

Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)

Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL)

Govt. of Jharkhand



Tribal People Development Plan

Grid Substation, Shikaripara, Dumka

PREPARED BY:

**FEEDBACK INFRA PVT
LTD**
PMC, Zone-II, Dumka

(Draft Report)

Documentation Control

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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

Table of Contents

SN	Particulars	Page Number
0	Executive Summary	5
1	Introduction	9
2	Objective	11
3	Methodology	12
4	Legal and Policy Framework	19
5	World Bank Operational Policy	23
6	Socio-Economic profile	23
7	Impacts due to project implementation	30
8	Need Assessment	32
9	Mitigation Measures	33
10	Institution and Implementation Arrangement	34
11	TPDP Implementation Issues and Strategy	35
12	Monitoring and Evaluation	37
13	Grievance Redressal Mechanism	38
14	Budgeting and Costing	39
15	Annexures	40

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) Shikaripara and its surrounding area approximately 2 km in Dumka district of the Jharkhand. There are 8 villages, namely Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur, falling within the 2km study area. 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 such as Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur. 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 Shikaripara located at **Kalipathar** village and the villages, **Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur** are located within the 2 km periphery of the GSS.
- **Demographic overview:** Total population of the tribal villages located within the study area is 2775 residing in 593 households. The household size of ST population within the study area varies from 4 to 6 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 49.37 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 59.84 percent and 38.83 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 38.70 percent of the tribal people are employed. Among them 38.70 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 Shikaripara (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, Kishan 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 Shikaripara is located on Gair Majurwa (GM), Government land of area 10 acre. There are no negative impacts on Common Property Resources (CPR) like roads, school, Aangan wadi Centre, 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 96.40 percent and more tribal population were mapped and eight 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 Shikaripara 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 / 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 of the proposed activities for the tribal people development plan for all eight tribal villages of GSS Shikaripara is Rupees-Eighteen Lakh Ninety-Nine Thousand and Five hundred Twenty-six 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 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.

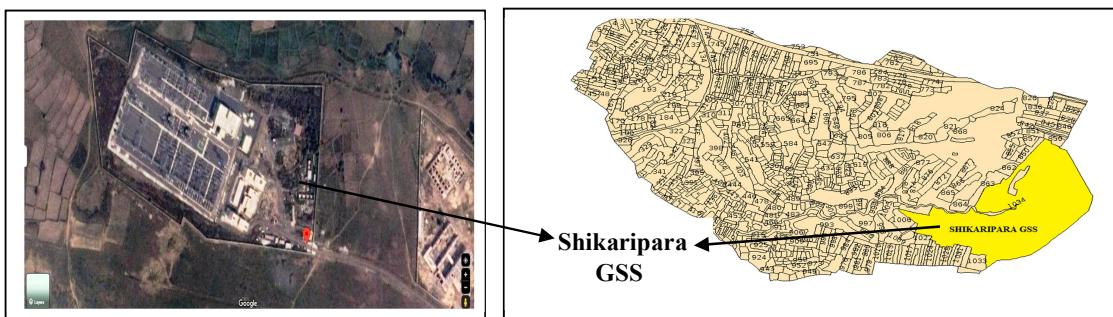
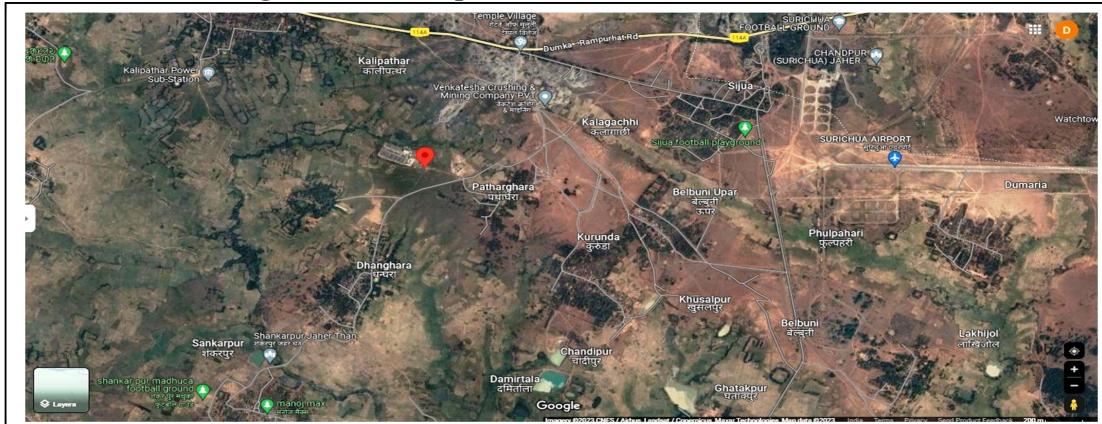
This TPDP covers impacts in the project affected locations, the Grid Substation (GSS) Shikaripara and its surrounding area of approximately 2 km. The GSS **Shikaripara** is being constructed for the Dumka cluster of Dumka-Shikaripara transmission line in Zone-II. It is located at Kalipathar villages in Shikaripara block of Dumka District, Jharkhand.

The site is located approximately 125 km from the Deoghar headquarter towards south-west. The site is being constructed on Gair Majurwa (GM) covered total area 10 acre consisting of 132 kV and 33 kV yard. There are 8 tribal dominated villages, namely Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur which falls within the study area of 2km. The major tribal communities are Santhal , Parhaiya, Kanwar, etc whose means of livelihood is majorly from agriculture and labour.

Table No:- 1-Summary of GSS Shikaripara

SN	GSS	Location			No of Villages within 2 Km periphery of GSS Shikaripara	No of Tribal Villages within 2 km periphery of GSS Shikaripara having more than 50% Tribal Population
		Village	Block	District		
1	132/33kV	Kalipathar	Shikaripara	Dumka	8	8

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



2. Objective:

The Tribal people development plan (TPDP) of GSS Shikaripara focuses and aims to provide special attention to the ST population within the study area such as in Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur villages to capture issues related to social exclusions and equity. The principal objective of TPDP of GSS Amrapara 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 Shikaripara 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 Shikaripara – i.e., percentage of ST population in villages of study area viz in Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur.

TPDP has been prepared by the following methodology:

3.1 Identification of Study Area:

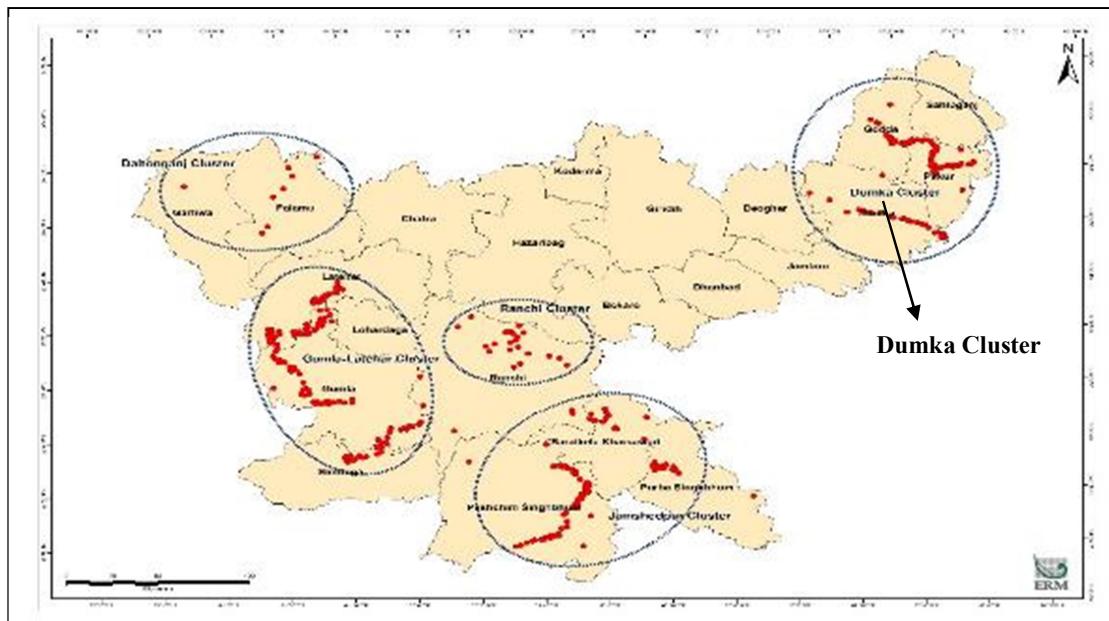
Considering the project activity related to Grid Substation (GSS) it is anticipated that magnitude of project related impacts is likely to be perceived within 2 km surrounding area of GSS Shikaripara. If any impact will occur within the lifecycle of the project, the same is not envisaged to go beyond 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 Kalipathar village where GSS site is proposed and adjacent villages are Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur which are likely to be impacted due to the construction of GSS.

Grid substation (GSS), Shikaripara is located at Kalipathar tribal village 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 Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur are tribal dominated communities and marked in Dumka Cluster.

Figure-2: Cluster of Tribal Villages in Project area



3.2. Stakeholder Consultations:

During the preparation of Tribal people development plan (TPDP), the Stakeholder 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 stakeholder is tribal development welfare department (TWD) and implementing agency, Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL), Department of Energy Govt. of Jharkhand.

