

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (TDP)

**FOR
RAJBAR 'E & D' COAL MINE**

**IN
AURANGA COALFIELD
DIST. – LATEHAR, STATE – JHARKHAND**

**APPLICANT
TENUGHAT VIDYUT NIGAM LIMITED**

**At. – JUPMI Building Premises in ABD Area, Ranchi Smart City,
P.O. & P.S. – Dhurwa,
Dist. – Ranchi, State – Jharkhand
PIN – 834004**

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ABBREVIATIONS

APs	Affected Peoples
BPL	Below Poverty Level
CO	Constitutional Order
CNT	Chhota-Nagpur Tenancy
DDDA	District Dairy Development Authority
DIC	District Industries Center
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
GP	Gram Panchayat
GoJ	Government of Jharkhand
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ITI	Industrial Training Institutes
KVIC	Khadi Village Industries Commission
MESO	Micro Economic Social Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHM	National Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
O&M	Operation and Management
PAP	Project Affected Person
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
RFCTLARR A 2013	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SSA	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TAC	Tribes Advisory Council
TDP	Tribal Development Plan
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment
TVNL	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited
TWC	Tribal Welfare Commission
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

The Rajbar E & D Coal Mine in Auranga Coalfield is situated in the Latehar District of Jharkhand State. It has been allotted to M/s. Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (TVNL), a State of Jharkhand Undertaking for power generation; vide Order No. 103/19/2015/NA dated 30-06-2015 by Ministry of Coal, Government of India (to be read with Corrigendum No. 1 dated 21.12.2016). The power generating company was incorporated in the year 1987. The coal extracted from the mine is intended for captive use of extension power units (2 x 660 MW). Currently, TVNL operates 2 x 210 MW units at Lalpania village, near the Tenughat Reservoir in Bokaro District, Jharkhand. The expansion of 2 x 660 MW is proposed at the same location.

Jharkhand holds the 6th rank in terms of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population among the states of India. The state is home to thirty-two Tribal Groups, with prominent communities including the Santhal, Munda, Oraon, and Ho. Notably, eight out of these thirty-two tribes in Jharkhand are categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG). Their way of life is intricately linked to nature, as they derive their livelihoods from the natural environment, including streams, trees, plants, and animals. Two distinctive features of Jharkhand stand out: firstly, its notably high proportion of Scheduled Tribe population, constituting approximately 28 percent, in contrast to the national average of 8 percent. Secondly, the state boasts a substantial percentage of area under forest cover, accounting for about 29 percent, surpassing the Indian average of 23 percent. To safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Tribes, the Constitution incorporates the provision of the "Fifth Schedule" under article 244 (2). Out of the 259 blocks in the state of Jharkhand, 135 fall within the Fifth Schedule areas, spanning across 16 districts out of the total 24 districts.

B. Tribal Scenario in District Latehar, Jharkhand

As per Census of India 2011, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State was 96,45,213 (26.2%) of the total population (32,988,134) of the State. Jharkhand's all India rank is 6th in terms of ST population and 10th in terms of percentage share of ST population to the total population of the state.

Among all the districts of Jharkhand, Latehar has the 5th highest tribal population at 45.2%. Jharkhand is home to approximately 32 tribal groups, with prominent ones including the Santhal, Munda, Oraon, and Ho communities. Notably, eight of these thirty-two tribes in Jharkhand belong to the Primitive Tribal Group (PTG). These tribes are the Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Savar, Pahariya (Baiga), Mal Pahariya, and Souriya Pahariya.

C. Legal and Institutional Framework

Government of India (GoI) has been sensitive to the needs of the tribal population of India. The Supreme Court has aptly summed up the tribal situation in India, "*...tribal areas have their own problems. Tribals are historically weaker sections of society. They need the protection of the laws as they are gullible and fall prey to the tactics of unscrupulous people and are susceptible to exploitation on account of their innocence, poverty and backwardness extending over centuries.*" Many safeguards are provided under the constitution to safeguard the interests of tribals.

D. Impact on Tribal Population

The total land area to be acquired in this project is about 1351 hectares (Ha.) which includes private, government and forest land. The project affects 6 (six) villages, namely Rajbar, Lejang, Serak, Darea, Renchi and Jerang, fall under the jurisdiction of Latehar District. However, village Lejang does not have any Forest Area within the Project Area. The assessment of the presence of Tribal people is based on a screening survey for all affected structures and households. *The census and socio-economic surveys were not completed for*



structures and land households due to public resistance. However, after completion of the census and socio-economic survey of affected HHs, this report will be updated.

The compensation criteria outlined in the RFCTLARR Act of 2013, along with the directives from the state government, articulate the entitlements accorded to individuals, households, and communities affected by the stipulated measures. The primary objective extends beyond mere restitution for land losses; it encompasses the restoration and enhancement of livelihoods and income sources for those affected. At the household level, the pivotal mitigation strategies encompass cash compensation for the acquired land and crops, the resettlement of households facing physical displacement, and the restoration and enhancement of household income. Additionally, measures include the provision of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement site, designed to improve the overall living conditions for displaced families. On a broader community level, the proposed mitigation measure involves the implementation of local area development programs. These initiatives aim to address the collective impact on the affected community, fostering sustainable development and ameliorating the overall well-being of the populace in the wake of the implemented changes.

E. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

The primary goal of the TDP is to enhance, or ideally restore, the well-being of all individuals and households affected by physical or economic displacement resulting from the project. This improvement is measured in real terms compared to pre-project conditions. The objective is to elevate the living standards of the displaced poor and other vulnerable households. Various strategies will be employed to achieve income restoration, including Short-Term/Long-Term Income Restoration Strategy, House-Level Income Restoration Schemes, Special Central Government Assistance to Tribal Subplan for Men and Women, Other Schemes, and Skill Training Schemes.

F. Tribal Development Plan for Rajbar E&D Coal Mine

The Rajbar E&D Coal Mine project spans a production period of 48 years. Initial scoping and preliminary assessments conducted during project preparation have revealed a diverse profile of project beneficiaries. This demographic comprises various societal and ethnic sub-groups, along with other regional features. To proactively address tribal concerns and ensure culturally compatible resolutions with a targeted and exclusive focus on tribal communities, the Tribal Development Plan (TDP) has been formulated. The strategic framework and objectives of the Tribal Development Plan encompass several key components. These include defining the Objectives and Methodology of Implementation, fostering Institutional Development and Tribal Representation, outlining Beneficiary Contributions, orchestrating Information, Education, and Communication Campaigns, facilitating Capacity Building initiatives, and establishing a robust Grievance Redressal Mechanism. The aim is to create a comprehensive and tailored approach that not only addresses immediate tribal issues but also ensures sustained development and well-being for these communities throughout the project's lifecycle.

G. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievances related to the project area of the tribal population will be resolved within the constitutional and legal framework of the State of Jharkhand.

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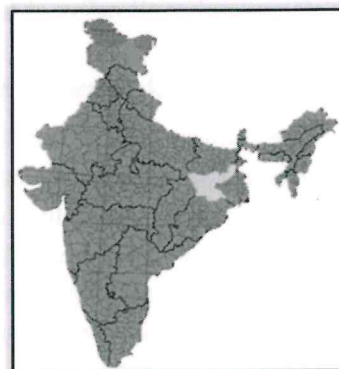
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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The Rajbar E & D Coal Mine in Auranga Coalfield is situated in the Latehar District of Jharkhand State. It has been allotted to M/s. Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (TVNL), a State of Jharkhand Undertaking for power generation; vide Order No. 103/19/2015/NA dated 30-06-2015 by Ministry of Coal, Government of India (to be read with Corrigendum No. 1 dated 21.12.2016). The power generating company was incorporated in the year 1987. The coal extracted from the mine intended for captive use of extension power units (2 x 660 MW). Currently, TVNL operates 2 x 210 MW units at Lalpania village, near the Tenughat Reservoir in Bokaro District, Jharkhand. The expansion of 2 x 660 MW is proposed at the same location. The lease area of Rajbar E& D Coal Mine is situated near villages - Rajbar, Lejang, Jerang, Darea, Renchi & Serak, Tehsil - Balumath, Chandwa & Latehar and District - Latehar, in Jharkhand state for an area of 1351 hectares.

Jharkhand, situated in Eastern India, emerged as a distinct state on November 15, 2000, following its separation from the southern region of Bihar. Covering an expansive area of 79,710 km², Jharkhand is geographically bordered by Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south, and West Bengal to the east. Two noteworthy attributes define Jharkhand's unique character. Firstly, the state boasts a substantial Scheduled Tribe population, accounting for approximately 26.3 percent, a stark contrast to the national average of 8 percent. Secondly, Jharkhand stands out for its remarkable percentage of land enveloped by forests, comprising about 29 percent, surpassing the Indian average of 23 percent. These distinctive features contribute to the rich tapestry of Jharkhand's cultural and ecological landscape..



Boasting a population of 32.96 million, Jharkhand contributes 2.6 percent to India's total populace. The demographic distribution delineates a substantial majority residing in rural areas, constituting 77.7 percent, while the urban populace makes up 22.3 percent of the state's total inhabitants. Jharkhand's administrative division is marked by 24 districts, encompassing 260 blocks and a network of 32,620 villages, reflecting the intricacies and diversity within its geographic expanse.

B. Physiography and Climate

Rajbar E & D Coal Mine falls in the Palamu plateau of Chotanagpur Gneissic Complex. In general, the topography of the area is mildly undulating, and the general slope is towards NW. Due to the undulating nature of the land, a number of natural ponds have been formed. General elevation in the coal mine area is around 440 m above MSL. The maximum elevation inside the coal mine area is around 471 m. in the south-eastern part, whereas minimum elevation is around 415 m above the MSL in the north-western part of the coal mine.

