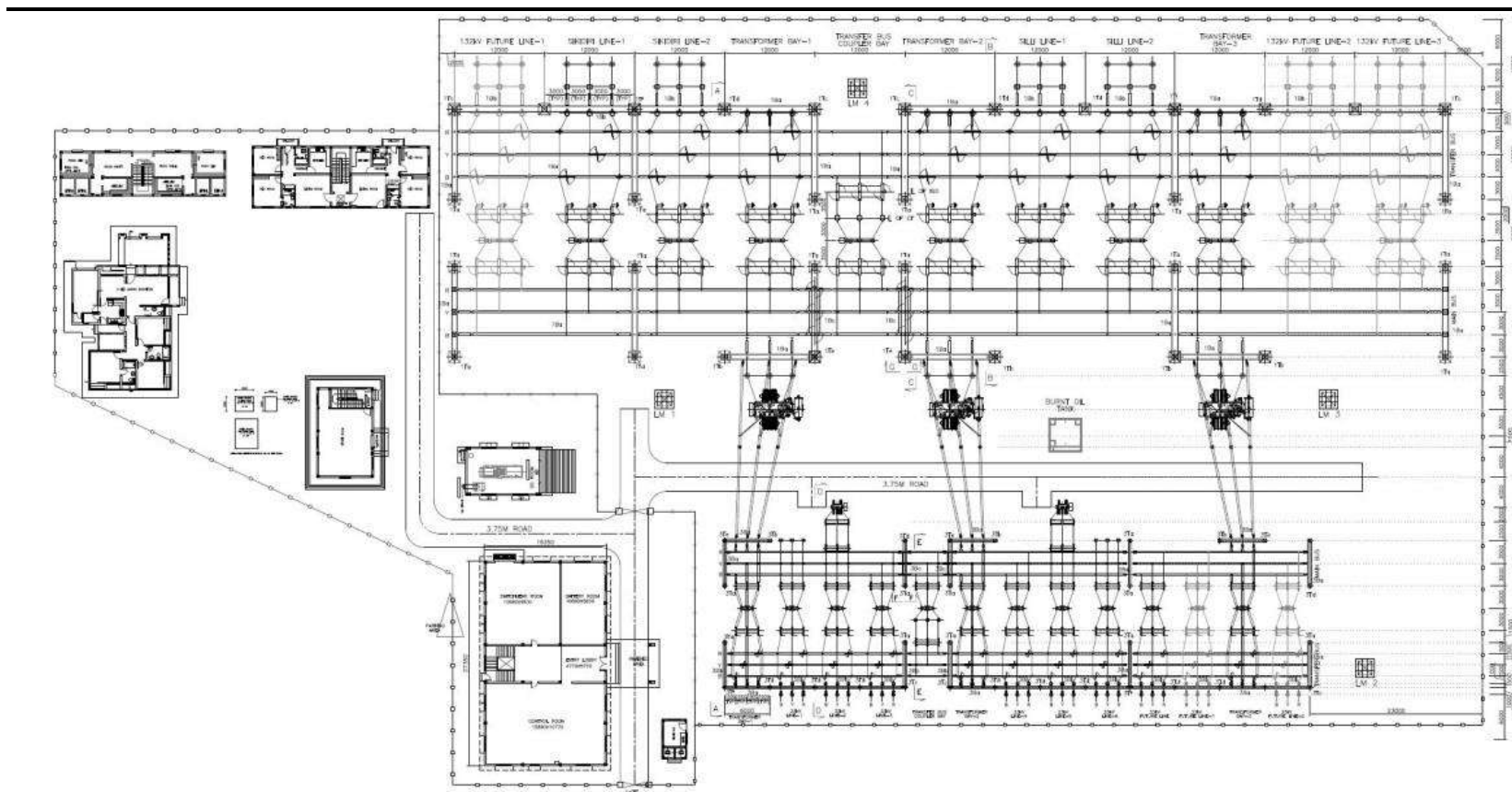


The project components which have been planned in the project are presented in the *Table 3.5* and the typical substation layout is presented in *Figure 3.5*.

Table 3.5 *Project Components in the 132/33 KV Substation at Chhatarpur*

Sl. No	Component	Description	Remarks
A. Core Infrastructure			
1.	Transformer	2 nos 50 MVA Oil Cooled Transformer	A bund would be placed around the transformer and the all the runoff and oil from the surrounding areas would be collected in an Underground RCC Bund Oil Tank. The oil water mixture would be collected and sent to authorized recyclers at regular interval
2a.	Bays (incoming)	13 nos of 132 KV bays (including 2 nos for future Expansion)	-
2b.	Bays (outgoing)	15 Nos of 33 KV bays (4 nos for future Expansion)	-
3	Transformer Oil	Would be as per the Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016	
B. Associated Infrastructure			
4	Control Room	One number with control panel	
5	Residential Quarters	8 nos of 2 bedroom Type II Accommodation 8 nos of 1 bedroom Type III Accommodation 1 four room Type I Accommodation	The residential units would be provided septic tank and soak pits for discharge of waste water.
6	Pump House	1 nos of submersible pump	Ground water would be pumped and stored in a overhead tank to provide water to the resident of the quarters. This water would also be used for supply to substations to meet drinking water and sanitary requirement.

Typical Layout of a 132/33 KV Substation Planned in the JPSIP



The estimated cost for construction of the 132/33 KV Chhatarpur substation is around INR 66.02 crores. This includes the cost of civil works, cost of procurement, installation and commissioning of electrical equipment and associated structure. It is estimated the construction would be completed within a period of 18 months for the substation. Civil works of the substation is expected to be completed in 12 months from the beginning of construction activity.

RESOURCE

The resources required during the construction are presented below.

Table 3.6 *Resource Requirement in Construction and Operation of 132/33 KV Grid Substation at Chhatarpur*

Sl. No	Description	Resource Requirement	Remarks
1.	Land (Total)	13.55 acres	Private land- 0.7 acre; Forest land- 6 acre; Gair Majarua- 6.85 acre
2a.	Manpower (Construction Phase)	The peak manpower requirement is expected to 50.	These workers would be mix of skilled semi-skilled and unskilled Labour. The semi-skilled and Unskilled Labour would be sourced locally.
2b.	Manpower (Operation Phase)	The Peak manpower is expected to be 16-20	These works would all be residential and would be residing in the 8 single bedroom (4-storied residential block), 8 double bedroom (4 storied residential block) and 1 bungalow which are being developed in the premises of the substation
31.	Water (Construction Phase)	10-13 KLD (peak water)	The construction water requirement would vary between 8-10 KLD during civil works. The domestic water requirement would vary between 1-3 KL during the entire construction period. Groundwater would be extracted to meet the water requirement
3b.	Water (Operation Phase)	8.4 KLD (for domestic purpose)	16 residential Flats (64 persons) @ 120 lpcd and 1 Bungalow (4 person) @140 lpcd. Day workers (4 people) @ 45 lpcd. Groundwater would be extracted to meet the water requirement
4.	Construction Material	Steel, Cement, Aggregate and Sand	The sand and aggregate would be procured locally.

DISCHARGES AND WASTES

During the lifecycle of the substation i.e. construction and the operation the discharges and waste which would be generated is presented in *Table 3.7*.

Table 3.7 **Emission and Discharges from 132/33 KV Grid Substation**

Sl. No	Description	Quantity	Remarks
1a.	Waste Water (Construction)	Peak generation of 2.5 KLD	Considering 80% of the water consumed. The waste water would be treated using septic tank and soak pit
1b.	Waste Water (Operation)	6.7 KLD	
2a.	Solid Waste (Construction)	The Municipal solid waste would be around 7.5 -12 kg per day. In addition construction waste would be generated.	The packing wood and cardboard would be handled over to recyclers. The empty paint and oil drums which qualify as hazardous waste would be disposed by contractors. . The municipal solid waste would be composted in composting pits
2b.	Solid Waste (Operation)	The municipal solid waste generated during the operational stage would be around 21 kg/day	
3.	Used Transformer Oil	The waste transformer oil would be produced at an interval of 15 years.	This would be handed over to the authorized waste oil recycler for treatment
4.	e-Waste	The e-waste generated from the panels at the end of the life	JUSNL would have buy-back mechanism with the supplier of replacement panel for disposal

A project level Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) involves a method of systematic identification and evaluation of the potential impacts (effects) of a proposed substation 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 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 visit was conducted to the site to understand the extent of the site and prevailing environment and social setting in its immediate vicinity and use it as a basis of screening and scoping exercise for the ESIA.

An effort was also made to understand the decision making process that led to the selection of the site and how environmental and social issues were factored into the selection process. Discussions with the respective Zone and Division of JUSNL revealed that a number of available plots of land belonging to the government were proposed by the Land Revenue Department and the decision towards confirmation of the site was made based on the following technical, environmental and social considerations:

- A total of more than 8 acres of land was available;
- The site had good road access;
- The site did not comprise of prime agricultural land and did not have any residential premises within it;
- There were no major settlements in the immediate vicinity.

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 Chhatarpur GSS at the allocated site. The results of the IESE has been recorded in an Environmental and Social Impact Identification Matrix presented in the IA Section (**Chapter 6**) and was used as a tool for scoping the ESIA to identify potential environmental and social issues of concern. The IESE also helped in determining the requirement for other specialized studies e.g. Resettlement Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan and Tribal People Plan.

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 and social characteristics of the area due to the operation of the proposed project during its life cycle.

Considering the project activities described in **Chapter 3** it is anticipated that scale and magnitude of project induced impacts are likely to be perceived within 2 km radius of the GSS site location and has been considered as study area for the ESIA. Site surveys were conducted in the study area understand the environmental setting of the site 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 site, condition of the approach road to the site 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.

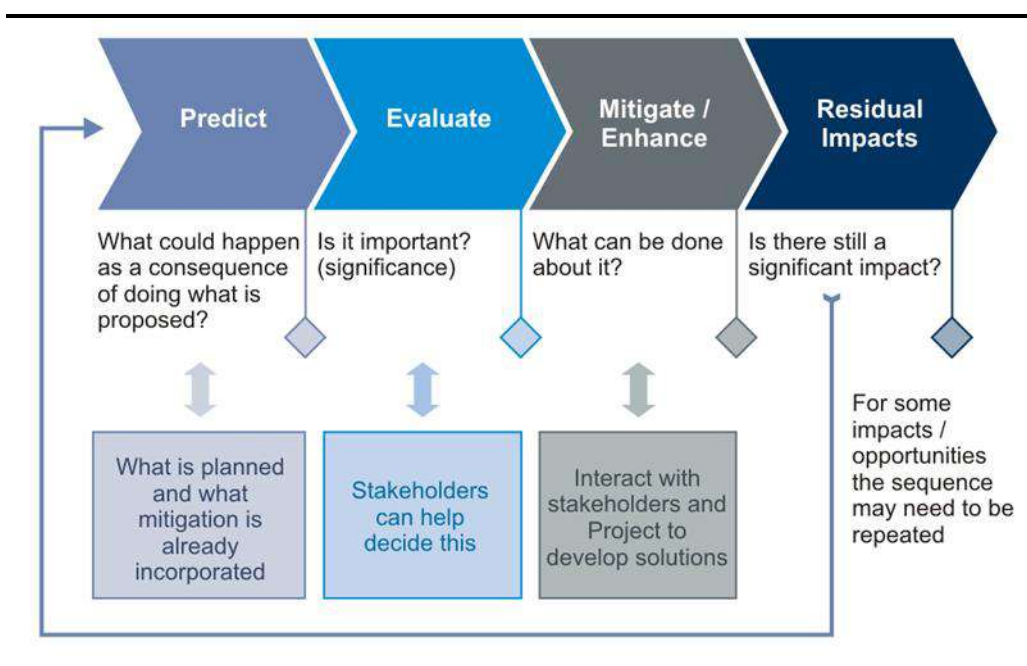
The key aim of the impact assessment process was to characterize and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts arising out of the project and prioritize them so that they can be effectively addressed through Environment & Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The potential impacts have been identified 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, 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 in due consideration of the baseline conditions at site, the 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 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 below.

Figure 4.1 *Impact Assessment Process*



4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

The Environmental & Social Management Plan along with a Monitoring Plan has been prepared as a site specific document for the construction and operation of the GSS. 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.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section establishes the baseline environmental and socio economic status of the project site and surrounding area to provide a context within which the impacts of the Project are to be assessed. Methodology for baseline data collection for the ESIA study is discussed in above *Section 4.5*.

5.2 TERRAIN

The topography of Palamu district is characterized by highly rugged landscape with green forest all over the area. The elevation of the hill ranges in southern part of the district varies from 360-1110 m above msl.

The terrain of the site is undulating. The general slope is from North to South. The elevation profile of North-South ranges between 290m to 278m.

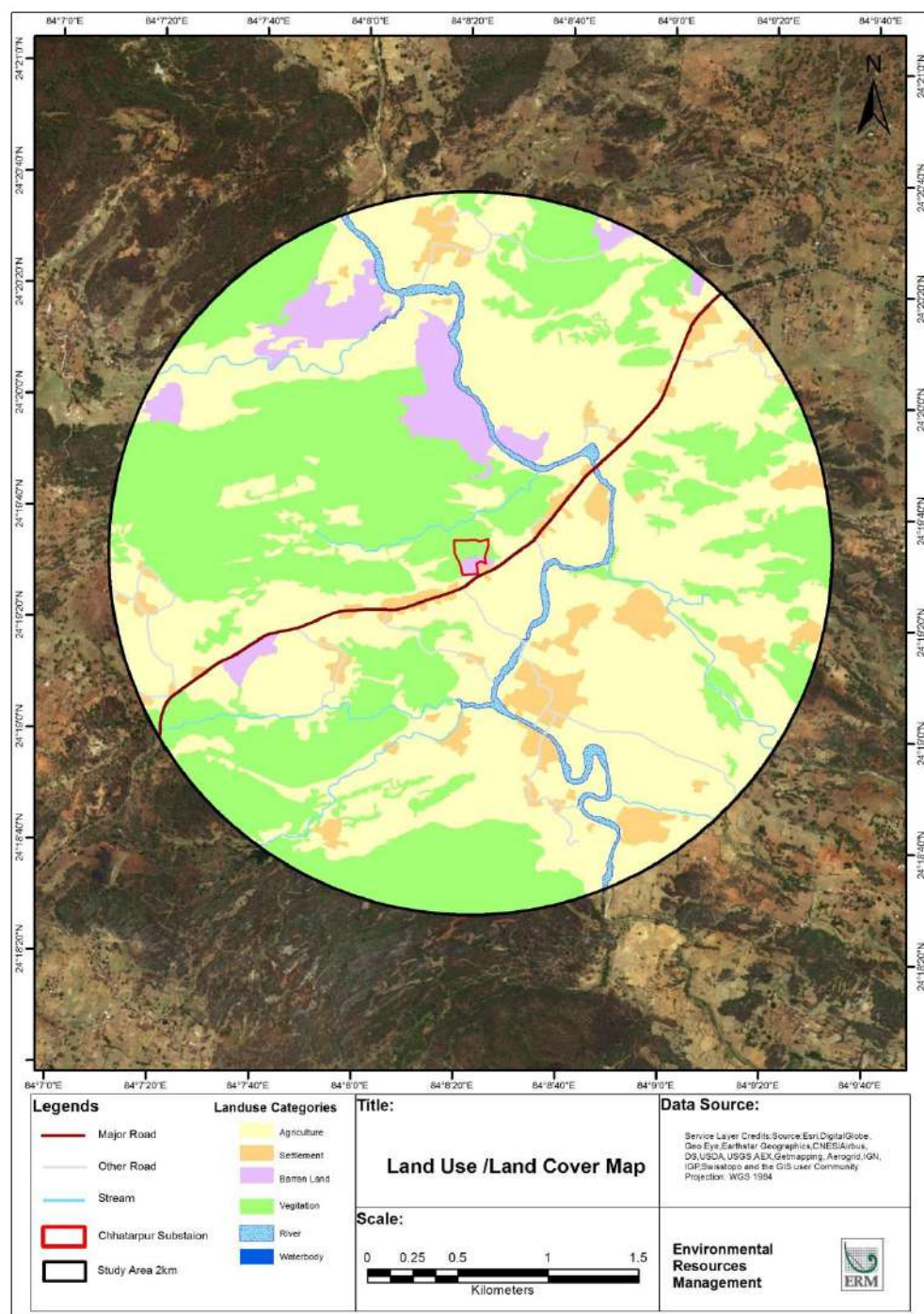
5.3 LAND USE/LAND COVER

Total land under the proposed GSS site is 12.85 acre and it is a part of PF (Protected Forsest) and GM land. No agriculture land is involved within the proposed site. Agriculture land is the most predominant land use with in the study area (50.39%) followed by vegetation cover area (37.37%). Vegetation cover in the study area mostly includes PFs. Existing land cover pattern in and around the study area is presented in *Table 5.1* and the land use map of the study area is shown in *Figure 5.1*.

