

Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)

Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL)

Govt. of Jharkhand



Tribal People Development Plan (Draft Report)

Gas Insulated Substation (GIS), Chhatarpur

Zone -IV Daltonganj Jharkhand

-PREPARED BY-

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ABBREVIATIONS

AP	: Affected Person
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CNT	: Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908
DC	: District Collector
DGM	: Deputy General Manager
DPR	: Detail Project Report
EA	: Executing Agency
EM	: Entitlement Matrix
ESMF	: Environment Social Management Framework
GM	: General Manager
GRC	: Grievance Redressal Cell
IR	: Involuntary Resettlement
IHHL	: Individual Household Latrine
JhLARR	: Jharkhand Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015
JPSIP	: Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project
JUSNL	: Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited
JJM	: Jal Jeevan Mission
KV	: Kilo Volt
LARRA	: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
MADA	: Modified Area Development Approach
ODF	: Open Defecation Free
PTG	: Primitive Tribal Groups
RF	: Resettlement Framework
RP	: Resettlement Plan
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
SBMG	: Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin
SLWM	: Solid Liquid Waste Management
SPT	: Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1949
TP	: Tribal People
TPDP	: Tribal People Development Plan
TDPF	: Tribal Development Planning Framework
TPPIA	: Tribal People Plan Implementation Agency

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Executive Summary

The **Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)** is being implemented by the **Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL)**, Govt of Jharkhand with technical & financial assistance of **World Bank (WB)** for the transmission infrastructures development/upgradation, which includes: (a) Creation of 25 new 132 kV Gas substations, and (b) Development of associated 132 KV transmission lines of around 1800 kms. The program aim is to achieve 24x7 reliable powers for all the households in Jharkhand.

The Project JPSIP is World Bank funded project which follows the World Banks Environment and Social safeguards operational policies, which includes the Tribal people Development Plan (TPDP) as per WB, **OP/BP-4.10**. The Jharkhand Tribal Development Society, under Department of Welfare, Government of Jharkhand and Jharkhand Tribal Welfare Department consider village with more than 50 percent ST population as 'Tribal Village'. In alignment with the tribal population threshold considered by the government, TPPs prepared for a village which has more than 50 percent ST population as per Census 2011 in the project footprint area.

This Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP) covers impacts in the project affected locations, the Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) Chhatarpur and its surrounding area approximately 2 km village Okraha village in Rudwa Panchayat of Chhatarpur Block in Palamu District of Jharkhand State. The total tribal population in this village is more than 50%. The TDP has been prepared to manage and mitigate any impact on the tribal people due to project interventions. This document sets out policy, framework and implementation mechanism to address such impacts according to World Bank Operational Policy on Indigenous People (OP 4.10).

Legal and Policy Framework

The Scheduled Tribes (STs) are defined under the Article 366 (25) of the Indian Constitution and scheduled as STs by the President of India through public gazette notification as accordance with the Article 342 of the Indian constitution. The Govt of India also framed certain laws & policies to safeguards the tribal and Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) for the projects/subprojects, transmission lines & tower passing through scheduled area such as 5th Schedule of the India Constitution (Article-244) and Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act, 1996, The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, if project/subprojects passing through

forest Areas. Similarly, Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act), 1908 and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act), 1949 for transfer of any tribal land to non-tribal land or land to be used for public purpose. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 to control any potential atrocities being committed by staff / labour force of contractor during construction. Also considering the 7 clusters under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) in the state of Jharkhand during selection of site for the project components.

The Gas Insulated substation (GIS) is located in tribal areas and Vth scheduled area which includes surroundings village Okraha. The tribal village is concerned to tribal communities Aadiwasi kharvar. The World Bank Operational Policy 4.10 for Indigenous People is applicable to the project.

Socio-Economic Profile

The state of Jharkhand has a considerable tribal population. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State is 8,645,042 constituting 26.2 per cent of the total population (3,29,88134) of the State as per 2011 census. Jharkhand is home to 32 tribal communities. Among the thirty-two (32) Notified Scheduled Tribes, the Santhals are the most populous tribe constituting 34% of the total ST population of the State. There are also eight primitive tribal groups – classified as the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group PVTG (earlier known as PTG- Primitive Tribal Groups).

The socio-economic profile of the Tribal People in project area is based on analysis of as per the Census 2011 data and Focussed Group discussion (FGD) with community as follows:

Findings:

- The GIS land is situated in Rudwa village of Chhatarpur block, whereas village is Okraha located within the 2 km periphery study area of the GIS.
- **Demographic overview:** The tribal village within the study area has a total population of 1,270 people, distributed across 259 households. The household size of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the area ranges from 4 to 6 individuals, with an average household size of 4.67 people, according to community consultations.
- **Literacy profile:** The literacy rate of Okraha is 55.16%. Okraha village has lower literacy rate compared to Jharkhand. The male literacy rate is 64.34% and the female literacy rate is 46.05% in Okraha village. (Source: Community Consultation)

- **Employment status:** The employment status of the study area indicates that in Okraha village out of total population, 604 were engaged in work activities. 35.60 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 64.40 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 604 workers engaged in Main Work, 59 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 136 were Agricultural labourers. (Source: Community Consultation)
- **Livelihood:** Agriculture is the primary livelihood for majority of the tribal population in the state, as well as within the study area. Labour work next to agriculture is the second livelihood option within the study area. Although state sponsored livelihood project is also being covered under the rural development department as a Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) for high value agriculture, livestock, fisheries and market linkage through the farmer producer organization (FPO).
- **Drinking water source:** The village of the study area are being covered under the national flagship program Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for the safe drinking water to the community. The major source of the drinking water is community based hand pumps, tube wells are also existing which was covered the under the previous drinking water supply programme. Although there are some operational issues related to operation & maintenance of piped water supply scheme by the community which needs to be addressed in Tribal Development Plan (TDP)
- **Sanitation** – The village of the study area had declared 100 percent open defecation free by accessing individual household leach pit toilet under the National Flagship Programme, Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBMG). Although there are some defunct toilets are existing and being not utilized by the beneficiaries, so it needs to be addressed in Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP).
- **Accessibility to Social Security Schemes:** There are lots of National as well as State Flagship Programme/Schemes for the social security is existing in the study area. Such as, free rice scheme, old age pension for all, Ration Card, Ayushman Yojana, Kishan Credit Card, Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana etc.

Impacts due to Project Implementation

It is assessed that project implementation will cause both positive and adverse impacts to the tribal population. The positive impacts assessed are improved

and reliable power supply to domestic and social entrepreneurs, increased social inclusion, improved quality of life due to electricity supply and positive impact for women and children for more productive use of the electricity.

The substation is located on Plot No 32, 28, 01 and 02 in the Rudwa Village, Chattarpur Block of Palamu District. Total area of GIS 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). An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the land acquisition has been prepared by the project and the compensation for land has been disbursed to the affected landholders (non-title holder) on 32 PAPs (Included in ARAP, Appendix P Copy of Notarised Indemnity Bond Submitted by the Private Land Owner on Acceptance of Land Acquisition and Acceptance of Compensation Amount. Therefore, 6 acre of the project site would be located on Protected Forest land. There are two Common Property Resources (CPR) within the study area- a primary school at a distance of 2 km and Anganwadi Kendra at a distance of 2 km. Both these CPRs are far away from the GIS site and their access will not be directly or indirectly affected during the construction and operation stage of the sub-project. Thus, there would not be any impact on any common property resources. Necessary suggestive measures have been included in ESMP to avoid any hindrance in access to these CPRs at the GIS site and within the study area.

Stakeholder Consultations & Need Assessments

For the preparation of Tribal Peoples Development Plan (TPDP) several consultations were conducted with various stakeholders from the gestation of the project to have a better understanding on the tribal issues, such that any adverse impact due to project implementation may be reduced or avoided.