3.2.1 Community level stakeholder consultation:

The community was consulted 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.	28.11.2023	Dhanghara	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Gram Pradhan, Mukhiya, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Worker, Village level public representatives and youth.
2.	12.12.2023	Kalipathar	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Worker, Village level public representatives and youth
3.	11.12.2023	Dhawadangal	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Worker, Village level public representatives and youth
4.	12.12.2023	Laripahari	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Worker, Village level public representatives and youth
5.	05.12.2023	Patharghara	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Mukhiya Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Village level public representatives and youth
6.	13.12.2023	Kurunda	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Mukhiya, Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Worker, Village level public representatives and youth
7.	05.12.2023	Belbuni Upar	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Mukhiya, Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Worker, Village level public representatives and youth
8.	13.12.2023	Khusalpur	Tribal People, Village Ward Member, Mukhiya, Gram Pradhan, SHG Member, Farmer Producer Group, Village level public representatives and youth

Figure: 3 Reflection of Community Consultation



Date- 28.11.2023, Village- Dhanghara



Date- 12.12.2023, Village- Kalipathar



Date- 11.12.2023, Village- Dhawadangal



Date- 12.12.2023, Village- Laripahari



Date- 05.12.2023, Village- Patharghara



Date- 13.12.2023, Village- Kurunda



Date- 5.12.2023, Village- Belbuni Upar



Date- 13.12.2023, Village- Khusalpur

Consultations were conducted with the local people and project staffs in identified tribal villages in the buffer area of the GSSs Shikaripara 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 consultations 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. The project has decided that the proposed activities are not line with the convergence with Tribal Welfare Department. It may be mentioned that this option was explored with JREDA in these eight villages .The project further explored convergence with the schemes being implemented by JREDA.

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 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).

Figure: 5 Reflection of State consultations 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 Gyandep 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.	40
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	400
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene.	8

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 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 Rights) Act, 2006	<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 for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.</p>	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through 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>	During transfer of tribal land to non-tribal or land to be used for public purpose in Schedules areas of Chotanagpur administrative

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
	<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. 	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>Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act (SPT Act), 1949</p>	<p>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.</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. 	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.

Acts / Rules / Policies	Objective	Applicability to The Project
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; 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.</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.

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	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:

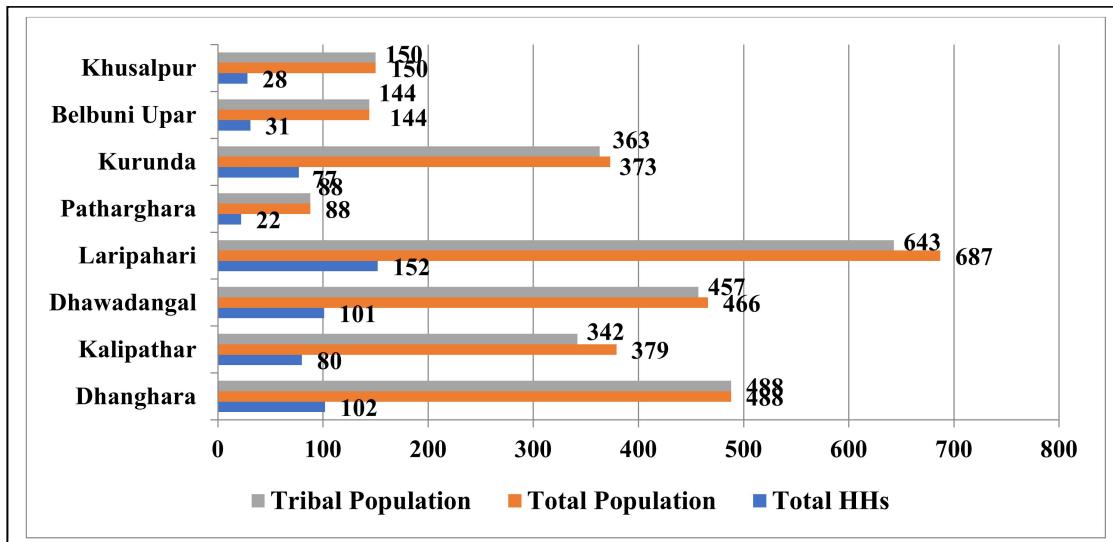
6.1 Tribal Population in Jharkhand:

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 17.3 percent 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.

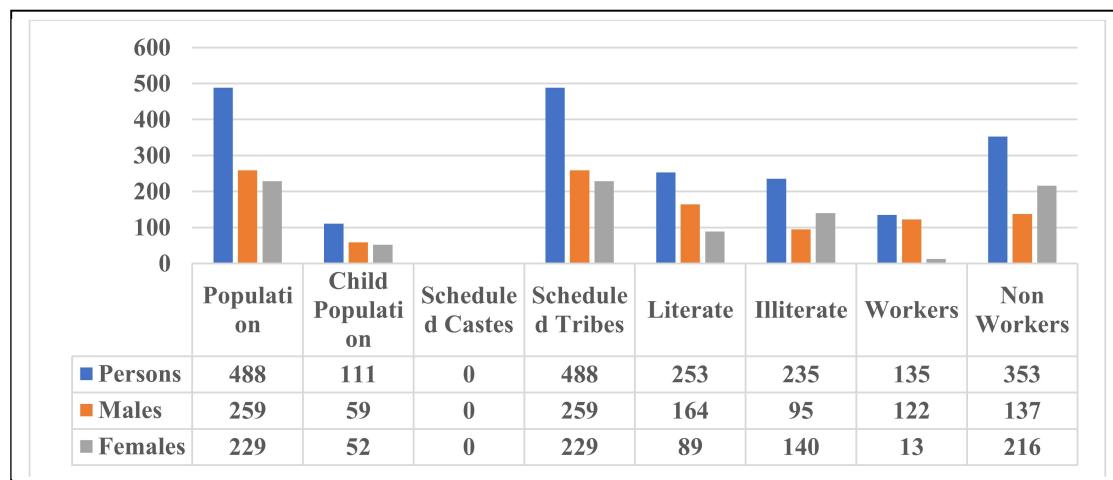
Total 8 tribal villages were mapped and identified within the 2 km periphery of the GSS Shikaripara which has more than 50% tribal population. These tribal villages are Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur. The total households and population in these villages are 593 and 2775 respectively. The tribal Population in these villages are 2675 which are approximately more than 96.40%. The demographic details of these villages are shown in **Graphe-1 below:**

Graph-1: Demographic details shown by bar Graph.

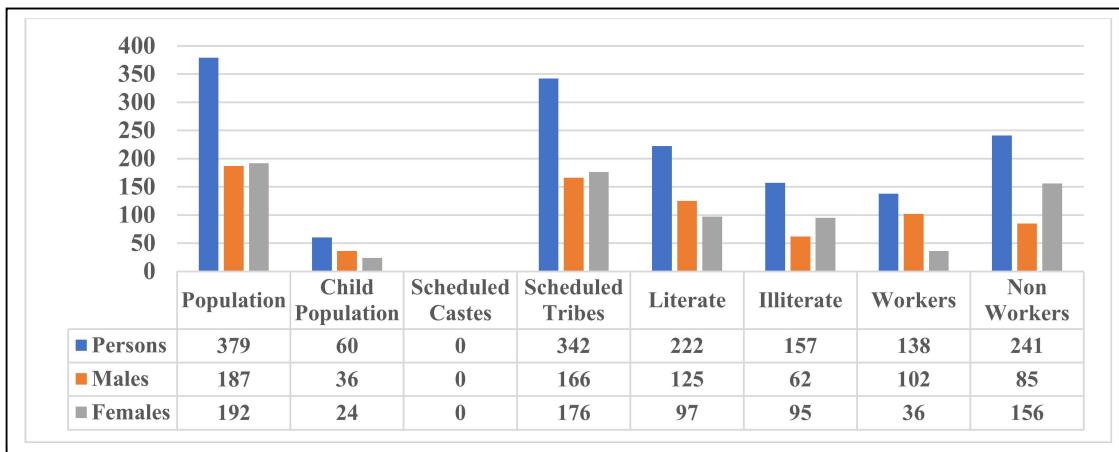


6.2 Demographic Profile of Tribal Villages located within study area:

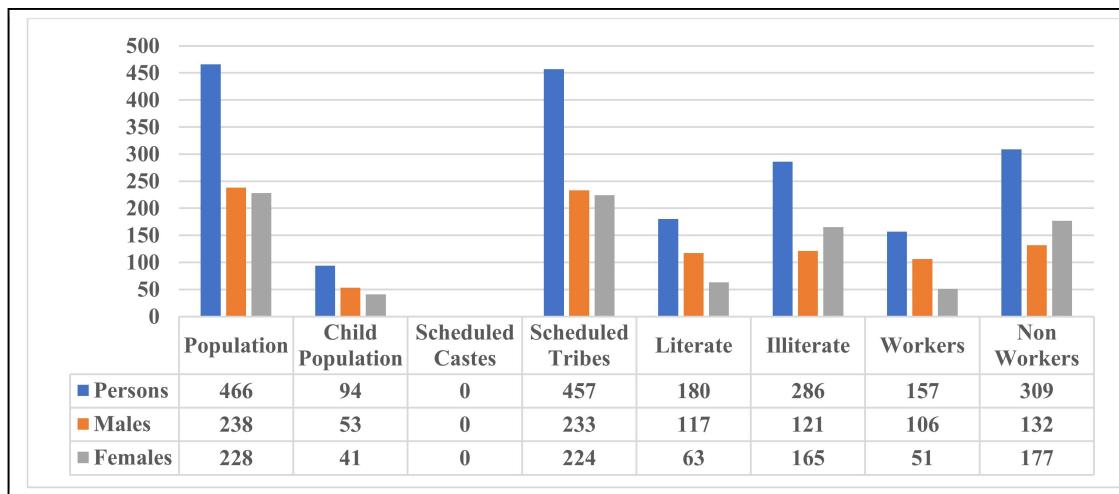
Graph-2.1: Demography of Dhanghara Village



