

Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Construction of large development projects involve acquisition of land and other immovable properties and necessitates relocation of its inhabitants. Among other things, displacement affects the socio-economic and cultural life of those getting relocated. Yet, displacement becomes unavoidable as the inhabited land is required for a development purpose which holds promise to prosperity and progress for the area, its residents and the nation at large. The family getting displaced thus makes a sacrifice at the cost of its sentiments and identity for the sake of other members of the community. It undergoes intense hardship and faces an uncertain future so that others might live in happiness and better economic conditions. It therefore becomes imperative to formulate measures and implement the programmes for their smooth resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) with least of inconvenience and hardship in the aftermath of their displacement.

1.2 About the project

Larsen & Toubro Limited (L&T) proposes to set up an Alumina Refinery project in Odisha. The Alumina Refinery plant with a capacity of 3 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) will require 9 MTPA of bauxite, considering the process requirement of 3 tonne of bauxite for 1 tonne of alumina. It is necessary to ensure a sizeable reserve base of bauxite to sustain the 3 MTPA capacity alumina refinery for considerable number of years so as to ensure viability of the project.

In order to ensure the bauxite supply of stipulated quality and quantity to the proposed alumina plant, L&T has identified two bauxite sources, one at Kutrumali in Kalahandi and Rayagada districts, and other at Sijimali in Rayagada and Kalahandi districts in Odisha. The prospecting licences (PL) for both the deposits were obtained by L&T and comprehensive exploration was carried out by them in terms of the PLs. L&T subsequently applied for mining leases (ML) which are currently under active consideration by Government of India after being recommended by Government of Odisha. The bauxite requirement for the alumina refinery will be met partly from Kutrumali (3MTPA) and partly from Sijimali (6 MTPA).

2 Action Plan

2.1 Objectives

The main objective of this R&R plan is to enable the DPs (Displaced Persons) and APs (Affected Persons) to restore and improve their standard of living as was existing prior to displacement. The emphasis is on providing economic opportunities which shall help them in their rehabilitation, besides making available physical infrastructure as entitled as per law.



2.2 Components

The major components of the R&R plan are:

- (i) Land Acquisition and Compensation
- (ii) Rehabilitation & Resettlement

3 Land acquisition & Compensation

Land acquisition and payment of compensation will be carried out in accordance with “**Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR)**”. This is a Central Act and is applicable throughout the country.

4 Rehabilitation & Resettlement

4.1 Families to be rehabilitated

Socio-Economic Survey was carried out by Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar (XIMB). The salient outcomes of the SES are as under:

Village	No. of Displaced Families (Original + Extended)
Tijimali	34
Malipadar	63
Grand Total	97

However, the number of families may change subject to the approval of RPDAC. Similarly as per the SES and revenue record the details of affected families are as follows:

Village	No. of Affected Families (Original + Extended)
Tijimali	35
Malipadar	0
Grand Total	35

The total population going to be displaced due to the project is about 267. The demography of the area is as below:

- Scheduled Tribe -- **100%**
- Scheduled Caste -- **0%**
- OBC -- **0%**
- General -- **0%**

Out of the total population, **58.6% are illiterates** and **9.3% are just literates** who can only put their signature. As against **26.7% of illiterate males**, much higher percentage i.e. **73.3% of**



females are illiterates. The occupation pattern of the displaced population is indicative of the backwardness of the villages concerned. The pattern is:

- Cultivation = 44.7%
- Agri-Wage Labour = 1.0%
- Non-Agri Wage Labour = 3.4%
- Old/Retired (Pension) = 4.0%
- Private Job = 0.2%
- NTFP Collection = 1.0%
- Dependent = 45.7%

For the purpose of R & R benefits under the policy of GoO, the development projects are classified into three categories and this project comes under Type B (Mining Projects). As per the guidelines, the family will include the following categories as well:

- A major son irrespective of his marital status.
- Unmarried daughter/sister more than 30 years of age.
- Physically and mentally challenged person irrespective of age and sex(Duly certified by the authorized Medical Board). For this purpose, the blind/the deaf/the orthopedically handicapped/mentally challenged person suffering from more than 40%permanent disability will only be considered as separate family.
- Minor orphan, who has lost both his / her parents.
- A widow or a woman divorcee.

4.2 Entitlement

The LARR Act 2013, as amended from time to time, prescribes detailed procedure for carrying out R&R, including award, manner, monitoring among others.

Apart from this Act, state of Odisha has enacted "Odisha Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy, 2006". This has been hailed as one of the most comprehensive and considerate R&R policies in the country. This policy is periodically amended to revise the grants in monetary terms as well as to take care of the changing social & economic requirements.

Requirements of both the Act and the Odisha R&R policy will be strictly adhered to as a minimum.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PACKAGE

The R&R package shall inter-alia include the following:

- Resettlement site in close vicinity from the site of displacement. Resettlement site has been identified at village Bundel under Sunger RI circle, in consultation with the stakeholders.
- Homestead land (0.10 Acre/Family) and pucca house (600 Sq.Ft plinth area/Family) with electrical fittings & connection based on opinion of DPs with the approval of RPDAC.
- DPs opting for self-relocation outside R & R colony to get necessary HBA plus cash grant in-lieu of homestead land (As per decision of RPDAC)



- Adequate compensation for land & other immovable property.
- Provisions in proposed R & R colony :

1) Proper Sanitation	10) Cremation Ground/ Burial Place
2) Street Lighting	11) Access Road from Main Road
3) School	12) Arterial Road
4) Health Center	13) Drinking Water Facilities
5) Community Center	14) Electricity Connection
6) Post Office	15) Vending Zone with Structures
7) Ponds	16) Avenue Plantation
8) Place of Worship (Temple)	17) Rain Water Harvesting structure
9) Play Ground	18) Parks
- Skill development Support & Training to provide employment (Direct or Indirect)
- One time financial assistance in lieu of employment.
- Assistance for self employment & training.
- Allowances for transportation & maintenance, cash grant for cow shed, incentive for early shifting and kitchen garden grant.
- Periphery Development.

4.3 Alternative Economic Rehabilitation

The major role of the implementing agency is to ensure proper utilization of compensation and / or rehabilitation assistance by individual DPs/APs. Concerted effort will be needed to ensure proper utilization of compensation for productive purpose. Helping them to identify suitable alternative agriculture land at reasonable price, assisting for self-employment activities like household industries, petty business etc. will be resorted to. Eligible persons may also be assisted under various development programs of the Government.

4.4 Training / Education

One of the strategies for economic sustenance of the DPs / APs is to help them improve their production level or to impart new skills through training. For those who intend to diversify their economic activities, suitable income generating schemes will be identified on individual basis and training needs will be assessed.

Training will be organized in the plan period itself.

A large number of the DP family members are vulnerable due to lack or absence of any formal education. Those boys and girls in the age group of 5 – 18 years, who should be receiving education from primary to the matriculation level, is the target group for making them beneficiaries by providing them quality education after relocation. Similar facility will also be extended to members of AP families.


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