

Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)

Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL)

Govt of Jharkhand



PREPARED BY:

**FEEDBACK INFRA PVT
LTD**

PMC, Zone-II, Dumka

Tribal People Development Plan

Grid Substation, Jarmundi, Dumka

(Draft Report)

Documentation Control

Project Name	Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project, (JPSIP) under the world Bank Funded Scheme.
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Preparation review and authorization

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

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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 Grid 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 villages with more than 50 percent ST population as 'Tribal Villages'. In alignment with the tribal population threshold considered by the government, TPDP are being prepared for villages 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 Grid substation (GSS) Jarmundi and its surrounding area of approximately 2 km Two tribal villages, viz Nawadih and Paharidih. The total tribal population in these villages are more than 50%. The TPDP 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 in 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.

As the grid substation (GSS) is located in tribal areas and Vth scheduled area which includes surroundings villages Nawadih and Paharidih. These tribal villages are concerned to tribal communities such as Oraon, Munda, Bediya, Bhokta etc so, 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 Census 2011 data and Focussed Group discussion (FGD) with community as follows:

Findings:

- The GSS Jarmundi located at **Paharidih and Bunbuni** Mouza/village (GSS Location) and the villages, **Nawadih and Paharidih** are located within the 2 km periphery of the GSS.
- **Demographic overview:** Total population of the tribal villages located within the study area is 306 residing in 58 households. The household size of ST population within the study area varies from 4 to 7 people with average household size of the state is 4.67 people. (Source: Community Consultation)
- **Literacy profile:** The rate of literacy among the ST population is 31.37 percent within the study area. Both male and female literacy rate are lower than the state level male and female literacy rate. The male and female literacy rate was 39.18 percent and 24.05 percent respectively whereas at state level male and female literacy rate is 76.84 percent and 55.42 percent respectively. (Source: Community Consultation)
- **Employment status:** The employment status of the study area indicates that 44.12 percent of the tribal people are employed. Among them 44.12 percent are main worker and 2.86 percent involved as marginal workers. The Percentage of main worker is high in villages located within the study area of GSS Jarmundi (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 major source of the drinking water is community based solar mounted piped water supply scheme and hand pumps, Well, 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 people development plan (TPDP)
- **Sanitation** – The villages 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 (TDP).

- **Accessibility to Social Security Schemes:** There are lots of National as well as State Flagship Programme/Schemes for the social security are existing in the study area. Such as, Free rice scheme, old age pension for all, Ration Card, Ayushman Yojana, Kisan Credit Card, Pradhan Mantri 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.

As per the present available information, the GSS Jarmundi is located on Gair Majurwa (GM), Government land of area 7.65 acre. There are no negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPR) like roads, school etc and no impacts on sacred grooves at the GSS 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 villages within the study area with 50 percent and more tribal population were mapped and two tribal villages 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.

Consultations were conducted with the local people and project staffs in identified tribal villages in the buffer area of the GSS Jarmundi for assessing their needs, accessibility to social security schemes and issues related to project construction and cultural sensitiveness of the area, etc. It was assessed during the community consultations and site visits that most of the tribal people are very much part of the mainstream population now.

Need assessment exercise was conducted in all the tribal villages 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' girls.	T+90 days	PIU, JUSNL
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	T+90 days	PIU, JUSNL

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementing agency, JUSNL would 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 /	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA)	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam LTD. (JUSNL), Ranchi

	institution.		
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 of the proposed activities for the tribal people development plan for two tribal villages of GSS Jarmundi is Rupees- Four Lakh Ninety Thousand and One hundred eighty-One only. The detail item wise cost is covered under the budget head of the Tribal people development plan (TPDP)

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 project covers the entire state of Jharkhand except for the districts served by the Damodar Valley Corporation i.e., Dhanbad and Hazaribagh. 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 people development planning Framework (TPDPF) which guides the Environmental and Social compliances, procedure and reporting under the project. The Jharkhand Tribal Development Society, under the Department of Welfare, Government of Jharkhand, and Jharkhand Tribal Welfare Department consider a village with more than 50

percent ST population as a ‘Tribal Village’. In alignment with the tribal population threshold considered by the government, the TPP has been prepared for the village which has more than 50 percent ST population as per Census 2011 in the project footprint area.

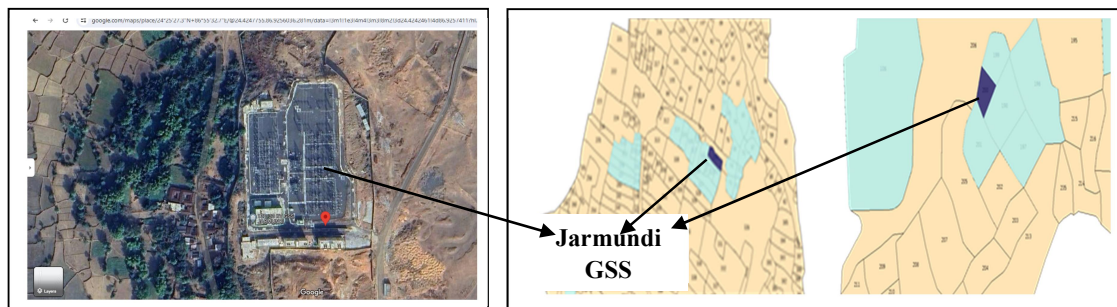
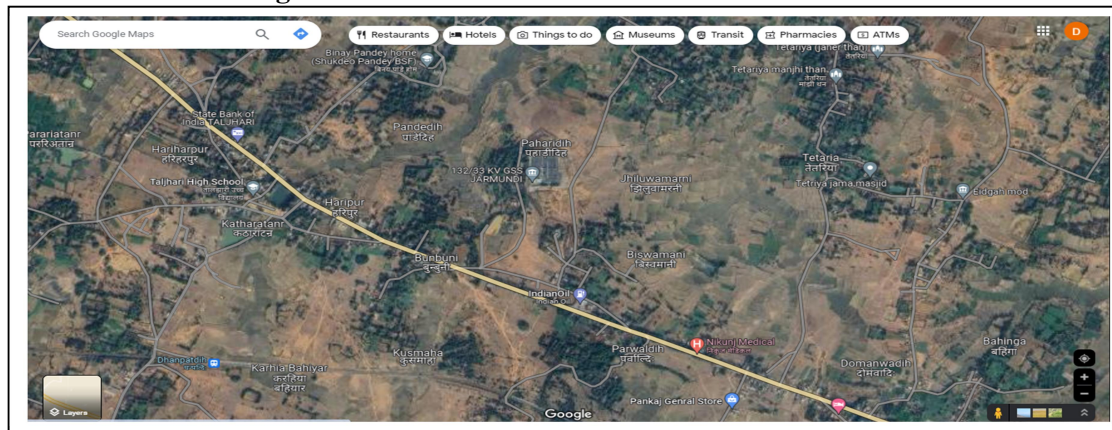
The GSS Jarmundi is being constructed for the Dumka cluster of Dumka-Deoghar transmission line in Zone-II. It is located at Paharidih and Bunbuni Mouza/village (GSS Location) in Jarmundi block of Dumka District, Jharkhand.