Table 5.1 Existing Land Use/ Cover Pattern of the Study Area

Land Use/Cover	Area in Sq. km	% of area
Agriculture	6.33	50.39
Settlement	0.68	5.40
Vegetation	4.69	37.37
River	0.19	1.51
Minor Roads	0.06	0.46
Major Roads	0.03	0.27
Barren	0.53	4.19
Streams	0.05	0.41
Total Area	12.56	100.00

Figure 5.1 *Land Use/Land Cover Map of the Study Area*



Soils type of the site and adjoining area are lateritic (red in colour, highly permeable, coarse textured with low organic matter content) having low fertility. Majority of the soil in the district i.e. approximately 47% of the total area is acidic ⁽¹⁾ which includes slightly acidic (26.2%), moderately acidic (17.1%) and strongly acidic (3.8%). Neutral pH comprise of 27.1% of total land area. Soil nitrogen content of the study area was found to be moderate (280-560 kg/ha) ⁽²⁾, phosphorus content medium ⁽³⁾ (10-25 kg/ha) and potassium content is medium to high ⁽⁴⁾.

The climate in this area is humid and sub-tropical. The year can be divided in to three main seasons, the winter season from November to March, the summer season is from March to May and Monsoon season from June to September. October is a transitional month between Monsoon and winter seasons. December and January are the coolest months. In winter the temperature goes down to 3°C. March temperature begins to rise steadily by March. In May and early part of June maximum temperature can be as high as 47°C. Humidity is generally normal in this district, except in Monsoon months.

From the onset of the Monsoon by the middle of June, rainfall rapidly increases reaching the peak level in August and continued to till the September. The annual variation of rainfall is not much. The maximum precipitation occurs during July month. The average normal rainfall of the district as a whole is 1193 mm. During winter season it hardly records 10 cm rainfall but most of the rain occurs during rainy season.

Natural hazard is rare phenomena in Palamu district. According to District Disaster Management Plan 2016, parts of the Palamu district are vulnerable to flooding, hail storm, earthquake (Zone -II) and lightening. Discussions with locals reveal that risk of flooding happens from a brief period when Banke Nadi overflows its banks. However, the areas at the north of NH-139 are not flooded as they are situated at higher elevation. Hence, risk of folooding at the GSS area is remote.

(1) Acidity (pH) as per Soil Survey Manual (IARI, 1970): **Extremely acidic** <4.5, **Very Strongly acidic** 4.5-5.0 **Strongly acidic** 5.1 -5.5, **Moderately acidic** 5.6-6.0, **Slightly acidic** 6.1-6.5, **Neutral** 6.6-7.3, **Slightly Alkaline** 7.4-7.8, **Modelrately Alkaline** 7.9-8.4, **Alkaline** 8.

(2) Nitrogen (Kg/Ha): Low <280, Medium 280-560, High>560

(3) Phosphorous (Kg/Ha): Low <10, Medium 10-20, High>20

(4) Potassium (kg/ Ha): Low <10, Medium 10 - 20, High>20

5.7 *AIR ENVIRONMENT*

Apart from a brick kiln located at a distance of 0.6 km northeast of the project site, there is no other industrial set up in 2 km of the proposed GSS site. The source of generation of particulate matter is during transportation of vehicles through adjoining NH-139 and from burning of fossil fuels for domestic purpose. Therefore the ambient air quality is representative of rural set-up.

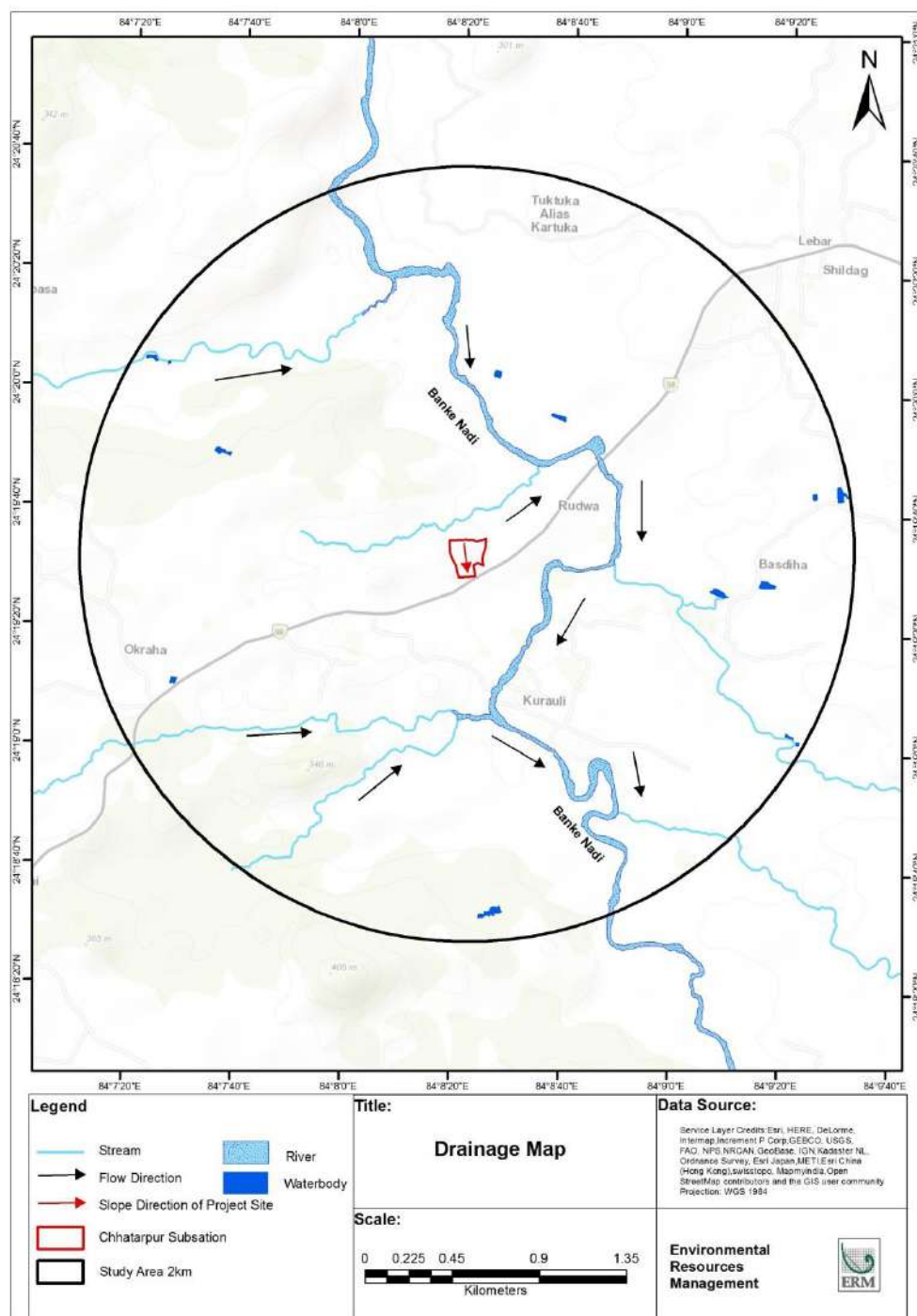
5.8 *NOISE ENVIRONMENT*

Apart from a brick kiln located at a distance of 0.6 km northeast of the project site there is no other industrial set up in 2 km of the proposed GSS site. The source of noise is transportation of vehicles through the adjoining NH-139. Heavy vehicle movement in NH-139 is the main source of noise in the area.

5.9 *DRAINAGE*

Banke Nadi is the main drainage channel within the study area. Banke Nadi is a tributary of North Koel River. Few small drainage channels are situated at the north and west of the proposed GSS areas which flows east towards the Banke Nadi.

Figure 5.2 *Drainage Map of the Study Area*



5.10 SURFACE WATER BODIES

Major drainage channel in the study area are Banke Nadi and its tributaries. Apart from that some village ponds are present at the settlements within the study area. Banke Nadi flows at approx. 320 m east of the GSS site.

The depth to water table in the Chhatarpur block varies between 5-10 m bgl during pre-monsoon season whereas between 2-10 m bgl during post-monsoon season (as per CGWB Report, 2012). The ground water is being used for drinking as well as for domestic purposes and is sourced through tube well. From the ground water quality perspective, fluoride concentration is reported to be high in Chhatarpur block as per the CGWB Report, 2013. However, other ground water parameters are within permissible limit.

The proposed GSS site in Palamu district of Jharkhand State falls in 6B Deccan Peninsula – Chota-Nagpur plateau bio-geographic province.

The proposed site is partly located in forest land and partly located in GM land. There are few matured Palas (*Butea monosperma*) trees at site.

Natural vegetation in the region can be broadly classified into C3 Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest and 5B Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests. The dominant species in the region is Sal (*Shorea robusta*).

C3 Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest – This forest can be mainly found in some patches of narrow valley, where the crop tends to be moist. In undisturbed areas, this forest is mainly characterized by closed forest of medium to good height where 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 – In this region dry deciduous forest are found in the drier parts, mostly in the upper ridges. Here also the dominant species is sal (*Shorea robusta*). Other species that are associated with sal are *Terminalia belerica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Madhuca latifolia*, *Butea monosperma*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Cassia fistula* etc.

A portion of the GSS site (6 acres) at Chhatarpur presently is demarcated as Protected Forest and Forest Clearance as per the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980 would be taken. There are approximately 12 matured Palas (*Butea monosperma*) trees along the southeast boundary and center of the proposed GSS site. Palas trees are common in the area. No threatened or protected trees are found within the site. Site preparation will involve cutting of the trees (Palas etc.), shrubs and herbs present at site from the site.

Vegetation types within the study area outside the proposed site is presented below.

Forest Vegetation

Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the most dominant tree of the forest areas. Other common tree species recorded are Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Palas (*Butea monosperma*), Mohua (*Madhuca latifolia*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Babool (*Acacia nilotica*), Siris (*Albizia lebeck*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), Wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), Bans (*Bambusa arundinacea*), Kadam (*Haldina cordifolia*), Gulmohor (*Delonix regia*), Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Sugar palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) etc.

Homestead plantation

During the primary survey trees like Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), *Eucalyptus* sp., Sugar palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Mohua (*Madhuca latifolia*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Kathal (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), Wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), Bans (*Bambusa arundinacea*), Ashoka (*Saraca asoka*), Siris (*Albizia lebbek*), Munga (*Moringa oleifera*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*) etc. were found to occur frequently in proximity to human settlement areas.

Roadside plantation

Along the roadside following trees were recorded Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), Rain tree (*Samanea saman*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), Gulmohor (*Delonix regia*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Chhatim (*Alstonia scholaris*) etc.

Open Scrub

The species observed in open scrublands are Palas (*Butea monosperma*), Mohua (*Madhuca latifolia*), Ber (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), (*Acacia nilotica*), Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) etc.

Riparian Vegetation

Riparian vegetation is observed on the sides of Banke nadi and streams and other waterbodies. Major vegetation observed are Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), etc.

Invasive Alien species

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

Wild Life Habitat

No Sensitive Ecological Habitat like National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Tiger Reserve or Elephant Reserve is located within the study area.

*Faunal Diversity***Herpetofauna**

Three species of amphibians viz. Common Toad (*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*) and Indian Bullfrog (*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*) etc. are observed from the study area. All the species are listed Least Concern as per IUCN Classification (IUCN Version 2018-2).

8 species of reptiles were observed/reported from the study area. The list includes 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*), Oriental Garden Lizard (*Calotes versicolor*), 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 36 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 (*Passer domesticus*), House Crow (*Corvus splendens*), Spotted Dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*), Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Common Pigeon (*Columba livia*), House Swift (*Apus nipalensis*), Indian roller (*Coracias benghalensis*), Greater Coucal (*Centropus sinensis*) Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*), Baya weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*), Asian Koel (*Eudynamys scolopaceus*), Indian Robin (*Copsychus fulicatus*), Oriental magpie-robin (*Copsychus saularis*), Coppersmith Barbet (*Psilopogon haemacephalus*), Little Green bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*), Shikra (*Accipiter badius*), Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Black Winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*), Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*), Purple Sunbird, Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*), Indian Silverbill (*Euodice malabarica*), Black Hooded Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*), Jungle babbler (*Turdoides striata*) etc.

Aquatic birds- White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*), Asian openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*), Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), Indian Pond Heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), Intermediate Egret (*Ardea intermedia*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*), Little Cormorant (*Microcarbo niger*), Purple Swampphen (*Porphyrio*

porphyrio), Red-wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*), Black Headed Ibis (*Threskiornis melanocephalus*) 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 2018-2).

Mammals

Total 8 species of mammals are reported/recorded from the study area. The mammals observed/reported in the study area are Golden Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Indian Fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Common Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*), Three Striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), Northern Plains Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Wild Pig (*Sus scrofa*), House Rat (*Rattus rattus*) etc. The list includes four Schedule II species Golden Jackal, Common Grey Mongoose, Northern Plains Langur and Rhesus macaque. All the mammalian species are listed as 'least concern' as per IUCN Classification (IUCN version 2018-2).

5.13 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

5.13.1 Demographic Profile

Demographic Profile at District and Block Level

The proposed Chhatarpur substation would be located in Chhatarpur block in Palamu district. The population of Palamu district according to the 2011 census is 19,39,869 which were 15,37,465 as per the census of 2001, registering a decadal growth of 26.17%. The analysis reveals that Palamu district accounts for 5.88% of total population of Jharkhand State. Whereas the literacy rate in Palamu district is 63.6% as against the state figure of 66.41%.

According to the 2011 census, the sex ratio in Palamu district is 928, which is comparatively lower than the state average of 949. The ST population in Palamu district constitute 9.34% of total population, whereas, SC population constitutes 27.65% of the total population.

Total household in Chhatarpur block, where the proposed project site is located, is reported to be 26,535 with average household size of 5.56. The total population of the Chhatarpur block is 1,47,459 as per Census Report 2011. The literacy rate is 46.61% and the sex ratio is reported to be 916.

Demographic Profile of the Study area Villages

Proposed substation land is situated in Rudwa village of Chhatarpur block, whereas four villages are located within the 2 km study area i.e. Akabasa, Okraha, Rudwa and Shildag located in Chhatarpur Block. As per the 2011 Census records, the study area has a total of 1096 households and a

population of 5788. The entire population in the study area falls in the rural category. Key demographic data of the villages within the study area represents the fact that mostly villages are sparsely located as population density of mostly villages of the study areas are lower than population density of the corresponding district level population density data. Demographic profile of the study area villages are presented in *Table 5.2*.

Table 5.2 *Demographic profiles of the villages located within study area*

Village	Total Household	Total Population	Average Household Size	Male (%)	Female (%)	Sex Ratio	SC Population	ST Population (%)	Literary Rate (%)	Male Literary rate (%)	Female Literary rate (%)
Akabasa	173	918	5.31	53.49	46.51	870	9.15	20.7	56.31	66.42	44.54
Okraha	259	1270	4.9	48.98	51.02	1042	33.07	57.32	55.16	64.34	46.05
Rudwa	278	1556	5.6	53.28	46.72	877	41	20.18	40.27	51.27	27.97
Shildag	386	2044	5.3	50.59	49.41	977	25.59	45.65	54.11	65.93	41.68

Source: Census 2011 Data

Demographic profile of surveyed population (Rudwa Village)

A general socio economic survey was conducted in the village of Rudwa as a part of the ESIA study to validate the present socio-economic scenario of this village. The questionnaire template used for administering the survey is presented in *Annexure 9*.

A total of 50 HHs have been covered during the course of site visit. Total number of surveyed population is 247 individuals, residing in 50 households and average household size is 4.93, which is less than the average household size at the block level. Among the 247 respondents, total male population is 145 while female population is 102. Sex ratio is noted to be 765 for the sample population.