For targeted community consultations, the identified village within the study area with 50 percent and more tribal population were mapped and one tribal village dominated areas were identified. This helped in planning the consultations with the community and key stakeholders. Consultations were conducted with - tribal community and their representatives within the study area along with project staffs.

Need assessment exercise was conducted in all the tribal village of the study area through the process of community stakeholder consultations. The major needs as stated by the tribal people during consultations are:

- Availability of electricity
- Repair and Maintenance of drinking water sources and sanitation facilities

- Dedicated skill training for tribal women and men
- Common community meeting place with solar streetlight (Standpoint Light)
- Benefit from state sponsored and national flagship social security schemes.

Appropriate Mitigation Measures

During the stake holder consultation with Tribal Welfare Department, the details of identified needs of the villages were shared and found that the installation of solar streetlight in the state is being carried out by the JREDA which is the state nodal agency of the state for the promotions of renewable energy intervention. So, the decision was taken that the installation of solar streetlight in these tribal villages will be carried out by the JREDA. The rest proposed activities are distribution of sanitation kit and training will be carried out by PIU JUSNL with the support of PMC.

The detail of the proposed activities along with timelines is listed below in table.

Activities with Timeline:

Sl.No	Activities	Timeline	Responsible Agencies
1.	Installation and Commissioning of solar streetlight (20-Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	T+90 days	JREDA
2.	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents'	T+60 days	PIU, JUSNL

	girls.		
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	T+60 days	PIU, JUSNL

T= The effective Date of Approval of Tribal People Development Plan from World Bank.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementing agency, JUSNL will monitor the implementation of Tribal people development plan and share monitoring report with the World Bank.

Sl.No	Activities	Implementation by	Supportive supervision
1.	Installation and commissioning of solar streetlight (20Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA)	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi
2.	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	PIU, JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	PIU, JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievances will be captured and readdressed through a three-tier grievance redressal system. First Tier at divisional level and will be addressed by Executive Engineer, second tier at circle level, Grievance will be addressed by the circle officer/DGM and similarly third tier at zone level, Grievance will be addressed by zonal officer/G.M. If any disputes come beyond the Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC), It will be addressed by the court of law state/nation.

Budget and Financing

Budget in line with each item of the activities A tentative budget amount has been calculated and made a part of this TPP. Budget of the proposed activities for the Tribal People Development Plan for the tribal village of GSS Chattarpur is Rupees Eight Lakh Forty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty Three only. The detail item wise cost is covered under the budget head of the Tribal People's Plan (TPP).

1. Introduction:

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 PfA roadmap includes interventions in generation, transmission, distribution, promotion of renewable energy, and increase energy efficiency. The 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 Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP) include: (a) Creation of 25 new 132 kV substations, and (b) Development of associated 132 KV transmission lines of around 1800 kms. These 25 new substations and associated transmission lines have been organised into different scheme and packages under Zone-I, II, III, IV.

The project has developed the **Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)** including the **Tribal Development Planning Framework (TDPF)** which guides the Environmental and Social compliances, procedure and reporting under the project.

The Jharkhand Tribal Development Society, under Department of Welfare, Government of Jharkhand and Jharkhand Tribal Welfare Department consider village with more than 50 percent ST population as 'Tribal Village'. In alignment with the tribal population threshold considered by the government, the TPP has been prepared for village which has more than 50 percent ST population as per Census 2011 in the project footprint area.

This TDP covers impacts in the project affected locations, the Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) Chhatarpur and its surrounding area approximately 2 km Okraha village in district Palamu of the Jharkhand. The total tribal population in

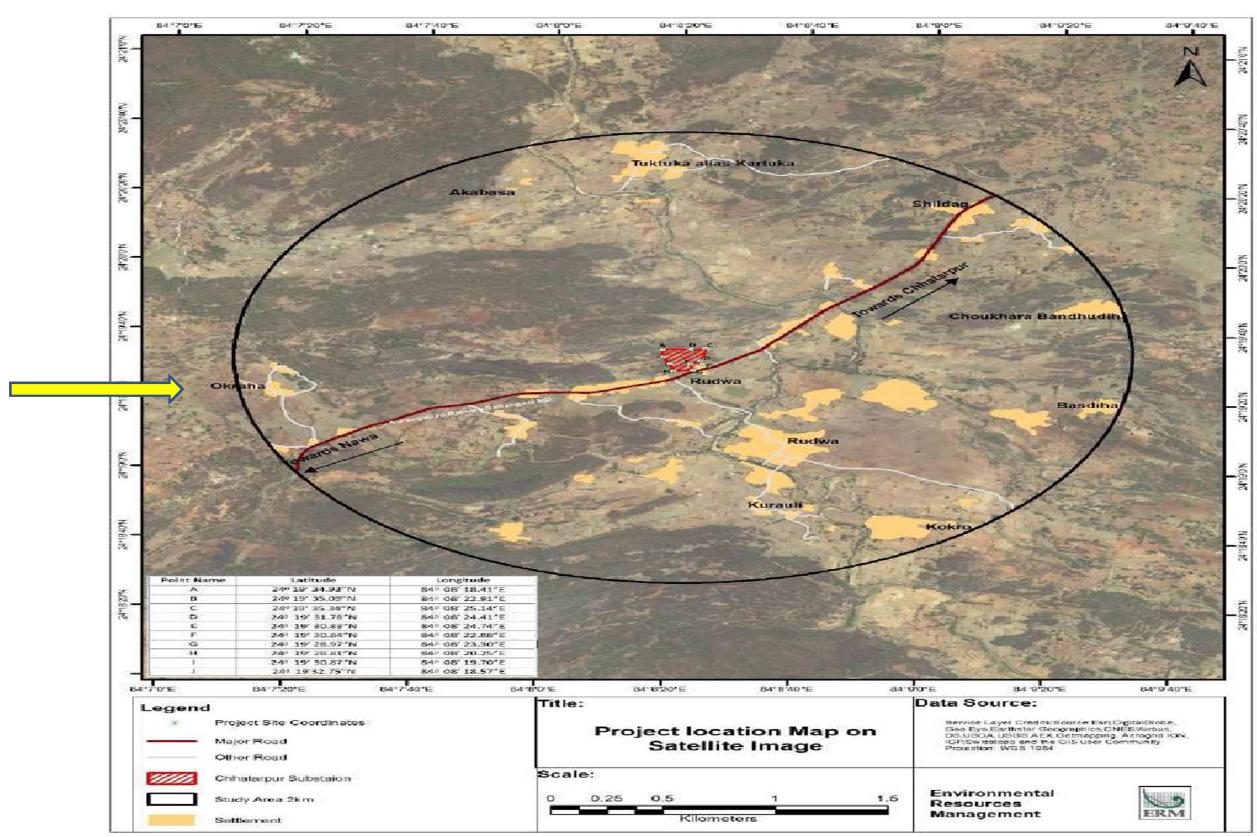
this village is more than 50%. This document sets out policy, framework and implementation mechanism to address such impacts.

The GIS Chhatarpur is being constructed for the Palamu cluster of in Zone-1V. It is located at Rudwa village in Chhatarpur block of Palamu District, Jharkhand. The site is located approximately 38 km from the Daltonganj headquarter. The GIS is being constructed on Plot No 32, 28, 01 and 02 in the Rudwa Village, Chhatarpur Block of Palamu District. Total area of GIS 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). An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for the and acquisition has been prepared by the project and the compensation for land has been disbursed to the affected landholders (non-title holder) on 32 PAPs (Included in ARAP, Appendix P Copy of Notarised Indemnity Bond Submitted by the Private Land Owner on Acceptance of Land Acquisition and Acceptance of Compensation Amount. Therefore, 6 acre of the project site would be located on Protected Forest land. Okraha village which is tribal dominated majorly falls within the study area of 2km. The major tribal communities is Aadiwasi Kharwar,whose means of livelihood is majorly from agriculture and labour.