The site is located approximately 40 km from the Deoghar headquarter towards south. The site is being constructed on Gair Majurwa (GM) covered total area 7.65 acre (Plot No 325 of Paharidih village measuring approx. 4.44 acres of land and Plot No 200 of Bunbuni village measuring approx. 3.21 acres) consisting of 132 kV and 33 kV yard. The study area within the 2km includes two villages viz Nawadih and Paharidih which are tribal dominated majorly. The major tribal communities are Santhal ,Kanwar, etc whose means of livelihood is majorly from agriculture and labour.

Table:1-Summary of GSS Jarmundi

SN	GSS	Location			No of Villages within 2 Km periphery of GSS Jarmundi	No of Tribal Villages within 2 km periphery of GSS Amrapara having more than 50% Tribal Population
		Village	Block	District		
1	132/33kV	Paharidih & Bunbuni	Jarmundi	Dumka	2	2

Figure-1: Jarmundi GSS in Dumka Cluster in Zone-II



2. Objective:

The Tribal people development plan (TPDP) of GSS Jarmundi focuses and aims to provide special attention to the ST population within the study area such as in **Nawadih and Paharidih**, to capture issues related to social exclusions and equity. The principal objective of TPDP of GSS Jarmundi 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 people 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 Jarmundi GSS 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 GSS Jarmundi– i.e., percentage of ST population in villages of study area viz in **Nawadih and Paharidih**.

TPDP has been prepared by the following methodology:

3.1 Identification of Study Area:

Considering the project activity related to Grid Substation (GSS) it is anticipated that magnitude of project related impacts is likely to be perceived within 2 km surrounding area of GSS Jarmundi. 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 Grid substation (GSS) boundary has been considered as study area for the present assignment.

The area covered under the study is within 2 kms of Paharidih and Bunbuni Mouza/village (GSS Location) where GSS site is proposed in Dumka Cluster of Tribal Communities which is shown in figure-2 and cluster is encircled on the map at the middle point. The adjacent villages **Nawadih and Paharidih** are tribal dominated communities and marked in Dumka Cluster.

During the preparation of Tribal people development plan (TPDP), We have identified the Stakeholder at the community level and at the governance level. The Community level stakeholder are tribal people and their representatives. Similarly, the governance level stakeholder is tribal development welfare department (TWD) and implementing agency, Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL), Department of Energy Govt of Jharkhand.

We have consulted with community either through Focussed Group Discussion (FGD) or small community meeting in which we have discussed lots 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.	08.11.2023	Nawadih	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Mukhiya, Farmer Producer Group and village level public representatives and youth
2.	08.11.2023	Paharidih	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Gram Pradhan, Mukhiya, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Village level public representatives and youth.

Figure: 3 Reflection of Community Consultation



Consultations were conducted with the local people and project staffs in identified tribal villages in the buffer area of the GSSs Jarmundi 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 Stake Holder Consultation with TWD

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 benefits 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 and the Minutes of Meeting (MOM) of Stakeholder Consultation is attached as annexure-10.

Mode of Stakeholder Consultation: - The Stakeholder consultation with the Department of Tribal Welfare Govt of Jharkhand along with the JUSNL was held on 24.02.2023 in JUSNL conference hall as a “brainstorming workshop on Tribal People Development Plan”. Under the joint chairmanship of Director Project, JPSIP (World Bank) and Project Director, Tribal Welfare Department Govt. of Jharkhand.

Figure: 4 Reflection of State consultation with TWD.



Name of participants during State Consultation with TWP

Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Designation	Department
1	Sri. Manoj Kumar Karmali	Director (Project),	JUSNL
2	Sri. Ajay Kumar	General Manager Contract & Materials (MLFP	JUSNL
3	Sri. Sudhir Bara	Project Director	I.T.D.A, Ranchi
4	Sri. Ranjit Kumar,Mondal	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
5	Sri. Vivek Kumar	Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
6	Sri. Sushanta Kumar Pramanik,	Project Director	M/S FIPL
7	Sri. Subrata Ray	Project Manager	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL

8	Sri. Suresh Kumar	Environment Expert	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
9	Sri. Pijush Sengupta	Social Safeguard Expert	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
10	Sri. Kamal Dwivedi	Technical Assistant	M/S FIPL
11	Sri. Digvijay Kumar	Environment Associate	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
12	Md. Sahil Khan	Technical Assistant	M/S FIPL
13	Sri. Gopal Maewall	Social Safeguard Associate	M/S FIPL
14	Sri. Gaurav Sony	Site Engineer	M/S FIPL
15	Sri. Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh	Social Safeguard Associate	M/S FIPL
16	Sri Sanjeet Kumar Prasad	Environment Associate	M/S FIPL
17	Sri. Debraj Dhal	Safety Engineer	M/S FIPL

3.2.3 Decision: During the stake holder consultation with Tribal Welfare Department, 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 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.

3.2.4 Governance Level Stakeholder Consultation with JREDA

The meeting was held with Mr. Mukesh Prasad, Executive Engineer, JREDA along with PIU and PMC team on 19.09.2023 under the chairmanship of Mr Ajay Kumar, General Manager (MLFP) for the discussion on the strategy of convergence of installation and commissioning of solar streetlight, as proposed in tribal people development plan (TPDP).

Figure: 5 Reflection of State consultation with JREDA.



Participants during state stakeholder consultation with JREDA:

Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Designation	Department
1	Sri. Ajay Kumar	General Manager Contract & Materials (MLFP)	JUSNL
2	Sri Mukesh Prasad	Executive Engineer	JREDA, Ranchi
3	Sri. Ranjit Kumar, Mondal	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
4	Sri. Vivek Kumar	Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
5	Sri. Subrata Ray	Project Manager	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
6	Sri. Suresh Kumar	Environment Expert	Zone-1, Ranchi, M/S FIPL
7	Sri. Kamal Dwivedi	Technical Assistant	M/S FIPL
8	Sri Gyandeep Kumar	Technical Associate	M/S FIPL
9	Sri Roshan Prakash	Environment Safeguard Associate	
10	Sri. Debraj Dhal	Safety Engineer	M/S FIPL
11	Sri Shrinivas	Project Director	M/S Medhaj
12	Sri Sameer Kumar	Social Safeguard Expert	M/S Medhaj
13	Sri Shyam Kumar Soni	Technical Associate	M/S Medhaj
14	Sri Vijay Kumar	Technical Associate	M/S Medhaj

3.2.4.1 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 needed 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
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.	10
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	115
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	2

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 period, JREDA will have to submit the Utilization to the JUSNL.