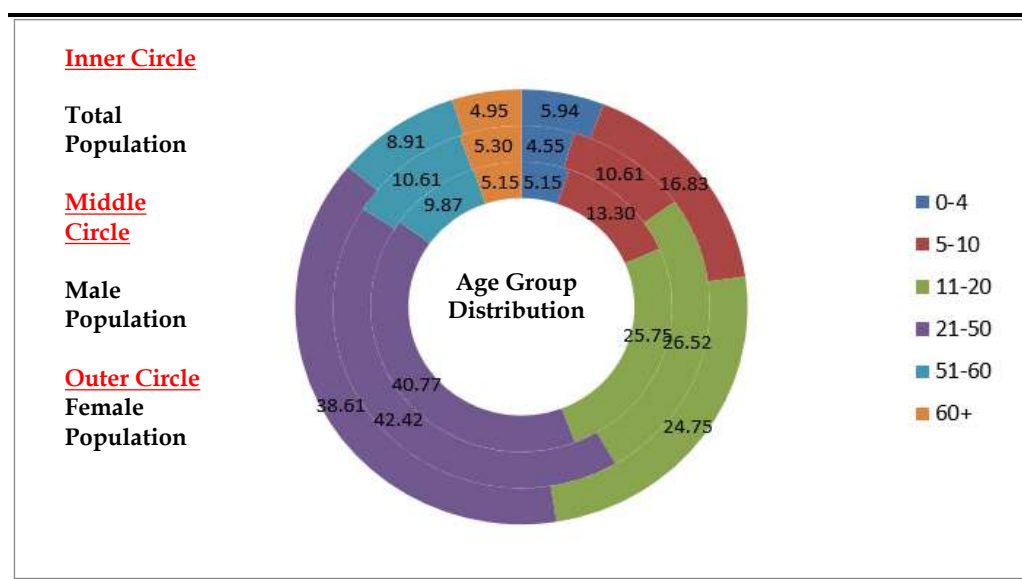
Table 5.3 *Demographic profiles of the Surveyed Population*

Village	Total Household	Total Population	Average Household Size	Male	Female	SC Population (%)	ST Population (%)	Literary Rate (%)	Male Literary rate (%)	Female Literary rate (%)
Rudwa	50	247	4.93	145	102	43.24	26.35	70.21	80.72	55.17

Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Age group distribution of the surveyed population shows that maximum population belongs to the working age group of 21 to 50 followed by the young age group (11 to 20) which potentially will become the working age group in the future. *Figure 5.3* represents the age group distribution of the surveyed population.

Figure 5.3 *Age Group Distribution of the Surveyed Population*



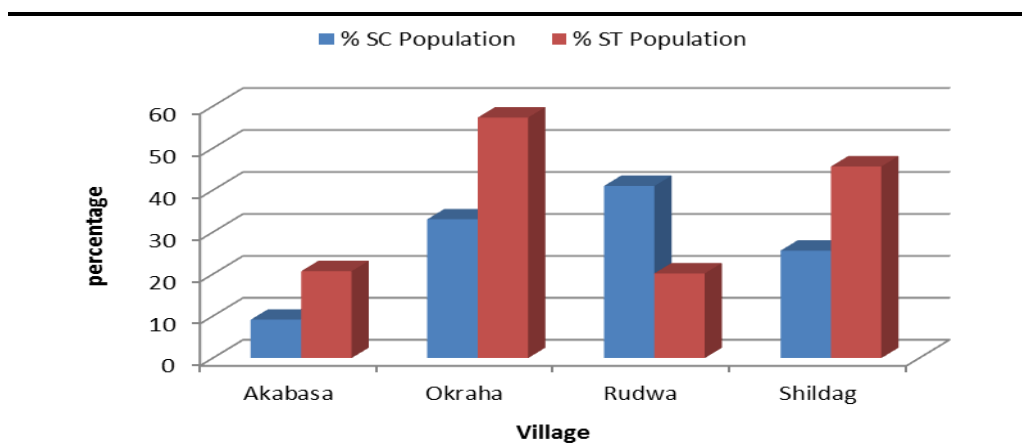
Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

SC/ST Population

The scheduled tribe population in the study area is 35.96%, which is higher than the district figure of 10.38% as per Census 2011 data. Proportion of SC and ST Population in the study area is captured in **Figure 5.4**. Caste and community profile of the study area further reflects that percentage of Scheduled Tribes (ST) population is almost quite significant in the study area. Okraha village is having 57.32% ST population, Shildag has 45.65% ST population, Rudwa has 20.7% ST Population and Akabasa has 20.7% ST population. Percentage of SC population in Rudwa village is 41%. Among the other three villages SC population ranges between 9.15-33.07%.

Remaining population are further classified into three major groups; General cast and ORC (Other Backward Caste) that is not accounted for in the Census survey of India.

Figure 5.4 *Proportion of SC/ST Population in the Study Area vis-à-vis Block/District*



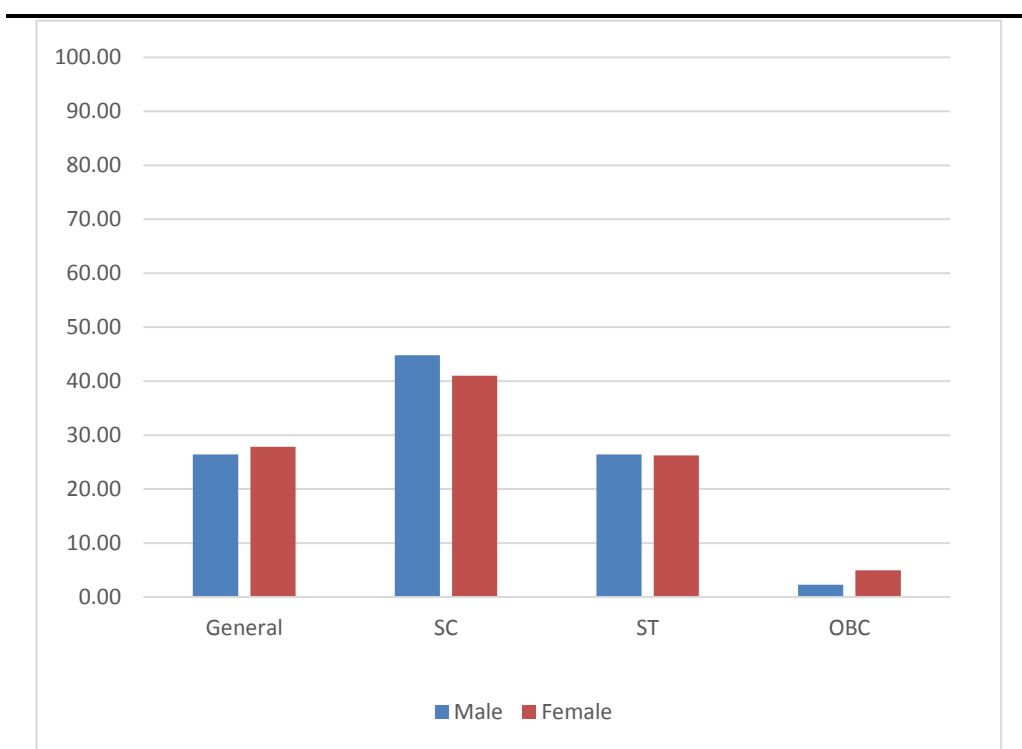
Source: Census 2011 Data

SC & ST Population of Surveyed Village (Rudwa Village)

Among the 247 surveyed population, SC population is the predominant population in Rudwa village and constitutes 43.24% of the total surveyed population. This is followed-by General Caste (27.03%), SC population (26.35%) and Other Backward Caste (3.38%).

Male and female ST population surveyed is 26.4% and 26.2% respectively. **Figure 5.5** depicted the caste wise distribution of the surveyed population.

Figure 5.5 *Proportion of SC/ST Population in the Surveyed Population*



Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Demographic profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

As discussed in Section 3.3.2, private land of 0.7 acre of the project site is in the process of acquisition from 2 individuals [Chain Mahato and Jhaul Mahato (S/o Late Bandhu Mahato)]. Both Chain Mahato and Jhaul Mahato and all of their children have passed away, and presently descendants of Chain Mahato and Jhaul Mahato, who are living in the nearby arears are consulted to collect socioeconomic information of the family members of the land owners. Detail of the land owners and their family members surveyed are summarized in below table.

Table 5.4 *Detail of land owners*

Sl. No.	Name of current land owner (as per land revenue record)	Present family member	Socioeconomic Survey and Consultation
1.	Late Chain Mahato (S/O Late Bandhu Mahato)	Briksh Yadav (S/O Late Neman Yadav S/O Late Chain Mahato)	Covered

Sl. No.	Name of current land owner (as per land revenue record)	Present family member	Socioeconomic Survey and Consultation
		Bhola Yadav & Tetar Yadav (S/O Late Mati Yadav S/O Late Chain Mahato)	Not covered due to unavailability at the time of site visit
		Chaitan Yadav and Sudeshwar Yadav (S/O Late Tulsi Yadav S/O Late Chain Mahato)	Covered
		Sita Yadav (S/O Late Bigan Yadav S/O Late Chain Mahato)	Covered
		Meghnath Yadav (S/O Late Bigan Yadav S/O Late Chain Mahato)	Not covered due to unavailability at the time of site visit
		Jagdish Yadav (S/O Late Parmeshwar Yadav Yadav S/O Late Chain Mahato)	Covered
2.	Jhaul Mahato (S/O Late Bandhu Mahato)	Ayodhya Yadav (S/O Late Matukdhari Yadav S/O Late Jhaul Mahato)	Covered
		Naresh Yadav (S/O Late Mosafir Yadav S/O Late Jhaul Mahato)	Covered
		Kesho Yadav, Lakshman Yadav, Ramji Yadav, Binod Yadav & Panchu Yadav (S/O Late Ramchandra Yadav Yadav S/O Late Jhaul Mahato)	Detail of Panchu Yadav not covered due to unavailability at the time of site visit
		Sanatan Yadav and Santosh Yadav (S/O Late Balgovind Yadav S/O Late Jhaul Mahato)	Covered

Thus from above presented table, presently there are 10 projected affected families, where 8 affected families are covered under socioeconomic survey. Following description on project affected persons (PAPs) has considered these 8 affected families.

The demographic profile of the PAPs has been provided below in *Table 5.5*.

Table 5.5 *Demographic profiles of the Surveyed PAP Population*

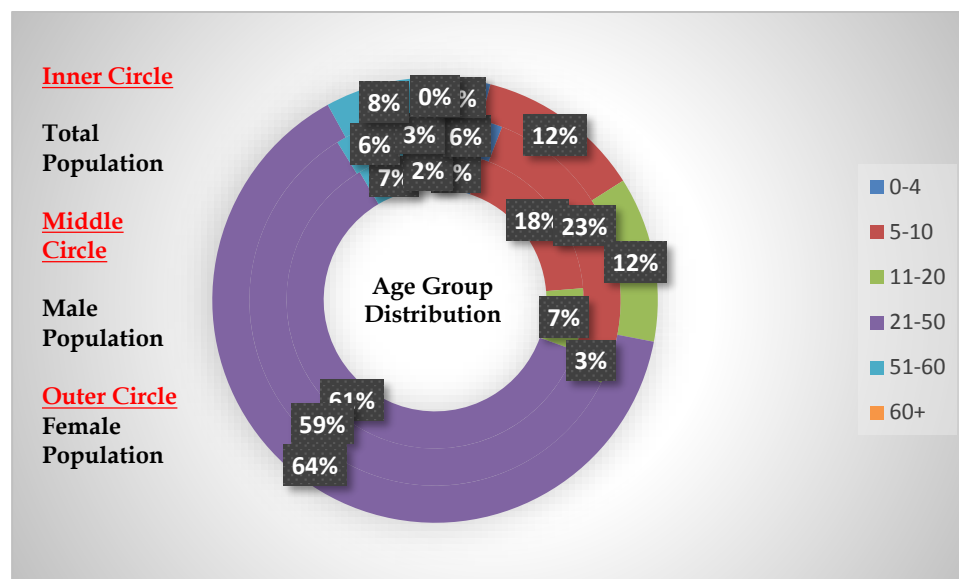
Village	Total Household	Total Population	Average Household Size	Male (%)	Female (%)	SC Population	ST Population (%)	Literary Rate (%)
Rudwa	8	60	7.50	58.33	41.67	-	-	58.93

Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Total 60 persons are affected in the 8 families, out of which 58.33% are male and 41.67% are female. All PAPs belong to General Cast.

Age group distribution of the PAPs shows that maximum number of population belongs to the working age group of 21 to 50 followed by the young age group (11 to 20) which potentially will become the working age group in the future.

Figure 5.6 *Age Group Distribution of the PAPs*



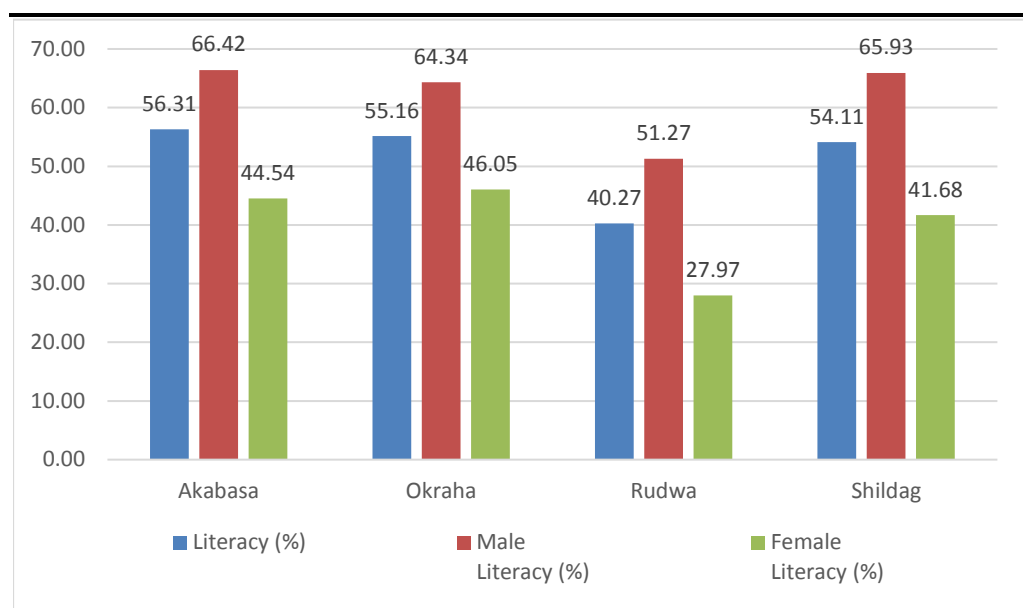
Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

5.13.2 *Education profile*

Literacy Profile

Literacy status of the study area villages is presented in **Figure 5.7** and it suggests that the average literacy rate in study area villages (51.46%) is lower than that observed at the State level (66.41%). Male and female literacy rate in the study area villages are 61.99% and 40.06% respectively. A general trend of education level attainment in study area as observed during consultation is that mostly teenagers drop out after Secondary School and key reasons against this higher drop-out rate were economic conditions of the families as well as lack of quality education.

Figure 5.7 *Literacy profile of the study area villages*

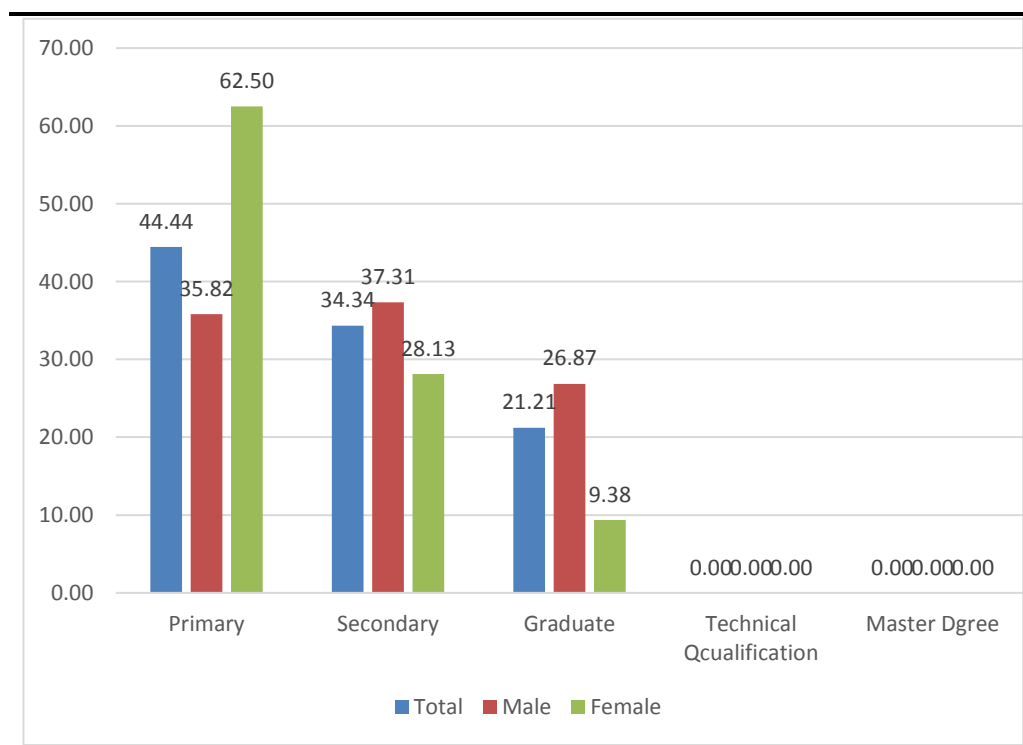


Source: Census 2011 Data

Educational profile of Surveyed Population (Rudwa Village)

Out of total 247 surveyed population, 70.21% are literate and 29.79% are illiterate. Male and female literacy rate is 80.72% and 19.28% respectively. Educational status of the surveyed population presented in **Figure 5.8**.