Table:1-Summary of GIS Chhatarpur

SN	GIS	Location			No of Village within 2 Km periphery of GIS Chhatarpur	Tribal Village within 2 km periphery of GIS Chhatarpur having more than 50% Tribal Population
		Village	Block	District		
1	132/33kv	Okraha	Chhatarpur	Palamu	1	1

Figure-1: Project Location & study area Village Map



2. Objective:

The Tribal Development Plan (TDP) of GIS Chhatarpur focuses and aims to provide special attention to the ST population within the study area in Okraha village to capture issues related to social exclusions and equity. The principal objective of TDP of GIS Chhatarpur is to outline the various interventions and facilities to prevent exclusions of any kind, aligning the plan with World Bank OP 4.10. The objective of the Tribal Development Plan is to ensure:

- Appropriate and adequate benefits from the project.
- Monitor that project activities do not affect the cultural identities of the tribal people;
- Tribal people are adequately consulted; and
- Redress any grievances or concerns raised by the tribal people

The TPDP of GIS Chhatarpur aims is to address the assessed needs of tribal people and the potential impacts in the project affected locations, through meaningful, realistic community betterment opportunities, such that they are

culturally appropriate and economically sustainable, therein supporting the upliftment of tribal communities in the zone of influence of the project.

3. Methodology:

The Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP) is prepared depending on the presence of dominant tribal population in study area of GIS Chhatarpur – i.e., percentage of ST population in village of study is viz Okraha.

TDP has been prepared by the following methodology:

3.1 Identification of Study Area:

Considering the project activity related to Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) it is anticipated that magnitude of project related impacts is likely to be perceived within 2 km surrounding area of Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) Chhatarpur. If any impact will occur within the lifecycle of the project, the same is not envisaged to go beyond the 2 km. Hence, in view of this a radial distance up to 2 km from proposed Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) boundary has been considered as study area for the present assignment.

The area covered under the study is Okraha village where GIS site is proposed which is likely to be impacted due to the construction of GIS.

3.2. Stakeholder Consultations:

During the preparation of Tribal People Development Plan (TDP), the Stakeholders were identified at the community level and at the governance level. The Community level stakeholders are tribal people and their representatives. Similarly, the governance level stakeholders are Tribal Development Welfare Department (TWD) and implementing agency, Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL), Department of Energy Govt of Jharkhand.

3.3.1 Community level stakeholder consultation:

The community was consulted either through Focussed Group Discussion (FGD) or small community meeting in which we have discussed about the issues related to project, their needs, social inclusion, equity, and culturally appropriate mitigation measures. Details of community level consultation are given table no- 2.0.

Table No- 2 Details of Community level consultation

SL NO.	Date of Consultation	Village	Community and their representative
1.	10/10/2023	Okraha	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Farmer

		Producer Group and village level public representatives and youth (Attached as Annexure-I)
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Figure: 3 Reflection of Community Consultation



Consultation was conducted with the local people and project staffs in identified tribal village in the buffer area of the GIS Chhatarpur for assessing their needs, accessibility to social security schemes and issues related to project construction and cultural sensitiveness of the area, etc.

3.2.2 Governance Level Stakeholder Consultation:

3.2.2.1 Consultation with Tribal Welfare Department

The Governance Level Stakeholder Consultation has been made with Tribal Welfare Department, Govt of Jharkhand to understand state welfare policy for tribal people and the feasibility of Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited to converge with their schemes for the benefit of the tribal community. The discussion was focussed on the matrix of the activity which was covered during the community consultation as a need assessment.

3.2.2.2 Consultation with JREDA

The Stakeholder consultation with the Department of Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA), Govt of Jharkhand along with the JUSNL was held on 29/09/2023 in JREDA-JUSNL office.

Figure: 4 Reflections of State Consultations with JREDA



Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Designation	Department
1	Sri Ajay Kumar	General Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
2	Sri Mukesh Kumar	Executive Engineer	JREDA
3	Sri. Ranjit Kumar Mondal	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
4	Sri. Ravi Ranjan	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
5	Sri. Vivek Kumar	Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
6	Ms. Anjali Majhi	Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
7	Sri. Srinivash Parthi	Project Director	M/S MTCPL
8	Sri Abhishek Kumar	Project Manager	Zone-IV, Daltonganj, M/S MTCPL
9	Sri. Pradeep Singh Kashyap	Social Safeguard Expert	Zone-IV, Daltonganj, M/S MTCPL
10	Sri. Ramsurat Prasad	Environment Expert	Zone-IV, Daltonganj, M/S MTCPL
11	Sri. Ghanshyam Prasad Singh	Environment Expert	Zone-III, Jamshedpur, M/S MTCPL
12	Sri. Samir Kumar	Social Safeguard Expert	Zone-III, Jamshedpur, M/S MTCPL
13	Sri. Rajeev Ranjan	Sub Station Design	M/S MTCPL

		Engineer	
14	Sri. Vijay kumar	Technical Assistant	M/S MTCPL
15	Sri. Shyam Soni	Environment Associate	M/S MTCPL

3.2.3 Decision: During the stake holder consultation with The Department of Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) the detail proposed activities were shared and found that the installation of solar streetlight in the state is being carried out by the JREDA which is the state nodal agency of the state for the promotions of renewable energy intervention. So, the decision was taken that the installation of solar streetlight in this tribal village will be carried out by the JREDA. The rest proposed activities are distribution of sanitation kit and training will be carried out by PIU JUSNL with the support of PMC

3.2.3.1 Decision: During the stakeholder consultation with JREDA, the following decisions are taken:

- JREDA is agree for the installation & commissioning of solar streetlight as proposed activity in the Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP) as convergence.
- There is no need of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between JREDA and JUSNL because both are under the department of Energy, Govt of Jharkhand.
- Only JUSNL will share the detail of villages with required quantity of solar streetlight as per zone and package.
- JREDA will allocate the works to the empanelled agency as per demand and request of JUSNL.
- The assigned work will be completed within one month after the fund transferred to the JREDA.
- JREDA will submit the Utilization Certificate (UC) after the completion of work.
- Monitoring of the installation will be done by assigned person of JUSNL along with JREDA.
- The quality of installation and equipment will be assured by the JREDA as per their technical specification.

The activities were discussed with JREDA along with JUSNL and the final feasible and practicable activities are mentioned in Table below:

SL NO.	Proposed Activities	Units
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1	Installation of solar streetlight (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places.	20
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	100
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	4

- **The implementation strategy and procedure as discussed with JREDA are as below:**

Strategy:- Convergence with Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA), Govt. of Jharkhand.

Procedure: Fund will be transferred to the Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) and proposed activities will be carried out by the JREDA. After completion of work within stipulated time, JREDA will have to submit the Utilization to the JUSNL. JREDA is itself under the department of Energy, Govt. of Jharkhand so; there will be not any Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between JUSNL & JREDA. Based on the request letter by JUSNL, work will be carried out by JREDA under the supervision of PIU, JUSNL.& PMC.

4. Legal and Policy Framework:

4.1 National Laws:

Government of India has framed many polices and laws to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Tribes. Article 366(25) of the Indian constitution refers to Scheduled Tribes (STs) as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, STs are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. The constitutional safeguards related to tribal are:

- Article 14, related to equal rights and opportunities.
- Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.
- Article 15 (4) enjoins upon the state to make special provisions for the STs.