About 37% of the project area is covered by Protected Forests. Important amongst them are Rajbar, Jerang, Renchi, Darea & Serak. The rest of the area is covered with agricultural land, habitation area, water bodies etc.

Maximum rainfall takes place during the months from July to September that accounts for more than 90% of total rainfall in the state. The average annual rainfall for Latehar district is about 1335 mm. However, during the last 15 years, it has shown a decrease in rainfall in the area in some years getting less than 1000 mm. Annual rainfall in the block area during the last 10 years has shown lower rainfall i.e., below 1000 mm in 2004, 2005, 2009 and 2010. In the remaining years, rainfall recorded was more than 1000 mm.

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C. Tribes of Jharkhand

Jharkhand boasts the sixth-highest Scheduled Tribe (ST) population among Indian states, encompassing thirty-two distinct tribal groups. Prominent among these are the Santhal, Munda, Oraon, and Ho communities. Notably, eight of Jharkhand's thirty-two tribes fall under the category of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), namely Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Savar, Pahariya (Baiga), Mal Pahariya, and Souriya Pahariya. Their existence is intricately interwoven with nature, as they derive their livelihoods from the natural environment—streams, trees, plants, and animals.

Jharkhand distinguishes itself through two noteworthy features: a substantial Scheduled Tribe population, constituting approximately 28 percent, in contrast to the national average of 8 percent, and a considerable percentage of land under forest cover, totaling about 29 percent compared to the Indian average of 23 percent.

The constitutional provision of the "Fifth Schedule," articulated in Article 244(2), stands as a safeguard for the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. Within Jharkhand, out of 259 blocks, 135 fall within the ambit of Fifth Schedule areas, spanning across 16 districts out of the total 24.

The demarcation of scheduled areas in the state is delineated by the Scheduled Areas (State of Jharkhand) Order 2007, as per Constitutional Order (C.O.) 229 dated 11.04.2007. Notably, Latehar District has been officially designated as a Scheduled Area within the state of Jharkhand, further underscoring the commitment to the protection and preservation of the unique cultural and environmental heritage of its tribal communities..

D. Project Area and its Salient Features

The project is in the Auranga Coalfield, in Latehar District of Jharkhand State. It lies in the Survey of India Toposheet No. F45A9, and the salient features of the coal mine is given below.

Table 1-1: Salient Features of the Mine Site

S.No.	Particulars	Details
A.	Name of the Project	Rajbar E& D Coal Mine, Auranga Coal field, Latehar, Jharkhand
B.	Size of the Project	
1	Lease area	1351 Ha.
2	Proposed Production capacity	10 MTPA
C.	Location Details	
1.	Village	Rajbar, Lejang, Jerang, Darea, Renchi & Serak
2.	Tehsil	Balumath, Chandwa, Latehar
3.	District	Latehar
4.	State	Jharkhand
5.	Latitude & Longitude	Latitude – 23 ⁰ 45' 27.491" N to 23 ⁰ 48' 2.680" N Longitude – 84 ⁰ 37' 38.780" E to 84 ⁰ 40' 27.119" E
6.	Mining Lease Area & Type of land	Allotted area: - 1487 ha Proposed Project area: - 1351 ha

The location map of the proposed site is given in figure below

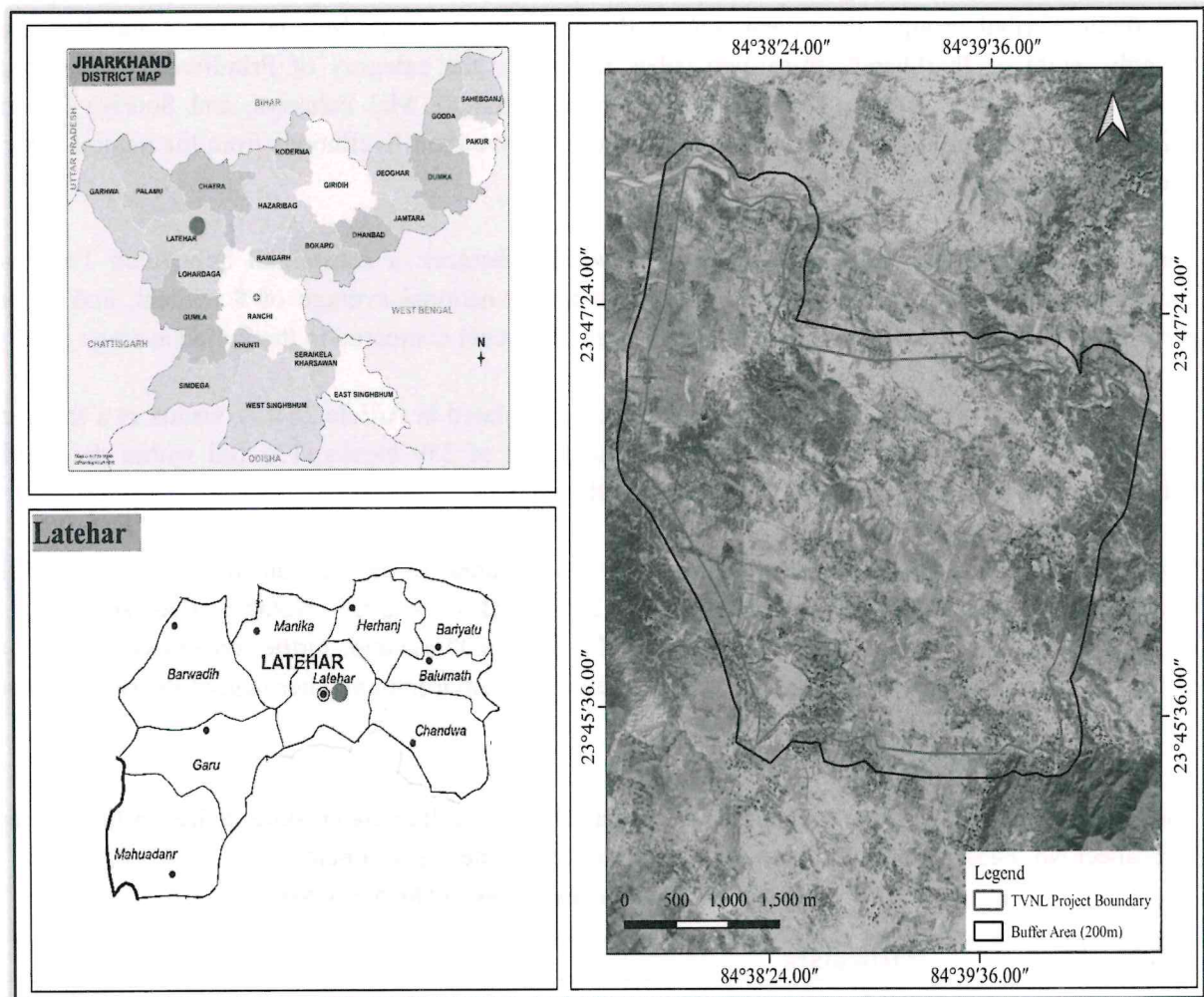


Figure 1.1: Location map of the project area

E. Location of the End Use Plants of TVNL

The end use plants of TVNL are located & proposed to be in village Lalpania in P. S. – TTPS-Lalpania, falling in Bokaro District of Jharkhand State. The power station is near Tenughat Reservoir. This area is near DUMRIBIHAR Railway Station (newly created) on the East Central Zone of Indian Railway (E. C. Railway). An 8 km railway line from DUMRIBIHAR Station goes up to the power station in Lalpania. The proposed coal mine is situated near Chetar Railway Station of E. C. Railway. Both DUMRIBIHAR and Chetar Railway Stations lie on Gomoh – Barkakana – Dehri-on-Sone loop line of E. C. Railway. The distance from the project pit head (coal dispatch point) to the power plant at Lalpania is 160 km.

F. Scope of the project:

Coal requirement for end use plants

As previously mentioned, Lalpania currently operates two units of 210 MW each. M/s TVNL is planning to add two units of 660 MW each, utilizing supercritical technology at Lalpania. The average Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of the coal from Rajbar E & D Coal Mine has been assessed at 4276 Kcal/kg, placing it in the G-11 grade according to geological data.

However, the grading of the coal undergoes deviations during mining due to the following reasons:

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The machine employed for coal extraction captures all materials within the seam. While geological assessments allow for the exclusion of non-combustible bands to determine coal quality, this is impractical in open-cast, high-capacity mines. The entire coal seam, including non-combustible bands, is cut and loaded, resulting in an increase in ash content. During the coal cutting process near the floor of the seam, some floor stones are likely to be cut, mixed with the coal and subsequently loaded onto trucks or conveyors. This mixing dilutes the overall coal quality. This phenomenon is an inherent aspect of mechanized operations in open-cast mines.

G. Tribal Development Plan

The initial scoping and preliminary assessments made during the project preparation has established that the profiles project beneficiaries are diverse, comprising of several societal and ethnic sub-groups and other regional features. There are substantial tribal people in the project area, and they do have a collective attachment to the project interventions and outcomes. It is evident that the project intervention will affect the tribal people adversely and they do require special attention from the viewpoint of ensuring inclusion and equity. Accordingly, the Tribal Development Plan (TDP) is developed to address tribal issues up-front and provide culturally compatible resolutions that ensure focused and exclusive attention towards tribal people.