4. Legal and Policy Framework:

4.1 National Laws:

Government of India has framed many policies 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)	Provides for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. 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	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through Scheduled Areas
Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	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.	For approval of any sub-project located in Scheduled Areas
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	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 for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through forest land
Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT Act), 1908	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.	During transfer of tribal land to non-tribal or land to be used for public purpose in Schedules areas of

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
	<u>CNT Act, 1908</u> The following sections of the CNT Act describe the land holding and the transfer of land: • 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.	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.

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act), 1949	Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act) 1949, determines the incidence of tenancy, the respective rights and obligations of the tenants in the Santhal Pargana administrative division of Jharkhand. The following sections of the SPT Act describe the land holding and the transfer of land: • 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.	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.
The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995	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. 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. maintaining public order and tranquillity in the identified area; 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.	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.

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
OP4.10 Indigenous People	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. 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.
Applicability	The policy is triggered as there are indigenous /tribal people in the project area, potential adverse impacts on tribal people are anticipated and they are also among the intended beneficiaries.

6. Socio-Economic Profile:

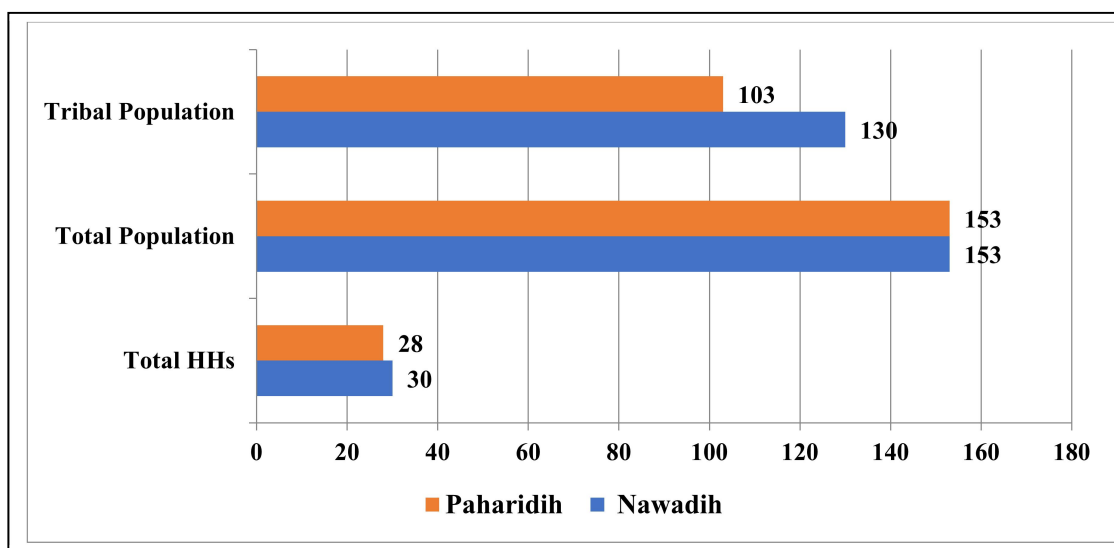
6.1 Tribal Population in Jharkhand:

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 to192,024 together with the Santhal, Oraon, Munda and Ho, constitute 89.1percent 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.

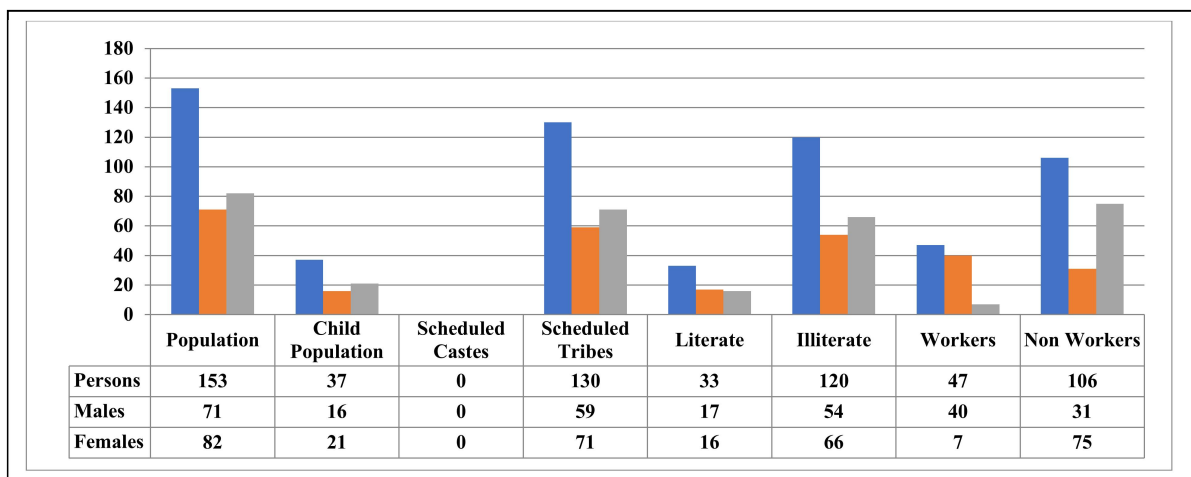
Total two tribal villages were mapped and identified within the 2 km periphery of the GSS Jarmundi which have more than 50% tribal population. These tribal villages are Nawadih and Paharidih. The total households and population in these villages are 58 and 306 respectively. The tribal Population in these villages are 233 which are approximately more than 76.14%. The demographic details of these villages are shown in Graph-1 below:

Graph-1: Demographic details shown by bar Graph.

