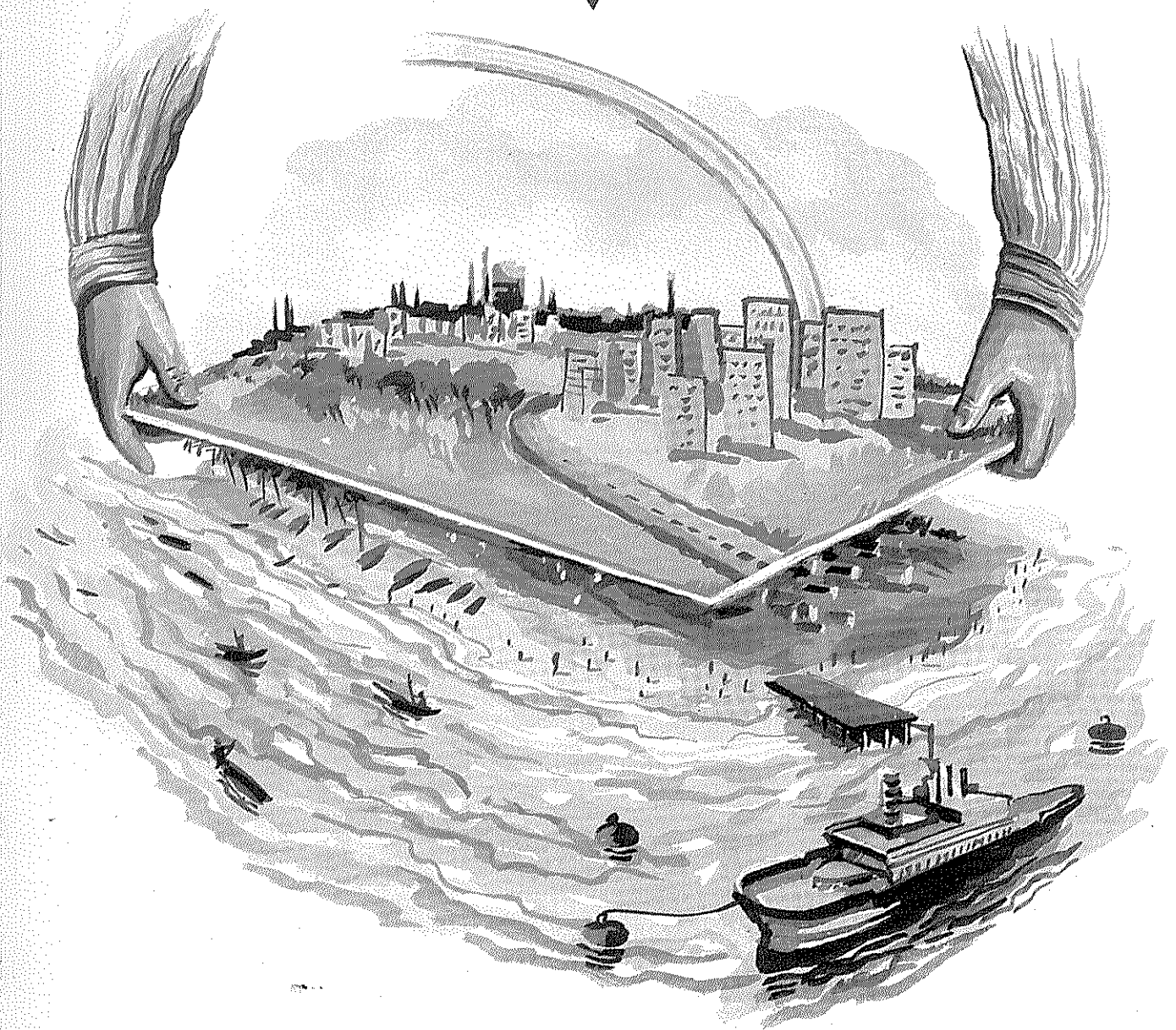


RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION AT GOPALPUR



TATA STEEL

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FOREWORD

With the new national policy of economic liberalisation firmly in place, there has been a spurt in the pace of industrialisation across the country. The State of Orissa, with its vast mineral resources, its long and scenic coast line, abundant water resources, and peace-loving and diligent people, coupled with a stable administration, has the potential to become a front runner in industrial development and enterprise.