Figure 5.8 *Educational Status of the Surveyed Population*

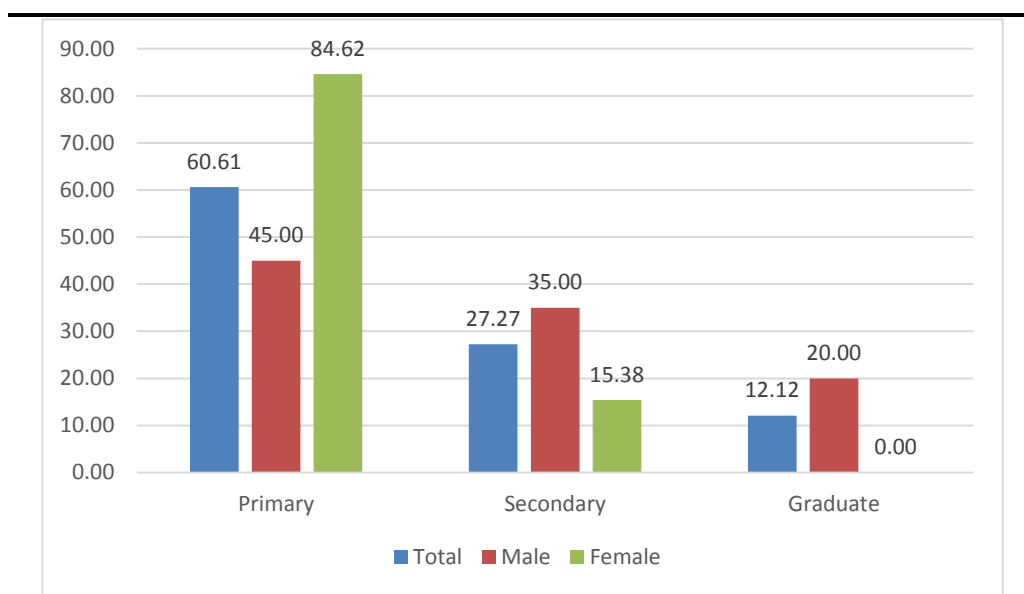


Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Education Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Out of total 60 PAPs, 58.93% are literate and 48.21% are illiterate. Male and female literacy rate are 62.50% and 54.17% respectively. Educational status of the PAPs are presented in below figure.

Figure 5.9 *Educational Status of PAPs*



Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Educational Infrastructure in the Study Area Villages

Number of schools and colleges existing in study area villages is shown in **Table 5.6**. The information is compiled from village directory, 2011. The table reflects that each village is having a primary Middle school in its peripheral boundary. Secondary schools are present in Akabasa, Rudwa and Shildag.

Table 5.6 *Educational facilities in study area*

Study Area Villages	Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior secondary school	Degree college
Akabasa	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Okraha	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Rudwa	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Shildag	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Source: Village Directory, Census 2011; Y- Yes, N- No

5.13.3 Occupational Pattern

The most important factor, which governs the occupational pattern of an economy, is the availability of the total work force in an economy. The analysis of workers' profile reflects that 14.62% of total population of Palamu District is total main workers, 22.14% are marginal workers and 63.24% are

non-workers, who depend for their livelihood on the toils of the main workforce. The non-workers comprise of old, diseased, disabled and most of them are children of non-working age group beside housewives.

In case of Chhatarpur block, 37.57% of the total population comprises the total worker population. Of the total working population, 37% are main workers whereas 63% comprises the marginal worker population. The employment pattern in this area suggests that 65.29% of local people are employed in agricultural sector category whereas 34.71% workers are engaged in other sector.

Occupational Pattern of the Study area Villages

Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy of the study area. Agriculture laborers constitute significant portion among the different occupation followed by the people in study area. Classification of working population of the study area as well as of the study area as per census 2011 data is presented in the *Table 5.7*.

Table 5.7 *Occupational pattern of villages in the study area*

Name of the village	WPR	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Cultivator	Agricultural Laborers	Household Industry	Other Workers
Akabasa	55.77	5.27	94.73	4.49	90.43	0.98	4.10
Okraha	47.56	35.60	64.40	18.87	74.01	1.82	5.30
Rudwa	45.89	31.93	68.07	8.54	50.56	1.82	39.08
Shildag	47.06	36.80	63.20	21.21	30.46	26.92	21.41

Source: Census 2011 Data; Note: WPR – Work Participation Ratio

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 49.07% which suggests the study area villages have relatively higher unemployment rate as most of people are involved in agriculture.

Other noticeable aspects as evident in the above table is that proportion of Agriculture Labour (AL) is relatively high in all the study area villages which indicates number of farmers having sufficient land holding for their livelihood is on lower side in study area and community consultation also reveals that most of the people of local community has marginal to small landholding which is not sufficient for earning their livelihood.

Economic Status of the Surveyed Population (Rudwa Village)

The survey conducted by the ERM team revealed that 48 out of 50 households covered during study are below poverty line (BPL)⁽²⁾ while remaining 2 households are above poverty line.

(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

(2) In 2011-12, the average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Jharkhand in urban and rural areas was INR 1894 and INR 920, respectively. – Report of Task Force on Poverty Elimination in Jharkhand, Rural Development Department,

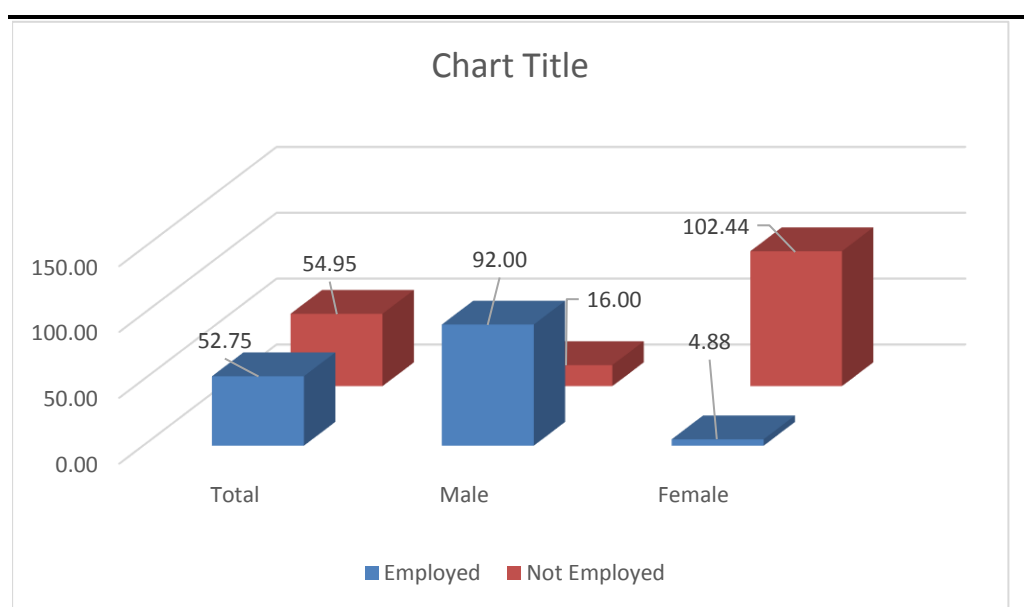
Economic Status of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

All the project affected families covered under socioeconomic survey belong to above poverty line (APL).

Employment Status of the Surveyed Population (Rudwa Village)

Out of total surveyed people, 48.98 % are employed. Among surveyed population, 85.19% (having age more than 20 years) are males and 4.88% (having age more than 20 years) are females. It can also be observed from figure below that unemployment rate is higher in female population than the male population. This is because most of the women in the villages were mainly involved in household work. Employment status of surveyed population is presented in **Figure 5.10**.

Figure 5.10 *Employment Status of the Surveyed Population*



Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Employment Status of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

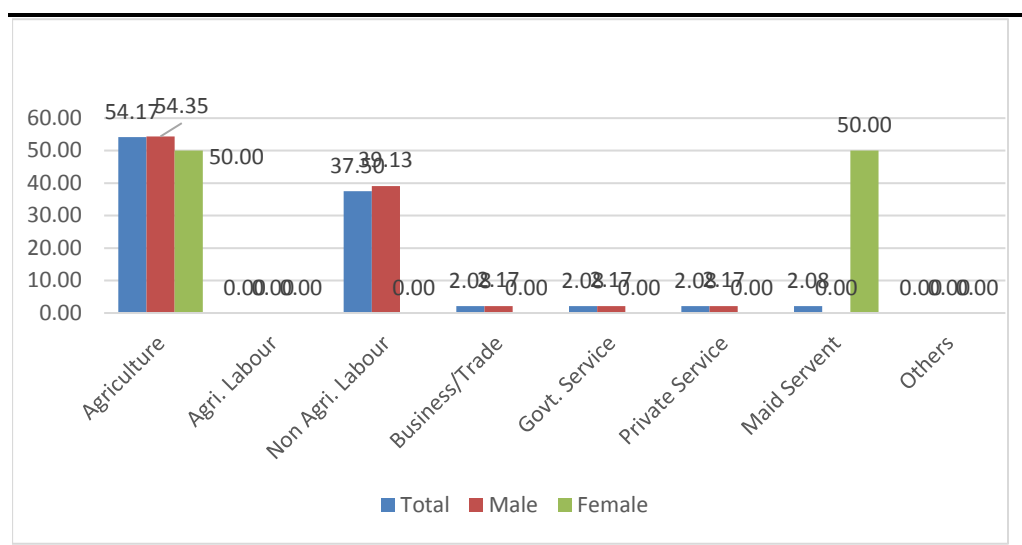
Among 60 PAPs, 53.66% are employed (having age more than 20 years). All the employed persons are male. No female persons are observed to be employed.

Occupational Pattern of the Surveyed Population (Rudwa Village)

From the figure below, it could be inferred that most of the people surveyed are engaged in agricultural work. It can be also seen from the figure below that involvement of male population in agriculture activity in own land is much higher than female population.

The details have been given *Figure 5.11* represents the occupational pattern of the surveyed population.

Figure 5.11 Occupational Pattern of the Surveyed Population



Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Occupational Pattern of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Among 41 PAPs having age more than 20 years, 22 persons are employed. Out of these 22 persons, 17 persons are engaged in agriculture, 1 person is engaged in business and remaining 4 persons are engaged in other sector.

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

The average sex ratio in the study area villages as per the Census 2011 is 941, which is lower than the State average of 948. Within the study area villages Okraha (1042) records the highest sex ratio, while Akabasa (870) recorded the lowest sex ratio.

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.

As stated above, the average literacy rate in study area villages (51.46 %) is lower than the State level 66.41 %. According to 2011 census data, amongst the study area villages, the highest and lowest female literacy rate was recorded at

Okraha (46.05%) and Rudwa (27.97 %), whereas highest and lowest male literacy rate was recorded at Akabasa (66.42%) and Rudwa (51.27 %).

Workforce Participation

Female labour force participation is a driver of economic growth and therefore higher 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, the average male work participation rate (50.9%) is higher than the female work participation rate (47.16%), as per 2011 Census. Average male and female workers involved in main work force ⁽¹⁾ were recorded to be 55.49 % and 44.51 % respectively. This figure indicates male workers constitute a dominant part of the main work force. However, in case of the marginal work force⁽²⁾, similar trend was reversed in terms of contribution from average male workers (52.47 %) and female workers (47.53%).

5.13.5 *Drinking Water & Sanitation 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 serves mostly to the needs of household drinking water consumption. Groundwater has higher concentration of fluoride; filtration facility has been provided in few villages, however, they were non-operational;
- Supply of water is not available in study area villages;

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.

5.13.6 *Irrigation*

Community consultation reveals that irrigation facilities in study area seem to be extremely poor as farmers reported to be entirely dependent upon rain water for irrigating their field. Though use of water drawn from Banke Nadi was reported for irrigation.

(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)

5.14 HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

Health care infrastructure of the study region is captured in the table below.

Table 5.8 *Health care facilities in study area*

Study villages	Hospitals	PHC	Sub-Centre
Akabasa	N	N	N
Okraha	N	N	N
Rudwa	N	N	N
Shildag	N	Y	Y

Source: Village Directory, Census 2011; Y- Yes, N- No

Above **Table 5.8** shows that health infrastructure located in Shildag village. Nearest hospital is located at Shildag and Chhatarpur, which caters to the health care requirement for most people of the study area.

5.15 OTHERS PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Road & Transportation

All the study area villages are connected with Chhatarpur through NH-139. For the local transportation, use of auto rickshaw is very common in the study area.

Electricity

All study area villages have access to electricity supply and most of the households were reported to be connected with the existing electricity supply network.

Postal Service, Bank, Telecommunication

As per 2011 census data, nearest post office is as Chhatarpur. However, none of the villages in the study area have operational branches of banks. Nearest bank facility is available in Chhatarpur.

This section identifies and assesses the potential impacts to the physical, biological and socioeconomic environment that can be expected from the proposed substation project at Chhatarpur. 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 5*).

6.1

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 6.1* captures the likely interactions between the activities on one axis and the resources / receptors on the other axis.

Table 6.1 *Environmental and Social Impact Identification Matrix*

Project Activity/ Hazards	Environmental Resources										Ecological Resource				Social-Economic Resources									
	Aesthetic & Visual Impact	Land Use	Soil Quality	Air Quality	Noise & Vibration	Topography & Drainage	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	Economy & Livelihoods	Common Property Resources	Land Use (Economic Displacement)	Infrastructure & Services	Cultural Resources	Community Health & Safety	Occupational health & safety
Construction Phase																								
Land Procurement																								
Clearance (Vegetation & other structure)																								
Site Development (cutting & filling)																								
Construction of site access road																								
Transportation of construction materials, equipment & machineries																								
Storage & handling of construction materials																								
Construction of switch yard and Other building																								
Storage, handling and disposal of construction waste																								
Generation of sewage and discharge																								
Sourcing of construction water & domestic water																								
Generation of surface runoff from construction site																								
Operation Phase																								
Physical presence of substation																								
Maintenance of Substation & generation of transformer oil and e-waste																								
Sourcing of water for earthing pit & residential units																								

Project Activity/ Hazards	Environmental Resources										Ecological Resource				Social-Economic Resources									
	Aesthetic & Visual Impact	Land Use	Soil Quality	Air Quality	Noise & Vibration	Topography & Drainage	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	Economy & Livelihoods	Common Property Resources	Land Use (Economic Displacement)	Infrastructure & Services	Cultural Resources	Community Health & Safety	Occupational health & safety
Storm water runoff																								
Generation of MSW & Disposal																								
Generation of sewage & discharge																								



= 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

6.1.1

Impact Aesthetic and Visual Quality

Potential impacts to aesthetics and visual quality because of the setting up and operation of the Chhatarpur GSS may arise because of two key factors – disruption and degradation of views in the surrounding landscape; and, use of nighttime lighting for construction and security purposes. The proposed project site few mature Palas trees. The clearance of vegetation may lead to aesthetic and visual impact of the nearby villagers. Visual impacts of GSS projects along with associated transmission lines (in and outgoing) 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 setting up of the GSS in the identified plot of land may result from vegetation clearance, handling of construction and domestic wastes, and setting up of physical infrastructure (including some transmission towers, which are to be constructed on the boundary of the site) associated with the GSS. After the GSS is commissioned, nighttime security lighting would be operational and would lead to addition of strong artificial lights in what is at present is a predominantly rural area with no street or external lighting. 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 **minor**.

6.1.2

Air & Noise Quality

The GSS 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 road passing adjacent to the site, through which vehicular movement occurs (mainly light utility vehicles and motorcycle) is the only source of air pollution, caused by vehicular emissions and re-entrainment of 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 meters 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 Rudwa village 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.