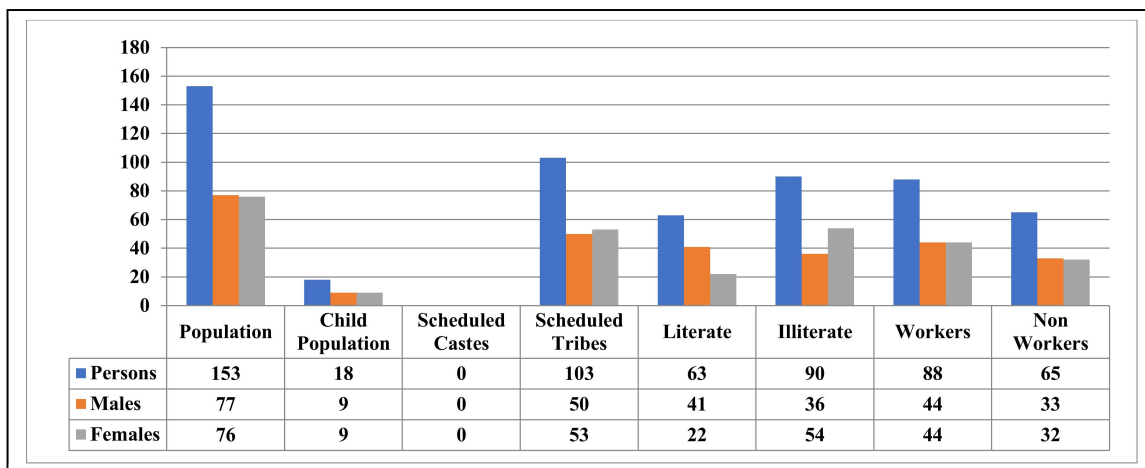


6.2 Demographic Profile of Tribal Villages located within study area:

Graph-2: Demography of Nawadih Village



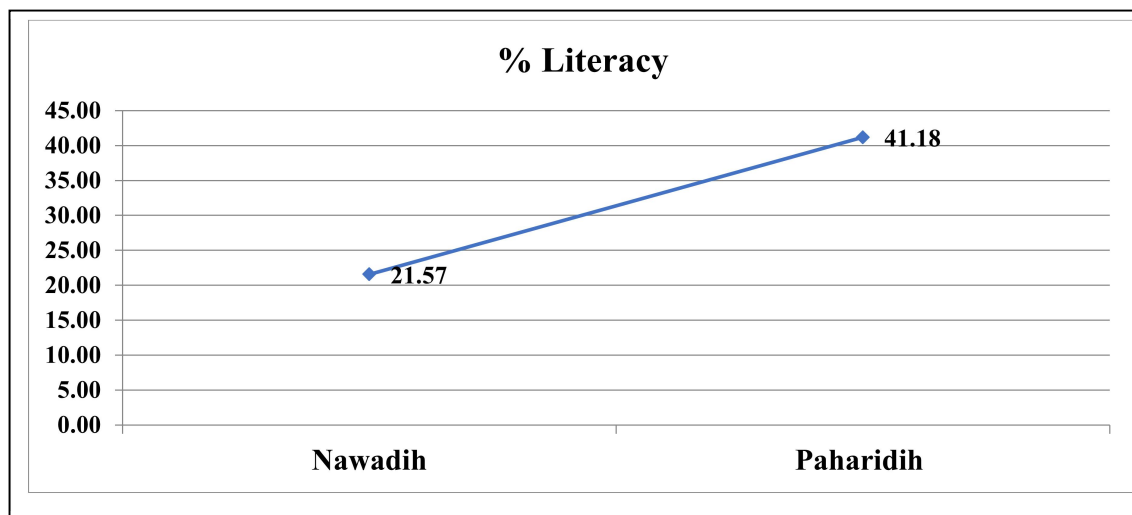
Graph-3: Demography of Paharidih Village



6.3 Literacy Profile:

The literacy of these Two villages, Nawadih and Paharidih are 21.57%, and 41.18% respectively which is just below of the state literacy rate 66.71%. These all villages are tribal within the study area of the GSS, Jarmundi.

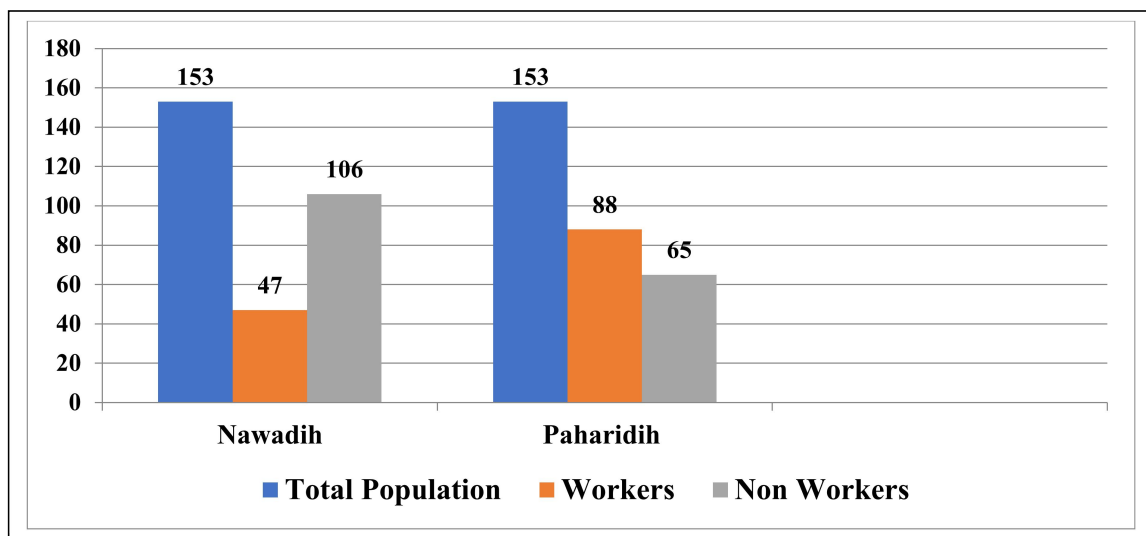
Graph-4- Literacy rate of Project influenced Villages



6.4 Employment Status:

The exact status of employment was covered during the focus group discussion among the all Two villages of the study area of the GSS Jarmundi but the overall the status of the workers and non-workers were captured during the consultation in the number which are shown in graph 5 below. The village Paharidih has the highest number of the workers whereas the village Nawadih has the lowest figure of the workers. Similarly, the status of non-workers in the Nawadih village are highest and lowest in Paharidih Village as shown below in the graph 5.

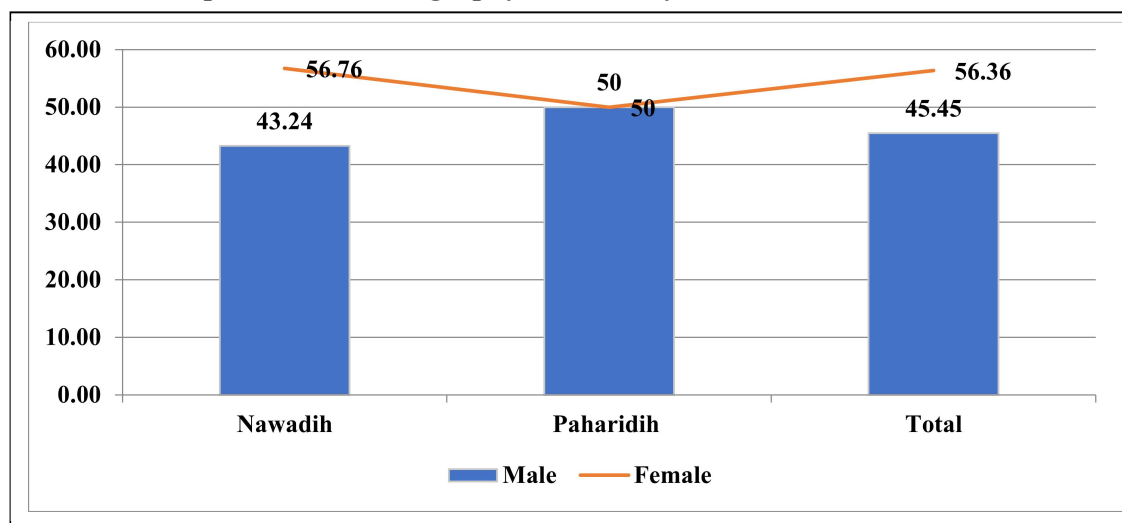
Graph-5: Status of Workers and Nonworkers in the study area of GSS Jarmundi