Tata Steel's second integrated steel facility, to be located on the coast near Gopalpur will be a globally competitive plant, serving the needs of our rapidly growing domestic markets, as well as those in South East Asian countries. Our plant will operate at the highest standards of effectiveness, and ensure the most efficient use of energy, water and raw materials. It will incorporate the latest pollution control measures and ensure that the environment is IMPROVED upon and in no way damaged.

Industrialisation has an impact on the human environment. Land is required for the establishment of infrastructure, and the setting up of plant and machinery. This necessitates the resettlement of people — a task that is often accompanied by socio-economic adjustment problems. The problems of human settlement and rehabilitation are global, and are a natural consequence of development. Progressive corporations the world over, however, do their utmost with the support of those involved, to ease the process of resettlement and rehabilitation. Tata Steel is one such socially driven institution.

Keeping in mind the multidimensional nature of the problem of resettlement and rehabilitation, and knowing that it covers social, economic, educational, environmental, physical, occupational and cultural aspects, Tata Steel has, after extensive study and research, formulated a Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) Plan for the people of Gopalpur, who are likely to be displaced or otherwise affected due to the installation of the steel plant. The main objective of the R & R Plan is to ensure that the displaced persons, after a reasonable transition time, will not only regain, but improve upon their standard of living. Apart from this, we are keen that they be integrated into the host communities, that would be supported with adequate community services, including an appropriate physical and social rehabilitation structure. Our plan is also aimed to ensure that those displaced be relocated as a village unit, or as a group of families willing to be placed together. Over and above this, our plan has been formulated so as to guarantee adequate participation of the affected families in the formulation and the implementation of the R & R programme, so as to develop the resettlement site into an economically and ecologically self sustainable community.



The R & R Plan for the displaced families of Gopalpur, is a reflection of the corporate philosophy of the House of Tata, with its well-known emphasis on social welfare and the well-being of all. Tata Steel has always demonstrated a special and a continuing responsibility towards the people of those areas where its industries are located. Tata Steel is proud of this tradition, and is committed to applying its resources, and the skills and talent of its people, to the extent it can responsibly spare them, to serve and help the community.

We are confident that the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan for the people of Gopalpur will not only meet, but exceed their expectations and aspirations. We believe that what comes from the people, must go back to them, to enrich their lives. The people of Gopalpur, by helping the steel plant take shape, are sowing the seeds of their own long term well being and prosperity; and are simultaneously contributing to the development of Orissa as a whole, and ultimately to that of our great nation.

6th November 1996

Jamshed J. Irani
(Jamshed J. Irani)

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1. Introduction

The home of the *Konark* and *Jagannath* temples, the centre of *Pipli* handiwork and the *Odissi* dance, the state with a long coast line dotted with picturesque beaches — that is *Orissa*. The State of Orissa constitutes 4.74% of the land mass, 3.74% of the population and 7.4% of the forest cover of India. It is endowed with rich natural resources: 98% of India's chromite ore, 95% of nickel ore, 70% of bauxite, 26% of iron ore and 24% of the coal deposits, including 48% of thermal coal, of the country, are found in this mineral rich State. The State has abundant water resources constituting 11% of the water resource of the country with eleven river basins irrigating vast stretches.

Nonetheless, it has to be remembered that **Orissa also has another face and therein lies the paradox**. In spite of the rich natural resources, Orissa remains the poorest state in the country in terms of the ratio of urban and rural poor to the total population (44.1% and 57.6%, respectively). In the agricultural sector, out of the available 79 lakh hectares of arable land only 29 lakh hectares could be cultivated by 1990. Though the underground water potential has been estimated to be about 700 million cubic metres, only less than 1% has been harnessed. The State also lacks adequate infrastructural facilities for sustained economic growth. **As a result, despite "potential wealth", the per capita income at current prices is only Rs. 4726 and contributes less than 3% to the national income.** On the industrial front, Orissa again emerges as a backward state. As per a survey conducted in 1990-91, Orissa had a share of only 3.19% of the total investment, 1.33% of the total number of factories, 1.85% of factory workers and 2.24% of value addition in the manufacturing sector of the country. The per capita investment in industry stood at Rs. 1961 compared with the country average of Rs. 2303.