The operational GSS site at Chhatarpur will not have any specific source contributing to air emissions. However, the site will house transformers, switches and associated cables which may contain insulating gases such as Fluorocarbons and Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) in case of GIS is installed. Such gases, which are categorized as greenhouse gases and have significantly higher global warming potential (GWP) than CO₂, can get accidentally released during maintenance work or equipment overhauling. The frequency of such non-routine incidents is predicted to be low in the entire lifecycle of the operation of the GSS. 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 at the proposed GSS site 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 heavy construction equipment and machineries, DG sets and the transportation of equipment and materials. During operational phase, the transformers and switches to be installed within the GSS would also emit typical humming noise caused because of magnetostriction (involving the expansion and contraction of the iron core due to the magnetic effect of alternation current flowing through the transformer coils). Though the emitted noise may vary in characteristics depending on the rating of the transformer, typically the intensity and amplitude transformer emitted noise is about 120 Hz and 55 dB (A). As the transformers and other sound emitting equipment would be located well within the boundary of the site, any incremental contribution to the ambient noise quality at the boundary of the site would be **negligible**.

The study area has no major noise sources, except for vehicular noise on the NH-139, adjacent to the GSS site. 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 for the construction workers at site and nearby receptors at Rudwa village, which is located at within 200 m from the project site. 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 12 months. The spatial scale of impact will be limited to a few hundred meters. The overall significance of the noise related impacts is rated as **moderate**.

6.1.3 *Impact on Land use, Soil & Drainage*

The proposed Chhatarpur GSS is planned to be constructed over 13.55 acres of land. The present land use of the site is categorized as Protected Forest, GM Land and Rayati Land (Private land). During field visit approximately 12 trees –primarily mature Palas (*Butea monosperma*) trees were observed at site. JUSNL will divert the forest land for setting up of GSS. This land is fallow wasteland and not used for cultivation.

Because of the nature of the project and low level of anthropogenic activity to be associated with the site during operational phase, it is unlikely that the GSS project would induce any significant change of land use in other land parcels in the immediate vicinity.

As the site is located on relatively undulating land with variation in contour level of approx. 12 m, the preparation of land for the construction activities at site would involve limited cutting, filling and levelling activities in order to make the site topography suitable for setting up of the GSS. As the soil of the site is clayey loam, which is not loose in nature, removal top soil is not anticipated to increase soil erosion.

Disposal of solid waste and spills of lubricants, fuels and chemicals during land clearing, terrain sloping, levelling and construction activities creates the potential for soil and water contamination. The municipal solid waste would be composted in composting pits. Unplanned disposal of construction waste and MSW from construction site into adjacent agricultural lands may also affect the soil quality. The overall impact significance has been assessed to be **minor**.

During the operational phase, hazardous wastes generated from the GSS would include small quantities of used oil, contaminated absorbent material, burned out bulbs or tube lights, used parts, scrap and debris. The transformer oil is expected to be changed every 15 years and the waste oil is planned to be reused through authorized recyclers. E-waste (electrical parts, panels, etc. which will need replacement) and used lead acid batteries would also be collected and disposed off or recycled through authorized agencies. In addition, as all hazardous waste will be stored in covered areas which have a lined floor and with appropriate physical barriers for containment of spills, it is very unlikely to contaminate soil or underlying groundwater at site. Overall, the impact on drainage and soils is expected to be **minor**.

6.1.4 *Impact on Water Resources*

Water resourcing requirements for a GSS project are minimal, as there is no process or activities that require a steady supply of water. In the operational phase, water would need to be sourced on the long term to meet the domestic needs of about 16 – 20 people and the daily requirement would be about 8.4 KLD. The water requirement during the construction phase is expected to be more intense – an estimated amount of 10-13 KLD (including provision for domestic water supply to labour of approx. 2 KLD) and about 3-4 KLD during the rest of the construction period. It is estimated that the civil works would be completed within 1 year and the construction phase would last 2 years.

The project would depend on extraction of ground water resources, using a bore well, to be constructed at site. The bore well would be planned to extract water from the deeper aquifers. As per CGWB report (2013), in the rural areas of the district, the entire water supply is dependent on ground water. Ground water development is mainly through dug wells and hand pumps.

Groundwater is considered to be sufficient to meet the water requirement of the Chhatarpur GSS. The neighboring settlements source water using dug wells and tube wells and both of them utilize the shallow, near shallow aquifers; so, there is expected to be no conflicting demands on ground water resources. The Chhatarpur Block falls in the 'Safe Zone' as per the Central Groundwater Authority. Considering the amount of water planned to be sourced, the limited spatial extent which is expected to be impacted and the sensitivity of the resource, the significance of the project's impact on water resources can be considered **minimal or negligible**.

6.1.5 *Impact on Surface Water Bodies*

The site is expected to generate surface water runoff, both during the construction and operational phases, when it rains and the water will be channelized through a storm / surface water drainage system. Runoff from the GSS site, if allowed to flow off areas where wastes are stored (as has been identified in the previous sub-section) or from areas where contaminants like lubricants, fuels and chemicals have been spilled, have the potential to impact the receiving surface water body or stream. During operation, about 7 KLD of domestic waste water /sewage will be generated from the residential quarters and the toilets. The sewage would be treated through a septic tank system.

There is no waterbody close to the project site. The impact significance is expected to be **minimal or negligible**.

6.1.6 *Impact on Biological Environment*

As discussed earlier, a portion of the GSS site (6 acres) at Chhatarpur presently is demarcated as Protected Forest and Forest Clearance as per the provisions of the FCA, 1980 would be taken, before any project related activity can commence. There are approximately 12 matured Palas (*Butea monosperma*) trees along the southeast boundary and center of the proposed GSS site. Palas trees are common in the area. No threatened or protected trees are found within the site. Site preparation will involve removal of the trees (Palas etc.), shrubs and herbs present at site from the site, which will cause change in the habitat within the site leading to a loss of floral biodiversity at local level.

Faunal species that have high probability of occurrence within the site include amphibians (Common toad), reptiles (lizards and snakes), birds (crow, sparrow, myna, drongo, doves, parakeets, kites etc.) and mammals (mongoose, squirrels etc.). Removal of vegetation from the site can have adverse impact on residential burrowing faunal species viz. reptiles (lizards and snakes), ground roosting birds (sparrows, pigeon, doves etc.) and mammals (mongoose, rat etc.).

The floral species that would be affected because of site clearance and preparation are few trees, shrubs and herbs. The loss of few scattered trees, shrubs and herbs from the site will not create any habitat degradation or fragmentation in the area. None of the floral or faunal species expected to be

present within the site is threatened as per IUCN Classification (Version 2018-2). 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. 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 site because of deposition of dust, noise and light generated during construction activities may affect feeding, breeding and movement of animals. Possibility of construction activities / labour camp activities (sourcing of material, cutting of trees for fuel wood, disposal of wastes, labour movement, movement of construction vehicles, etc.) infringing on forest areas cannot be ruled out completely. However, these disturbances will be for a temporary period and expected to be of low magnitude and local in scale. The study area has reports of presence of few Schedule I species. Therefore, the sensitivity of the site has been considered as moderate.

During the operation phase, several species of birds identified during the ecological study, which can perch (*viz.* doves, pigeon, mynas, kites etc.) or make nests within the GSS area (*viz.* sparrows, pigeons, doves etc.) with a possibility for electrocution. Small mammalian species like mongoose, macaques, langurs, civets may get electrocuted within the GSS area. However, the chances of birds and mammalian species being electrocuted within the GSS site are rare; moreover, the species having the potential to get electrocuted are common in the area and of medium sensitivity. Overall, the significance of impact on biological environment can be rated to be **moderate**.

6.1.7 *Impact on Socio-economic Conditions*

Proposed Chhatarpur GSS will be constructed on 13.55 acre, which comprises of 2.60 acre and 3.40 acre of Jungle Sakhu (Protected Forest land), 6.85 acre of Gair Majarua (GM) land and 0.7 acre of Rayati Land (Private land). The private land parcels are owned by 2 individuals [Late Chain Mahato and Late Jhaul Mahato (S/o Late Bandhu Mahato)], descendants of these 2 individuals are living in 10 families. Private land for the proposed project will be acquired as per the procedure laid in The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA 2013). Compensation would be paid four times of the value of the land as per the Act. Land use of the project site *viz.* forest land, private and GM land will be diverted for industrial use before commencing construction for the proposed GSS.

To understand dependency of the land owners on the project site and their socioeconomic profile, a detailed socioeconomic survey and consultation was

undertaken with family members of land owners. From consultation it is understood that, none of the PAPs are practicing agriculture on this land parcel (0.7 acre), therefore this land parcel is not generating any earning to PAPs. Further, all the families (descends to land owner Late Chain Mahato and Late Jhaul Mahato) have land parcels apart from the land in the project site, and they depends on those land parcels for their earning.

Based on the above discussion, it is understood that PAPs do not have any dependency on the acquired land. However, from consultation with the PAPs, it is understood that, all of them are willing to have their land acquired for the project, as compensation paid in lieu of the land would improve their economic condition, and subsequently will provide them more income generating options.

However, several nominally positive socio-economic impacts can result from the project. There is scope for generation of indirect employment opportunities during the site preparation and construction phases of the project. It is anticipated that about 50 workers would be employed during the construction phase that also includes unskilled workers. The demand for the unskilled workers may be met from local villages. There would also be a scope for some small contracts to be provided to local contractors for supply of construction materials, vehicles, tractors, etc. In addition, the presence of workers, contractors, engineers during the construction period is expected to stimulate a demand for other economic activities (shops, restaurants, etc.) and thus giving a boost to local businesses. It should be noted that these opportunities would be short-term, as the operational phase of the project would involve deployment of a small number (about 8 – 10) of technical skilled workmen (mostly engineers). The impact significance is expected to be **moderate**.

6.1.8 *Influx of Labour*

It is envisaged that during construction phase of the project, labour for various jobs such as civil, mechanical and electrical works will be hired through authorized manpower agencies. Even though unskilled labour force can be sourced locally, for skilled labour required for the project would be primarily migrant labour.

The influx of migrant labour will have both negative and positive impacts on the nearby community and local environment. The labour will be accommodated in temporary campsite within the project boundary, which can have some interface with the nearby community. However, the influx of migrant workers would lead to a transient increase of population in the immediate vicinity of the project area for a limited time. This may put some pressure on the local resources such as roads, fuel wood, water etc. 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 behavioral practices;

- Discontent amongst local community on engagement of outsiders;
- Outbreaks of certain infectious diseases;
- Security issues to local women from migrant workforce;
- Labour camp and associated activities will not be allowed to spill over to the nearby forest areas; and
- Use of community facilities such as health centres, transport facility etc. by migrant labour may lead to discontent with local community

The impacts described above may primarily extend to the settlements in the immediate vicinity, therefore can be categorized as localized in nature. From the context of project site setting, it may be noted that, no vulnerable community like women headed family, scheduled tribes etc. was recorded from community consultation and from socioeconomic survey.

The socioeconomic survey in nearest village from the proposed GSS site (the Rudwa village), indicated that approximately 54.95% of the population is unemployed whereas 37.5% work as daily wage labour (agriculture and nonagricultural). The finding indicates that there is a pool of labour-resource who can be engaged in the project as unskilled labour. The project would source unskilled workers from surrounding villages (e.g., Rudwa, Okraha, Akabasa, Shildag etc.). In addition, a planned labour camp for skilled workers within the GSS site may further reduce the assessed potential impacts related to labour influx. Therefore, impact from labour influx is evaluated to be of **minor** significance.

6.1.9 *Impact on Community Health and Safety*

Experience shows that because of its nature and scale, project like GSS's can be expected to have a limited interface with the local community and as a result will have minimal impact on the safety and health of local communities. During the construction stage of the project, there will be an influx of workmen and labours, with some of them being from different socio-cultural settings as compared to the villages around site. In the case that hygienic conditions are not maintained at the construction site, there may be a cause for vector borne diseases and other ailments in the immediate vicinity. Unless proper sensitisation of neighbouring communities is undertaken and appropriate safeguards are adopted, there is a possibility for increase in sexually transmitted diseases, although the possibility appears quite remote.

Construction activities would result in emissions of dust and noise, discharge of sanitary waste water and potential littering from labour quarters for around 12 months and has a potential to contribute to additional nuisance levels for the community and households located immediately adjacent to site. However, there is no fence line community present and nearest habitation with respect to the project site is approximately within 200 m of Rudwa village. Therefore, no significant health related impacts are expected on the communities in the area. The increase in vehicular movements as a result of plying of construction vehicles on the adjoining highway and the site access

road would add to the risk of accidents in which local villagers may be involved. In addition, the GSS project would have incoming and outgoing transmission lines (132KV), house transformers and associated equipment that has the potential to create electro-magnetic fields (EMF). Although there is a public concern over the potential health effects associated with the exposure to EMF, empirical data is insufficient to demonstrate adverse health impacts from typical EMF levels originating from high voltage power lines and substation equipment. 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**.

6.1.10 *Occupational, Health and Safety*

During construction phase of the project, about 50 workers would be involved in construction related activities, some of which are inherently unsafe, unless adequate precautions and safeguards are adopted by the workers and construction site contractors. Safety issues related to construction of the GSS at Chhatarpur may involve physical hazards like working at height, exposure to heat, particulate matter, noise and vibration, collision with vehicles/moving equipment; exposure to electrical hazards; exposure to chemicals hazards (both inhalation and physical contact) like organic solvent vapours, reactive and toxic chemicals (acid, bases, insecticides, etc.). Such occupation hazards would vary with the nature of work undertaken by the workmen, as they may employed by different contractors responsible for doing a particular component of the work.

The construction work would involve several contractors who in turn would engage different labours 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 **moderate**.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

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.

7.2 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 7.1 *List of key stakeholders*

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

Consultations with Forest Department

ERM team also held meetings with Forest Officials at Daltonganj on 01.12.17. These consultations included discussion and information regarding forest Clearance process.

Consultations with Land Acquisition Officer, Daltonganj District

Land acquisition officer of Daltonganj district was consulted to understand procedure adopted for acquisition of the land for the project. She was also consulted to understand how the compensation value was derived.

Consultations with Land Owner and 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 land owners to understand the status of their consent for acquisition of private land required for the project. Consultation with land owners was also aimed to understand dependency of land owners on the land parcels to be used for the proposed project. Consultations were also held with community people residing adjacent to the proposed Substation site to assess the extent of impact on common people.

Figure 7.1 *Consultations with Local Community in Rudwa Village*



Figure 7.2 *Consultations with Land Owners in Rudwa Village*





The brief outcome of the consultations with the key stakeholder groups are listed below.

7.3

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 the table below:

Table 7.2 *Summary of Stakeholder Consultation*

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
Local Community			
1.1	Land Owner of the identified Private land parcel belonging to Rudwa village. (Date-20 th November 2018, No of Participants- 6; Date- 8 th November 2018, No of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of land parcel for which land owner has provided their consent; Current land use of the land identified for the project; Welfare status of the landowner families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private land of 0.7 acres is owned by descendants of 2 individuals [Chain Mahto and Jhaul Mahto (S/o Bandhu Mahto)]. Gram Sabha was organized, where all the descendants of the land owners have given their consent for the project. All the descendants have their occupancy on the land identified for the project site. Briksh Yadav [S/o Late. Neman Yadav (Gr.S/o Late. Chain Mahto)] has approx. 0.7 acres of land apart from the land parcel to be acquired for the project site. Chaitan Yadav and Sudeshwar Yadav [S/o Late. Tulsi Yadav (Gr.S/o Late Chain Mahto)] has approx. 1.0 acres of land individually apart from the land parcel to be acquired for the project site.