6.5 Children Population:

Overall, the 45.45% male children and 56.36 % female children are under the study area of the GSS Jarmundi. The Maximum percentage of male children 50% in Paharidih villages whereas the minimum 43.24% in Nawadih village. Similarly, maximum percentage of female children is 56.76% in Nawadih and minimum, 50% in Paharidih village. The details of Village wise child demography is shown in Grpah-6 below:

Graph-6: Child demography of the study area of GSS Jarmundi



6.6 Sources of Drinking Water:

Hand pumps or tube wells and dug wells and small community based piped water supply schemes are reported to be the main source of drinking water for 90% HHs in the study area of the GSS Jarmundi. The supply of water through piped water supply are the maximum coverage in all two villages. As informed during consultations, in many tribal villages (within the study area), the source of drinking water is sufficient for the total village population. In summer, the water table generally drops and in most of the tube wells water supply dries up, same is the situation for the dug wells. The Major sources of drinking water was given to villages through hand Pump, Well, Tubewell.

6.7 Sanitation Facilities:

The Swachh Survekshan Gramin, 2020 survey conducted for monitoring progress of Swachha Bharat Mission (SBM) indicates that toilet coverage in two villages are 100% and Declared as Open Defection 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 villages, but still few toilets are defunct and need to repair and functional.

6.8 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. All 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 GSS Jarmundi 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 all these two villages of GSS Jarmundi. 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 GSS Jarmundi 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 villages 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 reduces the quality of life of women and girls by avoiding the unproductive household working hours.

7.4 Adverse Impacts:

The land for the GSS Jarmundi is Gair Majurwa (GM) Government land which has been transferred for the construction of substation in Paharidih & Bunbuni Mouza/village (GSS Location) as per Electricity Act 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act 1885, part III, section 10 to 19. Hence, there would be no adverse impact on private landowners due to the setting up of GSS, Jarmundi. Total land area secured for the GSS is 7.65 Acres which has been transferred by the govt to the Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL).

7.4.1 Common Property Resource (CPR):

During construction of the substation, Jarmundi, 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 villages.

7.4.2 Tribal Communities and Cultural Properties:

The villages **Nawadih and Paharidih** comes under the study area of the tribal villages within the influence area of the GSS Jarmundi. 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, which they call Sarnas, are cluster of at least five Sal trees that are worshipped by them.

There are few **Sarana and Akhra** places within the study area but not any impacts on those places due to the construction of GSS, Jarmundi. Community consultations have also revealed that most of the customary and religious places are within the tolas and the villages and only the **Masnasthal (graveyard)** are located outside the tribal villages. It was also mentioned by tribal people during these consultations that they do not have any issue if GSS Jarmundi constructed in Paharidih & Bunbuni Mouza/village.

Table – 5 Culturally sensitives area for Tribal People in study area of GSS, Jarmundi

SN	Sacred Groves	Definition
1	Sarna sthal or Jaher	This is a common religious place where the tribal people perform socio-religious ceremonies. Sarna Usually is a cluster of at least five Sal Trees also called Jaher.
2	Akhra	Community Place in a traditional tribal village, the Akhra is place where people gather in the evening, share their joys and sorrows, sing and dance together
3	Masna Sthal	Graveyard of Tribal People.

8.0 Need assessment:

A need assessment exercise was conducted, in all two tribal villages and settlements adjacent to the Jarmundi GSS 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:

All the drinking water sources such as Hand Pumps and Dug 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.

8.2 Sanitation facilities:

Although, all villages 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) villages. 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 almost all two tribal villages 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. Weaving grass mattress is one of the traditional skills of the tribal women as reported by them. So, linkage of marketing with Jharcraft is needed for the selling of prepared weaved grass mattress and other tribal craft.

8.4 Repairing of Access Road:

Condition of the internal access roads to many of the villages 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 villages (where consultations were held). The other concern being the steady supply of electricity in the villages; some the villages 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 GSS of Jarmundi

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.
10	Small health camp for the women, girls and children.

9.0 Mitigation Measures:

All the need assessed during the community consultation in all two villages and tribal people of the study area of the GSS, Jarmundi. All the assessed need will be mitigated either through direct intervention or through the convergence approach with the 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+90 days	PIU, JUSNL
3.	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	T+90 days	PIU, JUSNL

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 people development plan (TPDP), 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 will have a supportive supervision in addressing tribal issues and effective implementation of Tribal people development plan (TPDP) 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 Jarmundi Munda-Manki system prevails and these institutional systems will also have to be considered for any planning and implementation of the Tribal People 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 TPDP Implementation Strategy

It is envisaged that proper implementation of TPDP 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.

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.

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 two sessions, one session for each village.
- 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 all two Tribal Villages associated with GSS Jarmundi along with Village Pradhans. Total 10 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:

SI No	Village	Site Detail
1	Nawadih	1. Near Primary School 2.Sarna Sthal 3. Near Shiv Temple 4. Near Village Chabutra 5. Near Sitaram Marandi
2	Paharidih	1. Near Primary School 2.Sarna Sthal 3. Near Kai Temple 4. Near Village Chabutra 5. Near Devilal Soren House

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 are 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 people 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 complaint 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 people development plan for all two tribal villages of GSS Jarmundi is Rupees- Four Lakh Ninety Thousand and One hundred eighty-One 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), GSS Jarmundi

Budget of TPDP, GSS Jarmundi				
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) with 5-year AMC on sacred grove such as Sarna, akhara, and other community places / institution.	10	32,557.00	32,5570.00
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	115	1,000.00	1,15000.00
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene. (One training session for each village)	2	20,000.00	40,000.00
	Subtotal (INR)			4,80,570.00
	Contingency cost @ of 2%			9,611.00
	Total Grand Amount (INR)			4,90,181.00

Total amount in words: Rupees- Four Lakh Ninety Thousand and One hundred eighty-One only.