It is thus clear that there is a big gulf between **WHAT ORISSA IS AND WHAT ORISSA CAN BE**. **To bridge this gap, Orissa's vast potential for economic growth has to be carefully nurtured and the natural resources optimally utilised.** The steel plant project of Tata Steel proposes to do just that and will prove to be an asset to the nation, a provider to its people and the beginning of fast economic growth in the entire region of Orissa. **That is the promise of the Tatas.**

2. Jamshedpur and Tata Steel

The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TATA STEEL) began operations at Jamshedpur in Bihar in 1908. To many, Jamshedpur symbolises the cherished memories of the struggle and growth of the Indian steel industry from the days of the British Raj to its dizzy heights in the post independence era. The great city bears the proud name of the Founder, Jamsetji Tata. It was upon his dreams that the foundation of a 100,000 tpa steel plant was laid at the beginning of this century and Jamshedpur is a fitting memorial to this great man. Today, his bronze statue, as heroic in size as Jamsetji was in spirit, gazes out over the rose-filled Jubilee Park of the city — a gift from the Steel Company to the citizens of Jamshedpur on the occasion of its golden jubilee in 1958. It is in this serene atmosphere that birds twitter, satisfied employees of the steel plant stroll with joy inscribed on their faces and where their well-groomed, contented children play amongst the dancing fountains. The ambience of Jamshedpur breeds progress and prosperity on all fronts. Tata Steel has led the way since its inception with several firsts in the field of labour welfare. Examples include: introduction of an eight-hour working day in 1912, free medical aid in 1915, the workers' provident fund scheme in 1920, and many others, **followed long before they appeared in the west.** JRD Tata, Chairman of Tata Steel from 1938-1991 enshrined the ideals in the company's Articles of Association, in 1970. India's first Corporate Social Audit was carried out by the company in 1980, at JRD's insistence.

Welfare for employees is only a part of Tata Steel's social conscience which extends to the wider community at large. A Social Welfare Scheme was set up in 1916 to provide assistance to the areas surrounding the steel town of Jamshedpur. This extends to providing education, vocational training, cultural programmes, self-employment and family welfare. Today, it is supported by the Community Development and Social Welfare Programme (CD & SW), the Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS) and the Tribal Harijan Welfare Cell Centre for Family Initiatives. Tata Steel's direct social concern, both for its workforce and for the local community, has been sustained from its inception to the present day.

Behind the Founder's statue in the Jubilee Park looms the giant structure of the Tata Steel Works apparently reaching out to the sky to thank the creator. That is the progress that this virgin area in Bihar has made in nine decades and for Jamshedpur, the

harbinger of progress has been the establishment of Tata Steel. Over the years, **Tata Steel has been a beacon of Indian industry not only by virtue of the profits it has made and by the wealth it has generated but also by the simplicity and directness of its purpose.** In fact, each of the Tata enterprises which followed Tata Steel was initiated as an answer to the question that is forever in every Indian's mind — what does India need now? Today, the brooding statue stands overlooking the industry Jamsetji conceived and founded, and the Park itself symbolises the happy land of which he dreamed. And at the base of the statue are the words: *"If you seek a monument, look around!"*

What better monument can there be of Indian enterprise than Jamshedpur and Tata Steel? Tata Steel, the dream of its Founder, has grown over the years into a modern technological marvel producing a range of steel products used by other industries in the country. In the process, Tata Steel has brought about several revolutionary changes both in social and in technological fields much ahead of others. That this has been achieved by a private industry speaks volumes about the depth of influence of the values propounded by its Founder. Imagine a company that has concern for the welfare of its workers and the local communities in which it operates enshrined in its Articles along side the need to make profit and to provide a return to its shareholders! This is not some progressive western company basking in the arms of a rich, educated industrialised country or perhaps a company of the past whose philanthropic turn of the century owners sought to better the lives of its impoverished workforce — it is Tata Steel!