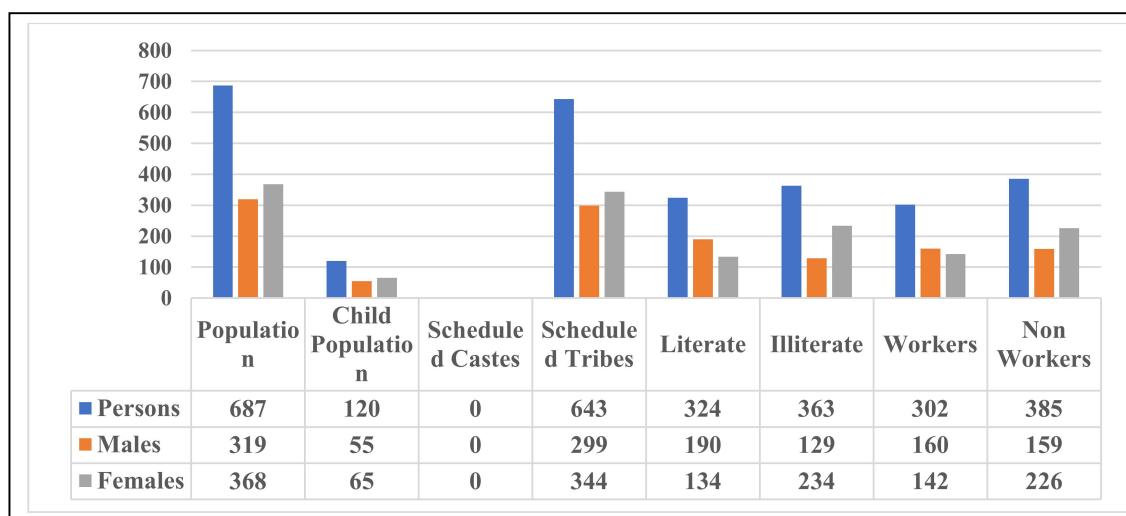
Graph-2.2: Demography of Kalipathar Village



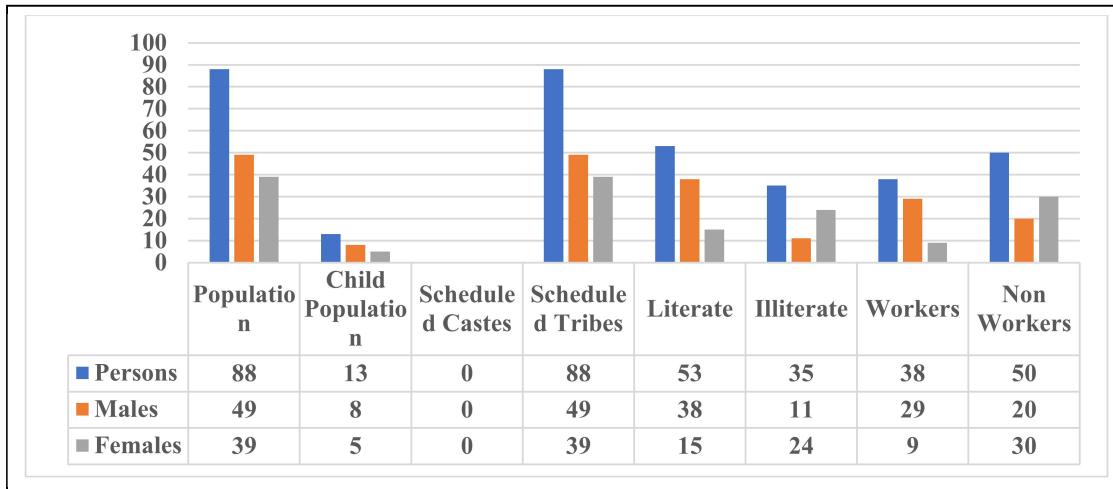
Graph-2.3: Demography of Dhawadangal Village



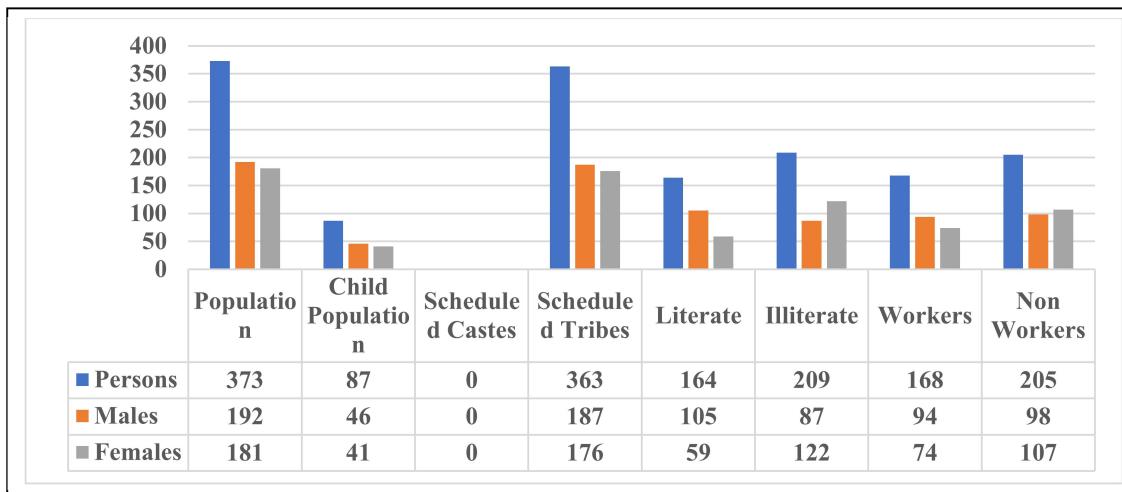
Graph-2.4: Demography of Laripahari Village



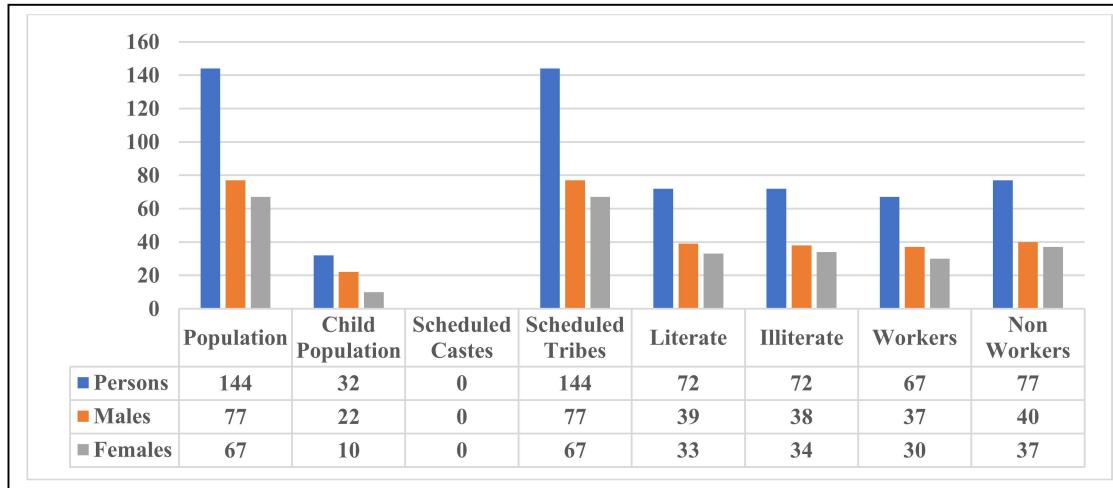
Graph-2.5: Demography of Patharghara Village



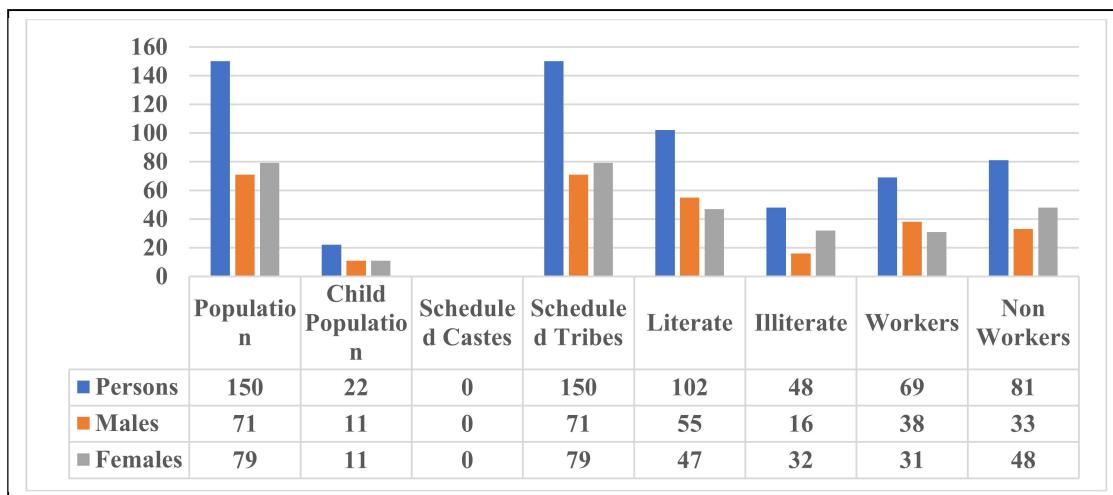
Graph-2.6: Demography of Kurunda Village