Annexure 1- Document of Community Consultation at Village Nawadih

आज दिनांक 08.11.2023 को ग्राम - नवारीशू-पेठर-बिस्मरपुर
मैजा - पच्चीश्र ग्रन्थ - जगसुनी जिला-इमका में श्री गणेश
उपरा ग्रामप्रधान के अध्यक्षता में दामबल डेवलपमेंट प्लान (DPP)
जो जीपी विकास्य किमानवजन योजना के विषय में ग्रामपिठ के
जन की गई।

[illegible]

- (1) ग्रामीणों के अनुसार अपनी ज़ब्त में पानी का पट्टप को नहीं अलायें।
- (2) वे कुँडा भील-चापाकत के पानी पीने का लते हैं।
- (3) स्वस्थ भारत अभिभाग के अनुसार लगभग 12 घरों में दो बारन क्वा र्मियाण गीभा गागा, लेक्का पानी की मुर्ण वसम्मा-नात्रे केने के कारण बैक्टीरियम अधिकारी है।
- (4) लगभग 15 घरों के लोगों के आरुध्रभाग मार प्रपामनी अरोधम भोजना के मान जोड़ा गया है।
- (5) लगभग 24 सभी लोग राशन-कार्ड भोजना के पुष्टि करते हैं।
- (6) लगभग 02 स्वेअर समुद्र सहायता समुद्र भील 020 किसान उत्पादन समुद्र हैं।
- (7) 01 प्राई भील सराफरी स्कूल सब 00 आजान बची डेरू है।
- (8) 01 सरना स्कूल है, सब वसम्मा है।

कुंहाडा $\rightarrow 2$

- 02 -

- (7) 01 प्राईमरी सरकारी बिद्यालय हैं, एवं 00 आंगनवाड़ी हैं हैं।
(8) 01 सरना-रूपल एवं 00 मसना हैं ।

‘आमिणी’ ने बताया कि उनसे जीव-में कोई अथवा भा-
नसूता नहीं है, स्वयं बैठ जाया का-के कम अथवा भा-
ना गया जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता तथा अथवा के साथ उभे-
(कोज लई) कोशनी के प्रावधान विधा जाता तो जीव जलो-
किर रवे रात दौने में हो रहती देखें। प्रोफ़ेसर मान्य रे साहसी
के लिए स्थायी जाते, और उनके अनुसार जो यथाप-
नत हैं उनकी समझ का कार्य भी होता तो जीव बाहों के स्थित
तथा जीवन सदा काका बात प्राप्त हो गई।—

विपत्तिस्थिति प्राप्तिपूर्वक एवं अधिकारी का उत्तरदा -
यत्र सितं यत्राद्यद

ज्ञान - सुविधा - श्रीमती अमली किशोर किशु 31/12/23
Feedback (PMC) - Prashant Kumar 8/11/23

- नाम
- (1) खैतसाग डूँडू
- (2) Ghewariyaon Dandh
- (3) खुनास गायल
- (4) तुष्पा देवी
- (5) मंगोदी कुमारी
- (6) तुमरी भराण्डी
- (7) दुवा अनी अर्क
- (8) तालको भराण्डी
- (9) द्रोणवी देवी
- (10) मुखी सोरत
- अनासर
कपाड़ा
पुष्पा
खुनास अर्क
तुष्पा देवी
मंगोदी कुमारी
तुमरी भराण्डी
दुवा अनी अर्क
द्रोणवी देवी
मुखी सोरत

જા. દ્વા. ૭૦ → (૩)

इस्तासु -

5124

7.  — पुरान ईमरल ← पुरान चैमरल
12.  सिधुगंरले — त्रिबु मन्त्रे ← गेबाबु मन्त्रे
13.  पवन सिंह ← पवन मन्त्रे
14.  रामलाल मुद्दु ← रामलाल मुद्दु
15.  बाबुलाल मन्त्रे ← बाबुलाल मन्त्रे
16.  दाई लाल मन्त्रे ← छोटे लाल मन्त्रे
17.  विक्रम मन्त्रे ← निष्कल मन्त्रे
18.  सीताराम मन्त्रे ← सीताराम मन्त्रे
19.  वल्ले २ व २ मन्त्रे ← बाबुलाल मन्त्रे
20.  सोमलाल इमरम ← सोमलाल इमरम
21.  श्याम मन्त्रे — श्याम मन्त्रे
22.  राजेन्द्र सिंह — बाबुलाल मन्त्रे
23.  जुमीलाल डडु
24.  रामलाल डडु ← रामलाल डडु
25.  Kunalan Puden. ← कुलल डडु
26.  Suklal Puden. ← सुकल डडु
27.  डेकेरण डडु ← डेकेरण डडु
28.  सुकरपुनी मन्त्रे ← सुकरपुनी मन्त्रे
29.  पुलासी मन्त्रे ← पुलासी मन्त्रे
30.  सोमलाल मन्त्रे ← सोमलाल मन्त्रे

95.50 → 96

Page 13)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (31) यमलक्ष्मण कुटु - | यम लक्ष्मण कुटु |
| (32) ह्रीरुष्ण कुटु - | ह्रीरुष्ण कुटु |
| (33) यमलाल कुटु - | यमलाल कुटु |
| (34) श्यामलाल कुटु - | श्यामलाल कुटु |
| (35) मालवती डेवराम | मालवती डेवराम |
| (36) इलाहाबादी कैरण | इलाहाबादी कैरण |
| (37) कामदेव मराठी - | कामदेव मराठी |
| (38) कुन्दन मराठी - | कुन्दन मराठी |
| (39) सुरकुल कुटु - | सुरकुल कुटु |
| (40) शिवराम कुटु - | शिवराम कुटु |
| (41) संपन्न कुटु - | संपन्न कुटु |

Annexure 2- Document of Community Consultation at Village Paharidih

आज दिनांक - 08.11.2023 को ग्राम-पहरीडिह पोस्ट-डौमकुटा में
मेजा - बुनबुनी प्रखण्ड - जारमुंडी जिला-डुमका, में श्री प्रमोद सिंह
ग्राम-प्रधान के अध्यक्षता में ग्रामवर्ग डेवलपमेंट प्लान (T2D)
जन-आतिथ्य विकास क्रिमानवयन योजना के विषय में ग्रामीणों से
चर्चा की गई।
सबप्रमुख श्री प्रमोद सिंह ने सभी ग्रामीणों एवं Feedback
(PMC) के अध्यक्ष अश्विनी श्री सुवीण सिन्हा एवं श्री श्रीरज कुमार
का स्वागत किया गया एवं गाँव की स्थिति पर परिचित की विषय
में विस्तृत चर्चा किया, उन्होंने बताया कि पहरीडिह गाँव में
लगाभू 28 घर 02 जाति के आते हैं जहाँ कुल 153 की
जनसंख्या है, उसमें से लगभग 77 पुरुष एवं 76 महिलाएँ हैं।
चर्चा के दौरान यह जानकारी दी गई कि गाँव में संस्थापित
कार्यक्रम एवं नीति के अनुसार कोई भी ग्राम-जन को जनसंख्या
(आदिवासी) 50% से ऊपर है उसे आदिवासी गाँव माना जाएगा।
और पहरीडिह गाँव को आदिवासी गाँव माना जाएगा। और
पहरीडिह गाँव को आदिवासी गाँव का दर्जा दिया गया है। आदिवासी
गाँव के कारण जन-आतिथ्य विकास क्रिमानवयन योजना बनाया
जायेगा एवं आदिवासी के आसन्न के अनुसार कुछ कार्यक्रम
गाँव में किया जाएगा एवं आसन्न के अनुसार निम्नलिखित
कोते सामने आई : —
① ग्रामीणों के अनुसार अभी गाँव में पाने का पानी का पर्याप्त नहीं है।
② वे कुँडों और पानल से पानी पाने के लिए लेते हैं।
③ स्वयं सहायता समूह के अनुसार लगभग 15 घरों में बोरिंग
का निर्माण किया गया है, लेकिन पानी की पूर्ण व्यवस्था नहीं
होने के कारण बोरिंग पर अक्रिय रहित है।
④ लगभग 20 घरों को आसन्न भारत प्रधान मंत्री आवास
योजना के साथ जोड़ा गया है।
⑤ लगभग 26 सभी लोग राशन-कार्ड योजना से जुड़े हुए हैं।
⑥ लगभग 02 स्वयं सहायता समूह और 20 किसान उत्पादक
संघ।
का हाउस-2