The desktop and baseline study identified significant numbers of tribal people living in the state. The scheduled tribes (STs) constituting the largest social group in the state with a population share of about 26.3%, are a group with a distinct cultural identity and social and economic disadvantages. Program interventions will not adversely affect the tribals, but, as groups having distinct socio- cultural identity and being normally “excluded”, special attentions will be required to ensure their inclusion and equity.

The desktop and baseline assessment study brought out the following:

- The tribal groups have a distinct cultural identity as compared to other groups.
- They are socially and economically disadvantaged in comparison to others.
- They have special developmental needs in terms of access to services and facilities compared to other backward groups.
- They are perpetually excluded from the decision making.

H. Purpose of Tribal Development Plan (TDP)

The essence of this Tribal Development Plan (TDP) lies in encapsulating the social, economic, and cultural dimensions associated with the proposed project and the communities it affects. Its primary objective is to articulate a comprehensive mitigation strategy, meticulously tailored to counteract any adverse social impacts that the project might impose on these communities. Central to this plan is a strategic framework designed to empower the project-affected persons (PAPs), facilitating their active participation in and benefit from the project, while concurrently striving to rejuvenate and enhance their livelihoods, income sources, and overall well-being.

The plan intricately details the institutional structures responsible for disbursing entitlements and project-related benefits to the affected persons and other relevant stakeholders. It delineates a mechanism for effectively addressing and resolving grievances and complaints that may arise during the project's implementation. Furthermore, a meticulously designed monitoring framework is outlined, with the objective of meticulously tracking and reporting the progress of TDP implementation. In essence, this plan not only aspires to rectify potential negative social consequences but also aims to establish a robust foundation for sustainable development, ensuring the upliftment and prosperity of the affected communities.

I. Objective of the TDP

The objectives of the Tribal Development Plan is to ensure that the tribal populations are:

- To ensure benefits and compensation, as received by tribal community, is equal to mainstream population and are not excluded to avail benefits arising out of the project implementation.
- To ensure that the project engages in free, prior and informed consultation to obtain consent of the tribal people.
- To avoid or to minimize to the extent possible, any kind of adverse impact on the tribal community and to suggest appropriate mitigation measures, including avenues for training and income generation.
- To identify the views of tribal people regarding the proposed project and ascertain broad community support for the project.
- To ensure that project benefits are accessible to the tribal community living in the project area; and
- To ensure participation of tribal community in the entire process of planning, implementation, and monitoring of project.

J. Methodology for TDP preparation

The methodology adopted for the TDP included the following: -

- **Screening:** The first step for preparation of Tribal Development Plan includes a process to determine presence of Tribals along the project area. The Tribal district in the project area was identified and the list of the villages in Schedule V was obtained from Tribal Development Department of district. A Screening process was done for villages in the Schedule V areas to determine the Tribal people and their collective attachment to the project area. This was done through a preliminary consultative process with the cultural and social group present in the project area.
- **Review of secondary sources:** Based on the review of secondary sources and primary discussion with government officials, presence of tribal people in general in the project area was established. The overall profile of the tribal population within the project area including their socio-economic characteristics, household profile, village amenities, land holding details and household profile was determined through the secondary data.
- **Social assessment of Indigenous people:** A social assessment was undertaken through secondary sources to evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse effects on the Tribal Peoples, and to minimize impacts where adverse impacts may be significant. A conscious effort towards evaluation and avoidance of land acquisition and resettlement impacts is taken up as an integral part of the entire project preparation and design.

K. Structure of the Report

This report will be organized in following chapters:

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Tribal Scenario in Jharkhand

Chapter 3: Legal and Institutional Framework

Chapter 4: Impact on Tribal Population

Chapter 5: Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

Chapter 5: Tribal Development Plan for Rajbar E&D Coal Mine

Chapter 6: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

2. TRIBAL SCENARIO IN JHARKHAND

A. The Tribes of Jharkhand

As per Census of India 2011, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State was 96,45,213 (26.2%) of the total population (32,988,134) of the State. Jharkhand ranks all India 6th in terms of ST population and 10th in terms of percentage share of ST population to the total population of the state.

The Scheduled Tribes are primarily rural as 91.7 percent of them reside in villages. District-wise distribution of ST population shows that Gumla district has the highest proportion of STs (68.94 percent). The STs constitute more than half of the total population in Lohardaga (56.89 percent) and Pashchimi Singhbhum (67.31 percent) districts whereas Ranchi has 35.76 percent and Pakur district has 42.1 percent tribal population. Also, Koderma district (0.96 percent) preceded by Chatra (4.37 percent) has the lowest proportion of the STs Population. The district wise distribution of Tribal Population of Jharkhand is given in table below.

Table 2-1: District-wise distribution of Tribal Population of Jharkhand

S.No.	State and Districts	Total Population	Total ST Population	%
	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	96,45,213	26.20
1	Ranchi	29,14,253	10,42,137	35.76
2	Dhanbad	26,84,487	2,33,013	8.68
3	Giridih	24,45,474	2,38,189	9.74
4	Purbi Singhbhum	22,93,919	6,53,996	28.51
5	Bokaro	20,62,330	2,55,729	12.4
6	Palamu	19,39,869	1,81,184	9.34
7	Hazaribagh	17,34,495	1,21,762	7.02
8	Paschimi Singhbhum	15,02,338	10,11,224	67.31
9	Deoghar	14,92,073	1,80,988	12.13
10	Garhwa	13,22,784	2,05,825	15.56
11	Dumka	13,21,442	5,71,127	43.22
12	Godda	13,13,551	2,79,261	21.26
13	Sahibganj	11,50,567	3,08,352	26.8
14	Saraikala Kharsawan	10,65,056	3,74,687	35.18
15	Chatra	10,42,886	45,574	4.37
16	Gumla	10,25,213	7,06,782	68.94
17	Ramgarh	9,49,443	2,01,187	21.19
18	Pakur	9,00,422	3,79,078	42.1
19	Jamatara	7,91,042	2,40,477	30.4
20	Latehar	7,26,978	3,31,066	45.54
21	Kodarma	7,16,259	6,876	0.96
22	Simdega	5,99,578	4,24,381	70.78
23	Khunti	5,31,885	3,89,606	73.25
24	Lohardaga	4,61,790	2,62,712	56.89

Source: Census of India 2011

Among all the districts of Jharkhand, Latehar has the 6th highest tribal population at 45.54%. Jharkhand has around 32 Tribal Groups, major among them being Santhal, Munda, Oraon and Ho. Eight out of the thirty-two tribes of Jharkhand fall under Primitive Tribal Group (PTG). They are Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Savar, Pahariya (Baiga), Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya.

The tribals normally live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. Their lives are closely associated with nature as they eke out their livelihoods from the natural environment – streams, trees, plants, animals etc. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes, the provision of “Fifth Schedule” is enshrined in the Constitution under article 244 (2). The Fifth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the Constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the President may by Order declare to be Scheduled Areas after

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consultation with the governor of that State. The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area "under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.

Out of 259 blocks in the state of Jharkhand, 135 fall under the Fifth Schedule areas (spread across 16 districts out of 24 districts). In Jharkhand, 16 districts out of 24 come under PESA provision as shown in table below.

Table 2-2: Details of District wise Scheduled Areas Under PESA

S.No..	Districts	Total Nos. of Blocks	Total Gram Panchayats
1	Ranchi	18	303
2	Khunti	6	86
3	Gumla	12	159
4	Lohardaga	7	66
5	Simdega	10	94
6	West Singhbhum	18	216
7	East Singhbhum	11	231
8	Saraikela Kharsawan	9	136
9	Dumka	10	206
10	Jamtara	6	118
11	Pakur	6	128
12	Latehar	9	115
13	Sahebganj	9	166
Total		131	2024
3 Districts partially comes under Schedule V Area			
S.No.	Districts	Total No. of Blocks	Total Gram Panchayats
14.	Godda	2	35
15.	Garwha	1	10
16.	Palamu	1	2
Total		4	47
Grand Total		135	2071

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Jharkhand

Jharkhand has 32 tribes that were originally classified on the basis of culture:

- Hunter-gatherer — Birhor, Korwa, Hill Kharia
- Shifting Agriculture — Sauria Paharia
- Simple artisans — Mahli, Lohra, Karmali, Chik Baraik
- Settled agriculturists — Santhal, Munda, Oraon, Ho, Bhumij, etc.

Tribal groups:

The following were the tribal groups:-



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munda • Santhal • Oraon • Kharia • Gond • Kol • Kanwar • Savar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asur • Baiga • Banjara • Bathudi • Bedia • Binjhia • Birhor • Birjia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chero • Chick-Baraik • Gorait • Ho • Karmali • Kharwar • Khond • Kisan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kora • Korwa • Lohra • Mahli • Mal-Paharia • Parhaiya • Sauria-Paharia • Bhumij
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B. Primitive Tribal Groups

Tribes like the Asur, Paharia, Sabar, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Mal Pahariya and Sauriya Paharia find themselves under close scrutiny due to their perceived primitiveness, backwardness, and dwindling population. Among the thirty-two tribes in Jharkhand, the Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Savar, Pahariya (Baiga), Mal Pahariya, and Souriya Pahariya are categorized as Primitive Tribal Group (PTG).

Reports from the Health Department indicate a concerning decline in the populations of Birhor, Birajia, Baiga, and Souriya Pahariya. PTGs, being the most isolated and disadvantaged indigenous tribal groups, experience a noticeable reduction in population, with rampant issues such as malnutrition, malaria, and dysentery in their villages. Additionally, these communities face limited access to social welfare programs.