- Article 16 (3) empowers states to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of STs.
- Article 46 enjoins upon states to promote with special care educational and economic interests of STs, protection from social injustice and exploitation.
- Article 275 (I), grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs.
- Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for STs in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies; and
- Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of STs and powers to investigations thereof. One of the important Acts which ensures Social Safeguards of the STs is "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

The applicable legal and policy framework is provided below:

Table-3: Applicable National Laws, Policies and State Rules

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
5th Schedule of Constitution (Article 244) (See details at the end of the table 3.1)	<p>Provides for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>Article 244(1) and Article 244 (2) of the constitution of India enables the government to enact separate laws for governance and administration of the tribal areas. In pursuance of these articles, President of India had asked each of the state to identify tribal dominated areas. Areas thus identified by the states were declared as Fifth schedule areas</p>	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through Scheduled Areas
Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	<p>The provision of PESA Act extends the provisions of Part IX of constitution relating to Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas. As per the provisions, every village in Schedule V areas will have Gram Sabha which would approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation at village level.</p>	For approval of any sub-project located in Scheduled Areas
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest	<p>The act recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who has been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The act provides a framework for recording forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required</p>	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through forest land

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
Rights) Act, 2006	for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.	
Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act), 1908	<p>Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act), 1908, determine the incidence of tenancy, the respective rights and obligations of the tenants in the Chotanagpur administrative division of Jharkhand.</p> <p><u>CNT Act, 1908</u></p> <p>The following sections of the CNT Act describe the land holding and the transfer of land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4 of the CNT Act describes the classes of tenants. • Section 46 and 49 of the CNT Act regulates sale and purchase of tribal land. Section 46 allows tribal to tribal land transfer but with the permission of Deputy Commissioner (DC). • Section 49 of the CNT Act allows transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal for industries and agriculture. As per the section tribal land can be sold to non-tribals too but only for the purpose of putting up industries or for agriculture work — but in this case the permission requirement has been changed. Rather than Deputy Commissioners (as provided in the original Act), permission is needed from the revenue department. 	<p>During transfer of tribal land to non-tribal or land to be used for public purpose in Schedules areas of Chotanagpur administrative area, necessary permission of DC is essential. Applications to this effect have to be made by JUSNL and the conditions imposed by DC have to be complied with.</p>

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act), 1949	<p>Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act) 1949, determine the incidence of tenancy, the respective rights and obligations of the tenants in the Santhal Pargana administrative division of Jharkhand.</p> <p>The following sections of the SPT Act describe the land holding and the transfer of land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 20 of the SPT Act, 1949 prohibits transfer, settlement or lease in any manner, unless the right to transfer is recorded in the record of rights, in respect to any raiyati holding. • Section 42 of the SPT Act is one such provision which permits eviction and restoration of possession of encroached agricultural land. The power under this Section is not administrative but statutory and has to be exercised according to the right of the parties 	<p>During transfer of tribal land to non-tribal or land to be used for public purpose in Schedules areas of Santhal Pargana administrative area, necessary permission of DC is essential. Applications to this effect have to be made by JUSNL and the conditions imposed by DC have to be complied with.</p>
The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995	<p>This Act provides for specific provisions to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests State Governments to frame rules for the same. This includes.</p> <p>Identification of areas where atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of re-occurrence of an offence under the Act. The State Government is required to set up a "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell" at the state headquarters headed by the Director of Police, Inspector-General of Police. This Cell is responsible for, conducting survey of the identified area.</p> <p>Maintaining public order and tranquillity in the identified area;</p>	<p>This is applicable in the project as there will be tribal settlements on the alignment and there are chances of atrocities being committed by staff / labour force of contractor.</p>

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
	recommending deployment of special police or establishment of special police post in the identified area; and restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.	

5.0 World Bank Operational Policy/Bank Procedure 4.10: The applicable World Bank Operational Policy/Bank Procedure- 4.10 for Indigenous People is provided below:

Table-4: Applicable World Bank Policy-4.10:

WB Policy & Applicability	Description
OP 4.10 Indigenous People	<p>The policy aims to protect the dignity, right and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people, to ensure that they do not suffer due to development and that they receive social and economic benefits.</p> <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. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples.</p>
Applicability	<p>The policy is triggered as there are indigenous /tribal people in the project area, though no adverse impact on tribal people is anticipated, instead they will be among the intended beneficiaries.</p>

6. Socio-Economic Profile:

6.1 Tribal Population in Jharkhand:

The state of Jharkhand has a considerable tribal population. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State as per 2011 census is 8,645,042, constituting 26.2percent of the total population (3,29,88134) of the State. The growth of the ST population has been 17.3percent which is lower by 5 percent if compared with the growth of the State's total population (22.42 percent) during 2001-2011. The right of the tribal are protected by Chota-Nagpur Tenancy Act (CNT), 1908 and Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act (SPT), 1949. Jharkhand is home to 32 tribal communities. Among the thirty-two (32) Notified Scheduled Tribes, the Santhals are the most populous tribe with a population of about 2,410,509 and constituting 34 percent of the total ST population of the State. Oraon, Munda, and Ho, are the next ranked in terms of population constituting 19.6, 14.8 and 10.5 percent respectively of the total ST

population of the State. Four other major tribes, Kharia, Bhumij, Lohra and Kharwar with population ranging from about 164,022 to 192,024 together with the Santhal, Oraon, Munda and Ho, constitute 89.1 percent of the total tribal population. The Chero, Bedia, Mal Pahariya and Mahli tribes in the population range of 75,540 to 121,174 account for another 5.6 percent; the remaining 18 tribes, along with the generic tribes constitute the balance 5.3 percent of the total ST population.

There are also 8 primitive tribal groups – classified as the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group PVTG (earlier known as PTG-Primitive Tribal Groups) and they are – Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Parahiya (Baiga), Sabbar, Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya.

The tribal village Okraha is mapped and identified within the 2 km periphery of the GIS Chhatarpur which have more than 50% tribal population. The total households and population in the village is 1270 respectively. The tribal Population in the village is 728 which is approximately more than 57.32%. The demographic detail of the village is shown in table-5 below:

Table:5- Demographic details of village Okraha (as per 2011)

SN	Village	HHs	Population	STs Population
1	Okraha	259	1270	728

Demographic details of village Okraha (as per 2011)