- 02 -
ग्रामीणों ने बताया कि उनके गाँव में कोई अरबु या
चबुतरा नहीं है, जिससे वे द्वारा घर-घर-घर अरबु या
चबुतरा बना दिया जाता है तो बहुत अच्छा होता तथा
अरबु के काम उपयोग सेलर लाइट योजना का प्रावधान
किया जाता तो गाँव वालों को दिन एवं रात दोनों में ही
इलुमिनेशन सेलर लाइट मराने एवं सभा करने के लिए लाभ
हो जाता और इनके अनुसार जो रचना-पानल में उनसे
सम्मत का काम भी होता तो गाँव वालों को बहुत लाभकारी
इनसे बात करना बहुत सरासरी हो गई।
उपस्थित ग्रामीणों एवं अध्यक्ष का हस्ताक्षर
ग्राम-प्रधान - मासिक बंधन - श्रीरज कुमार
ग्राम-सुविधा - आरती कुमारी 08/11/23
Feedback (PMC) - 8/11/23
8/11/2023
11 दीपक राय - दीपक राय
(2) पुनीलाल मुखर्जी
(3) सोबुनी हेमरा
(4) पूतम मराठी
(5) सविता देवी सविता देवी स्वयं सहायता
(6) सनातन सोरेन - सनातन सोरेन
(7) महालाल मराठी - महालाल मराठी
(8) सुनील मराठी - सुनील मराठी
(9) नुतन देवराय - नुतन देवराय
(10) अनीता देवराय - अनीता देवराय
का हाउस-2

1) रंजित कुंड - रंजित कुंड
(2) रानी कुंड - रानी कुंड
(3) बुधनी हंसरा - बुधनी हंसरा
(4) पुष्प कुंड - पुष्प कुंड
(5) रमनी मुखर्जी - रमनी मुखर्जी
(6) सुनील - सुनील
(7) लीपु मुखर्जी मराठी - लीपु मुखर्जी मराठी
(8) रानी कुंड - रानी कुंड
(9) लखी राम कुंड - लखी राम कुंड
(10) सनी सोरेन - सनी सोरेन
(21) पार्वती मराठी - पार्वती मराठी
(22) सुभरी कुंड - सुभरी कुंड
23. पंकु हेमरा - पंकु हेमरा
24. मणी देवराय - मणी देवराय
25. लखी कुंड - लखी कुंड
26. मंडल कुंड - मंडल कुंड
27. मंडल कुंड - मंडल कुंड
28. लीपु कुंड - लीपु कुंड
29. बबलु मुखर्जी - बबलु मुखर्जी
का हाउस-2

- 03 -
(30) लखी कुंड - लखी कुंड
(31) सुनील कुंड - सुनील कुंड
(32) मंडल कुंड - मंडल कुंड
(33) पंडल कुंड - पंडल कुंड
(34) बाबुलाल मराठी - बाबुलाल मराठी
(35) निमल मराठी - निमल मराठी
(36) सुनील मराठी - सुनील मराठी
(37) देवी लाल सोरेन - देवी लाल सोरेन
(38) जीतलाल मराठी - जीतलाल मराठी
(39) मोहन मराठी - मोहन मराठी
(40) लखील मराठी - लखील मराठी
(41) मंडल मराठी - मंडल मराठी
(42) पंडल मराठी - पंडल मराठी
(43) लखील मराठी - लखील मराठी
(44) निमल मराठी - निमल मराठी
(45) लखी कुंड - लखी कुंड
(46) लखील मराठी - लखील मराठी
(47) निमल मराठी - निमल मराठी
का हाउस-2

Annexure 10- Document of State Annexure-10 Consultation with TWC for TDPD

**State Consultation on TDP with Tribal Welfare Department
Government of Jharkhand**

Sl. No	Name of the Participants	Designation	Department
1	Sri. Manoj Kumar Kartikey	Director (Project)	JUSNL
2	Sri. Ajay Kumar	General Manager Contract & Materials (MLFP)	JUSNL
3	Sri. Sudhir Bara	Project Director	U.T.D.A. Ranchi
4	Sri. Ranjit Kumar/Mondal	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
5	Sri. Vivek Kumar	Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL
6	Sri. Subhanta Kumar Pramanik	Project Director	M/S FPL
7	Sri. Subrata Ray	Project Manager	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL
8	Sri. Kamal Dwivedi	Technical Assistant	M/S FPL
9	Sri. Suresh Kumar	Environment Expert	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL
10	Sri. Piyush Sengupta	Social Safeguard Expert	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL
11	Sri. Digvijay Kumar	Environment Associate	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL
12	Mr. Sahil Khan	Technical Assistant	M/S FPL

Agenda:

1. Discussion on the implementation strategy of TDP in the listed Tribal Villages
2. Need Assessment of Tribal people within the study area.
3. Stakeholder consultation with Tribal communities
4. Identification of possible & double activities under the project
5. Preparation of Tribal Development Plan (TDP) for the tribal people within 2 km of the Ranchi Zone I

A state consultation held on 24.02.2023 under the Chairmanship of General Manager, Contract & Materials (MLFP) JUSNL, Ranchi for discussion on Tribal Development Plan (TDP) of World Bank funded Transmission Projects in the chamber of General Manager, Contract & Materials (MLFP) JUSNL, Head Quarter (HQ) Kosi, Colony JUSNL Building Ranchi

General Manager, Contract & Materials (MLFP), JUSNL welcomes all the officials of Tribal Welfare Department & PMC and started the discussion on TDP. A small PPT presentation on TDP was done. It was shared that we have completed the community consultation at 4 identified tribal villages as per the World Bank norms which lies under the 2 km periphery of Angara GSS in the month of December 2022. The community consultation is done with Community People, Village Ward Members, Gram Pradhans, SHG Members, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Workers and village level public representatives and youth. During the consultation the following needs are identified. They are as follows:-