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
	Participants-2)		<p>Sita Yadav [S/o Late. Bigan Yadav (Gr.S/o Late Chain Mahto)] have approx. 1.5 acres of land individually apart from the land identified for the project site. Meghnath Yadav [S/o Late. Bigan Yadav (Gr.S/o Late Chain Mahto)] have approx. 1.0 acres of land individually apart from the land identified for the project site. Jagdish Yadav [S/o Late Parmeshwar Yadav (Gr.S/o Late Chain Mahto)] has approx. 2.0 acres of land apart from the land identified for the project site. Ayodhya Yadav and Sardar Yadav [S/o Late Matukdhari Yadav (Gr.S/o Late Jhaul Mahto)] have 0.7 acres of land individually apart from the land identified for the project site. Yogendra Yadav, Balram Yadav and Vishnu Yadav [S/o Late Naresh Yadav (Gr.S/o Late Jhaul Mahto)] have 0.5 acres of land individually apart from the land identified for the project site. Kesho Yadav, Lakshman Yadav, Ramji Yadav, Panchu Yadav and Vinod Yadav [S/o Late Ramchandra Yadav Gr.S/o Late Jhaul Mahto)] have 0.5 acres of land individually apart from the land to be acquired for the project site. Santosh Yadav and Sanatan Yadav [S/o Late Balgovind Yadav (Gr.S/o Late Jhaul Mahto)] have 0.7 acres of land individually apart from the land to be acquired for the project site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 0.7 acres of land to be acquired for the project site was not cultivated from last 2 years. The nature of the land is "tanr". Due to low fertility and unavailability of irrigation facility cultivation was not undertaken on this land. • All the descendants of Late. Chain Mahto are dependent on agriculture and their monthly income of the family is approx. INR 6000-8000/- except for the Bhola Yadav and Tetar Yadav [S/o Late Moti Yadav (Gr.S/o Late Chain Mahto)] who migrated to another city. All the descendants of Late Jhaul Mahto are dependent on agriculture and their monthly family income is approx. INR 6000-8000/-. • The descendants of Late Chain Mahto and Late. Jhaul Mahto wants to sell this parcel of land because the land parcel is located at the middle of the land allotted for Chhatarpur GSS, thus, access to their land would be difficult, once GSS site is fenced. Further, in absence of access road, price of the 0.7 acre plot is not very high; however, through this project, they will be able to get 4 times of the market value of the land. Further, as none of them are practicing agriculture on this land parcel, this said land parcel is not generating any earning to them. • The money they will receive from this land will be invested in agriculture only as responded by the family members.
1.1	Local Community	• Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the people in Rudwa village are

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
	(Location- Rudwa village; Date- 30 th November 2017; Number of participants- 5 people; Date- 28 th August 2018; Number of participants- 10 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involved in agriculture; Most of agricultural land is mono cropped and agricultural activity are mainly dependent of Rain water; Only few people has well irrigation facility. Some of the people use of water from Banke Nadi for irrigation; Paddy is the main agricultural produce of the area. Other than that wheat, mustard, potato, sugarcane are also produced; People are also involved as day labour, work in Daltonganj city. Electricity supply is present in the village but power cut is very frequent; Ground water is the main source of drinking water. Tube well is mainly used for abstracting ground water. Other than that well are also present at individual level. High fluoride content is present in groundwater; government has provided a fluoride filtration system, however the same is non-operational; Community face problem related to drinking water during dry season; Toilets area present only in few household. Community mainly practice open defecation; Health facility is the main problem area for the local community. There no health facility present in nearby villages. Community has to depend on health facility present in Chhatarpur; Lack of unemployment is a major concern of the villagers. During consultation, local people have shown interest to be engaged in this project, as it will provide them livelihood opportunities. During consultation, local people have expressed their hope that, this project will improve electricity supply condition in this area, as presently, load shedding is frequent. They are told that, this is transmission line project, and therefore, it will not directly improve electricity condition in this area. However, in future, it will help to improve electricity supply, once, this GSS is connected with existing distribution substation. During consultation, local people were informed about the project site camp to be set up in this area. They were also informed about possibility of workers (mainly skilled) coming to this area and stay for some time. Local community members have not shown any objection to this proposal. Some of the members have pointed that, it will improve economic transaction of the local market, and will further boost economy.
Institutional Stakeholders			
2.1	Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Clarence Process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a part of the GSS site is located on forest department, forest department was consulted to understand their views about this project, and to

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Findings of the Consultation
			<p>find out, whether, local people are dependent on forest product in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During consultation, it was reported that, Gram Sabha needs to be undertaken for this projects, as part of the forest proposal, under the provision of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006.
	Land Acquisition Officer, Daltonganj The consultations revealed that District (Date-8 th November 2018, No of Participants-1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedure adopted for acquisition of private land for the project Procedure adopted for deriving market value of the land and compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The private land is being procured as per the procedure laid in The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA 2013); Government of Jharkhand has circulated guidelines for calculation of compensation for Land Acquisition as per the Provisions of RFCTLARRA 2013 (refer <i>Annexure 15</i>). This guideline is followed to calculate compensation for land acquisition. Land Acquisition Department of Daltonganj District had derived on land acquisition amount of INR 33,39,457 and requested JUSNL to provide the said amount vide letter no 494 dated 29th October 2018 (refer <i>Annexure 13</i>). As per the notification, 4 times of the market value of the land will be provided to land owners.

The ESIA for the Chhatarpur 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 site and activity specific mitigation measures in the form of an *Impact Mitigation Matrix (IMM)* as detailed in *Table 8.1*, 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 GSS projects are managed in accordance to national and international best practices and benchmarks.

8.1

MITIGATION MEASURES

The Impact Mitigation Matrix (IMM) is detailed in *Table 8.1*. 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 and Special Conditions of Contract. The General and Special Conditions of Contract are presented in *Annexure 2* and *Annexure 3* respectively.

Table 8.1 **Impact Mitigation Matrix**

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
Planning/Preconstruction				
1	Land procurement	Economic or physical displacement	Compensation should be provided to all land owners before beginning of construction work.	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office; External Consultant
2	Securing land for substation	Loss of forest land	Project construction activities of the Chhatarpur substation can commence only after requisite forest clearance from Forest Department.	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office; External Consultant
3	Felling of trees on the land	Loss of flora	Permission for tree felling to be obtained before to tree felling.	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office/External Consultant
4	Design of residential quarter and office at substation	Water/soil pollution	Septic Tank with soak pit to be designed as per IS: 2470 (Part-1) - 1985 (Code of Practice for Installation of Septic Tank).	Design Consultant/ Contractor
Construction				
5.1	Site preparation and construction work	Loss of topsoil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top soil from the construction site will be stripped 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 extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall; • Top soil will be used for landscaping within the GSS site. 	Contractor
5.2.i		Noise and vibrations	All equipment/machineries to be regularly maintained to ensure efficient operation.	Contractor
5.2.ii			DG sets with acoustic enclosure should be used.	Contractor
5.2.iii			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. Informing and taking	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			consent from the village panchayat.	
5.3.i		Air pollution	Water sprinkling to be carried out twice a day during dry season on exposed surface area.	Contractor
5.3.ii			Vehicles transporting loose construction/excavated materials shall be covered with tarpaulin sheets.	Contractor
5.3.iii			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.iv			All vehicles utilized in transportation of raw materials and personnel, will have valid Pollution under Control Certificate (PUCC).	Contractor
5.3.v			Regular maintenance of machines, equipment and vehicles that will be used for construction activities of substation/tower construction.	Contractor
5.4.i		Water/Soil pollution	Septic tanks and soak pits/modular bio-toilets would be provided at all construction site and labour camp.	Contractor
5.4.ii		Erosion and sediment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A peripheral site drainage channel would be constructed at the beginning of the construction work. The peripheral site drainage channel would be provided with a sedimentation tank to prevent sediments to be carried away by the runoff. Storm water drainage should not be discharged into any agricultural field. 	Contractor
5.5.i		Depletion of water resource	Consumption of water would be reduced to the extent possible through the application of water conservation measures and through reuse/recycling of water, wherever possible.	Contractor
6.1	Community Health and Safety	Injury and sickness of local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with local communities for construction schedules; deployment of traffic marshals on the village road which would be used to access the project site from NH 139, Prohibition of parking on this village road; Access restriction for local people at the construction site. 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. 	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating mass and labour awareness on HIV and STDs; 	
6.2		Local woman 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 hand-pump should not be used by the labours. 	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 unauthorized person at construction site; • Provide training on health and safety to all the workers. 	Contractor
8.1	Blasting (in case of hard rock formation)	Noise and vibration	Adopt appropriate engineering safeguards to meet the regulatory standard [DGMS Prescribed Permissible Limit of Ground Vibration (refer <i>Annexure 6</i>)] 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		Occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement mitigation measures to control fly rock; • 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. 	Contractor
9.1	Health, Hygiene, Safety and Security of Workers in Labour Camp	Labour camp related EHS and hygiene Issues	<p>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:</p> <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; 	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			5. Availability of medical facility (first aid) 6. Security arrangement of the campsite. 7. Arrangement to register and redress grievance of workers. Refer <i>Annexure 7</i> for detail guideline.	
9.2		Conflict with local community due to sharing of local resources (e.g. use of hand pump in adjacent Rudwa village by workers engaged at site)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers to be provided with adequate facilities including water for drinking and domestic use to avoid conflict with community resources. Behavioural training to be provided to workers on how to prevent conflicts with community 	Contractor
10	Handling and disposal of waste	Degradation of habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste generated from construction activities / labour camp activities (sourcing of material, cutting of trees for fuel wood, disposal of wastes, labour movement, movement of construction vehicles, etc.) will not be disposed in the forest areas. Awareness regarding reserved forest in the site vicinity to be provided to workers. 	Contractor
Operation and Maintenance				
11	Drainage of storm water	Water/Soil Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All internal drainage channels from the substation 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. Storm water drainage should not be discharged to into any agricultural field and irrigation canal. 	Contractor
12.1.i	Handling and disposal of Municipal solid waste	Water/Soil Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipal solid waste would be composted in composting pits 	JUSNL Subdivision Office
12.1.ii	Handling and disposal of Hazardous waste		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorization for hazardous waste generation (used transformer oil) should be obtained from the Jharkhand 	JUSNL Subdivision Office

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			State Pollution Control Board ⁽¹⁾ ; • Hazardous waste need to be disposed through CPCB/PCB authorized recyclers; • Annual return [Form 4 Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016] to be submitted to JSPCB.	
13	Storage and handling of SF6 in case of GIS	Emission of most potent GHG causing climate change	Procedure would be put in place for storage, handling and refilling of SF6 gas cylinders. Every refill would be documented and any unusual variation in gas volume would be reported to JPSIP for review and rectification. Each and every leakage will be promptly detected, addressed and documented and reported to the JUSNL Management.	JUSNL Subdivision Office
14.1.i	Occupational health and safety of staff	Injury/ mortality to staff during O&M work	During the testing and charging of electrical lines and substation, 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
14.1.ii			Induction training to all the new employee and six monthly refresher training for substation O&M staff would be organized.	JUSNL Subdivision Office
14.2		Injury/ mortality from emergency situation	Preparation of fire emergency action plan and training given to staff on implementing emergency action plan	JUSNL Subdivision Office
15	Community health and safety	Injury/ mortality to public	Integrity of compound wall would be maintained all time	JUSNL Subdivision Office

(1) As per recommendation made by the Jharkhand Pollution Control Board

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.

8.2.1

Labour Management Plan

It is envisaged that during construction phase of Chhatarpur GSS, labourers for various jobs such as civil, mechanical and electrical works will be hired through authorized manpower agencies. It is anticipated that the peak labour requirement during construction phase of the project will be approx. 50 persons involving unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labourers. Unskilled labourers is likely to be recruited from local villages, while semi-skilled and skilled labourers (approx. 10 to 15) 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 within the project boundary, 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 9*) 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
- Inspection & Reporting

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 8*.

As discussed in Section 5.13 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.

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 8.2 *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 Online, through Project website.	JSUNL 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 Printed out Documents	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Community People especially the land owners adjacent to the site, Village Panchayat
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 Printed Posters	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	People especially the land owners adjacent to the site, people residing near site, Village Panchayat
Construction / Ongoing construction work	Non-technical Summary of progress of Project work/ Brochures in Hindi	1. Site Office of the EPC Contractor 2. Places of public meetings/individual consultations Printed out Documents	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Local community
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 Public Announcement & leaflets	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	People especially the land owners adjacent to the site, people residing near site, Village Panchayat

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 8.6.3*. 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 8.3*.

Table 8.3 *Summary of Consultation Mechanism*

Project Phase	Activity	Details	Responsible Agency	Target Stakeholders
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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 8.1**.

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 Daltonganj Circle and all the Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers in the Daltonganj Division within 21 days of the filing of Complaint. 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 Daltonganj 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 Daltonganj Zone and provide relief to the aggrieved. The entire process would be completed within 45 days of the complaint being referred to Tier II. Unsatisfied with the solution the Complainant can approach the Tier III: GRC Level.

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 Daltonganj Zone would be an invited member. Hearing the complaint 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 5*) 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 for Chhatarpur GSS

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Name: Sri C S Jha
(Tier 3)	Chief Engineer (Transmission, World Bank Funded Projects)
	Number: 9431780254
Daltonganj Zone (Tier 2)	Name: Sri Basant Runda
	(GM-cum-CE)
	Number: 7858902788

Daltonganj Circle (Tire 1)	Name: Sri A.K. Singh (Electrical Superintending Engineer) Number: 9973850208
Daltonganj Division	Name: Sri Sunil Hansdak (Electrical Executive Engineer) Number: 8340316051

8.3

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 8.4*. The monitoring of the EMP provisions would be carried out by the respective agencies at a frequency mentioned in the Environmental Management Plan.

For ensuring effective implementation and evaluation of the performance of the environmental 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 4*.

Table 8.4 **Monitoring Plan**

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
Planning/Preconstruction					
1	Land procurement	Economic or physical displacement	Paper related to payment of compensation for land.	Once- during the detailed design	JUSNL Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
2	Diversion of forest land	Loss of forest land	Forest clearance from Forest Department.	Once- Before commencement of construction activity	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office; External Consultant
3	Felling of trees on the land	Loss of flora	Design substation avoiding tree felling	Once- Before commencement of construction activity	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/ Circle / JPSIP PIU
4	Design of residential quarter and office at substation	Water/soil pollution	Provisioning of septic tank with soak pit in substation design	Once- during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/ Circle Office/ 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	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/ Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.2.i		Noise and vibrations	Maintenance log book of vehicle/machinery , Number of equipment /vehicle undergoing regular maintenance	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/ Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.2.ii			Presence of acoustic enclosure in DG set	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/ Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.2.iii			How many night time approval was taken	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/ Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.i		Air Pollution	Water sprinkling at dust generating area	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/ Circle

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
					Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.ii			Tarpaulin cover on vehicle carrying loose construction/excavated materials	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.iii			Tarpaulin cover on loose construction/ excavated materials	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.iv			Number of vehicle not having valid PUCC certificate	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.3.v			Maintenance log book of vehicle/ machinery, Number of equipment / vehicle undergoing regular maintenance.	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.4.i		Water/Soil Pollution	Availability of Septic tanks and soak pits/modular bio-toilets	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.4.ii		Erosion and sediment	Availability of peripheral site drainage channel, sedimentation tank	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.5.i		Depletion of water resource	Water conservation measures adopted at construction and labour camp	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
6.1	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	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
6.2		Local Woman Community	Physical observation of the labour camp before commencement of construction and during construction period.	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
7	Occupational health and safety	Injury and sickness of workers	Awareness of workers, use of PPE by workers	Every 15 days	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
8.1	Blasting (in case of hard rock formation)	Noise and Vibration	Measures adopted to control noise and vibration at blasting site	Every 15 days	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
8.2		Damage to Structure	Record of any damaged and repaired structure	Every one month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
8.3		Occupational health and safety	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	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 at labour camp	Every 15 days	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
9.2		Conflict with local community due to sharing of local resources	Grievance received from local community	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
10	Handling and disposal of waste	Degradation of habitats	Awareness of workers	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU

Operation and Maintenance

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
11	Drainage of storm water	Water/Soil Pollution	Availability of internal and peripheral site drainage channel, sedimentation tank and oil-water separator at outfall of peripheral site drainage channel	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
12.1.i	Handling and disposal of Municipal solid waste	Water/Soil Pollution	Municipal disposal arrangement for GSS, Availability of composting pit		JUSNL Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
12.1.2	Handling and disposal of Hazardous waste		Availability of authorization letter, Annual return (Form 4)	Annually	JUSNL Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
13	Storage and handling of SF6	Emission of most potent GHG causing climate change	Leakage and gas density/level	Monthly	JUSNL Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
14.1.i	Occupational health and safety of staff	Injury/ mortality to staff during O&M work	Accident-Incident register	Monthly	JUSNL Division/Circle/ Head Office
14.1.ii			Document pertaining to training/awareness programs and mock drills/awareness level of staff engaged in O&M work of substation	Monthly	JUSNL Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
14.2		Injury/ mortality from emergency situation	Accident-Incident list	Monthly	JUSNL Division/Circle Office/ JUSNL PIU
15	Community health and safety	Injury/ mortality to public	Accident-Incident list	Monthly	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 Daltonganj 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 actually 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 RW are detailed in below table.