C. Demographic Information of State & Districts

Moving on to demographic information at the state and district levels, as of the 2011 Census, Jharkhand's total population stood at 32.98 million, with a density of 414 persons per sq. km. Notably, the state's Scheduled Tribe (ST) population constitutes approximately 28%, significantly higher than the national average of 8%. The sex ratio in Jharkhand is 947 females per 1000 males.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio of the ST population in Jharkhand is 987 females per 1000 males, surpassing the national average for the total ST population.

Religion

Hinduism is followed by 68% of the population, islam is followed by 15% of the and the animistic Sarna religion by 13%. Christianity represents 4.3% of the population, with Jainism, Buddhism, and Sikhism each accounting for less than 1%.

Literacy

The collective literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes (STs) has demonstrated a commendable surge, escalating from 40.7% in 2001 to an impressive 66.41% in 2011. Among the numerically dominant tribes, Oraon and Kharia stand out with over half of their population aged seven years and above being literate. Conversely, literacy rates among Mundas closely mirror the national average for all STs.

However, the remaining five larger tribal groups exhibit overall literacy rates lower than the national average. A closer examination reveals that 33.6% of total tribal literates have received education below the primary level. The distribution of literates is further delineated, with 28.6% having attained education up to the primary level and 17.7% up to the middle level.

Delving deeper into the data unveils a significant decline in the proportion of tribal literates at higher education levels. Post matriculation, the dropout rate surges, reaching almost one-third at the higher secondary level. Within the age group of 5–14 years, out of a total of 19.8 lakh tribal children, a mere 8.5 lakh children attend school, constituting 43.1%. Notably, major STs such as Oraon, Kharia, and Munda boast a school attendance rate of over 50%, whereas Santhal, Ho, and Lohra hover between 36% and 47%. These figures underscore the challenges faced in ensuring sustained education for tribal children, necessitating targeted efforts for educational empowerment within these communities.

Language

Although Hindi is the state language, the people of Jharkhand speak a number of languages belonging to three major language groups: the Munda languages that include Santhali, Mundari, Ho, Kharia, Bhumij; the Indo-Aryan languages that include Bengali, Oriya, Maithili, Nagpuri, Sadri, Khortha, Kurmali and Panchpargania; and the Dravidian languages that include Oraon (Kurukh), Korwa, and Paharia (Malto).

Santhali is spoken predominantly in Dumka, Jamtara, Pakur, Godda, Sahibganj and in parts of East Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharsawan districts. Mundari is spoken mainly in Khunti and parts of Ranchi, West Singhbhum, Gumla, Simdega and Latehar districts. Ho is mainly spoken in West Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharswan districts. These three languages can be considered as sister languages as all of them are grammatically similar and 80%–90% of the words used are same.

Poverty

Jharkhand has higher rural poverty rate amongst other Indian states; it is ranked 3rd lowest in the monthly income per capita, the 7th highest in the number of people living below poverty line (BPL), and the 3rd highest in the rate of BPL, in the country. Jharkhand is therefore regarded as a relatively poor state in India. According to the National Sample Survey Office of India (National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), 55th round), Jharkhand is one of the most food insecure and malnourished state in the country. More than 10% of the households face seasonal food insecurity. To bridge the gap in major developmental indicators in order to come up at least at par with the national level, the Government of Jharkhand (GoJ) has set targets in the State Twelfth Five-Year Plan to accelerate GSDP growth rate to 7.5% and double the per capita income in 2012-2017.

Latehar District Profile

Latehar district, nestled in the northwestern expanse of the Jharkhand state as part of the Palamau Division, stands as a testament to the region's breathtaking natural beauty and boasts a rich biodiversity heritage. Renowned for housing the singular Betla National Park and the exclusive Palamau Tiger Reserve, whose boundaries extend into Chhattisgarh, the district is a treasure trove of diverse landscapes. Adding to its allure is the enchanting hill station of Netarhat, cradled in the lap of nature.

Established on April 4, 2001, Latehar emerged as a distinct district, having previously served as a subdivision within the old Palamu district of Jharkhand. Comprising nine Development Blocks—Latehar, Chandwa, Balumath, Bariyatu, Herhanj, Manika, Barwadih, Garu, and Mahuadar—the district derives its name from the eponymous village situated along the Ranchi-Daltonganj Road. Nestled 100 km away from Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand, Latehar has gained renown for its opulent natural landscapes, abundant forests, resource-rich flora and fauna, and mineral deposits.

Latehar's integral role within the Palamu District dates back to 1924 when it served as a subdivision. Positioned in the north-western corner of Jharkhand within the Palamau Commissioner, Latehar is encompassed by Ranchi, Lohardaga, Gumla, Palamau, and Chatra districts, along with the neighboring state of Chhattisgarh.

Defined by its predominantly tribal character, Latehar houses nearly 45.54% of the population belonging to scheduled tribes. The district spans an expansive 3,671 sq. km, with one of its block headquarters situated over 200 km away from the district headquarters.

Dotted across Latehar's landscape are nine Community Development Blocks, where remote villages find their place amidst dense forests, undulating terrains, and fertile agricultural fields. The district is marked by a notably high population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, placing Latehar under the ambit of the Tribal Sub Plan Area. The historical narrative of Latehar remains intertwined with the overarching history of its parent district, Palamu.

Latehar's geographical positioning in the state of Jharkhand positions it as a district of great significance. With one sub-division, Latehar, and a total of nine Development Blocks—Latehar, Chandwa, Balumath, Bariyatu, Herhanj, Manika, Barwadih, Garu, and Mahuadar—alongside a statutory town, the district encompasses 769 villages, including 20 un-inhabited ones. Latehar, with its captivating natural wonders and cultural diversity, encapsulates the essence of Jharkhand's unique identity

Demography and Literacy at District Level

As per the 2011 Census Report, Latehar had population of 7,26,978 of which male and female were 3,69,666 and 3,57,312 respectively. In Latehar district, 45.54 percent of the total population were tribal people. Tribal populations constituted 3.8 percent of the State of Jharkhand's tribal population. Ratio of females to males in the Latehar district was 967:1000. In 2011, the percentage of literate persons in Latehar was 59.51 percent which was lower than that of state average of 66.41 percent. The female literacy rate was lower than that of the male in the district: in the Latehar district, male literacy rate was 69.97 percent, and only 48.68 percent of women were literate. The demographic profile of district is given as below:

Table 2-3: Demographic Profile of Latehar District of Jharkhand

Topic/Parameters	Latehar
Population	7,26,978
Rural Population	6,75,120
Urban Population	51,858
Male	3,69,666
Female	3,57,312
Decadal Growth Rate (percentage)	29.61
Area (sq. km)	4292
Population Density (sq km)	169
Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males)	967
Average Literacy (percentage)	59.51
Male Literacy (percentage)	69.97
Female Literacy (percentage)	48.68
Scheduled Tribes in district Population (percentage)	45.54
District scheduled tribal population as a percentage of the State Population	3.8

Source: Census of India, 2011

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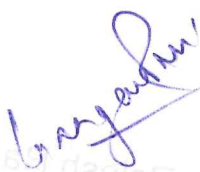
D. Need for a dedicated attention to Tribals

The history of vulnerability and prolonged marginalization puts forth the need for inclusion of tribal population as an important stakeholder group in all developmental activities undertaken. Further, ensuring that they receive due attention not only to meet the basic needs but also to encourage them to participate actively in the development process.



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3. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

Government of India (GoI) has been sensitive to the needs of the tribal population of India. The Supreme Court has aptly summed up the tribal situation in India, "...tribal areas have their own problems. Tribals are historically weaker sections of society. They need the protection of the laws as they are gullible and fall prey to the tactics of unscrupulous people and are susceptible to exploitation on account of their innocence, poverty and backwardness extending over centuries." Many safeguards are provided under the constitution to safeguard the interests of tribals.

This section reviews such safeguards and the associated laws and regulations governing tribal development activities in the state.

B. Constitutional Safeguards

The constitutional safeguards related to tribals 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 favour 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.

C. Some Important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests

Chhota-Nagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act, 1908

The CNT Act was enacted in 1908 to stop land alienation and is supposed to be the magna-carta for tribals. It is applicable in North Chhota Nagpur, South Chhota Nagpur and Palmau divisions, including areas under various municipalities and notified area communities. On January 25, 2013, the Jharkhand High Court asked the State Government to also follow the Act for Scheduled Castes.

Section 46 of the CNT Act restricts transfer of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes / Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. However, a tribal may transfer his land through sale, exchange, gift or will to a fellow Scheduled Tribe member and residents of his own police station area. Similarly, SCs and BCs can transfer land to members of their own community within the limits of the district in which the land is located with prior permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

This Act recognizes and vests forest rights and occupation on forest land in forest dwellings to scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act provides for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. Status of Claims under Forest

Rights Acts, 2006 and the constitution of forest samiti at Block and District level. Further to know the rights of schedule tribes and forest dwellers notification under 2006 and act of 2008, Government of Jharkhand published Vanadhikar.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995

This Act provides for specific provisions to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests State Governments to frame rules for the same. These include identification of areas where atrocities may take place or there is an apprehension of re-occurrence of an offence under the Act. The State Government is required to set up a "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell" at the state headquarters headed by the Director of Police, Inspector-General of Police. This Cell is responsible for, conducting survey of the identified area; maintaining public order and tranquility 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.

It can be summed up that the protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the tribals and SCs. Further, administrative provisions under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules give special powers to the state for the protection and governance of tribal areas and the reservation provisions ensure due representation in legislative bodies and government jobs.