Graph-2.7: Demography of Belbuni Upar Village



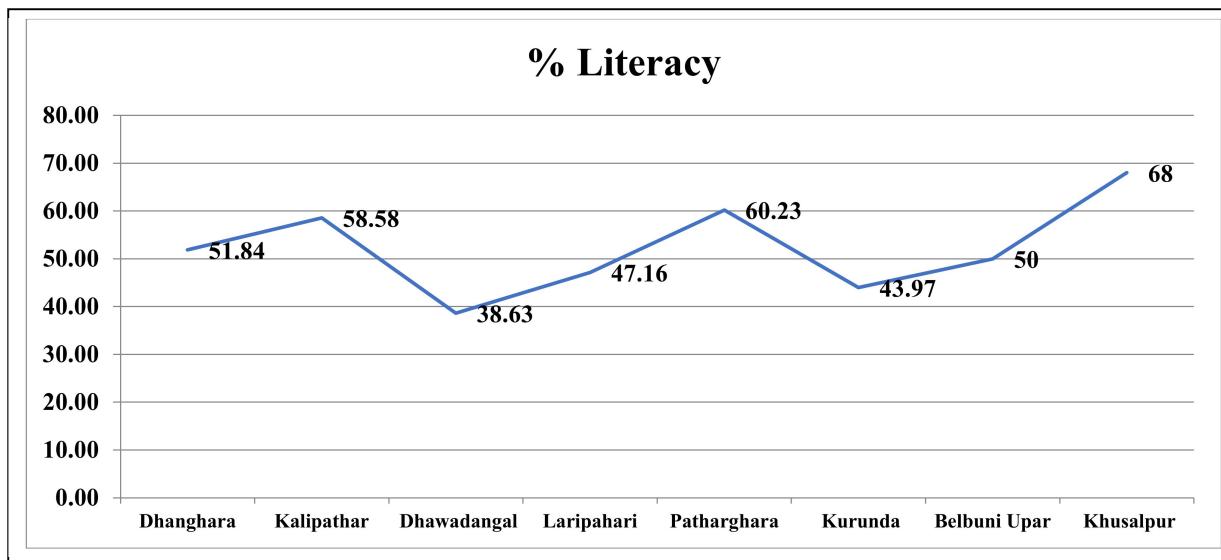
Graph-2.8: Demography of Khusalpur Village



6.3 Literacy Profile:

The literacy of these eight villages, Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur are 51.84%, 58.58 %, 38.63%, 47.16%, 60.23%, 43.97%, 50.00% and 68.00% respectively which is just below of the state literacy rate 66.71%. These all villages are tribal within the study area of the GSS, Shikaripara.

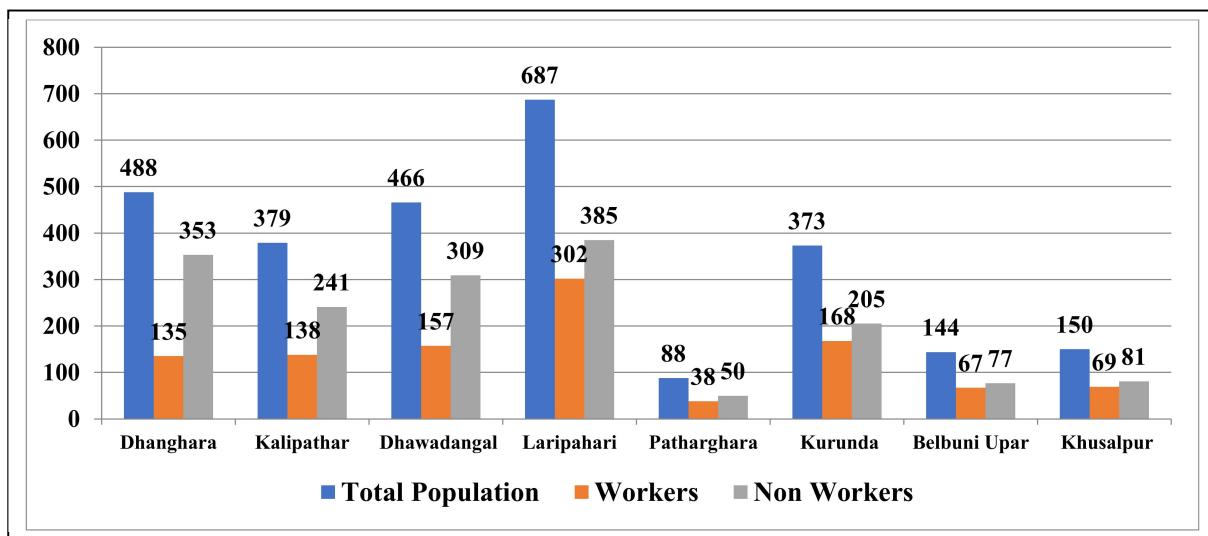
Graph: 3- Literacy Rate of Project influenced Villages



6.4 Employment Status:

The exact status of employment was covered during the focus group discussion among the all Eight villages of the study area of the GSS Shikaripara but the overall the status of the workers and non-workers were captured during the consultation in the number which are shown in graph-4 below. The village Laripahari has the highest number of the workers whereas the village Patharghara has the lowest figure of the workers. Similarly, the status of non-workers in the Laripahari village are highest and lowest in Patharghara Village as shown below in the graph 4.

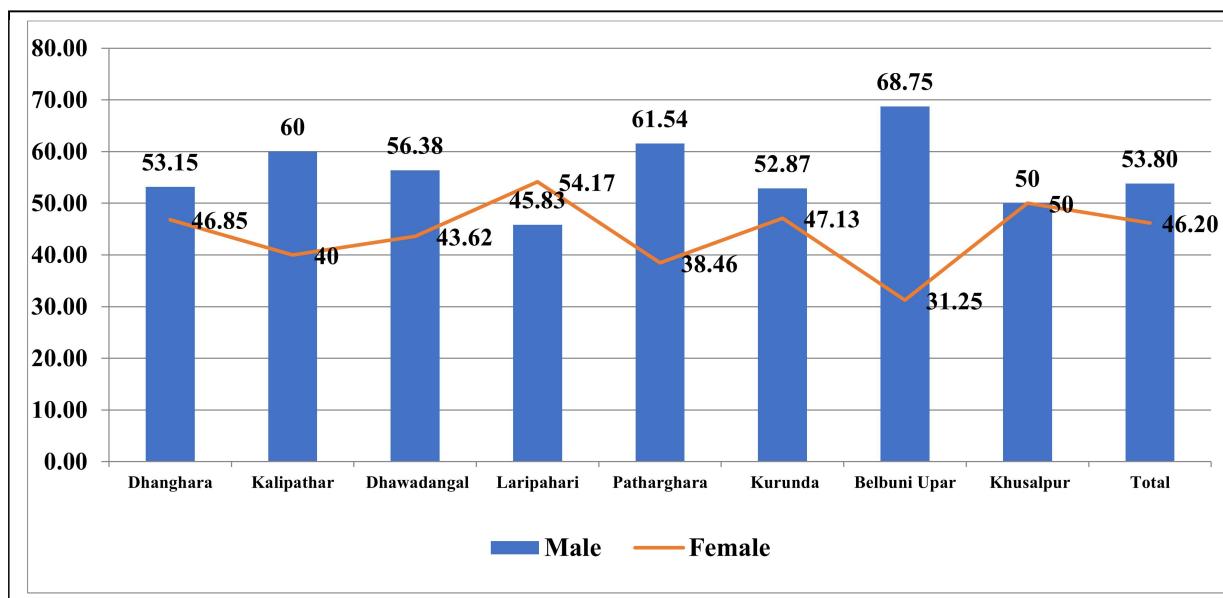
Graph-4: Status of Workers and Non workers in the study area of GSS Shikaripara



6.5 Children Population:

Overall, the 53.80% male children and 46.20 % female children are under the study area of the GSS Shikaripara. The Maximum percentage of male children is 68.75% in Belbuni Upar villages whereas the minimum 45.83% in Laripahari village. Similary, maximum percentage of female children is 50.00% in Parrah and minimum, 31.25% in Belbuni Upar village. The details of Village wise child demography is shown in Grpah-5 below:

Graph-5: Child demography of the study area of GSS Shikaripara



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 Shikaripara. The supply of water through piped water supply are the maximum coverage in all nine 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 these all eight villages 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 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 Shikaripara 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 eight villages of GSS Shikaripara. 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 Shikaripara 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 Shikaripara is Gair Majurwa (GM) Government land which has been transferred for the construction of substation in Kalipathar village 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, Shikaripara. Total land area secured for the GSS is 10 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, Shikaripara, 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, Dhanghara, Kalipathar, Dhawadangal, Laripahari, Patharghara, Kurunda, Belbuni Upar and Khusalpur are comes under the study area of the tribal villages within the influence area of the GSS Shikaripara. 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, Shikaripara. 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 Shikaripara constructed in Kalipathar village.

Culturally sensitives area for Tribal People in study area of GSS, Shikaripara

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 eight tribal villages and settlements adjacent to the 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 eight 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 – 5 Overall needs of the study areas within GSS of Shikaripara

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, Govt. 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 identified during the community consultation in all eight villages and tribal people of the study area of the GSS, Shikaripara were assessed. Many of the assessed need are being covered under national flagship/state sponsored project. The detail of the feasible proposed activities to be covered under this TPP is listed below in table 6.