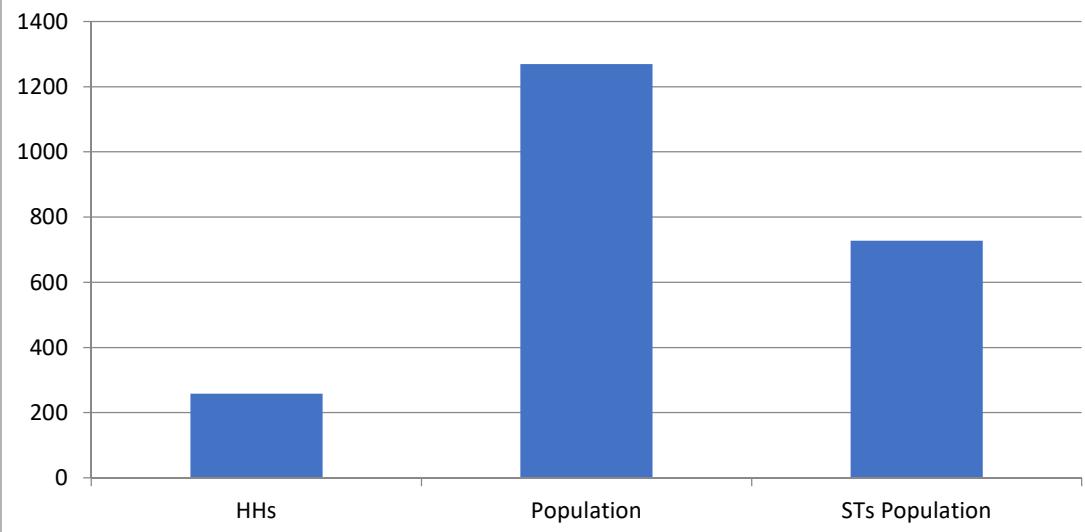
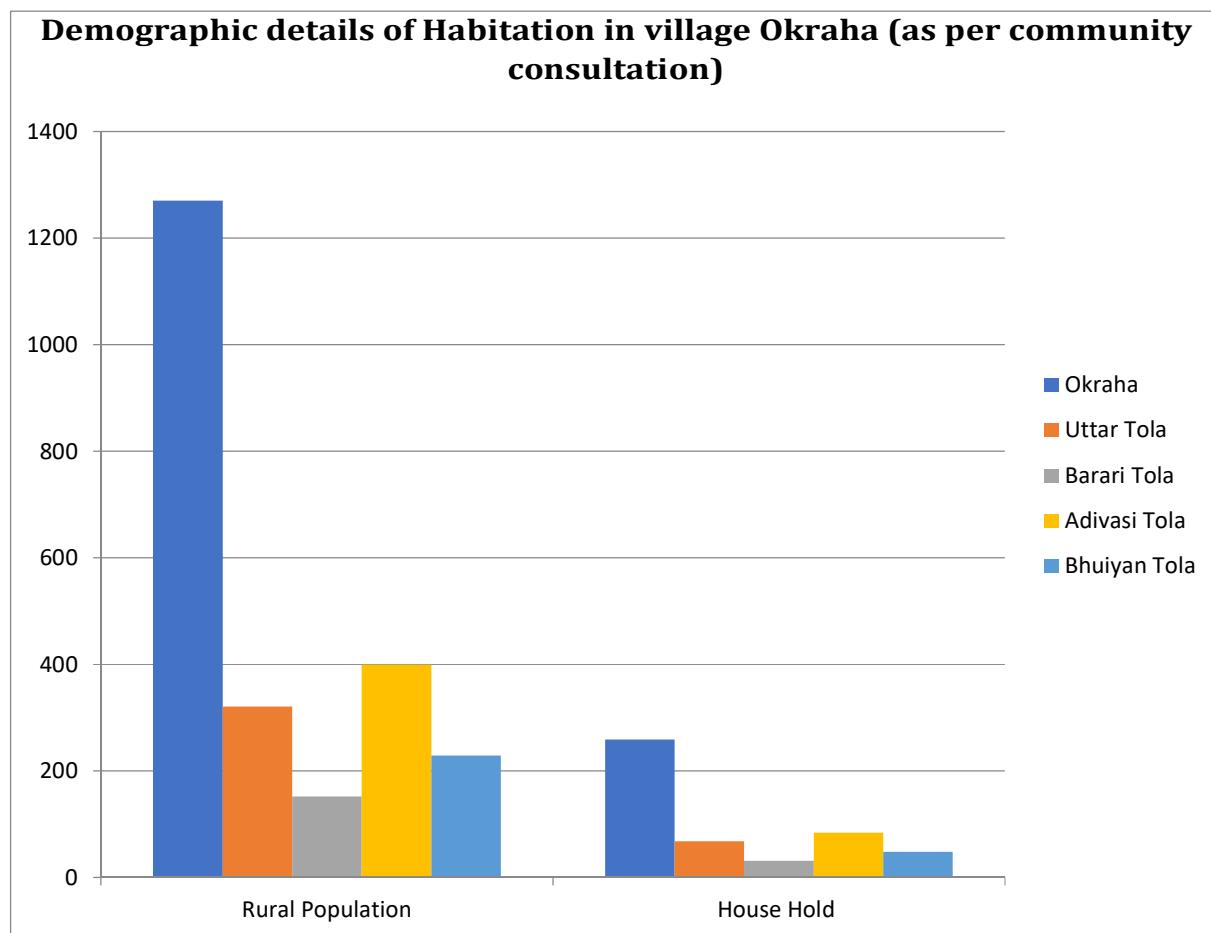


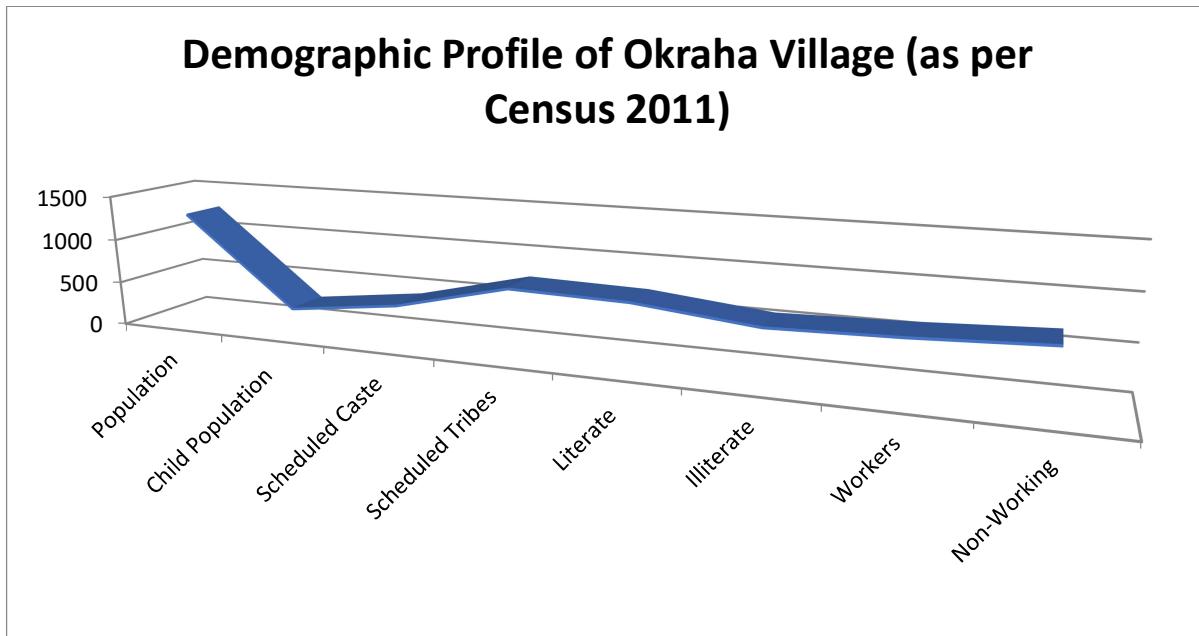
Table: 6- Demographic details of Habitation in village Okraha (as per community consultation)

SN	Habitation	Rural Population	HH
1	Okraha	1270	259
2	Uttar Tola	321	68
3	Barari Tola	152	31
4	Adivasi Tola	399	84
5	Bhuiyan Tola	229	48



5.1 Demographic Profile of Okraha Village (as per Census 2011)

SN	Village	Population	Child Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Literate	Illiterate	Workers	Non-Working
1	Okraha	1270	262	420	728	700	569	604	666



- During Study area in Okraha village has lower literacy compared to Jharkhand In 2011, literacy rate of Okraha village was 55.16 % compared to 66.41 % of Jharkhand.
- In Okraha village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Cast (SC) & Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) Constitutes 57.32% while Schedule Caste (SC) were 33.07% of the total population in Okraha village.
- In Okraha village out of total population, 604 were engaged in work activities. And 35.60% of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months).

- The population of Children aged 0-6 years in Okraha village is 262 which is 20.63 % of the total population. Child Sex Ratio for the Okraha as per census is 1183, higher than Jharkhand average of 948.

6.2 Sources of Drinking Water:

For drinking purpose, availability of water is generally in the form of Ground water sourced through hand pump and well serves mostly to the needs of household drinking water consumption however no tap water facility is available for drinking water, available in village. The primary school falling within the study area has hand pump facility and separate toilet facilities for boys and girls.

6.3 Sanitation Facilities:

The Swachh Survekshan Gramin, 2020 survey conducted for monitoring progress of Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM) indicates that toilet coverage in Okraha village are 100% and Declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) and govt of Jharkhand is also propping for the ODF plus by doing the Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) intervention and Biogas under the GOBAR Dhan Project. During consultation, it was informed by the villagers that open defecation practice is prevalent among most of the village.