Provision of Scheduled Areas under 5th Schedule of the Constitution

In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes, the provision of "Fifth Schedule" is enshrined in the Constitution under article 244 (2). The Fifth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the Constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the President may by Order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the governor of that State. The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.
- Out of 259 blocks in the state of Jharkhand, 135 fall under the Fifth Schedule areas (spread across 16 districts out of 24 districts).

Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:

Scheduled Areas have certain distinct provisions meant to protect and benefit tribal people in a State:

The Governor of a State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to make regulations in respect of (1) prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals; (2) regulate the business of money lending to the members of STs. In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.

The Governor may by public notification direct that any Act of Parliament or Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such expectations and modifications as may be specified.

The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said area.

Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) shall be established in States having Scheduled Areas. The TAC may also be established in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas on the direction of the President of India. The TAC consists of more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth are from the representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to it by the Governor.

The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act 1996, which the provisions of Panchayats, contained in Part IX of the Constitution, were extended to Schedule Areas, also contains special provisions for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

Scheduled Areas in Jharkhand

1. Burmu, Mandar, Chanho, Bero, Lapung, Ratu, Namkom, Kanke, Ormanjhi, Angara, Silli, Sonahatu, Tamar, Bundu blocks in Ranchi district.
2. Arki, Khunti, Murhu, Karra, Torpa, Rania blocks in Khunti district
3. Kisko, Kuru, Lohardaga, Bhandra and Senha blocks in Lohardaga district.
4. Bishunpur, Ghagra, Chainpur, Dumri, Raidih, Gumla, Sisai, Bharno, Kamdara, Basia and Palkot blocks in Gumla district.
5. Simdega, Kolebira, Bano, Jaldega, Thethaitangar, Kurdeg and Bolba blocks in Simdega district.
6. Barwadih, Manika, Balumath, Chandwa, Latehar, Garu and Mahuadarn blocks in Latehar district.
7. Bhandaria block in Garhwa district.
8. Bandgaon, Chakradharpur, Sonua, Goelkera, Manoharpur, Noamundi, Jagannathpur, Manghgaon, Kumardungi, Manjhari, Tantanagar, Jhickpani, Tonto, Khutpani and Chaibasa blocks in West-Singbhum district.
9. Govindpur (Rajnagar), Adityapur(Gamhariya), Saraikela, Kharsawan, Kuchai, Chandil, Ichagarh and Nimdih blocks in Saraikela-Kharsawan district.
10. Golmuri-Jugsalai, Patamda, Potka, Dumaria, Musabani, Ghatsila, Dhalbhumgarh, Chakulia and Bahragora blocks in East-Singbhum district.
11. Saraiyahat, Jarmundi, Jama, Ramgarh, Gopikandar, Kathikund, Dumka, Sikaripara, Ranewar and Masalia blocks in Dumka district.
12. Kundhit, Nala, Jamtara and Narainpur blocks in Jamtara district.
13. Sahebganj, Borio, Taljhari, Rajmahal, Barharwa, Pathna and Barhet blocks in Sahebganj district.
14. Littipara, Amrapara, Hiranpur, Pakur, Maheshpur, and Pakuria blocks in Pakur district.
15. Boarijore and Sunder Pahari blocks in Godda district.
16. Hussainbad blocks in Palamu district.
17. The scheduled areas of Jharkhand have been specified by the Scheduled areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) dated 20.2.2003 after rescinding the order dated 31.12.77 so far as that related to the state of Bihar.

Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional (Amendments of 1992), accommodate special powers to PRIs, were later extended, with separate provisions to the Scheduled Areas as well through the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996. With the strength and support of the PESA Act, 1996 the PRI bodies at the district and village level have been vested special functional powers and responsibilities to ensure effective participation of the tribal people in their own development. This also helps preserve and conserve traditional rights over natural resources.

Institutional Arrangements for Tribal Development in Jharkhand

The Department of Welfare is the department responsible for tribal welfare along with other social welfare programmes in Jharkhand. The “Tribal Welfare Commissioner” is the head of the department and is the Director. The TWC is responsible for the implementation and supervision of all the schemes taken up at the field level.

The field formation includes the Deputy Director of Welfare located in the 4 divisional offices of Santhal Paraganas, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamu. All the 24 districts have District Welfare Officers, Sub-divisional Officers and Block Welfare Officers.

Earlier, the TWC was responsible only for the schemes meant for the tribes. For the implementation of the schemes for the tribes for which the funds come from the Government of India under Special Central Assistance, (SCA) there are 14 MESO offices who report to the TWC. 70% of the funds are utilized in income generating schemes and the remaining 30% for infrastructure development.

Traditional Institutions in Tribal areas of Jharkhand

Basically, four forms of traditional governance system exist in different tribal regions of Jharkhand.

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

These institutional systems will also have to be considered for any planning and implementation of the water and sanitation schemes as they have substantial influence in the tribal areas in their respective communities and people often have more faith in these than PRIs and VWSCs.

Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute

Tribal Culture Research and Training Institute has been formed on the basis of recommendations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and the Dhebar Commission. There is a Tribal Research Institute in Jharkhand under the Welfare Department.

Issues of Significance

Even after thirteen years since its inception, challenges still remain in planning and action towards tribal development. It has been observed that the institutional set-up for tribal welfare and development is still deficient in Jharkhand. The project needs to take these into cognizance while designing institutional and implementation arrangements. They are:

- Habitation Vs Village. Unlike the normal areas, wherein village is a basic unit, in tribal areas, project will have to consider 'habitation' as the primary management unit.
- The habitations in Jharkhand are also scattered in many places, this will pose problems of accessibility. In many places approach is difficult.
- PESA – Provisions of PESA needs to be taken due note of.
- Many of these habitations are in the grip of left-wing extremism, which may make it difficult to implement schemes in these areas.


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4. IMPACT ON TRIBAL POPULATION

A. Background

This section deals with the impact on Tribal people living in the project area. The presence of Tribal in the proposed project area is based on the assessment of site visit, desktop and baseline study. The census and socio-economic surveys were not completed due to protest from the public. However, after census and socio-economic survey on the affected households, persons and their relevant socio-economic details pertaining to their eligibility and entitlements and the quantity will be updated during the updating of this final TDP.

B. Baseline Assessment and Observations

The villages within the project's impact zone heavily rely on natural resources, with a particular emphasis on forest resources. The residents face severe constraints in accessing markets, healthcare, and educational facilities. The meager availability of wage labor opportunities is attributed to the underdeveloped infrastructure, geographical remoteness, and apprehensions related to extremist movements. Despite these challenges, the inhabitants choose to maintain their subsistence and residential ties to their villages, with only a handful of households having members employed in nearby towns.

The predominant occupational pattern centers on the utilization of forest products, by-products, and minor resources. Kendu leaves emerge as a pivotal forest yield in the tribal regions, providing sustenance for approximately two months, specifically in March and April. For many in the tribal community, their livelihood hinges on the harvesting of mahua flowers, whose sale in nearby markets carries significant commercial value. This occupation not only serves as a source of income but also finds application in the production of liquor, for both sale and personal consumption.

C. Impact on Population and Assets

The impacted hamlets, diminutive in size, exhibit low population density. Family units, ranging from a solitary individual to as many as sixteen members, actively engage in survival strategies upon gaining the capacity to do so. Dwellings within these villages display a blend of both rudimentary and more substantial construction, with the majority leaning towards the former. Roofs, predominantly constructed with asbestos or steel sheets, occasionally feature protective barriers made of tree branches and bushes to shield against encroachment by wildlife.

Potable water is sourced from wells or hand pumps. The average annual income for these families hovers around INR 42,569/-. Despite the modest living conditions, many households boast amenities such as two-wheelers and television sets. Notably, water needs are predominantly satisfied through wells and hand pumps.

The land upon which these settlements stand is individually owned by household heads, who possess land rights. While agricultural land is in their possession, its productivity remains suboptimal due to the absence of irrigation facilities, as reported by the villagers. Furthermore, agricultural output relies heavily on rainfall, and the size of landholdings is generally modest. Crops cultivated include rice, maize, and various vegetables, with cow dung serving as a primary source of compost. Remarkably, chemical fertilizers are eschewed by the villagers in their agricultural practices.

D. Agriculture, Livestock and Source of Fuel

Oxen serves as indispensable tools for ploughing, employed through the utilization of wooden ploughs crafted from locally sourced trees in the adjacent forest. In certain instances, draft power is derived from cows and buffaloes as well. The possession of livestock is widespread, primarily for harnessing their strength in ploughing endeavors. Nevertheless, not all household's own livestock, leading to a common practice of renting



them from others for agricultural tasks. The rental fee for oxen, employed in the cultivation of fields, ranges from Rs 25 to Rs 50 per day.

These invaluable animals are typically housed in structures known as "Khatal," often attached to households and constructed from a combination of wood and hay. Interestingly, the roofs of these sheds double as support for climbing vegetables. However, the overall quality of the livestock is generally subpar.

The sustenance of livestock predominantly relies on rice straw and grazing in the adjacent forest areas. During periods of inactivity, when ploughing or other uses of the livestock are not evident, the animals are entrusted to herdsman or shepherds. These caretakers gather livestock from multiple households, overseeing them for a considerable duration in exchange for rice. The aggregated herd is then consolidated at a centralized location.

In the realm of domestic fauna, goats and hens are ubiquitous, commonly owned by all households. The primary source of fuel is derived from wood gathered in the nearby forest. For illumination purposes, kerosene-fueled lamps, referred to as "Dibri," are widely employed and locally available. Additionally, some villagers opt for solar lights in select cases.