Table: 6 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 Shikaripara 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 eight 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 eight Tribal Villages associated with GSS Shikaripara along with Village Pradhans. Total 40 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:

Sl No	Village	Site Detail
1	Dhanghara	1. Near Manjhithan 2. Near Chunku Murmu House 3. Near Raghunath Marandi House 4. Near Badka Tudu House 5. Near Upar Tola-2
2	Kalipathar	1. Near Sarna Sthal 2. Near Manjhithan 3. Near Upar Tola 4. Near Anganwadi Kendra 5. Near Bitch Tola
3	Dhawadangal	1. Near Sarna Sthal 2. Near Gram Pradhan House 3. Near Niche Tola 4. Near Upar Tola 5. Near Babulal Soren House
4	Laripahari	1. Near Sarna Sthal 2. Rakha Tola-1 (Near Kubraj Tuddu House) 3. Near Gram Pradhan House 4. Rakha Tola-2 (Near Vikas Kisku House) 5. Near Tala Tuddu House

5	Patharghara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Near Sarna Sthal 2. Near Gram Pradhan House 3. Near Sanatan Hembrom 4. Near Lakan Hansda 5. Near Hakim Hansda
6	Kurunda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Near Sarna Sthal 2. Near Upar Tola 3. Near Anganwadi Kendra 4. Near Dhanu Kisku 5. Near Gram Pradhan House
7	Belbuni Upar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Near Sarna Sthal 2. Near Gram Pradhan House 3. Near Hand Pump 4. Near Rubi Hembrom House 5. Near Upar Tola
8	Khusalpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Near Sarna Sthal 2. Near Bablu Soren House 3. Near Rubilal house 4. Near Madan Soren House 5. Anganwadi Kendra

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 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 people development plan for all eight tribal villages of GSS Shikaripara is Rupees-Eighteen Lakh Ninety-Nine Thousand and Five hundred Twenty-six only.

The details of the budget with activities unit cost and total amount are given in table number-7.

Table-7: Details budget for the Tribal people development plan (TPDP), GSS Shikaripara

Budget of TPDP, GSS Shikaripara				
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.	40	32,557.00	13,02,280.00
2	Sanitation & Hygiene kit (Soap, Nail cutter, Toothbrush and Tongue Cleaner etc) including menstrual hygiene kit (Sanitary Napkin) among the tribal adolescents' girls.	400	1,000.00	400,000.00
3	Training and capacity building on electrical safety measures and health & hygiene. (One training session for each village)	8	20,000.00	160,000.00
	Subtotal (INR)			1,862,280.00
	Contingency cost @ of 2%			37,246.00
	Total Grand Amount (INR)			1,899,526.00

Total amount in words: Rupees-Eighteen Lakh Ninety-Nine Thousand and Five hundred Twenty-six only.

Annexure 1- Document of Community Consultation at Village Dhanghara

आज-पिंपरां- 28-11-2020 को - चूपा- दानाडा, मौजा -
दानाडा प्रखण्ड - दिल्ली गोपा- जिला - दुमड़ी में श्री कलाविहारण
कुरम- चूपा-प्रखण्ड के अंतर्गत है। दुमड़ी में दुमड़ी डेवलपमेंट लॉन्ड (प्रभाग)
पर्स- जाप-प्रखण्ड के अंतर्गत है। जाप-प्रखण्ड के अंतर्गत है। जाप-प्रखण्ड के अंतर्गत है।

सर्वप्रथम श्री काली द्वारा प्रमुख प्रधान ने सभी ध्यानीयों-
एवं Feedback (PMC) से अनुरोद-इन अधिकारी सभी प्रधान-
मिन्य न श्री दीर्घ उमार चाचा कवागत किमाचामो इन अपेक्षा-
प्रधान परिस्थिति के विषय में विस्तृत अधिकारी इन्होंने तथा
किंवद्दं उल्लंघन न किया। श्री लगभग 102 छात्र 02 जाति के आते हैं-
वहाँ लगभग 488 की अनुसंधान की। इसमें से एक नवजागरक प्रत्यक्ष
229 महिलाएँ हैं। अधिकारी दीर्घ अब जानकारी ही गई कि विद्य-
कें स्थानीय विद्यालयों के अनुसार इन्होंने भी
ग्राम पंचायती भवनदरामा (आदिवासी) ८०। जो उपर दृष्टि से
आदिवासी ग्राम का दृष्टि किया जाये सु। आदिवासी ग्राम दृष्टि से
कारण जैव जीवन्य स्तर विवरण के किया जाये भोजन जैवान्य जैवान्य।
इन आवश्यक अवश्यक के अनुसर प्रकृति काली द्वारा प्रमुख
किया जायेगा इन आवश्यक आवश्यक आवश्यक

- ① ग्रामीणों के अनुसार अन्नी गांव में पानी पाई पड़े नहीं आगरहै।
- ② वे डुक्कों और व्यापानत थे जिने डा पानी ले रहे हैं।
- ③ स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के अनुसार ब्याग्गम 70 घरों में लोकल स्वच्छता का नियमण किया जाना है लेकिन पानी की द्वीपालंग का नियमण किया जाना है लेकिन पानी की पूरी ल्यावस्था नहीं की जा सकती।
- ④ लोकमान 100 घरों के लोगों को आस्थापूर्वक रहत प्रबल नहीं जन-भावित आवेदन जोपना के साथ जैदा जाना है।
- ⑤ लोकमान 8.5 वर्षीय लोग रासायन-कर्त्ता जोपना की ओर ड्रेस है।
- ⑥ लोकमान 102 स्वच्छ साधारणता संस्कृत और 80 किमान लैपटो
- ⑦ 01 प्राइमरी स्कूल सरकारी रूप से अंगतवाली के छेद है।
- ⑧ 01 सरकारी स्कूल मैथर्स- स्कूल 80 है।

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ग्रामीणों ने लकड़ा कि छन्दे जाल में कोई अरकड़ा भा-
व अनुत्तर नहीं कि विवर बैठक द्वारा कानूनी कानून अरकड़ा भा-
व अनुत्तर लकड़ा दिया जाता तो उन्हें अवश्य कैतन और
अरकड़ा के साथ उसमें दौरीनी (सोनेर लहु) का प्रत्यावर्ष
दिया जाता तो गांव लाला के द्वारा दरार को देता है जो समिति
के कर प्रभाग मनाने हैं सभा को वे दिये देते हैं जो भाग
और उन्हें अनुपात भी रखता है जो समिति के बहुत लाभ
का अपना भी भाग तो लाने वालों के बहुत लाभ
प्राप्त होता कहाँ वार यासाम दी गई : —

प्रोफेसर विनोद अधिकारी का इच्छालाल -	प्रोफेसर विनोद अधिकारी प्राप्त नाम - विनोद
विनोद अधिकारी -	विनोद अधिकारी -
विनोद अधिकारी -	विनोद अधिकारी -
Feedback (PMC)	प्रमाणान्वयन -
Feedback (PMC)	विनोद अधिकारी धनेश 20/11/23
	P.S. 20/11/23

③ वैदिक ग्रन्थ
मंगल वेसरा

④ वैदिक ग्रन्थ
चुण्डा गुरुम्

⑤ वैदिक ग्रन्थ
दुष्ट वेसरा

⑥ पिंक शीरण

⑦ यानुनीकिष्यु

⑧ रत्नी गुरुम्

⑨ व्यरस्वती इडल

குடும்பங்கள் 3

- ⑩ (बावासोरेन)
- ⑪ (सुमित्रा फिर्सत)
- ⑫ (जूबादंष्ट्रा)
- ⑬ (मिनू मराठी)
- ⑭ (पुर्णिमा टेम्पल)
- ⑮ (तत्त्वाङ्कुशी दंष्ट्रा)
- ⑯ (फी शैरेन)
- ⑰ वकील कुर्दी
- ⑯ (सोना कुर्दी)
- ⑰ (कुलिन टेम्पल)
- ⑲ (दुलसी शैरेन)
- ⑳ (ध्यानुरी-शैरेन)
- ㉑ (धुन्यक टेम्पल)
- ㉒ (स्पीकुड़े)
- ㉓ वा तुलाल कुड़े
- ㉔ वर्षे में कुम्हे

27 राजा मुर्म (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

28 (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

29 दाहिला हैवरर (मुद्रिती हैवरर)

30 (वर्षेस मुर्म) (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

31 (शुक्रवाहेवन) (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

32 (तन्ति मुर्म) (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

33 (स्वका मुर्म) (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

34 सामलाल सोबत (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

35 हुतर मुर्म (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

36 रामान लैवेन्य (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

37 लाल हुड़ (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

38 प्रधान मुर्म (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

39 सौमेल मुर्म (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

40 फुरिन हुंसेल (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

41 शुद्धी मुर्म (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

42 सौमाव मुर्म (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

43 (शुद्धी वेमरा) (मुद्रिती दृष्टिकोण)

Annexure 2- Document of Community Consultation at Kalipathar

आज दिनांक: 12-12-2023 को याम- कालीभाष्टे घोरे: - गुरुवर्षा
 मोजा- कालीभाष्टे प्रथम- दिवालीफाटा निला- दुमा में श्रीकृष्ण
 मुरुमु याम- प्रथम के अवधाता के द्वाम्बल उत्तमप्रेत लाल
 (TDP) जा जातिय विद्या विकासकर घोरा के विषय में
 यामों के घोरे की गढ़।

संकेतिका विवरण के बारे में जानकारी देते हुए ज्ञान प्रबन्धन से सभी ज्ञानीयों द्वारा फीडबैक (PIMC) के द्वारा हुई अधिकारी ने युवाओं द्वारा दिए गए अपेक्षाएँ और विवरण के बारे में विवरण दिया गया जापानी भाषा का अनुवाद किया, उन्होंने बताया कि परिस्थिति के बिषय में विवरण दिया गया जिम्मा, उन्होंने बताया कि कानूनीय गोंद में लगाकर 80 लार 02 जीत से आते हैं, जिसे लगाकर 379 जी जनसंख्या है, उसमें से करीब 187 पुरुष हैं 152 लगाकर 152 हैं। अन्य के दो गोंद भी जानकारी ही नहीं दिया गया है लेकिन अपेक्षित वर्गीकरण हेतु जीत के अनुसार कोई भी जापानी जिसकी जगहला (आवाजासी) 50%, जो उपर दिए गए अधिकारी द्वारा गाने गाना जानेगा। और अन्यीन गोंद जो के कारण जीत-जीतने होने जाना जाएगा वह अधिकारी ज्ञान प्रबन्धन के कारण जीत-जीतने विवरण कियाना चाहता था जो जाना जानेगा एवं अवश्यक आवश्यक होना चाहिए कि अनुसृत कुप्र कार्यशाला ज्ञान में जाना जानेगा एवं आपका एक अनुसृत नियन्त्रित बोर्ड यापने आएँ।