6.4 Accessibility to social security Schemes:

Free rice scheme under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antoday Yojna is the most successful scheme followed by the Minimum Support Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme and Mukhyamantri Sarva Jan Pension Yojna. There are also few social security schemes in the state which are State social security Pension scheme, Indira Gandhi National widow Pension Scheme, Foster care Sponsorship Schemes. The Okraha villagers are benefitted from these social security schemes.

7. Impacts due to Project Implementation:

This section identifies the potential impacts, both positive and adverse, that may affect the tribal people within the study area due to the implementation of GIS Chhatarpur under the Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP).

7.1 Positive Impacts:

The proposed project aims to improve 24x7 power availability and provide quality power supply to both domestic and industrial users, social entrepreneurs among the tribal people in Okraha village of GIS Chhatarpur. The proposed project also aims to ensure consistent power supply to reduce other alternate sources of energy.

7.2 Increased Social Inclusion and Improved Quality of Life:

The all mass and class of the study area of the GIS Chhatarpur will be benefitted from the uninterrupted 24X7 power supply. Obviously, all social structures such as General, Other Backward Classes (OBC), Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) will be included for the benefit of the reliable power will have best opportunities as social and business entrepreneur within the project area. So, project will follow the social inclusion deeply as per World Bank social safeguards operational policy.

Improved electricity supply will also support the economic development of the significantly large tribal population in the study area. Additionally, access to electricity in tribal village would reduce the time spent by women on household activities which will ensure availability of more time for other economically productive activities. Access to electricity will also enable better access to safe potable water, food security, health and reduce unproductive hours for other labour intensive manually driven activities.

7.3 Positive Impact for Women & Girl:

The uninterrupted power supply 24X7 will improve the women's and girl's education, healthcare, employment and gender equality. It also improves the quality of life of women and girls by avoiding the unproductive household working hours.

7.4 Adverse Impacts:

7.4.1 Impact on land

The land is located on Plot No 32, 28, 01 and 02 in the Rudwa Village, Chattarpur Block of Palamu District. Total area of GIS 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). An Abbreviated

Resettlement Action Plan for the and acquisition has been prepared by the project and the compensation for land has been disbursed to the affected landholders (non-title holder) on 32 PAPs (Included in ARAP, Appendix P Copy of Notarised Indemnity Bond Submitted by the Private Land Owner on Acceptance of Land Acquisition and Acceptance of Compensation Amount. Around 6 acre of the project site would be located on Protected Forest land, which has been transferred for the construction of substation in Rudwa village as per Electricity Act 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act 1885, part III, section 10 to 19.

7.4.2 Common Property Resource (CPR):

During construction of the substation, Chhatarpur, for obtaining access to the tower location or substation works, the contractor would use existing roads to the extent feasible i.e., existing National/State highway or local village roads. During the construction phase, due to the movement of the construction related vehicles and machinery, some of the roads, especially the village roads may get damaged. Additionally, some village roads may not be in a condition that it can be used for movement of heavy construction vehicles. In such conditions, the use of these roads would further lead to deterioration and impact available common property resources and infrastructures. Some culverts or other common utilities e.g. distribution poles, may also get damaged during the construction activities causing temporary difficulties to the local community in general, and including tribal people in the ST dominated village.

7.4.2 Tribal Communities and Cultural Properties:

The village Okraha is come under the study area of the tribal village within the influence area of the GIS Chhatarpur. Generally, tribal communities are closely tied to ancestral domains and natural resources, including land, forest, water, and others. Hence, their ties in terms of their customary rights to these ancestral domains which they traditionally own, use, or occupy, and where relevant, access to natural resources is vital for their survival and livelihood system. For example, sacred groves are of great cultural importance to the tribal population - the groves.

It was also mentioned by tribal people during this consultations that they do not have any issue if GIS Chhatarpur constructed in Okraha village.

8.0 Need assessment:

A need assessment exercise was conducted, in Okraha tribal village and settlements adjacent to the GIS sites through the process of stakeholder consultations. Apart from the consultations with the communities, consultations were also conducted with key informants (*Mukhiyas*, head of Gram Panchayats and village *Pradhans*, headman of the tribal community). The key needs as stated by the tribal people during consultations are discussed below:

8.1 Need for wastewater Management:

The drinking water sources such as Hand Pumps and piped water supply schemes (small and community based) are given to community under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) but there are lots of issues of water logging around the water sources which creates foul and smell. The dirtiness and unhygienic conditions around the drinking water sources may contaminate the water and may lead to health issues on tribal people. So, there should be proper wastewater management intervention by constructing small length drain and scientific soak pit along with the water sources either through direct intervention by JUSNL or convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG) under the ODF+ and Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) schemes.

8.2 Sanitation facilities:

Although, Okraha village of the study area have declared the Open Defecation Free (ODF) by ensured the individual leach pit toilet (Twin Pit) to each household under the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG). But during the community consultation, tribal people has flagged some issues related to sanitation facilities such as repair and maintenance (Refurbishment) of the defunct Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). It is the major need of the tribal people as well as also the Govt of Jharkhand to maintain the sustainable manner of the Open Defecation Free (ODF) village. The good sanitation facilities concern to health and hygiene of the tribal people especially for women, girls, and children.

8.3 Skill Training for Women & Men:

In tribal village Okraha where consultations have been conducted, the villagers expressed the need for arrangements that may be provided for skills trainings both for women and men so that they can initiate some vocations of their own choice. Due to the climate and terrain of the region, agriculture is possible in most areas for only one season. Sustenance for the population for the rest of the year becomes a major concern.

8.4 Repairing of Access Road:

Condition of the internal access roads to many of the village is another major concern flagged by the villagers. The movements of heavy vehicles during the construction phase of the project may lead to deterioration of the conditions of the local village roads. Stakeholders have expressed that these roads may be repaired and maintained in a good state such that heavy vehicular movement does not damage them.

8.5 Ensuring availability of electricity:

It has been observed that it is a very common expectation among the communities that construction of substations will facilitate electricity supply in local areas. This has been expressed as a need, especially in certain village (where consultations were held). The other concern being the steady supply of electricity in the village; some the village reported that although they have electricity connections, they get electricity supply for only a short duration of 4-5 hours in a day.

Table – 6 Overall needs of the study areas within GIS of Okraha

SL No.	Needs of Tribal identified during the consultation
1	Construction of raised platform, drain linked to Soak Pit along with Piped Water Supply Scheme stand post and Hand Pumps under the wastewater management.
2.	Repair and maintenance of existing hand pumps and household tape connection.
2.	Refurbishment of defunct Individual Household Leach Pit toilet and community-based leach pit toilet.
3.	Linkage of Jharcraft for the marketing and promotion of tribal craft.
4	Installation and Commissioning of solar streetlight (20 Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places/ institution.
5	Repairing of village road.
6	Coverage of all households under all social security scheme of National and State flagship schemes
7	Linkage of tribal peoples with farmer producer groups and farmer producer company as a local level livelihood option under the NRLM, JOHAR, Rural Development Department, Gov of Jharkhand
8	Linkage of the Tribal Peoples with MNREGA for the generation of the employment at the local level.
9	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Tooth Brush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents girls.

9.0 Mitigation Measures:

All the need raised during the community consultation with Okraha villager were assessed. Many of the needs as raised by the villagers are being covered under national flagship/state sponsored project. The detail of the feasible proposed activities is listed below in table 7.

Table: 7 Mapping of Mitigation options based on need assessment:

SL No.	Proposed Activities
1	Installation and Commissioning of solar streetlight (20 Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.

9.1 Activities with Timeline:

Sl.No	Activities	Timeline	Responsible Agencies
1.	Installation and Commissioning of solar streetlight (20 Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	T+90 days	JREDA
2.	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	T+60 days	PIU, JUSNL
3.	Training and capacity building on		PIU, JUSNL

	electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	T+60 days	
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T= The effective Date of Approval of Tribal People Development Plan from World Bank.