E. Dependency on Forests

The local people collect many items from forests and common property resources which include fuel wood, a few shrubs used for making local beer known as Handiya, fruits, rhizomes etc. They utilize natural resources for many purposes, i.e., from energy sources to potable water, in some cases to collecting valuables goods for self-consumption for a few as well as for earning income by selling these. Seven different types of rhizomes are being collected from the forest for self-consumption and selling purposes. The horticultural products, especially papaya, banana, guava etc. are also being collected from forest or mostly selling purposes.

Bamboo is also being extracted from forest for bio-fencing sticks, making baskets and ropes. One bamboo basket is prepared in one day by male member of the family and being sold. It is also used for many household purposes. In general, they prefer to the marketing channels for some valuables or bulk collected products through middleman or to the mahajan's designated persons either in Hat (Market) or directly from their houses. But in both cases, they are getting less deal against the worth of the products.

The small sticks of less than one feet size of Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*), Neem and Sal species are used as datun, a means for cleaning teeth like a toothbrush. Chiraunji (*Buchanania lanzan*) is being collected from forest for income purposes although at low level in the month of May – June. The sal cocoon is also being collected in the month of June. Poor people are using the sal seed for making dal for supplementing nutritious intake. Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) leaves collection is also in practice and tendu fruits are being sold. Ropes are made by men and women of the house from the forest products and being sold. Wild roots are being used for self-consumption purposes and generally used as medicinal purposes by the women.

Hunting is also in practice, but it is not very common. Generally, wild boar, wild cock is being hunted for meat purposes. Besides this, meat of wild rabbit and wild deer is also being used.

F. Transportation Facilities

The transportation facilities are not proper with non-metallic roads connecting the villages. Generally, the cycle is used as transportation by the villagers. The private trackers or jeeps connect the villages to other locations and nearby towns. These are in general overloaded. Moreover, their frequencies of operations are too low and daily timing is from 9 am to 3 pm only.

G. Occupational Pattern

The marketing strategy revolves around local hat (market). People are fond of visiting hats which also provide entertainment. Many types of shops including local alcohol shop to consumables, food materials either grown or collected are being operated. A few shops also offer gambling as a means of entertainment for the local community.

The livelihood options for the people of the region revolve around agriculture cultivation, forest resource utilization and labour work. They have surplus time in most cases. Moreover, their life depends on more than one income option due to the stringent conditions of the region. Male, female, and children above 12 years in general involves in labour activities, farm operations and forest collections. The wage rates range from Rs 150 to Rs 200 per day. The labour man-day's is available on average 10 -15 days in a month during peak availability. However, its nature is intermittent. In the most favourable conditions, one can earn up to Rs 1000 per week too. However, it is rarely available.

They earn from selling goods too i.e., gunja, handiya etc. Earning money through selling many forest items is also being practiced. Gunja, used for making oil, is grown in wasteland by sowing in October and cultivated in January. The oil is being used for cosmetic purposes.

The Handiya are generally sold by young women and consumed by all except children. It is a locally made rice beer. Ironically the villagers believe that it has medicinal value for jaundice. We encountered hadiya being sold in six to seven (or even more) shops in a single hat. The fragmentation materials for it are collected from forests and being made through traditional brewing practices in a big aluminium pot. The fragmentation material "Ranu" is made by 10-15 shrubs of forest and is also an important gradient of the handiya.

Dry small fish is sold at a very nominal price, which is being collected from small water bodies or from seasonal River. Patta is a plate of size 6 cm to 6 cm. Papaya collected from forest is also being sold. The horticulture crops such as simdi, sem, kohda (kakru), cauliflower, tomato is also sold in many shops.

H. Education

In general, the education status is very poor. Old people are in general illiterate. Moreover, they are aware of education but due to lack of proper schooling and transportation facilities, besides poverty, they are unable to send their kids to school. There are no primary schools in most of the villages. One middle school is located at Luti.

A government primary school and Anganwadi nursery school is located in Chandwa. The affected villages are devoid of any major educational institutions. It is a major detrimental factor for the poor educational status of the region. More than 50 % of children from these villages go to school, however higher educational facility is negligible.

I. Status of Women

Women headed households are rare. Women are central part of the family and involved in income earning or expenditure saving activities for family affairs. They are also part of decision-making in household and social activities. They seldom participate in marketing processes, social programmes and community-related

functions. They are actively involved in a range of activities from domestic work, fuel wood collection, and agriculture labour to forest collections. They also do labour activities. In fact, we can say that they are the backbone of the family.

J. Health Facility

Generally, they do not notice the health issues until and unless it is severe. There is no medical aid post in the village; if someone becomes seriously ill, he or she will be taken to Latehar for treatment.

K. Impact on Land due to project implementation

The surface coverage of the allotted block area comes to 1487 ha which is based on coordinates of terminal points (71 Nos.) given by CMPDI/ MoC. For carrying out the envisaged mining activities, a total of 1320 ha of this allotted area has been firmed up with due consideration. About 167 ha have remained unused. An area of 17 ha is beneath river bed and its meander and has been left out, as mining this coal is not feasible. Further, an area of 150 ha is in metamorphic high area with missing seams, resulting in very poor coal intensity and making it uneconomical to work coal underneath. Further, a population of 800 persons residing over these 150 ha, makes its workability further unfeasible. Workability over only 1320 ha is found feasible.

L. Proposed Area

The project area of the proposed mine will cover coal bearing land used for proposed mining activities (1320 ha) and non-coal bearing land of 31 ha area used for associated mining activities, such as Electrical Substation, Work Shop, Store, Office, Town Ship, Green Belt & Internal Roads.

Total coverage for the proposed Project Area comes to 1320 ha + 31 ha = 1351 ha. The break-up of 1351 ha is shown below.

Table 4-1: Item Wise Land Breakup

S.No.	Uses	Forest (Ha)	Non-Forest (Ha)	Total Area (Ha)
1	Excavation Area	520.36	741.64	1262.00
2	Road	4.88	6.12	11.00
3	Garland Drain	2.21	2.09	4.30
4	Embankment	5.98	3.52	9.50
5	E.T.P., Magazine & Sedimentation Tank	2.8	0	2.80
6	CHP with Coal Storage area	12.7	0	12.70
7	Safety Zone	6.84	6.43	13.27
8	Green Belting Area	4.16	11.47	15.63
9	Electrical Substation	0	2	2.00
10	Work Shop	0	2.9	2.90
11	Store	0	1.9	1.90
12	Office	0	1.9	1.90
13	Township	3.97	6.13	10.10
14	Undisturbed	1	0	1.00
Total Area - In Hectare		564.90	786.10	1351.00

M. Land Ownership in the Project Area

The following is a broad breakup of ownership of the proposed project land area of 1351 ha.

Table 4-2: Breakup of the Proposed Project Land

S.No.	Land Type	Ownership	Area in ha
1	Tenancy	Private	542.16
2	Govt. Non-Forest (GM)	Government	243.94
3	Forest (Notified & Demarcated)	Government	535.45
4	GM Jungle Jhari (Forest)	Government	29.45
Total (In Ha)			1351.00

Thus, the total land area to be acquired by the project is 1351 hectares (Ha.) which includes both private, government and forest land. Total village wise land requirement for the proposed project is explained in the table below.

Table 4-3: Summary of Land Schedule

S.No.	Village	Thana No.	Circle	Raiyti	GM Khas	GM Aam	Total GM	Forest (Notified)	GMJJ	Total Forest	Total in Acres
1	Lejang	191	Balumath	7.73	9.97	0	9.97	0	0	0	17.7
2	Rajbar	195	Balumath	399.38	84.69	8.04	92.73	677.62	59.61	737.23	1229.34
3	Serak	246	Chandwa	1.02	2.07	0.03	2.1	17.70	0	17.70	20.82
4	Darea	247	Chandwa	280.72	122.35	24.51	146.86	137.2	4.09	141.29	568.87
5	Renchi	248	Chandwa	437.67	166.65	34.52	201.17	158.94	3.74	162.68	801.52
6	Jerang	351	Latehar	212.64	136.72	12.97	149.69	331.09	5.32	336.41	698.74
TOTAL - In Acre				1339.16	522.45	80.07	602.52	1322.55	72.76	1395.31	3337.0
TOTAL - In Ha				542.16	211.52	32.42	243.94	535.45	29.45	564.90	1351.00

N. Baseline Information of Affected Villages

The lease area of Rajbar E& D Coal Mine is situated near villages – Rajbar, Lejang, Jerang, Darea, Renchi & Serak, Tehsil – Balumath, Chandwa & Latehar and District- Latehar, Jharkhand for an area of 1351 hectares.

Baseline study essentially covers the socio-cultural and economic profile of tribal people in the project influence area. The tribal people are generally considered as the stakeholders of the project because project activities lead to direct and indirect or positive and negative impacts on the inhabitants and their resources.

In this regard a social and demographic profile of the project influence area population has been developed to create database and indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the Tribal Development Plan (TDP) for project implementation. To understand the social context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs for socio-economic analysis of the project, relevant baseline data on social and cultural conditions were collected from various available primary and secondary sources like personal observation and enquiry, consultation with knowledgeable persons of the villages etc. The important demographic features of the villages, i.e., population, social categories, literacy level and economy of the villages are described as a part of baseline data in the following section:

RAJBAR VILLAGE

In Rajbar village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC) & Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 49.73 % while Schedule Caste (SC) were 37.28 % of total population.

Out of the total population, 624 were engaged in work activities. 26.44 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 73.56 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 624 workers engaged in Main Work, 96 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 30 were Agricultural labourers. The demographic details of Rajbar Village are as below.