Table 8.5 **Responsibility Matrix**

Sl. No.	Designated Official	Role
1.	Electrical Superintending Engineer (ESE) of Daltonganj 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 development of the substation may create some impacts on air quality, community health and safety during the construction phase. Limited disturbance is envisaged on the neighboring community in Rudwa village, but it is understood to be short term and only during the construction phase. However all these impacts are temporary and can be mitigated with proper mitigation measures. Moreover, the development of the 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. The implementation of the mitigation measures suggested can help in managing the negative impacts on air quality, ground water etc. whereas the economic opportunities in terms of local employment are assessed as positive.

Key mitigation measures proposed for addressing impacts include:

- Construction of proposed Chhatarpur substation would commence only after requisite forest clearance from Forest Department;
- Design consideration to avoid cutting of trees within the proposed GSS boundary;
- Permission for tree felling to be obtained before to tree felling;
- Deployment of traffic marshals on the village road which would be used to access the project site from;
- Noise reduction measures to minimize disturbance to adjacent residential structures;
- Dust emissions control measures during construction phase such as water sprinkling;
- Covered transportation and storage of construction materials;
- Provision of peripheral site drainage channels to prevent erosion;
- Coordination with local communities for construction schedules;
- Development of grievance redressal mechanism to receive and address any issues or concerns that might be reported by the neighboring community.
- Waste generated from construction activities / labour camp activities (sourcing of material, cutting of trees for fuel wood, disposal of wastes, labour movement, movement of construction vehicles, etc.) will not be disposed to the forest areas.

To conclude, implementation of ESMP will help the Project to comply with national/state regulatory framework as well as to meet World Bank's requirement of the environmental and social performance.

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 Kalebira (2x50 MVA)	100	
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Kalebira-Kamdara Transmission line		38.659 km
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Kalebira - Simdega Transmission line		16.402 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

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.
 - 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.
 - 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
 - p) Factories Act 1948
- 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 *Annexure 7* Management of Labour Influx)

1.3 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) Chota- Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908
- n) Santal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1949
- o) Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- p) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016
- q) Battery (Management & Handling) Rules 2001
- r) Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- s) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Public Notice dated 4th January 2017
- t) 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

1.4 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- 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.

15 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 3

Special Conditions of Contract for Chhatarpur Substation

- SCC 1.1 The Contractor shall ensure that adequate erosion and sediment control measures are undertaken during the construction of the substation. In addition to the standard engineering techniques bio-engineering techniques as stated in the Annexure 10 of the ESMF would be adopted for slope stabilization.
- SCC1.2 The Contractor shall ensure that the cut and fill slopes would be protected using standard engineering practices including bio-engineering techniques as stated in the Annexure 10 of the ESMF as appropriate.
- SCC1.3 The Contractor to ensure that during the thunderstorm no workers are working out in the open areas. This is being considered as a special safety precaution to prevent lighting hazards at site.
- SCC1.4 The Contractor should ensure that the Labour staying at site is provided with water conforming to IS: 10500. In case ground water is being provided with water from tube wells /bore wells the contractor should install adequate filtration systems to remove the fluoride.

Annexure 4

Format for Reporting of ESMP Implementation

JHARKHAND POWER SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN MONTHLY IMPLEMENTATION STATUS REPORT

Name of the Substation_____

Period/Month _____

EMP Refer ence	Activities	Observation/ Status till end of last Observation/ Period	Status till end of this Period
4.1	Site Preparation		
4.2.i	Has the pre-construction equipment checks been carried out (use additional sheets to provide the monitored Leq values)		
4.2.ii	Is regular equipment maintenance being carried out? (Use additional sheets to provide maintenance log)		
4.2.ii	Has monthly noise monitoring been carried out for DG sets		
4.2.iii	Has any permission been provided by Chief Engineer for night time work?		
4.3.i	Has quarterly air quality monitoring been carried out during the earthwork?		
4.3.iv	Is PUCC certificate log book being maintained on regular basis?		
4.3.v	Instrument, machine, vehicle maintenance log book should be maintained on regular basis		
4.1	Has the Cut and fill slopes been protected with using standard engineering practices?		
9	Has peripheral site drainage channel and provision of oil-water separator been made for the site?		
3	Has septic tanks and soak pits/modular bio-toilets would be provided at construction camp?		
9	Are best practices been adopted for ground water usage?		
12.1.i	Has the safety practices been undertaken during the construction? Please explain in details whether barricading, reflective tapes has been undertaken?		
8.2	What steps has been taken for coordination with local communities?		
5.1	What initiatives have been taken to prevent obstruction to traffic?		
8.2	Please indicate the actions which have been taken to prevent conflicts with local workers?		
12.1.i	Have the workers been provided with relevant PPE?		
12.1.i	How many observation on non – compliance in using personal protective equipment?		

EMP Refer ence	Activities	Observation/ Status till end of last Observation/ Period	Status till end of this Period
12.1.i	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. Special Condition		
	Has the precautionary measures which were suggested for the cultural property implemented		

Annexure 5

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

Address

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:

1. Letter
2. Verbal/Telephonic

Reviewed by (Name /Position of Official reviewing Grievance)

Action Taken

Whether Action Taken has been communicated to the Complainant:
Yes/No

Annexure 6

DGMS Prescribed Permissible Limit of Ground Vibration

DGMS Prescribed Permissible Limit of Ground Vibration

Type of Structure	Dominant Excitation Frequency, HZ		
	<8 HZ	8-25 HZ	>25 HZ
(A) Building/ Structure not belong to the owner			
1. Domestic house/structures (Kutchcha, Bricks & Cement)	5	10	15
2. Industrial Building	10	20	25
3. Objects of historical & Sensitive Structures	2	5	10
(B) Buildings belongs to the owner with limited span of life			
1. Domestic houses/structures	10	15	20
2. Industrial buildings	15	25	50

Annexure 7

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. 50 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 8

Health & Safety Management Plan (HSMP) Template

TEMPLATE

9.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

9.1.1 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>.

9.1.2 Contractor Details

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

9.1.3 Details of Contractor H&S Personnel

Name	Position	Responsibilities

9.1.4 Scope of Project Work

Description of project:	
--------------------------------	--

Location of project:	
Start and finish dates:	

9.2 GENERAL H&S INFORMATION

9.2.1 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"/>

9.2.2 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"/>

Working in the vicinity of overhead and underground electrical lines	<input type="checkbox"/>
<INSERT ANY OTHER RELEVANT CODES OF PRACTICE>	

9.2.3 *Contractor H&S Policy*

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

9.3 *RISK MANAGEMENT*

9.3.1 *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

9.3.2 *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.

9.3.3 *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.

9.4 *EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE*

9.4.1 *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>.

9.4.2 *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>.

9.4.3 *Emergency Contact*

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

9.5 *INCIDENT REPORTING & INVESTIGATION*

9.5.1 *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>.**

9.5.2 *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.

9.6 *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.

9.7 *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 9

Socio-Economic Survey format

Socio Economic Survey Form for Proposed Grid Sub Station Site of JPSIP

Form No

Village Name

Domicile No

Name of the
Surveyor

Name of the
Informant

Signature

Relationship with
HOH

Date

A1. What Caste Do You Belong				A2. What is Your Religious Group				A3. Do You Have BPL Ration Card	
General	SC	ST	OBC	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikhs	Yes	No
①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④	①	②

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
B1.1 Name	HOH												Write down the names of all person who live and eat together in this household (sharing same kitchen) starting with head
B1.2 Relationship													
B1.3 Sex	Is the NAME male or female?												
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
B1.4 Age	How old was NAME on the last birthday?												
B1.5 Education	The class till which the person has been educated.												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Illiterate
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Primary (class 3)
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Secondary (Class 10)
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Higher (graduate)
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Technical
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Vocational
B1.6	Is the NAME working?												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No
B1.7 Occupation	A. The main activity at the place of job?												This may have multiple entries
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Agriculture
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Agri Labour
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Non Agri Labour
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Business/Trad e
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Govt. Service

	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Private Service
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Maid Servant
	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Others
B1.8	What was the main reason for the NAME not working?												To be filled for persons who are not working.
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	No work available
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Seasonal inactivity
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Household family duties
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Old/young
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Handicapped
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Others
B1.9 Income	How much does the NAME earn in a month?												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Rs. 0-Rs. 2000
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Rs. 2000-Rs. 5000
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Rs. 5000 and 10,000
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	10,0000+
C1.1 Skills	What is the skill possessed by the person?												
													e.g.: traditional artisans, carpentry, mason, weaving, garage mechanic, nursery, others (please mention)

D1.1 Which of the following are availed by the family	<u>General Scheme</u> 1. Old age Pension Scheme 2. Widow Pension Scheme 3. Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana 4. Chief Minister Health insurance scheme 5. Udyami Sakhi Mandal Yojana (To empower rural women) 6. ARYA scheme (To attract rural youth in agriculture in Jharkhand) 7. Vimrao Ambedkar Awas Yojana for widow in Jharkhand				
	<u>Scheme for Tribal people</u> 1. PTG Dakiya Yojana (Free rice scheme for primitive tribal group) 2. Eklavya Model Residential Schools for Tribal Student 3. Development and Marketing of Tribal Products 4. Scheme for Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce 5. Educational Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students. 2017-2018" 6. National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates 7. Pre and Post Matric Scholarship 8. Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas 9. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for ST boys and ST Girls				
	<u>Others (Please Specify)</u> 				
E1.1 Amenities	A. What is the drinking water source for the family?				
	Piped Water <input type="checkbox"/>	Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>	Any other, specify.....
	B. What is the source of water for domestic use?				
	Piped Water <input type="checkbox"/>	Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>	Any other, specify.....
	C. Is the water source used by you or other families also		Only by the HH <input type="checkbox"/>	Shared by other families <input type="checkbox"/>	
	D. Availability of Household Electricity			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	E. Are there Primary Schools nearby (within 1 – 1.5 km)			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	F. Are there Secondary Schools nearby				
	G. Are there Colleges nearby				
H. Are there Hospitals nearby		Private Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Govt. Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>	

Annexure 10

Land Allotment Letter and
Cadastral Map of the Project
Site

कार्यालय-उपायुक्त-सह-जिला दण्डाधिकारी, पलामू। (राजस्व शाखा)

पत्रांक 651 / रा0, दिनांक 27.04.16

प्रेषक,

उपायुक्त, पलामू।

सेवा में,

G.M. cum Chief Engineer,
Transmission Zone-IV, Daltonganj.

विषय :- पलामू जिले के छतरपुर अंचल अंतर्गत ग्राम रुदवा में विद्युत उपकेन्द्र निर्माण हेतु अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र के संबंध में।

प्रसंग :- आपका पत्रांक-71, दिनांक-19.12.15

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्र के संदर्भ में कहना है कि पलामू जिले के छतरपुर अंचल अन्तर्गत ग्राम रुदवा में विद्युत उपकेन्द्र निर्माण हेतु आपके द्वारा प्राप्त अधियाचना के आलोक में अंचल अधिकारी, छतरपुर द्वारा चिन्हित की गयी भूमि का प्रस्ताव भूमि सुधार उपसमाहर्ता, छतरपुर द्वारा समर्पित किया गया है।

भूमि का विवरण निम्नवत है :-

क्र0	अंचल का नाम	ग्राम/थाना न0	खाता	प्लॉट	रकबा	भूमि की किस्म
1	छतरपुर	रुदवा/279	36	32	6.85	गैरमजूरूआ परती नाली
				01	2.60	जंगल साखु
				02	3.40	जंगल साखु
कुल :-					12.85	

चूंकि प्रस्तावित भूमि में आंशिक भूमि गैरमजूरूआ जंगल साखु प्रकृति की है। अतः राजस्व एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग, झारखण्ड सरकार, रांची के संकल्प संख्या 1817/रा0, दि0 30.04.2015 के कंडिका-2 के अनुसार (जंगल-झाड़ी, जंगल साखुआ, जंगल इत्यादि) वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के तहत अपयोजन हेतु 25 एकड़ भूमि तक का सैद्धांतिक रूप से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत करने की शक्ति अधोहस्ताक्षरी में अंतर्निहित है।

अतः विभागीय संकल्प के आलोक में 6.00 एकड़ जंगल साखु भूमि का सैद्धांतिक रूप से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत किया जाता है तथा निदेश दिया जाता है कि फॉर्म-A में वन भूमि अपयोजन हेतु प्रस्ताव वन प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी, मेदिनीनगर को उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा की जाय, ताकि वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग से अपयोजन हेतु प्राप्त सहमति के आधार पर भूमि हस्तांतरण का प्रस्ताव आयुक्त, पलामू प्रमण्डल मेदिनीनगर को भेजा जा सके।

विश्वासभाजन,

(Signature)
उपायुक्त पलामू।

ESE/KC/Dalt

P. Anwar
15/06/16

Annexure 11

Details of Private Land in the Project Site and Land Owner's Name

सेवा में,

अंचल अधिकारी,

छतरपुर, पलामू।

विषय : मौजा रूदवा में 132/33 के. वी. विद्युत उपकेंद्र का निर्माण कार्य हेतु खाता नं० 51, प्लॉट नं० 28, रकबा 0.70 ए० का विस्त्रीत ब्यवरा के संबंध में।

महाशय,

मौजा रूदवा में 132/33 के. वी. विद्युत उपकेंद्र का निर्माण हेतु भूमि का विस्त्रीत ब्यवरा निम्न प्रकार है :-

1. ग्राम का नाम : रूदवा
2. थाना संख्या : 289
3. राजस्व थाना : छतरपुर
4. पुलिस स्टेशन : छतरपुर
5. अंचल : छतरपुर
6. जिला : पलामू
7. खाता : 51
8. प्लॉट : 28
9. कुल रकबा : 0.70 ए०
10. अर्जित रकबा : 0.70 ए०
11. चौहदी : उ०-जंगल शाखु, द०-जंगल शाखु,
पु०-जंगल शाखु, प०-जंगल शाखु
12. भूमि की किस्म : टांड 3
13. खतियानी रैयत का नाम : बकासल गान पाने वाला दुखी महतो
14. वर्तमान रैयत : *यह महतो ने माउल महतो से पाना व संपु-महतो वरिष्ठ हैं व नई न
विद्युत उपकेंद्र का भूमि देना व भूमि महतो जमानत पर पं० 51 का है
जो पाना दुखी व अर्जित भूमि का पं० 51 का है*
15. जमाबन्दी संख्या : 51
16. अवासीय घरों की संख्या : शून्य
17. व्यवसायी भवनों की संख्या : शून्य
18. वृक्षों की संख्या : शून्य
19. टंकी : शून्य
20. तालाब : शून्य
21. बोरिंग : शून्य
22. अन्य संरचना : *(नगरीय) है।
पाना व संपु-महतो है।*
23. *अवकाश व
24. नकल*

राजस्व कर्मचारी

अंचल निरीक्षक

छतरपुर

Annexure 12

Consent from Family of Land Owners

$\zeta =$

विषय- बिजली पावर प्लांट निर्माण के लिए रेलवे
भूमि को खेप्टा ले कितीनामा देने के लक्ष्य
समर्पण में।







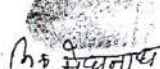




श्री लाल भाइ वी. श्री लाल भाइ वी. नेतर भाइ वी.
 स्व. नमन भाइ वी. मोला भाइ वी. नेतर भाइ वी. पिता स्व.
 मोती भाइ वी. चेतन भाइ वी. सुदिवा भाइ वी. पिता स्व.
 तुलाजी भाइ वी. सीता भाइ वी. मैयनाथ भाइ वी. पिता
 स्व. विगन भाइ वी. जगदीश भाइ वी. पिता स्व. पण्डित भाइ वी.
 उदयचरण भाइ वी. सरदा भाइ वी. पिता स्व. मधुभाई भाइ वी.
 नरेश भाइ वी. पिता स्व. मुलाभाई भाइ वी. कृष्ण भाइ वी.
 लक्ष्मण भाइ वी. रामजी भाइ वी. पण्डित भाइ वी. विनोद
 भाइ वी. पिता स्व. रामचण्ड भाइ वी. संतोष भाइ वी. जंतन
 भाइ वी. पिता स्व. भाऊशेखर भाइ वी. सुरेश भाइ वी.
 चंद्र भाइ वी. कौश भाइ वी. पिता स्व. विश्वनाथ भाइ वी.
 सुखलाल भाइ वी. कर्मव भाइ वी. लनेश्वर भाइ वी.
 रत्नभाई भाइ वी. लक्ष्मी भाइ वी. पिता स्व. डा. किरण
 अमलुभा भाइ वी. पिता स्व. रामशिव भाइ वी.