10. Institution and Implementation Arrangements:

10.1 Institutional and Implementation Arrangement in JUSNL:

In order to implement the Tribal Development Plan (TDP), it is proposed that the Project Implementation Unit of JUSNL (PIU) to be adequately equipped. Presently the JUSNL PIU headquarters in Ranchi is housed with following personnel:

- Chief Engineer (Transmission; O&M)
- Superintending Engineer
- Executive Engineer
- Assistant Engineer

To specifically address the issues related TPDP, PIU JPSIP should also include a Tribal Development Officer with experience in addressing tribal issues and effective implementation of Tribal People Development Plan (TDP) as per project rules and regulations. In addition, during the implementation of JPSIP since the Junior Engineer of the respective section would be responsible for the supervision of implementation of the TPDP. It is proposed that he should also be trained on Tribal Development aspects.

10.2 Supporting form Traditional Institutions in Tribal areas of Jharkhand

Apart from administrative set up, JUSNL will take the support from the traditional governance system in the respective tribal areas. There are four different traditional governance system in different tribal regions in Jharkhand as under:

- Munda- Manki system in Ho areas.
- Parha system in Oraon villages.
- Munda- Manki system in Khuntkatti Munda dominated areas.
- Manjhi Pradhan system in Santhal.

In Okraha Aadiwasi Kharvar prevail and these institutional systems will also have to be considered for any planning and implementation of the Tribal Development Plan once prepared as they have substantial influence

in the tribal areas in their respective communities and people often have more faith in these than government and PRIs. So JUSNL will take help from these traditional governance systems in local tribal dominant area.

11.0 TDP Implementation Strategy

It is envisaged that proper implementation of TDP is possible only through community participation. The participatory approach will ensure:

- i. Promotion of community concern and involvement
- ii. Proper organization and management of resources
- iii. Setting up of criteria and fixing criteria and procedures for project execution are done at the grass root level.

Followings are the criteria for the Implementation of Tribal People Development Plan:

- Community is engaged for site Identification of the installation of the solar streetlight.
- Site for solar street light installation sacred groves of tribal, community places, community institutions such as school etc.
- Distribution of sanitation kit among the tribal adolescence girl or vulnerable tribal girl.
- Training on electrical safety measures in four sessions, one session for each Tola .
- Distribution of sanitation kit and training will be carried out by PIU JUSNL or officers assigned by JUSNL or Concerned PMC.

Site Identification: Site identification has been done with community engagement of Tribal Okraha Village and Habitation associated GIS Chhatarpur along with Village Ward Parshad, Mr Mithlesh Singh, Mr. Vishnu Lok Singh Head Master (Primary School), Mr. Rapukar Singh (Componder), Mr. Rajender Prasad (Pera Teacher), Mr. Sipahi Singh (Pera Teacher) and Tribal People, Farmer, Village Level public representatives. Total 20 sites were identified for the installation of solar streetlight as proposed activities in Tribal People

Development Plan (TPDP).

Details of site for the installation of Solar Streetlight in villages as below:			
S.NO	Village	Habitation	Site Detail
1	Okraha	1. Okrah a	1- Open Public Place (Near Jal Minar). 2- Open Public Place (Near Sanju Kumari House). 3- Open Public Place (Near Amirka Singh House). 4- Devi Mandup, Okraha. 5- Open Public Place (Near Narendra Singh House). 6- Community Meeting Place (Near Dinesh Singh House).
		2- Uttar Tola	1- Primary School, Tahidi . 2- Open Public Place (Near Magar Bhuiyan (Amtar) House). 3- Jal Minar (Near Primary School). 4- Community Meeting Place (Near Rahmatula Ansari House).
		3- Barahi Tola	1- Primary School, Barahi Tola. 2- Devi Mandup, Barahi Tola. 3- Community Meeting Place (Near Gaya Singh House). 4- Community Meeting Place (Near Bhagwati House).
		4- Adivasi Tola	1- Hanuman Temple Chabutra Open Public Place. 2- Community Meeting Place (Near Mahesh Singh House). 3- Community Meeting Place (Near Satyendra Singh House). 4- Community Meeting Place (Near Doman Bhuiyan House).
		5-Bhuiyan Tola	1- Community Meeting Chabutra (Near Manoj Kumar House). 2- Open Public Place (Jal Minar near Lallu House).



(Community Meeting at Okraha Village and Habitation for Identifications of Location for Installation Solar Light.)

The strategy includes:

Strategy-: Convergence with **Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA)**, Govt of Jharkhand for the solar street light installation

Procedure: Fund will be transferred to the Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA) and proposed activities will be carried out by the JREDA. After completion of work within stipulated time period, JREDA will have to submit the Utilization to the PIU, JUSNL.

Appropriate people's organization and forum need to be built and strengthened to ensure effective people representation and empowerment in the process of selection of specific community development activities and

their execution. The conventional top-down approach to project implementation through prevailing bureaucratic framework, need to be reoriented for the framework of participative administrative structure to respond to bottom-up initiatives based on participatory process for informed community participation and empowerment.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of any project implementation in order to measure project performance and achieve project objectives. It is the continuing and the systematic process of collecting, analysing, interpreting and reporting information relevant to planning, implementation, evaluation and adjustment of plans, policy, programs and projects in support of decision making of management and key stakeholders to improve delivery of outputs and sustainability of results.

The implementing agency, JUSNL would conduct assessment of the implementation of Tribal development Plan and verify internal monitoring carried out to suggest adjustments in delivery mechanism and procedures required and report it to World Bank.

12.1 Monitoring Matrix:

Sl.No	Activities	Implementation by	Supportive supervision
1.	Installation and commissioning of solar streetlight (20Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA)	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi
2.	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	PIU, JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	PIU, JUSNL	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi

13. Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

The grievance redressal will be addressed at three-tier level under the project as described below:

Tier 1: Circle Level: The complaints or grievances may be received by the Junior Engineer in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL. The complaints will be reviewed at level one and efforts will be made to resolve them in consultation with the affected persons or any other stakeholder, who has lodged the grievance/complaint. At 1st Level it will take to resolve the grievance/ complaint within a period of 21 days from the date of receipt of the complaint. In case the aggrieved is not satisfied with the solution provided Tier 1 he may appeal it to Tier 2: Zone Level.

Tier 2: Zonal Level: Complaints /grievances that cannot be resolved at Level 1 or if the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the Tier 1 and appeals for redressal only such cases would be taken up at Tier II. The Chief Engineer cum GM of the respective Zone and all the Superintending Engineers of the Zone would be the members of Tier 2 level. They would hear the aggrieved and also review the proceedings of the Division Level and provide relief to the aggrieved the entire process would be completed within 45 days of the compliant being referred to Tier II. If the complainant is unsatisfied with the solution, then the Complainant can approach the Tier III: GRC Level. If the complainant is not satisfied with the solution provided at Tier 2 the grievance/complaint can be passed on to the Tier 3.

Tier 3: Grievance Redressal Cell: The 3rd Level will be the Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) at PIU level. The cell would be headed by the Managing Director or his representative not below the rank of Director (Projects). The GRC will resolve the matter within a time period of 60 days.

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

14. Budgeting and costing:

Budget of the proposed activities for the tribal development plan for Okraha village of the tribal of GIS Chhatarpur is Eight Lakh Forty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty Three only.

The details of the budget with activities unit cost and total amount are given in table number -8.

Table-8: Details budget for the Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP), GIS Chhatarpur

Budget of TDP, GIS Chhatarpur				
SL No.	Proposed Activities	Units	Unit Cost (INR)	Total Amount (INR)
1	Installation and commissioning of solar streetlight (20Watt white LED based) (with GI pole, solar panel and control panel with accessories) on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	20	32,557.00	6,51,140.00
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	100	1,000.00	1,00,000.00
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	4	20,000.00	80,000.00
Subtotal (INR)				8,31,140.00
Contingency cost @ of 2%				16,622.80
Total Grand Amount (INR)				8,47,762.80
Total Round Off Amount (INR)				Say
				8,47,763.00

Total amount in words: Eight Lakh Forty Seven Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty Three only.