Table 4-4: Demographic details of RAJBAR VILLAGE

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	226	-	-
Population	1,285	640	645
Child (0-6)	302	150	152
Schedule Caste	479	246	233
Schedule Tribe	639	311	328
Literacy	52.49%	70.20%	34.89%
Total Workers	624	312	312
Main Worker	165	-	-
Marginal Worker	459	206	253

Source: Census of India 2011

LEJANG VILLAGE

Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 3.03 % of total population in Lejang village. No Schedule Tribe (ST) population was observed in Lejang.

Out of the total population, 380 were engaged in work activities. 39.74 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 60.26 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Out of the 380 workers engaged in Main Work, 18 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 124 were Agricultural labourers. The demographic details of Lejang village are as below.

Table 4-5: Demographic details of LEJANG VILLAGE

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	118	-	-
Population	726	364	362
Child (0-6)	137	69	68
Schedule Caste	22	8	14
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	69.95%	79.32%	60.54%
Total Workers	380	193	187
Main Worker	151	-	-
Marginal Worker	229	110	119

Source: Census of India 2011

DAREA VILLAGE

In Darea village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 71.42 % while Schedule Caste (SC) were 9.15 % of total population.

Out of the total population, 667 were engaged in work activities. 21.59 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 78.41 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Out of the 667 workers engaged in Main Work, 2 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 83 were Agricultural labourers. The demographic details of Darea village are as below.

Table 4-6: Demographic details of DAREA VILLAGE

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	195	-	-
Population	1,158	584	574
Child (0-6)	215	107	108
Schedule Caste	106	58	48
Schedule Tribe	827	417	410
Literacy	59.28%	70.65%	47.64%
Total Workers	667	348	319
Main Worker	144	-	-
Marginal Worker	523	226	297

Source: Census of India 2011

RENCHI VILLAGE

In Renchi village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 72.38 % while Schedule Caste (SC) were 11.42 % of total population.

In Renchi village out of total population, 790 were engaged in work activities. 2.03 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 97.97 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Out of 790 workers engaged in Main Work, 1 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 1 were Agricultural labourers. The demographic details of Renchi village are as below.

Table 4-7: Demographic details of RENCHI VILLAGE

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	218	-	-
Population	1,191	602	589
Child (0-6)	238	114	124
Schedule Caste	136	65	71
Schedule Tribe	862	448	414
Literacy	57.71%	68.24%	46.67%
Total Workers	790	416	374
Main Worker	16	-	-
Marginal Worker	774	405	369

Source: Census of India 2011

SERAK VILLAGE

In Serak village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 55.44 % while Schedule Caste (SC) were 17.14 % of total population.

In Serak village out of total population, 1735 were engaged in work activities. 20.63 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 79.37 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1735 workers engaged in Main Work, 94

were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 160 were Agricultural labourers. The demographic details of Serak village are as below.

Table 4-8: Demographic details of Serak village

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	125	-	-
Population	788	396	392
Child (0-6)	134	70	64
Schedule Caste	170	82	88
Schedule Tribe	450	229	221
Literacy	55.05%	72.09%	38.11%
Total Workers	417	205	212
Main Worker	31	-	-
Marginal Worker	386	187	199

Source: Census of India 2011

JERANG VILLAGE

In Jerang village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 57.11 % while Schedule Caste (SC) were 21.57 % of total population.

In Jerang village out of total population, 417 were engaged in work activities. 7.43 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 92.57 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 417 workers engaged in Main Work, 17 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 10 were Agricultural labourers. The demographic details of Jerang village are as below.

Table 4-9: Demographic details of Jerang village

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	125	-	-
Population	788	396	392
Child (0-6)	134	70	64
Schedule Caste	170	82	88
Schedule Tribe	450	229	221
Literacy	55.05%	72.09%	38.11%
Total Workers	417	205	212
Main Worker	31	-	-
Marginal Worker	386	187	199

Source: Census of India 2011

Interpretation of Data

Data from the 15th National census survey conducted by the Census Organization of India for the 6 affected villages viz. Rajbar, Lejang, Darea, Renchi, Serak and Jerang were analyzed and interpreted.

Table 4-10: Demographic details of 6 affected villages

Total No. of Houses	Population	Child (0-6)	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	Literacy	Total Workers	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
1524	8882	1734	1553	4848	58.185	4613	865	3748

Source: Census of India 2011

5. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Introduction

A key objective of TDP is to improve, or at least to restore, the livelihoods of all physically or economically displaced households and persons of the project in real terms relative to pre-project levels, and to improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable households. The acquisition of land and other project interventions in their communities will, at least, initially diminish their incomes, and cause losses to their livelihood resources.

The project is dedicated to endorsing alternative income-generating schemes and augmenting the existing livelihood resources of affected households. This initiative aims to empower them to either persist in their previous occupations or embark on new livelihoods with the potential for improved incomes. In accordance with the second schedule of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013), specific provisions outline mandatory assistance to Affected Persons (APs) for the restoration and enhancement of their income.

Under the guidelines stipulated by the Government of Jharkhand, affected households are entitled to receive the benefits outlined in the RFCTLARR Act 2013. These measures are designed to facilitate the recovery and improvement of the income levels of those affected by the project.

B. Steps in Income Restoration Process at the Project Level

The NGO/ facilitator in consultation with EA will finalize an income restoration program for the project. The program will have the following components:

(i) Collection of Information on Economic Activities of the APs

Basic information of the APs' livelihoods and sources of income will be available from the baseline information in the project area. Information on land-based economic activities, non-land economic activities, and the total income of each affected household from various income sources will be collected. Based on this information, short-term and long-term income restoration and improvement programs will be formulated.

(ii) Short-Term Income Restoration Strategy

A short-term income restoration strategy focuses on the following:

Assist the APs to obtain project-related employment opportunities as per the provision of Govt. of Jharkhand. Ensure the provision of short-term welfare grants and allowances are provided on time to each physically displaced household. Such grants include:

- ✓ One-time resettlement allowance
- ✓ Free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport (if displaced)
- ✓ Special assistance and allowances for vulnerable households (all affected households received special assistance awarded to tribal people, as they are considered 'vulnerable groups').

(iii) Long-term Income Restoration Strategy

An NGO in consultation with the APs will develop a range of feasible long-term income restoration and improvement options. Long-term options are government financed; therefore, no separate budget is required. However, in resettlement and rehabilitation budget, provision will be made after consultation with EA for the

expenses to be incurred towards the coordination between project and concerned departments for dovetailing of poverty alleviation schemes. The project officials will coordinate with district administration and state administration. Tribal Development and Social Welfare Department, and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)s to ensure that the APs will have access to such schemes to improve their income sources and livelihoods. This will be done by the NGO.

(iv) Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration

All households affected relied on their livelihoods through the cultivation of small and marginal plots of land. Consequently, they require specialized assistance to ensure the reconstruction of their livelihoods. The NGO is committed to ensuring that households, whether they have partially or fully lost their cultivated land, are provided with cultivable land plots in close proximity to their existing communities. This strategic placement aims to minimize disruptions to their social networks and regular work routines.

To design effective and sustainable income restoration programs, it is imperative to assess the current skills and training needs of the affected populations (APs). The forthcoming verification survey will include targeted inquiries about the skills the APs currently possess, beyond those directly related to their current occupations. Through a comprehensive livelihood survey among affected households, the NGO will discern the available skills and their potential alignment with the resource bases in the area and market demands. This information will be pivotal in identifying the training requirements of the APs, paving the way for a series of skill training programs organized by the NGO.

Income-generating activities for the APs will be identified by the NGOs, encompassing the establishment of both forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facilities. Collaborative efforts with APs, the local administration, district authorities, and other stakeholders involved in institutional financing and marketing federations will lead to the formulation of micro-plans for income restoration activities.

In instances where agricultural productivity is being enhanced, technical know-how training will be organized based on the preferences of the target population. Likewise, for the generation of alternative livelihood schemes, the identified needs of the target population will be accorded priority through consultations and interviews.

Recognizing the various poverty alleviation programs administered by the Government of India and State Governments through the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), the implementing NGO will explore partnerships and collaborations. Participation in these established schemes will provide the APs with short-term income generation opportunities, thereby enriching the array of income restoration schemes integral to the project.

- Household-level Income Restoration Schemes
- EA will formulate individual income restoration schemes for the affected households. In preparing the schemes, several factors will be taken into consideration:
 - Preference will be given to the women APs
 - Educational level of the APs
 - Type of skills possessed
 - Preferred economic activities in the post displacement period
 - Extent of land left after acquisition
 - Extent of land purchased
 - Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income
 - Market potential and marketing facilities

EA and the NGO during the project implementation phase will explore the options that are available in public sector banks, specialized institutions such as National Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation, State and Central Government Schemes focused on improving incomes of vulnerable and poor households, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development which can be tapped to assist the APs to obtain capital, required skills and connections to start new enterprises or to improve their current livelihoods. Under the National Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation, the following schemes are available for the APs and their households.

C. Special Central Government Assistance to Tribal Subplan for Men and Women

- ✓ Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) (Women's Development Scheme).
- ✓ Laghu Vasya Yojana (LVY) under NSFDC for scheduled tribal men and women.
- ✓ NSTFDC Credit Linked Scheme for Scheduled Tribal men and women.

The APs will participate in developing a range of feasible long-term income restoration schemes. EA will work with the NGO to dovetail the poverty alleviation schemes to the project area. The micro plans developed by the NGOs with the help of EA will indicate the type of scheme that each affected household has opted. The APs will receive training in new skills or in improving their skills to engage in new employment.