- प्रामाणें के अनुसार अमी बाग में पानी पाइप से नहीं आता है।
- के कुंआ रब नापानत के बीच बापानी लेने के लिए चैम्पियन्स लगते हैं।
- स्कॉल्प मारत अधिकारी के अनुसार जगतका 60 वर्षों में बैंगनीकरण का नया नियमित नियम भी है, तो लोगों द्वारा यानी के प्रयोग क्षेत्रका नया नियमित करवाया जाना चाहिए।
- लगभग 72 वर्षों के लोगों के पास राशन-कार्ड बोजना के लिए भी इसकी जरूरत है।
- लगभग 45 वर्षों के लोगों को आमूल्यानु भारतप्रबान नहीं जरूर जाएंगे आरोग्य बोजना के साथ भी। यहां जारी है।
- लगभग 02 स्वर्ग सहित। अमुक्त और 60 वर्षों के लिए उपलब्ध।
- साथ ही।
- 01 प्राइवेट स्पेशलिस्ट्स के बीच 01 डॉक्टर वाली के लिए है।
- 01 सरकारी स्पेशलिस्ट्स के बीच 01 मध्यम-स्तरीय है।

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ग्रामीणों ने बताधारिक उनके वाप में छोड़ अखड़ा भा-
च-बुतरा बने हैं, निवास बैंड द्वारा कम होने के काम अखड़ा भा-
च-बुतरा बनवा दिया जाता हो वह अच्छा होता ओर
अखड़ा के साथ डिसें रोजाने को रात (Night) का प्राप्ति उन-
की भाग जाता हो वह अच्छा होने के लिये जाव बांधों की-
किमा जाता हो वह अच्छा होने के लिये जाव बांधों की-
रिए एवं रात दोनों में जी रक्षित द्वितीय और तीसरे नाने एवं सभा
रिए एवं रात दोनों में जी रक्षित द्वितीय और तीसरे नाने एवं सभा
रिए के लिए स्कूल जो जाता हो उनके अनुसार जो स्कूल
पर्याप्त वापान उन्हें जानते मरम्मी वा दाम भी देता हो तो वाँव-
वाहों के वह लाभ मिलता, इतना डॉडर बात बनात थी

- ① वीलिना भर्स्की
- ② कुलमुनि दुर्दृ
- ③ वीलिना मार्क्सी मुर्दृ
- ④ वीलिना पानमुनी मुर्दृ
- ⑤ कुलमुनि इनपा
- ⑥ पानी हेल्पर मी
- ⑦ बाले मुर्दृ

⑧ फैक्ट्रिसम्पर्क मुद्रा

⑨ फैक्ट्रिसम्पर्क हैल्पल

⑩ पर्वती हैसक्ष

⑪ नायकुड़ी मुद्रा

⑫ नीलमुनी मारण्डी

⑬ फूफ़ मारण्डी

⑭ खीना मुद्रा

⑮ रेण्यक्षीला सोरेटा

⑯ आरीता मुद्रा

⑰ सरखती भारण्डी

⑱ खालीली सोरेटा

⑲ द्विपतकी मुद्रा

⑳ इनगी हैम्बरस

㉑ बुद्धी मारण्डी

㉒ माक्क मारण्डी

㉓ सिनाची हैम्बरस

㉔ उडेत मारण्डी

㉕ चिंचपत्ता मिल्ली (लाकड़ी)
शामिला शैरस (सीफ़ा)

(१०) सुनील कुमार सुमू
 (११) विद्युत ईस्टर्डा
 (१२) गोपा ईस्टर्डा
 (१३) लक्ष्मणल मराठी
 (१४) सोम ईस्टर्डा
 (१५) दिका ईस्टर्डा
 (१६) सोम मुम्बई
 (१७) मनोज ईस्टर्डा
 (१८) शिवलाल मराठी
 (१९) रीवलाल मराठी
 (२०) विविकार के कुमार
 (२१) ८१९३२८६७२८९३
 (२२) नवा ईस्टर्डा
 (२३) नवा ईस्टर्डा
 (२४) राजा मुम्बई
 (२५) मंदिर मराठी

Annexure 3- Document of Community Consultation at Village Dhawadangal

आज दिनांक: 11.12.2023 द्वारा याम-वावाडगत
 पोस्ट-पीपरजैभा जौजा-धावदगत प्रखण्ड-शिवायपटा
 जिला-दुमका में भी मिछु इसद्वा याम प्रधान के
 असभ्यता में इत्यत उत्तरप्रदेश लोग (२०१९) जब-
 जातिय विकास क्रियान्वयन जौजा के बिभिन्न में जारी हैं
 के अन्तर्गत गढ़ ।

- ग्रामीणों के अनुसार अमी ग्राम में पानी पाईप से नहीं आता है।
- वे कृष्णा और यमगंगा से पीते का पानी लेते हैं।
- स्वच्छ मार्ग और गंगा के अनुसार लगभग 60 घरों में दो-चालु बड़ा निर्माण किया गया है, लेकिन पानी की पूरी क्षमता से नहीं होती। इनकी भवितव्यता है।
- लगभग 45 घरों के लोगों को उन्नत प्रभाव मार्ग और जल जातिभूमि के साथ जोश ग्रामीणों से है।
- लगभग 85 लोग राष्ट्रीय औजना से जुड़े हुए हैं।
- लगभग 80 स्वच्छ संवरप्ता समूह और 80 किसान उपचार समूह हैं।
- 01 प्राइवेट सरकारी विवरण - इनमें 01 अंडेज वाली हैं।
- 01 साना-स्मर्त एवं 00 समसाम्य है।

का० ए० ३० → २

- 02 -

ज्ञानीयों ने बताया कि इन्हें ज्ञान में कोई अद्यता
भा-प्रत्युतरा नहीं है, विद्या-प्रत्युत्पादा कम-से कम है
अतः भा-प्रत्युतरा बनवा दिया जाता हो वह त
अद्यता वीता और अद्यता के साथ-साथ में सैकड़ी योलो
(Point) का प्रावधान छिपा जायते ज्ञानीयों के लिए
दिन एवं रात कोंनों में खलित हो कर और गत गत रुक्त
समा करने में स्वयंगत जाता। और उन्हें अनुमान
भी रखता है—वापान लंड-उन्हीं मृणमती हो गी—
व्याप्र के जाता हो जामानी के वृक्त लाभ-मिट्ट
भी बात, छह बीं बातें के बाय समा सज्जपृष्ठ ही गई—
उपर्युक्त ज्ञानीयों द्वारा अधिकारी द्वा उत्तरात्—
यह—प्रधान ११६

३८ पंचायत - पंड-पंडाया
३९ चिक्कारीयाड्ड इमक

(2) सतोरिनी कुर्सी (१२) मेलवो मुर्सी

(3) शूरुआत मर्म
 (4) उपरा उच्च
 (5) उपरा हास्य
 (13) सुरक्षा देवी

(6) यापा हृष्म (14) मयकू छेष्म
(7) गक मर्द

(7) गुड़ भुज
(8) मीना भुजी भुज
(9) गुड़ भुज

(9) लुक्या सुमृ
(10) लुक्या सारत

କୃତିଶ୍ରୀ ପଟ୍ଟା

15.	ରାମକୁମାର ପଟ୍ଟିଲୁ	34. ରମ୍ବାଲେ ପାଇୟ
16.	ରାମ ପୁଣ୍ଡି	35. କୁଳାଳ ପୁଣ୍ଡି
17.	ମୁଣ୍ଡି ରାମୁ	36. ହାତୀ ପାଇୟ
18.	ଇଲମେ ପୋରଣ	37. ଚନ୍ଦା ବାଲୀ
19.	ପ୍ରମିଲାପାତ୍ର କୁମାର	38. ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଇଲାହା
20.	Emmanuel Marandi	39. ରୁବିଲାଲ ତୁଦୁ
21.	Shankar Hamedalkar	40. ମାତ୍ରାଳ ମାତ୍ରାଳ
22.	Manuk Murmu	41. କେଳାର୍ଜ ମରାଠୀ
23.	— ପ୍ରମାଦ ପଟ୍ଟିଲୁ	42. ବରତୁ ମରାଠୀ
24.	କାର୍ତ୍ତିଲାଲ ପୁଣ୍ଡି	43. ଅନିତା ମରାଠୀ
25.	ରାମି ପୁଣ୍ଡି	44. ସାବନୀ ପୁଣ୍ଡି
26.	ପାପାଳ ତୁଦୁ	45. ପୁରବନୀ ହତ୍ଯାକାନ୍ତି
27.	କାଲୀଯାଣୀ	
28.	ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପୋରଣ	
29.	ଚୁରକା ପୋରଣ	
30.	ମହାରାଜ ପୁଣ୍ଡି	
31.	ତାଜକୁମାର ପୁଣ୍ଡି	
32.	ନରମହାରାଜ	
33.	କାମିଲାମ ମରାଠୀ	