15. Annexure -01 (Description of FGD)

	<p>“जनजातीय विकास योजना”</p> <p>DATE: द्वेष सामुदायिक परिवर्चन ०५.०१.</p>
<p>आज दिनांक १०/१०/२०२३ ग्राम - अमृतादा प्रखण्ड - छत्तीसगढ़, जिला - पलामू के सामुदायिक परिवर्चन का अध्याजन किया गया, जिसमें वार्ड सदस्य, ग्राम पाली एवं ग्राम परिवर्चनों ने जागा दिया।</p> <p>१. सर्वप्रथम सामुदायिक परिवर्चन के संचालकर्ता संतोष कुमार ने उपस्थित सभी प्रतिनायिगों का अद्विवादन किया गया; वर्तमान के द्वारा सम्पादित तथा आरखण्ड पावर सिस्टम ईप्पूर्वमें परिपोष्ण कार्य और इन्सुलेटेड सर्वसेवन (जी.आई.एस) की जानकारी दी।</p> <p>२. सांसद एकसप्तु प्रतिप्रसिद्ध कर्त्रिय द्वारा ग्राम - वासियों से ग्राम की सामाजिक व्यवस्था एवं वर्काव द्वारा वर्तमान के वलाई जा रही गांभनाओं की जमकाई प्राप्त की। जैव - ग्राम आकर्षण की आविष्कारी “खटवार” समाज की प्राकृतता है, ग्राम के प्रशासिक विचालन एवं एक उत्कृष्ट गवर्नेंस विचालन - एवं एक अंगनवासी केन्द्र व एक सदस्य अंगनवासी केन्द्र बैठक है।</p> <p>(३) वार्ड सदस्य मिशनरी द्वारा अवृत्त</p>	

		DATE: _____	पंज-५२	
		परमा गमा की वर्तमान की शास्त्र के सांतरे लाईट की व्यवस्था - इसी ही, विस्तृत अन्तर्गत परिवाजन कार्य में सांतरे लाईट लगाने की प्रावधान है।	3	
(4)		शास्त्र वालियों द्वारा वर्तमान गमा की शास्त्र में राजगार है इन राहदों के पत्तामन किया जाता है, विस्तृत विवारण है इन परिवाजन कार्य में राजगार की इच्छा जारी है।	4	
(5)		साथ ही इन गमा की वर्तमान की शास्त्र की शिक्षा का सूचना के बारे के अवगति कार्यालय गमा की वासिकाएं ग्रन्थालय एवं पोस्ट-ग्रन्थालय हैं।	5.	
(6)		उपर्युक्त शास्त्र वालियों की परिवाजन, कार्य में संगठन के हैं साहस्री धनदान की	6.	
(7)		— अधिकारी, उपर्युक्त विवाह —	7.	
1.		मिलें, विवेद विवेद विवेद विवाह कृ. सिंह	8.	
2.		6205584358 — विवाह विवाह कृ. सिंह 9065897140	9.	
		वार्ड नं. 02 पायत-रुदवा तरपुर	10.	

प्र०-०३

DATE:

३	सुहृद सिंह	810212369	सुहृद सिंह
४	प्रभु राज	74880225118	प्रभु राज
५.	गुरु कुमार सिंह - 6200227524		Gurukumar Singh
६)	रामचंद्र कांडा, राज	9431508770	रामचंद्र कांडा
(७)	विनोद राज	6203464241	विनोद राज
(८)	विमला सिंह	9431998797	विमला सिंह
(९)	प्रदीप राज	6202931439	प्रदीप राज
(१०)	महेश		—
(११)	पर्वती चंद्रमा चंद्रमा (राज) 8949362560		पर्वती चंद्रमा (राज) 8949362560 10/10/2023
(१२)	प्रिया चंद्रमा योसला चंद्रमा		प्रिया चंद्रमा योसला चंद्रमा 10/10/2023
(१३)	रामेश कुमार Environment associate		रामेश कुमार Environment associate 10/10/2023

प्र०-०३

रुदवा

Annexure -02 (Community Meeting MOM at Okraha Village and Habitation for Identifications of Location for Installation Solar Light.)

1. Chittagong
1. চট্টগ্রাম সিটি (চট্টগ্রাম সিটি কর্পোরেশন)
2. বাংলাদেশ সিটি (বাংলাদেশ সিটি কর্পোরেশন)
3. মুন্সিপাল কর্পোরেশন (মুন্সিপাল কর্পোরেশন)
4. মুন্সিপাল কর্পোরেশন (মুন্সিপাল কর্পোরেশন)
5. বাংলাদেশ সিটি (বাংলাদেশ সিটি কর্পোরেশন)
6. মুন্সিপাল কর্পোরেশন (মুন্সিপাল কর্পোরেশন)

DATE: _____

4

2.

ପରିମାଣ (ଏକଟି)

1 ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଯୁଗମାତ୍ରାବଳୀରୁ

2 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଯୁଗମାତ୍ରାବଳୀରୁ)

3 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଯୁଗମାତ୍ରାବଳୀରୁ)

4 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଯୁଗମାତ୍ରାବଳୀରୁ)

3.

କରାଦି ପିଲା

1 ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଯୁଗମାତ୍ରାବଳୀରୁ, ଏକଟି

2 କରାଦି

3 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (କରାଦି ପିଲା ରୁ ଏକଟିକାହାନି)

4 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (କରାଦି ପିଲା ରୁ ଏକଟିକାହାନି)

4.

ଶୁଣ୍ଡା, କା ପିଲା

1 ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଯୁଗମାତ୍ରାବଳୀରୁ (ଶୁଣ୍ଡା, କା ପିଲାରୁ)

2 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (ଶୁଣ୍ଡା, କା ପିଲାରୁ)

3 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (ଶୁଣ୍ଡା, କା ପିଲାରୁ)

4 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (ଶୁଣ୍ଡା, କା ପିଲାରୁ)

5

କାନ୍ଦିଲୀ ପିଲା

1 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିମାଣ (କାନ୍ଦିଲୀ ପିଲାରୁ)

DATE:



1. संक्षेप विभाग

2. සේවක (විවෘතාකාරී) / මානව ස්වභාවා ප්‍රසාද නිරිත්‍ය (

~~Задача 1. Построение окружности~~

1: 19th century 915 4164 C205384358

3. 4/2/2013 (2013-04-02) 8102298434 452591 88

4. (ପାଇଁ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର)

7. ମନ୍ଦିର ଶିଳ୍ପ ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

१२५८

২৫২। ৩. এই

9. **ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ** (ବ୍ୟାପକ ବ୍ୟାପକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ)

महेश्वरी

10. Հայոց մշակույթի առաջնային առավելությունները
11. Հայոց մշակույթի առաջնային առավելությունները

ମାତ୍ରାବ୍ୟକ୍ରିୟା

12 *Aeg. miss. BE* HM 6201630727

— 38 —

13 457n 027C 135 (A21E) 31254430481996

— 1 —

14 21st, 1988

—ज. ए. हार्डी—

नमस्ते

1. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (乙醇)

DATE: _____



16. विलास गुप्ती - (मुख्यमान रोजा ग्रामकारी) -

17. लक्ष्मीदुर्गा भाट्ट - पारा शिवाजी 6207760830 - राजौरी-मुख्यमान

18. श्रीमती शिवा बाई भाट्ट 9608853551 - राजौरी-पारा

19. लक्ष्मीदुर्गा भाट्ट - पारा शिवाजी 6207760830 - राजौरी-मुख्यमान

20.

मिशनलोग ग्राम

वार्ड सदस्य घाड नं०-०८

ग्राम पंचायत-लोदवा

प्रखण्ड-मुख्यमान पंतपास