आपका विश्वसनीय भाजन
P.T.O.

अधिका विस्थाही अधिमिधनत

नीटः

लाना	लाना	रकवा
51	28	0.70 डी

- 1) परीश्वर यादव
- 2) नरेश यादव
- 3) सीताराम यादव
- 4) सुरपका चंदव
- 5) पार्श्व अलीन कुमार यादव
- 6)  नि० अक्ष यादव
- 7)  नि० मुखेश यादव
- 8)  नि० पंडित यादव
- 9)  नि० भीष्म यादव
- 10)  नि० रमेश यादव
- 11)  नि० श्याम सुन्दर यादव
- 12)  नि० सैयनाथ यादव
- 13)  नि० पंकु यादव
- 14)  नि० सतीश यादव
- 15)  नि०  जगदीश यादव

સિનોદ પાટલ

(17) મિત્ર

સુભાષ

(18) સંતન આદવ

(19)

મિત્ર આદવ

મિત્ર આદવ

(20)

શ. પુત્ર મિત્ર આદવ

સરદાર પાટલ

(21)

મિત્ર આદવ

(22)

પુત્ર આદવ

(23)

સીતા આદવ

(24)

દરીદર આદવ

(25)

ગણિદા આદવ

(26)

સંકર આદવ

(27)

રામજી આદવ

(Signature)

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of G
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Annexure 13

Letter Related to Demand for
Compensation from Land
Acquisition Office,
Daltonganj

कार्यालय उपायुक्त-सह-जिला दण्डाधिकारी, पलामू।
(भू-अर्जन शाखा)

पत्रांक 347/भूअ0, दिनांक 25/07/2018

प्रेषक,

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,
पलामू।

सेवा में,

महाप्रबंधक-सह-मुख्य अभियन्ता
संचरण प्रक्षेत्र-IV, डालटनगंज।

विषय :-

पलामू जिला के छत्तरपुर अंचल अन्तर्गत ग्राम-रुदवा में विद्युत उपकेन्द्र निर्माण हेतु 0.70 एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए अनुमानित लागत जमा करने के संबंध में।

प्रसंग :-

आपका पत्रांक 163 एवं 164/डालटनगंज, दिनांक 15.06.2018

महाशय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक प्रासंगिक पत्र के संदर्भ में पलामू जिला के छत्तरपुर अंचल अन्तर्गत ग्राम-रुदवा में विद्युत उपकेन्द्र निर्माण हेतु 0.70 एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए आपके द्वारा प्राप्त अधियाचना के अनुसार भूमि मूल्य की गणना पश्चात् अनुमानित लागत मो0 33,39,457=00 (तीतीस लाख उन्चालीस हजार चार सौ सन्तावन) रुपये की आवश्यकता है।

अतः उपरोक्त राशि अधोहस्ताक्षरी को उपलब्ध कराना सुनिश्चित किया जाय, ताकि उक्त योजना में भू-अर्जन की प्रक्रिया के पश्चात् संबंधित लाभुक को भुगतान किया जा सके।

अनु0 :- यथोक्त।

विश्वासभाजन

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,
पलामू।

ESE/TC/Delt
For needed action.
27/07/18

Annexure 14

Govt. of Jharkhand
Notification dated 26 June
2018 related to RFCTLARRA
2013



झारखण्ड गजट
असाधारण अंक
झारखण्ड सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित

संख्या- 628	राँची, शुक्रवार	8 आषाढ़, 1940 (श०) 29 जून, 2018 (ई०)
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विधि (विधान) विभाग

अधिसूचना

26 जून, 2018

संख्या-एल०जी०-18/2017-49/लेज०- झारखंड विधान मंडल का निम्नलिखित अधिनियम जिस पर राज्यपाल दिनांक 12 जून, 2018 को अनुमति दे चुके हैं इसके द्वारा सर्वसाधारण की सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है ।

भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार (झारखण्ड संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017

(झारखण्ड अधिनियम संख्या-07, 2018)

एतद् द्वारा भारतीय गणतंत्र के 68वें वर्ष में झारखण्ड राज्य के विधानसभा द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप से यह अधिनियमित हो :-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ :-

- (i) इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार (झारखण्ड संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 कहा जायेगा।
- (ii) यह 1 जनवरी, 2014 को प्रवृत्त हुआ समझा जाएगा।
- (iii) न्यायालय अथवा प्राधिकरण का न्यायादेश अथवा आदेश के अंतर्विष्ट होते हुए भी इस संशोधित अधिनियम के प्रावधान प्रभावी होंगे।

2. भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 2 का संशोधन :-

भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात मूल अधिनियम कहा गया है) अधिनियम की धारा 2 की उप धारा (2) में दूसरे परन्तुक के पश्चात निम्नलिखित परन्तुक अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

"परंतु यह भी कि धारा 10 (क) में सूचीबद्ध परियोजनाओं और उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमि के अर्जन को इस उपधारा के पहले परन्तुक के उपबंधों से छूट प्राप्त होगी।"

3. मूल अधिनियम की धारा-iii के पश्चात, निम्नलिखित अध्याय अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्

"अध्याय 3 क"

अध्याय 2 और अध्याय 3 के उपबंधों का कतिपय परियोजनाओं को लागू न होना।

- 10क. राज्य सरकार, लोकहित में, अधिसूचना द्वारा, निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं में से किन्हीं को इस अधिनियम के अध्याय 2 और अध्याय 3 के उपबंधों के लागू किए जाने से मुक्त कर सकेगी, अर्थात् :-

सरकारी आधारभूत परियोजनाएँ जिसमें विद्यालय, महाविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय, अस्पताल, पंचायत भवन, ऑगनबाड़ी केन्द्र, रेल, सड़क, जलमार्ग, विद्युतीकरण, सिंचाई, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोगों के लिए आवास, जलापूर्ति, पाईप लाईन्स, ट्रांसमिशन एवं अन्य सरकारी भवन भी शामिल हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के लिए भी ग्राम सभा/स्थानीय प्राधिकारी का परामर्श प्राप्त किया जायेगा।

झारखंड राज्यपाल के आदेश से,

संजय प्रसाद,
प्रधान सचिव-सह-विधि परामर्शी
विधि विभाग, झारखंड, राँची।

विधि (विधान) विभाग

अधिसूचना

26 जून, 2018

संख्या-एल०जी०-18/2017-50/तेज०- झारखंड विधान मंडल द्वारा यथा पारित और राज्यपाल द्वारा दिनांक 12 जून, 2018 को अनुमत भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार (झारखण्ड संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 का निम्नांकित अंग्रेजी अनुवाद झारखंड राज्यपाल के प्राधिकार से इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है जिसे भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के खंड (3) के अधीन उक्त अधिनियम का अंग्रेजी भाषा में प्राधिकृत पाठ समझा जाएगा।

**THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (JHARKHAND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2017
(JHARKHAND ACT- 07,2018)**

AN ACT TO AMEND THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013 IN ITS APPLICATION TO THE STATE OF JHARKHAND.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Jharkhand in the sixty eighth year of the Republic of India as follows:-	
1. (1) This Act may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Jharkhand Amendment) ACT, 2017.	Short title and commencement
(2) The Act shall be deemed to have come into effect on 1 st January, 2014	
(3) The provisions of this Amendment Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any Law or Judgement or Order of any Court or authority.	
2. In the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (2), after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be added, namely :- "Provided also that the acquisition of land for the projects listed in Section 10A and the purposes specified therein shall be exempted from the provisions of the first proviso to this sub-section."	Amendment to Section-2 Central Act 30 of 2013
3. In the principal Act, after Chapter-III, the following new chapter-III A shall be inserted:-	Insertion of new section 10 A



झारखण्ड गजट (असाधारण) शुक्रवार, 29 जून, 2018

CHAPTER-III	
Provisions of Chapter-II & III not to apply to certain projects	
10A- The State Government may, in the public interest by notification in the official gazette, exempt any of the following project from the application of the provision of Chapter-II and Chapter-III of this Act, namely:-	Power of the State Government to exempt certain project
Government Infrastructure projects including Schools, Colleges, Universities, Hospitals, Panchayat Buildings, Anganbadi Centres, Rail, Road, Waterways, electrification, irrigation, housing for the economically weaker section, Water supply, Pipelines, Transmission and other Government Buildings for undertaking such projects advise of Gram Sabha/Local Authority shall also be taken.	

झारखण्ड राज्यपाल के आदेश से,

संजय प्रसाद,
प्रधान सचिव-सह-विधि परामर्शी
विधि विभाग, झारखण्ड, राँची ।

झारखण्ड राजकीय मुद्रणालय, राँची द्वारा प्रकाशित एवं मुद्रित,
झारखण्ड गजट (असाधारण) 628 - 50



Annexure 15

Govt. of Jharkhand
Guidelines for Calculation of
Compensation for Land
Acquisition as per the
Provisions of RFCTLARRA
2013

संख्या-10ए0/भू0अ0नि0 (मार्गदर्शन) नियमावली-104/14 4.7.8/14.रा0

झारखण्ड सरकार,
राजस्व, निबंधन एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग।

शीर्षी, दिनांक-31-08-18

-संकल्प:-

विषय :- "भू-अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013" के अधीन उपबंधित प्रावधानों के संबंध में मार्गदर्शन।

भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act-2013) दिनांक-01.01.2014 से प्रभावी है। अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के तहत कतिपय संकल्प, अधिसूचना, परिपत्र एवं पत्र राजस्व, निबंधन एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग स्तर से निर्गत एवं संसूचित किये गए हैं। तथापि, कतिपय जिलों से भू-अर्जन की विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं एवं प्रावधानों पर जिला उपायुक्तों/जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारियों द्वारा मार्गदर्शन/निर्देश हेतु पत्र सरकार स्तर पर अभी भी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। फलस्वरूप, परियोजनाओं हेतु भू-अर्जन की कार्यवाही में सम्यक गतिशीलता की स्थिति नहीं बन रही है। जबकि परियोजनाओं हेतु भू-अर्जन की कार्यवाही समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के तहत त्वरित गति से निष्पादित की जानी है।

भू-अर्जन मामले में RFCTLARR Act-2013 की धारा-11(5) में भू अभिलेख को अद्यतन करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। झारखण्ड राज्य में खतियान पुराना है एवं जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में है। खतियान में भूमि का किस्म कृषि भूमि दर्ज है जबकि वर्तमान स्थिति में भूमि का स्वरूप बदल गया है। जिसके कारण भूमि के किस्म की अवस्था का पता नहीं चल पाता है। फलस्वरूप भूमि के किस्म के आधार पर भूमि के बाजार मूल्य अवधारण करने में कठिनाई होती है। अर्जित/अर्जनाधीन भूमि के खतियान में निहित प्रकृति/प्रकार एवं वर्तमान स्वरूप तथा प्रकार के बिन्दु पर विवादों को दूर करने हेतु उपायुक्त की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित किया जाना उपयुक्त होगा, जिसमें संबंधित जिलों के अपर समाहर्ता, अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी (संबंधित), जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी, भूमि सुधार उप समाहर्ता (संबंधित), अंचलाधिकारी (संबंधित) तथा जिला अवर निबंधन पदाधिकारी समिति के सदस्य के रूप में रखा जा सकता है।

अधिनियम की धारा-26 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत दर का निर्धारण विहित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार करने का प्रावधान है एवं परिसंपत्तियों तथा अन्य किसी क्षति का मूल्यांकन अधिनियम की धारा-27 एवं 28 के अंतर्गत करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। भू-स्वामियों के लिए मुआवजा अवधारण की प्रक्रिया RFCTLARR Act-2013 के प्रथम अनुसूची में किये जाने का प्रावधान है।

अतः मंत्रिपरिषद् की बैठक दि0-30.08.17, के मद सं0-28 में लिये गये निर्णय के आलोक में "भू-अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013" के अधीन उपबंधित प्रावधानों के संबंध में मार्गदर्शन निम्नवत् है :-

1. अर्जनाधीन भूमि के खतियान में निहित प्रकृति/प्रकार एवं वर्तमान स्वरूप तथा प्रकार के बिन्दु पर विवादों को दूर करने हेतु उपायुक्त की अध्यक्षता में समिति का गठन किया जाय जिसमें संबंधित जिलों के अपर समाहर्ता, अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी (संबंधित), जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी, भूमि सुधार उप समाहर्ता (संबंधित), अंचलाधिकारी (संबंधित), तथा जिला अवर निबंधन पदाधिकारी सदस्य के रूप में शामिल होंगे।

समिति RFCTLARR Act-2013 की धारा 11 एवं चौथी अनुसूची में उल्लेखित अधिनियमों के सदृश्य धाराओं के तहत भू-अर्जन मामलों में अधिसूचना प्रकाशन के पूर्व जिला स्तर पर प्रस्ताव गठित करने के समय भू-अभिलेख/दस्तावेजों में दर्ज तथ्यों तथा अर्जनधीन भूमि के वास्तविक प्रकृति/प्रकार अथवा वर्गीकरण के आधार पर किस्म विनिश्चित किया जाय।

विवादित स्थल की जाँच के समय संबंधित भूमि का फोटो एवं विडियो भी अभिलेख में रखा जाय। फोटो/विडियो में समय एवं तिथि अंकित रहे एवं जाँच करने वाले पदाधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का भी चित्र रहे, ताकि यह प्रमाणित हो कि वास्तव में स्थल जाँच करने पर पाया गया कि पुराने अभिलेखों में अंकित भूमि की परिस्थिति/स्वरूप में स्थानीय जाँच में परिवर्तन पाया गया है।

2. RFCTLARR Act-2013 के प्रथम अनुसूची में मुआवजा संगणित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। जिसकी प्रक्रिया निम्नरूपेण करने की रीतिकृति प्रदान की गई है :-

- भूमि के बाजार मूल्य- धारा-26 में उपबंधित प्रावधान के अनुसार करने का उल्लेख है।
- मुणात्मक कारक- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा मुणक-2 (दो) निर्धारित किया गया है। नगरीय क्षेत्रों की दशा में मुणक 1 (एक) अधिनियम में प्रावधानित है।
- भूमि या निर्माण से जुड़ी सम्पत्तियों का मूल्य- धारा-29 में उपबंधित प्रावधान के अनुसार।
- तोषण- धारा-30(1) के अनुसार संपूर्ण प्रतिकर का अवधारण करने पर शत प्रतिशत प्रतिकर की रकम के समतुल्य तोषण की रकम अधिशेषित किया जायेगा।

धारा-30(3) के अनुसार धारा-26 के अधीन उपबंधित भूमि के बाजार मूल्य के अतिरिक्त, कलक्टर प्रत्येक मामले में उस भूमि की बाबत ऐसे बाजार मूल्य पर धारा-4 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन की अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से ही प्रारंभ होने वाली और कलक्टर के निर्णय की तारीख तक या भूमि का कब्जा लेने की तारीख तक, इनमें से जो भी पूर्वतर हो, की अवधि के लिए बारह प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर पर संगणित रकम अधिनिर्णीत करेगा।

उदाहरण स्वरूप भूमि के बाजार मूल्य का निर्धारण/अवधारण (धारा-26 में उपबंधित रूप से प्रति एकड़ एक लाख रूपया किया जाता है तो मुआवजा की राशि निम्नरूपेण गणना की जा सकती है (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए) :-

(क) भूमि का बाजार मूल्य- 100000 रु० ✓
(ख) Multiplier Factor (राज्य सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए 2 निर्धारित किया गया है)- $100000 \times 2 = 200000$ रु० ✓

(ग) संरचना का मूल्य- 1000 रु० ✓
(घ) वृक्ष आदि का मूल्य- 1000 रु० ✓
(ङ) कुल योग (ख+ग+घ)- $200000+1000+1000 = 202000$ रु०

(च) जोड़े तोषण (ङ का शत प्रतिशत)- $202000+202000 = 404000$ रु० ✓

(छ) अतिरिक्त बाजार मूल्य-@ 12% वार्षिक (कड़िका-क' में निर्धारित बाजार मूल्य पर) = 12000 रु० ✓

(ज) कुल मुआवजा की राशि-(च+छ) = $404000+12000 = 416000$ रु०

Annexure 16

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 Minor				

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 Moderate				

Impact on Land use, Soil & Drainage

Impact	Impact on Land use, Soil & Drainage		
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 Water Resources

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 Negligible				

Impact on Surface Water Bodies

Impact	Impact on Surface Water Bodies			
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 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 Minor to Moderate			

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
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
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

	Significance of impact is considered Moderate
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