Annexure 4- Document of Community Consultation at Village Laripahari

आज दिनांक - 12-12-2023 को जाप- लौशीपाड़ी पोस्ट-
नीरुन्धरी भा- मोजा-लौशीपाड़ी प्रवरष- शिकरिपाड़ी जिला-
दुमका में भी मेंगल डुक जाप- प्रधान के अधिकारी में-
त्रावरत डेवलपमेंट लिए (TDP) जन जातिय विकास किसी-
नक्षत भोजन के विषय में जामीं से- स्वीकी नहीं।
सर्वप्रथम भी मेंगल डुक जाप- प्रधान ने जनों जानीं
एवं Feedback (PMC) के अन्तर्गत अधिकारी भी प्रविष्ट-
सिद्ध न भी करन कुमार कालाज जिला जाप- एवं जो जाति-
को विकास परिवर्तित के विषय में विकास वर्द्धी जिला डेवल-
पमेंट लायी पड़ी जाप- में लगभग 152 दर 02 जाति के
जनों लगभग 687 की जन संख्या सुनिश्चित की जाए तो
जन संख्या 219 पुरुष एवं 368 महिलाएँ हैं। जनी के दोसर अन्तर-
जातियों के गई कि लिवन डुक सम्पर्कित कानूनी जन संख्या (आदिवासी)
के अनुसार छोड़ भी जाप- विषय जन संख्या (आदिवासी)
लायी पड़ी जाप- एवं अदिवासी जाप का दर्जा किया जाना है।
अनुसार जा�प- एवं करण जन जाति विकास किसानवाद
आदिवासी जाप- एवं करण जन जाति विकास के अनुसार
भोजन बनाना जायेगा। एवं अनुसार अस्तु जाप के अनुसार
कुछ करण जाप- में दिला जायेगा। आस्तु जाप के
अनुसार जनकारी दोसरों सामाजिक आई-

- (1) जामीं के अनुसार भी जाप में पानी पाइप से नहीं आयत है।
- (2) वे कहा हैं- जनकारी के पानी को पानी लेते हैं।
- (3) स्वनाम सास्त्रज्ञमित्र के अनुसार लगभग 60 दरों में-
दोजात्य स्वामीजी के लिए करण-कालाज जाप सम्प्रदाय मन्त्री-
नहीं जाने के लिए करण-कालाज जाप सम्प्रदाय मन्त्री-
- (4) लगभग 45 दरों के लिए करण-कालाज जाप सम्प्रदाय मन्त्री-
- (5) जन जाति विकास के अनुसार भोजन के सारे जोड़ा जाना है।
- (6) लगभग 75 लोग राष्ट्र- काल भोजन के जोड़ा है।
- (7) लगभग 04 स्वंसद सास्त्रज्ञ सदृश भी 40 किसान उन्माद
- (8) 04 स्वंसद सास्त्रज्ञ एवं सप्ताह अन्तर 100 है।

कृपा करें।

- 2 -
जामीं ने बताया कि उनके जांच में कई अनुसार भा-
प-बुतरा नहीं है, लिवन डुक जाप का जन के दृष्ट अनुसार
जन-बुतरा बनाना दिला जाना तो बहुत अनुच्छय दिया जाए।
अनुसार के सारे उम्मीं लौशीपाड़ी जिला प्राविष्टि-
किमा जागा तो जांच वालों को दिला दृष्ट-रात दोसों द्वारा
हड्डियां भीड़ा मनाने के बाद काले रूप स्वातंत्र्य-
देवता दिला जाना भी जांच वालों को बहुत
जानकारी डाला जाना भी जांच वालों को बहुत
जानकारी, दूरना कड़ा बहुत समृद्धि ही गई।

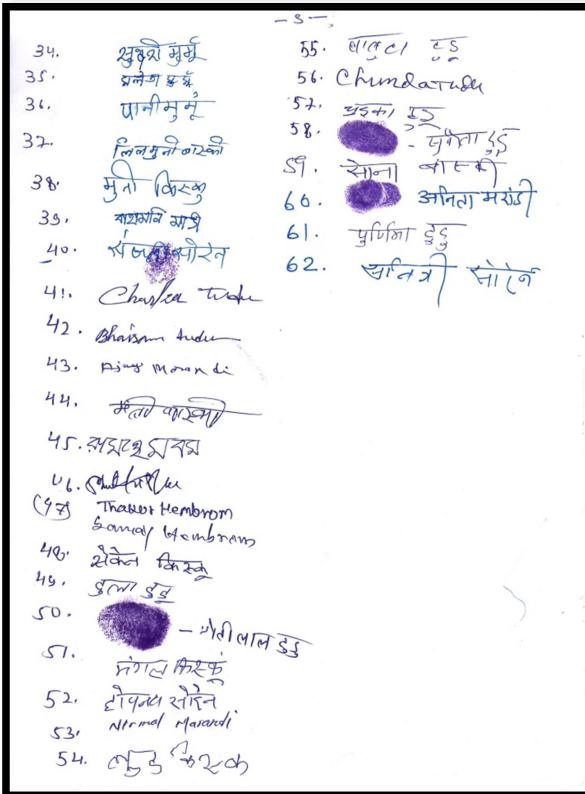
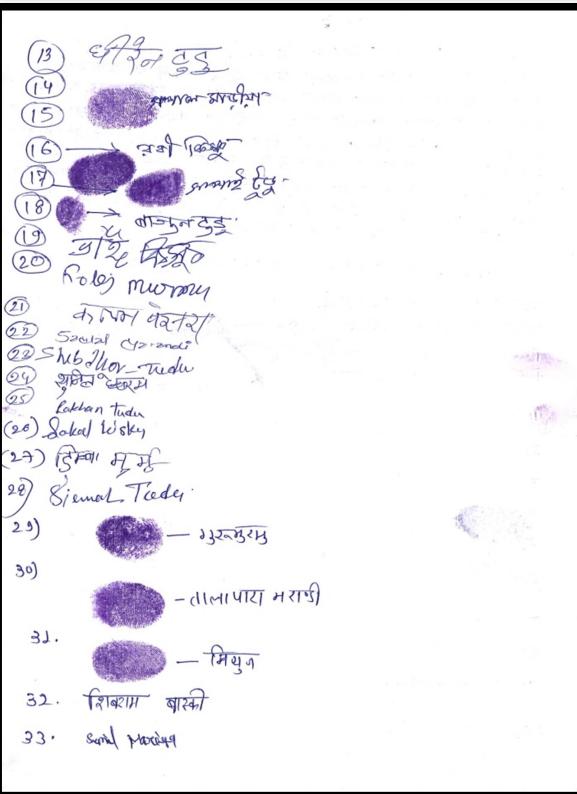
उपर्युक्त जामीं के अधिकारी का इस्तातम-

जाप- प्रधान - मंगल डुक - मंगल डुक
जाप- मुख्यमान - जैवरामी किमा - ग्राम प्रधान
Feedback (PMC) - लौशीपाड़ी जैवरामी
Feedback (PMC) - लौशीपाड़ी जैवरामी

ग्राम प्रधान
मुख्यमान
जैवरामी किमा
ग्राम प्रधान
लौशीपाड़ी जैवरामी

- (1) porash. Hembram
- (2) Gopinath Boloi
- (3) Bimal Soren
- (4) Bishnu Kisku
- (5) Bishnu Tudu
- (6) Bimal Soren
- (7) Gopin Hembram
- (8) Bimal Soren
- (9) Bishnu Kisku
- (10) Bishnu Tudu
- (11) Bishnu Tudu
- (12) Ramtaula

कृपा करें।



Annexure 5- Document of Community Consultation at Village Patharghara

1. विद्यु लैटर
2. विद्यु लैटर
3. विद्यु लैटर
4. विद्यु लैटर
5. विद्यु लैटर
6. विद्यु लैटर
7. विद्यु लैटर
8. विद्यु लैटर
9. विद्यु लैटर
10. विद्यु लैटर
11. विद्यु लैटर
12. विद्यु लैटर
13. विद्यु लैटर
14. विद्यु लैटर
15. विद्यु लैटर
16. विद्यु लैटर
17. विद्यु लैटर
18. विद्यु लैटर
19. विद्यु लैटर
20. विद्यु लैटर
21. विद्यु लैटर
22. विद्यु लैटर
23. विद्यु लैटर
24. विद्यु लैटर
25. विद्यु लैटर
26. विद्यु लैटर
27. विद्यु लैटर
28. विद्यु लैटर
29. विद्यु लैटर
30. विद्यु लैटर
31. विद्यु लैटर
32. विद्यु लैटर
33. विद्यु लैटर
34. विद्यु लैटर
35. विद्यु लैटर
36. विद्यु लैटर
37. विद्यु लैटर
38. विद्यु लैटर
39. विद्यु लैटर
40. विद्यु लैटर
41. विद्यु लैटर
42. विद्यु लैटर

Annexure 6- Document of Community Consultation at Village Kurunda

-02-

यापाणीं के बताया कि उन्हें आप में कैरेक्ट अपडेट आ
न-बुतरा नहीं हैं, निचले कैरेक्ट द्वाया कम के कदम आपड़ा आ
न-बुतरा बनना दिया जाता तो बुतर अच्छा देता होता
आपड़ा के लाव उसमें दोहानी सोते (पूर्व) का सावाल आ
किमा जाता तो जाव वाले को पैदा रख रात देतों में
की हासित दोहरा पौर्व मानो है बामा काने में एक बनात
हो जाता | और उन्हें अचुका जो आपानुत उपर्युक्त मूल बनाते
मरम्मत-डा चम्मी जाता तो जाव वाले को बुतर लात
देता, इतना कहना बात लगात हो गया —