Non-Land-Based Income Restoration Schemes

Since land is available and almost all APs are farmers, land-based income restoration schemes are critical in the project areas. However, options will be explored for non- land-based income restoration schemes outlined below:

Agricultural Employment

Cattle, goat and sheep rearing, poultry and piggery are already known allied agricultural pursuits in the project area. The APs, who are farmers, can try out these activities to augment their household incomes. For this, they require training which can be provided by District Dairy Development Authority (DDDA). Milk collection routes can be extended by local milk federation to reach new dairy farmers. The NGO of the project will contact the local milk federation and other agencies to facilitate this program.

Petty Trade and Business

Under this scheme, the options are grocery shops, vegetable & fruit shops, stationary shops, tea & snacks bars, ready-made garment shops, and beetle shops. The APs those who are already in such trades and businesses are eligible for assistance from the petty trade and business schemes. The NGO will decide on the type of shops to be established as per demand and resources available.

Industrial Income Schemes

The options available under this scheme are tailoring, carpentry, masonry, motor winding, bicycle, motorcycle and auto repair, driving, television, tape recorder and watch repair, pottery, and leather works. The APs those who are in such trades can undergo training for skill upgrade. District Industries Centers or Khadi Village Industries Board or Industrial Training Institutes provide training in such trades. EA will finance such skill training and will hire professional and competent agencies from outside.

D. Other Schemes

Additional income restoration initiatives encompass the provision of loans for essential agricultural equipment such as pump sets, dug wells, and bore wells. Farmers among the Affected Persons (APs) who lack proper

irrigation facilities can avail themselves of these loans. Commercial banks facilitate the disbursement of such loans once the District Rural Development Authority processes the applications.

The effective execution of the aforementioned income restoration and improvement schemes necessitates the organization of 'credit camps,' responding to a growing demand. Extending financial credit support stands out as a crucial element within non-land-based income restoration initiatives. These credit camps draw the participation of local government officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), AP representatives, and officials from the executing agency (EA). The primary objective of these camps is to prompt local financial institutions to apprise APs of available credit options and guide them in circumventing procedural delays associated with obtaining credit for initiating or enhancing their commercial activities, such as dairy farming and the cultivation of high-value vegetables. All formalities related to processing applications for credit assistance will be efficiently addressed during these camps. Close coordination between the EA, NGOs, Lead Bank managers, and other commercial banks in the area is integral to the success of this endeavor.

In addition, the executing agency (EA) will implement specialized skill development schemes aimed at benefiting vulnerable households at risk of losing their livelihoods. These households will receive support through alternative economic rehabilitation schemes and vocational training programs designed to upgrade their skills. The collaborative efforts of the EA and NGOs, along with coordination with Lead Bank managers and other commercial banks, will ensure the comprehensive success of these skill development initiatives.

E. Skill Training Schemes

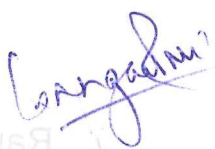
One of the strategies for economic sustenance of the APs is to help them improve their production level or to gain new skills or to upgrade their skills through training. The project will provide training to both affected men and women to improve their skills and identify suitable income restoration schemes. Besides training in specific skills, general entrepreneurship development will also form part of the training programs to improve management capabilities of the APs. The NGO will assist in linking them with the National Rural Livelihood Mission. These programs will include affected women, especially the young, educated women.

Skill training programs are regularly conducted by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). A popular program is Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM). It will be the responsibility of EA to ensure that the APs receive the training that they are interested in. The NGO will act as a facilitator, and the skill training will be imparted either by the government agencies such as district industries center (DIC), Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) or by a professional and competent agency. The local Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) will also be used as a useful source of training.

F. Coordination Committee

A coordination committee will be formed by EA in consultation with Govt. of Jharkhand at the project level with representative of the Aps. The NGO will be the secretary of the committee. The committee will oversee the design of appropriate income restoration strategies and their implementation.


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6. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR RAJBAR E&D COAL MINE

A. Introduction

The social assessment study brought out that some negative impacts are envisaged on any section of the society, including 'tribals' from the project activity. However, some of the issues related to tribal community are (i) better IEC activities among tribal inhabitants about the project (ii) awareness of compensation and assistance among the tribal population (iii) representation of tribal population in the project and active involvement during O&M phase.

B. Objective of the Tribal Development Plan

The objectives of the Tribal Development Plan are to ensure that (i) the tribal populations are by the project are adequately and fully consulted; (ii) participation of tribals in the entire process of preparation, implementation and O&M of the project; (iii) project benefits are equally accessible to the tribals living in the project area; (iv) developing an institutional and implementation arrangements as well as capacity building measures for the implementation of the TDP, associated disclosure mechanisms and addressing any grievances; and (v) ensure representation of tribals in the project implementation.

C. Strategies for Tribal Development Plan

Methodology of Implementation

For the purpose of implementing the project, EA will be well supported by State Committees. At the district level, Tribal Committee will be involved in implementing, monitoring and overseeing project interventions/activities. The members also include members from Gaon Panchayat from the project blocks and GPs. The members will thus ensure inclusion and participation of STs from their respective villages and its panchayats.

Institutional Development and Tribal Representation


In the preparation and implementation of the TDP, the EA shall have overall coordination and financing responsibilities.

Payment Linked Key Deliverables (PLKD)

The Tribal Development Project (TDP) presupposes the existence of a support system in the form of Community Mobilizers at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level for effective project implementation. It is recommended that a Payment-Linked Key Deliverables (PLKD) approach be adopted to ensure a results-oriented project management framework. The engagement of Community Mobilizers should be contingent on ensuring comprehensive coverage of Tribals, making it a prerequisite for their involvement. The involvement of all affected tribal households is imperative for the success of the project. The activities and deliverables under the Executing Agency (EA) should be transformed into a system of PLKDs, tying payments to key deliverables. This mechanism guarantees that Community Mobilizers receive compensation only for successfully delivered outputs, including the coverage of all tribal households in the project areas.

Information, Education and Communication Campaigns

To generate interest in enhanced road services and foster trust among tribal communities, an Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaign could be introduced. The project's communication strategy should prioritize tribal populations as the primary target audience. Additionally, the visuals, illustrations, and events depicted in the IEC materials should prominently feature representations of tribal communities and folk arts. Messages should be conveyed in a clear and accessible manner through channels that are both effective



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and easily accessible. The proposal suggests that Inter-personal communication (IPC), supported by Community Mobilizers, be designated as the primary IEC method.

Capacity Building

Primary and secondary stakeholders will be the focus of comprehensive and multi-Level training programs and workshops, designed to impart knowledge on behavioral, technical, financial, and managerial aspects of the projects, as well as the anticipated changes from the current state. Special emphasis will be placed on addressing the needs of affected Scheduled Tribe (ST) households. Throughout project implementation, capacity-building initiatives, training sessions, and exposure visits will be conducted to raise awareness among department officials, executing agencies (EA), and other stakeholders regarding Tribal Development Programs (TDP). Moreover, particular attention will be dedicated to incorporating tribal households into all capacity-building programs associated with the project. Additionally, the project aims to document successful practices and models from the state related to the development of tribal communities.

Monitoring & Evaluation


An M&E strategy may be developed so that formal feedback can be received from tribal populations. This information may be used to take corrective measures for successful implementation of the project. Implementation of TDP will be regularly monitored by the General Manager (Training and Operations). The project will engage in comprehensive monitoring encompassing process, output, and impact evaluations while formulating intricate indicators for each category. Process monitoring aims to scrutinize the project's execution of essential activities related to the implementation of the TDP, ranging from involving pertinent staff to the preparation, monitoring, and evaluation of reports. Output monitoring assesses whether these activities are effectively fulfilling the objective of facilitating access to project participation and benefits for Tribal communities, in accordance with the specified goals throughout the project's duration. Ultimately, impact monitoring seeks to determine the socioeconomic impact of the project outputs on the participating tribal communities.

Convergence with other departments and agencies

The project acknowledges that aligning with existing programs is a pivotal developmental strategy for Tribal development, aimed at mobilizing resources. The project will commence the process of convergence with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Social Welfare Department, and the Tribal Development Board. The specific modalities for this collaboration will be formulated and refined throughout the implementation phase.

Social Audit

The conduct of the social audit will take place with a strong emphasis on proactive disclosure of information and perspectives. Deviations from the project's objectives may arise due to various factors. An illustrative list delineating positive and negative factors, accompanied by potential strategies to prevent or address them, will be developed through consultations during the social audit.



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7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Committee

A grievance redress mechanism will be established at both local/village and district level receive and resolve affected peoples' concerns, complaints and grievances. The District Commissioner/Collector will be the focal point for all issues related to social and environmental safeguards and grievance redress. At the local level, PAPs and land acquisition officers of the district will be involved and if needed, village leaders will also be invited for resolving issues. District Grievance Redressal Committee will have representation from the tribal project affected persons (PAPs) and other interest groups as felt necessary. These committees will hear complaints and facilitate solutions; and the process, will promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce avoidable litigation.

The GRC of the district will be headed by Deputy Commissioner/Land Acquisition Officer. The name and phone number of the concerned officers will be displayed in public places and in the project offices for ease of access. Awareness and information of the existence of GRCs will be made public through block-level functionaries. At any stage of the grievance redress process, an aggrieved person will be free to access the legal system.

The aim is to provide a time bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve complaints of the people in a responsive manner. All kinds of grievances, especially with regard to limitation of access to project benefits, will be brought to the notice of EA.

Ca. angadhu



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26 AUG 2025

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