- Construction of raised platform, drain linked to Soak Pit along with Piped Water Supply Scheme stand post and Hand Pumps under the wastewater management
- Repair and maintenance of existing hand pumps and household tap connection
- Refurbishment of defunct Individual Household Leach Pit toilet and community-based leach pit toilet
- Linkage of Jhar-craft for the marketing and promotion of tribal craft.
- Installation of solar streetlight on sacred grove such as sarna, akhara, and other community places.
- Coverage of all households under all social security scheme of National and State flagship schemes
- Linkage of tribal peoples with farmer producer groups and farmer producer company as a local level livelihood option under the NRLM, JSHAR, Rural Development Department, Gov of Jharkhand
- Linkage of the Tribal Peoples with MNREGA for the generation of the employment at the local level
- Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescent girls.
- Small health camp for the women, girls and children.

After the presentation a detailed discussion was done with the officials of the Tribal Welfare Department that a raised platform with a solar stand lamp post can be constructed in a common place in all the identified tribal villages in the 2 km periphery of the GSS as per the allotment of the budget by world Bank. The discussion was followed by strategy planning for the implementation of the TDP. The strategy planning is furnished below:

1. Conducting of Need Assessment through community consultation of all the Tribal villages under the 2 GSS in the Ranchi Zone
2. Points which will come out in the need assessment need to be discussed in the gram Sabha
3. Plan and activities along with the budget frame should be discussed in the Gram Sabha
4. Correspondence with the Tribal Welfare department regarding conduction of Gram Sabha should be done
5. Ensure that village consultation should be completed within 1 month in all the identified tribal Villages by PMC in Zone I
6. Prepare an action plan for development of final TDP
7. Development of MOU document for TDP within JUSNL & TWD department Govt. of Jharkhand.

Two strategic plans are discussed they are as follows:-

Strategy-I: Convergence with Tribal Welfare Department, Govt of Jharkhand.

Procedure: Fund will be transferred to the Tribal Welfare Department and proposed activities will be carried out by the TWD. After completion of work within stipulated time period, TWD will have to submit the Utilization to the JUSNL.

Strategy-II: JUSNL will hire the Tribal Welfare Development Specialist/Officer for short time period. In addition, a Non-Government Organization (NGO) will be appointed by JUSNL, to assist them for the implementation of TDP. The same organization in coordination with Tribal Development Officer (TDO) of JUSNL will help to implement the Tribal Development Plan at the field level.

Procedure: Tribal Development Specialist will carry out all proposed activities under the guidance of the JUSNL authority.

But after the detailed discussion on pros and cons of both the strategies every one came into conclusion that Strategy-I will be adopted as in work with the department will be quicker than to adopt the strategy-II as because it will take more time as well as process of recruitment of a Tribal welfare development specialist and a Non-Government Organization (NGO) for the implementation of the proposed activities at the village level.

On a very positive note the state consultation got concluded by the vote of that by Mr. Ranjit Kumar Mondal, Sr. Manager, (PHU), JUSNL.

The photographs of State Consultation:-

Registration sheet of the Participants:-

JHARKHAND URJA SANCHARAN NIGAM LIMITED					
Tribal Development Plan Consultation at PHU, JUSNL					
Sl. No	Name	Designation	Department	Contact Number	Signature
1	M. K. KARTIKEY	Director (P)	JUSNL	9836111111	[Signature]
2	Sri. Ajay Kumar	General Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP)	9836111111	[Signature]
3	Sudhir Bara	Project Director	U.T.D.A. Ranchi	9836111111	[Signature]
4	Ranjit Kumar/Mondal	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP)	9836111111	[Signature]
5	Vivek Kumar	Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP)	9836111111	[Signature]
6	Subhanta Kumar Pramanik	Project Director	M/S FPL	9836111111	[Signature]
7	Subrata Ray	Project Manager	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL	9836111111	[Signature]
8	Kamal Dwivedi	Technical Assistant	M/S FPL	9836111111	[Signature]
9	Suresh Kumar	Environment Expert	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL	9836111111	[Signature]
10	Piyush Sengupta	Social Safeguard Expert	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL	9836111111	[Signature]
11	Digvijay Kumar	Environment Associate	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL	9836111111	[Signature]
12	Sahil Khan	Technical Assistant	M/S FPL	9836111111	[Signature]
13	Ranjit Kumar/Mondal	Sr. Manager	Contract & Materials (MLFP)	9836111111	[Signature]
14					
15					
16					

Annexure 11- Document of State Consultation with JREDA for TPDP

Stakeholder consultation with Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA)

Date: 19.09.2023

Venue: GM (MLFP),PIU Office, JUSNL, Ranchi.

Meeting of Minutes(MoM):

The meeting was held with Mr. Mukesh Prasad, Executive Engineer, JREDA along with PIU and PMC team on 19.09.2023 under the chairmanship of Mr Ajay Kumar, General Manger (MLFP) for the discussion on the strategy of convergence of installation and commissioning of solar streetlight, as proposed in tribal people development plan(TPDP).

The following decisions are taken during the meeting:

- 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.

Mr Ajay Kumar /
GM (MLFP), PIU, JUSNL

Mr. Mukesh Prasad
Executive Engineer, JREDA

Attendance sheet

Venue: JUSNL Office, Ranchi

Date: 17-09-2023

Agenda: Meeting with JREDA for the solar streetlight under Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP)

SN	Name	Designation	Contact No	Signature
1.	Vivek Kumar	Manager, C.A. & A.S.		
2.	Rajiv Mondal	Sr. Manager, C.A. MLEB, JUNE	19-09-2023	R. Mondal
3.	Mukesh Kumar	Executive Engineer	19-09-2023	Mukesh Kumar
4.	S. V. S. Kumar	Engr. & P. & S.		
5.	Kamal Nigam	Engr. & P. & S.	982619469	
6.	Subrah Ray	Project Manager	9488518534	Subrah Ray
7.	Debaraj Das	Engr. & P. & S.	9439232015	Debaraj Das
8.	Gopesh Kumar	Tech. & S. & P.	922975412	Gopesh Kumar
9.	P. Shrivastava	Project Director	9601352334	P. Shrivastava
10.	Sunam Kumar Sahu	Technical Assistant	983433225	Sunam Kumar Sahu
11.	Vijay Kumar	Technical Assistant	7639999917	Vijay Kumar
12.	Sanjay Kumar	Social Engineer	7004512440	Sanjay Kumar
13.	Ajay Kumar	Engr. & P. & S.	943008055	Ajay Kumar
14.	Roshan Prakash	Engr. & P. & S.	621823232	Roshan Prakash

THANK YOU



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