उपर्युक्त यापाणीं हर के अधिकतर डा इत्याहा —

श्राव-प्रयोग — प्रयोग कुपुल — विवाह विवाह विवाह
श्राव-सुधिधा — वैदम मरणी — विवाह विवाह विवाह
Feedback (P.M.C) — वैदम प्रसव — विवाह विवाह
feedback (P.M.L) — वैद डॉगा — विवाह विवाह
1311212.3

- ① रामलाल हुम्बर
- ② जीस दौसरा
- ③ गुरुकृति गुरु
- ④ अहिन मराठा
- ⑤ गोदा कुड़ी
- ⑥ दिक्षुन हुम्बर
- ⑦ बजल सौरेन
- ⑧ दौरेजा धुरारा
- ⑨ रावीलाल हुम्बर
- ⑩ रामलाल हुम्बर
- ⑪ रामलाल सोरेन
- ⑫ रामलाल हुम्बर
- ⑬ दौवीलाल मराठा
- ⑭ मोला सोरेन

कृष्ण → 3

-3-

(15) द्वारा उत्तर करने का	33. मैंने देखा
(16) घास का किटने	34. दाढ़ी मुझे
(17) मोल में से	35. कुछ मार्ग
(18) सुनील द्वारा	36. डायर मुझे
(19) जीवन सीरिय	37. Buchingpath Hemorrh
(20) निमित्ताविकर	38. कुछ मुझे
(21) पुढ़की छोंचा	39. लंबे लंबे लंबे
(22) घर पर्याय	40. डेंगो मुझे
(23) दौलत मुझे	41. घेह मराने
(24) रायन हड्डी	42. डाक्टर लेटे
(25) मरागुड़ी बाल्की	43. निराकार चारों
(26) बालनती रेखरा	44. डेंगो सारेण
(27)	45. रोव लाता मारे
(28) -वीरानुनी किट्टक	46. निरागत मुझे
(29)	47. महतोंडुओं
(30) मक्कु दृष्टि	48. गंगा मरानी
(31) बड़ी मरानी	49. चूंडा मुख्य
(32) दुकुर सोले	50. रात मरानी
	51. घरनसेले
	52. दीलिप देखा

Annexure 7- Document of Community Consultation at Village Belbuni Upar

⑥ लागामा 02 स्वर्ग-स्थानता स्थानता अौटर्ट किसानउत्पादन समुद्र है।

⑦ 01 प्राइमरीस्कॉर्सरी बिल्डर एवं 01 अडिनेकटी इन्फ्रारूप।

⑧ 01 सरना-स्नेल एवं 00मस्ता-स्नेल है।

भागों ने बताया कि उनके गाँव में कई असड़ा भा अनुतरा नहीं है, विहर लेट द्वारा कम से कम असड़ा भा अनुतरा बनवा दिया जाता हो बहुत अनेकों शिवार्थी असड़ा हो सकता है उसके दोषों में ज्ञानी सोला Light इस्पातवाले किसी जाता हो गाँव वालों को दिन और रात में दोषों में लक्षित होता है क्षेत्र मनोरक्त स्थानों के साथ होता है जिस द्वारा भी जाता हो उनके अनुतरा भी अनुतरा अनुसार जो रसायन यापनता भी सम्मती आ करता ही दोषों तो गाँव वालों को बहुत लाया मिलता है इनका कहार बहुत सामृद्ध हो गई।

उपर्युक्त भागों एवं अधिकारी द्वारा स्वीकृति -

भागमध्यान - दुलार हुड़ - कुलदीप 05/12/23
 भाग मुख्यालय उपर्युक्त उपर्युक्त उपर्युक्त उपर्युक्त उपर्युक्त

Feedback (PMO) - परिणामित - फैब्रिन 01/12/2023
 Feedback (PMO) स्वाज हुड़ - योग्य 01/12/2023

नए प्राप्तान्तर हुड़ - आलोक हुड़ - योग्य 01/12/2023

1. शिनार्थन स्मृति
2. द्योतन स्मृति
3. इसी अधिकारी की
4. अधिकारी की
5. द्योतन स्मृति
- 6.

6. ग्लो मारेली

7. वाइल. हैंडबुक

8. लुटीला वार्स्ट्री

9. कर्बिराल कुर्सी

10. सामल म्याठडी

11. सोम मुर्गी

12. डिस्ट्री मुर्गी

13. Kachay मुर्गामु

14. मिक्क मुर्गी

15. बुले हैंडबुक

16. कॉलेज मराठी

17. मोली हैंडबुक

18. मोली हैंडबुक

19. मालांडी हैंडबुक

20. रानी हैंडबुक

21. दुमी हैंडबुक

22. दुमी हैंडबुक

23. किनारी हैंड

24. Poorni Marathi

25. वीलायनी हैंडस्क्री

26. मनीका कास्ट्रा

27. बावामुनी मराठी

28. रेक्टिलाल मराठी

29. जाइंडर मराठी

30. प्रारन्नाच नराटी

31. बोब्लू हैंडबुक

32. Lakhmang Hamala

33. बोब्लू मुर्गामु

34. बुले हैंडबुक

35. ब्लैर कोर्सी

36. बीना मुर्गामु

37. बलवा कोर्सी

38. बर्बत कोर्सी

39. चुवेरा मुर्गी

40. बसन्ती कोर्सरा

41. दिलारी हैंडबुक

42. मालांडी हैंडबुक

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

State Consultation on TDP with Tribal Welfare Department
Government of Jharkhand

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 Baru	Project Director	LT.D.A. Ranchi
4	Sri. Ranjeet 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. Shreeta Ray	Project Manager	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL
8	Sri. Kamal Dwivedi	Technical Assistant	M/S FPL
9	Sri. Surendra Kumar	Environment Expert	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL
10	Sri. Pijush Sengupta	Social Safeguard Expert	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL
11	Sri. Digvijay Kumar	Environment Associate	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL
12	Md. Sabih 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**

A state consultation was held on 24.02.2022 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) Kosta 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 of 4 identified tribal villages as per the World Bank norms which lies under the 2 km periphery of Angark GSS in the month of December 2022. The community consultation is done with Community People, Village Ward Members, Gram Panchayat, SHG Members, Farmer Producer Group, Anganwadi Worker 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 pipe connection.
- Rehabilitation of defunct individual Household Latrine Pit toilet and community-based latrine pit toilet.
- Linkage of Bar-craft for the marketing and promotion of tribal craft.
- Installation of solar streetlight on sacred grove such as varna, 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 NREGA, JIOHAR, Rural Development Department, Govt. 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 Cleamer 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 official of the Tribal Welfare Department that a raised platform with a small drainage system can be constructed in a common place in all the identified villages which lies 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. Conduction of Need Assessment through community consultation of all the Tribal villages under the 3 GSS in the Ranchi Zone
2. Priority 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 TDP
7. Development of MOU document for TDP within JUSNL & TWD department Govt. of Jharkhand

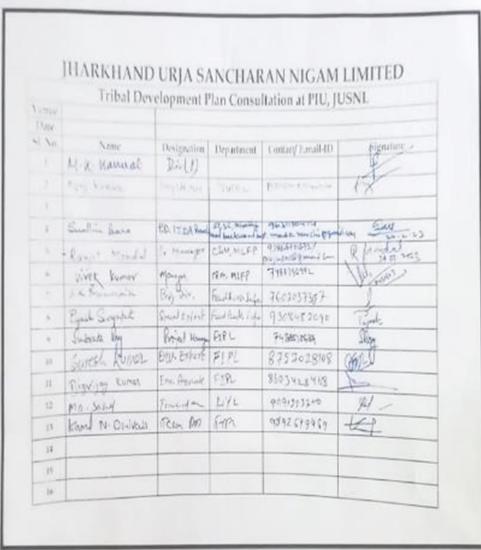
Registration sheet of the Participants:-

Venue	Date	Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Contact Email ID	Signature
		1	M. K. Karmali	Dir. (I)	JUSNL	mk.karmali@jusnl.nic.in	
		2	Rajeev Kumar	Asst. Dir.	JUSNL	rajeev.kumar@jusnl.nic.in	
		3	Sudhanta Kumar Pramanik	Project Director	MLFP	subhanta.pramanik@jusnl.nic.in	
		4	Subhanta Ray	Project Manager	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL	subhanta.ray@jusnl.nic.in	
		5	Ranjeet Kumar	Manager	M/S FPL	ranjeet.kumar@jusnl.nic.in	
		6	Surendra Kumar	Environment Expert	M/S FPL	surendra.kumar@jusnl.nic.in	
		7	Pijush Sengupta	Social Safeguard Expert	M/S FPL	pijush.sengupta@jusnl.nic.in	
		8	Digvijay Kumar	Environment Associate	M/S FPL	digvijay.kumar@jusnl.nic.in	
		9	Md. Sabih Khan	Technical Assistant	M/S FPL	md.sabih.khan@jusnl.nic.in	
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Tribal Development Plan Consultation at PIU, JUSNL

Venue	Date	Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Contact Email ID	Signature
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		2	Rajeev Kumar	Asst. Dir.	JUSNL	rajeev.kumar@jusnl.nic.in	
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		4	Subhanta Ray	Project Manager	Zone-I, Ranchi, M/S FPL	subhanta.ray@jusnl.nic.in	
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		7	Pijush Sengupta	Social Safeguard Expert	M/S FPL	pijush.sengupta@jusnl.nic.in	
		8	Digvijay Kumar	Environment Associate	M/S FPL	digvijay.kumar@jusnl.nic.in	
		9	Md. Sabih Khan	Technical Assistant	M/S FPL	md.sabih.khan@jusnl.nic.in	
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Annexure 11- Document of State Consultation with JREDA for TPDP

Stakeholder consultation with Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency (JREDA)



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