Tata Steel's responsibility is inextricably linked to its own past and that of the Tata family. The foundations of the Tata enterprise were laid by Jamsetji Tata long before the steel plant was built. Jamsetji was determined that come independence, India should have the means to industrialise. He believed that to succeed India needed to have facilities for power generation, steel manufacture and scientific learning. Added to this, he was sympathetic to many of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals but believed that business had a role to play, if those earning the profits were prepared to plough them back to benefit the country. **The corporate philosophy with its emphasis on social welfare now embodied in Tata Steel's day-to-day operations owes its origin to Jamsetji.** His vision of planning social services including labour welfare in an emerging steel city was put into practice in Tata Steel. "We do not claim to be more unselfish, more generous or more philanthropic than other people. But we think we started on sound and generous business principles

considering the interests of the shareholders as our own, and the health and welfare of the employees as the sure foundation of our prosperity”, said Jamsetji Tata even towards the end of the Nineteenth century.

And now, as we approach the Twenty First century, Tata Steel instead of resting on its laurels is venturing out to bring in similar changes at Gopalpur. The steel plant at Gopalpur would transform the rural ambience of the existing villages into a vibrant and energetic industrial nucleus that will benefit, not only the villagers in the Ganjam area, but also, the State of Orissa and the country as a whole. The plant envisages a repeat of the success story of Tata Steel at Jamshedpur in the Twentieth century at Gopalpur in the next millennium. Towards this end, Tata Steel would not only bring to Gopalpur a plant which will be a technological show piece but also, **the traditional values of the House of Tatas which have been its guiding principles all through these years.**

While the proposed steel plant venture would necessarily displace the present inhabitants of the plant site, it would, in the long run, mean:

- Better housing for those displaced.
- Improved basic amenities.
- Better health and nutrition.

This will be realised both by direct assistance provided by Tata Steel through its holistic approach to the rehabilitation and resettlement issue described in detail later in this Report, and by increased non-agricultural employment generated as a result of the cascading effect of the steel plant venture.

3. Gopalpur and Tata Steel

It is claimed that “the nation that gains control of iron soon acquires the control of gold”. That this is valid in India can be witnessed by all in Jamshedpur — the home of Tata Steel. Tata Steel, the oldest and the premier private sector steel giant of the country, has been planning for the installation of a new large capacity integrated steel plant since 1993. Expansion at its existing steel plant site at Jamshedpur beyond 3.2 million tons per year (Mtpa) of crude steel is constrained by difficult logistics. Tata Steel’s market share in the domestic market is about 15% today with a production capacity of 2.7 Mtpa of saleable steel. By 1998/99, with the completion of the current modernisation programme, the production capacity will be 3.2 Mtpa of saleable steel. The domestic steel demand by then would be about 28 Mtpa and at that stage, Tata Steel’s domestic market share would drop to about 10%, if additional capacity is not added. The steel industry in India is expected to continue to witness a surge in demand. From the current level of about 23 Mtpa, domestic steel demand has been forecast to grow to about 32 Mtpa by 2001/02, to about 41 Mtpa by 2005/06, and to about 57 Mtpa by 2011/12. Further, during this time frame, the steel demand in South East Asia is predicted to grow rapidly. In order to maintain its pre-eminent position in the steel industry and to be a global player, Tata Steel needs to defend its current market share and have the vision to increase it to around 20%. Capacity expansion to between 12 and 15 Mtpa is, therefore, required during the next 15 to 20 years. Given the growth prospects in domestic steel demand, Tata Steel can realise its strategic intent of growth through creation of new steel production capacity.

Eighteen sites, all coastal, were examined for their suitability to locate a new steel plant with an ultimate capacity of 10 to 12 Mtpa. Gopalpur, a coastal village in the southern part of Orissa, was identified as one of the prospective sites. Concomitant with the advantages of improved logistics in a coastal location, the possibility of using high grade iron ore from captive sources in nearby areas of Orissa made the coastal site at Gopalpur a preferred location. Iron ore, required for steel production, will be mined from the Mankadnacha and Beliapahar group of deposits located in the north-eastern part of the State. The mine site has proven resources of around 400 million tons. The site at Gopalpur has coastal characteristics favourable for setting up of a deep sea port, which is an essential prerequisite for making any steel plant globally competitive in today’s

scenario. In consultation with Dasturco, the engineering consultants, **Gopalpur was, therefore, chosen as the ideal site for the new steel plant.**

On 25th August 1995, Tata Steel signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Orissa for the construction of the steel plant at Gopalpur. **A total of 5000 acres of land, just about adequate for constructing a mega steel plant of 10 to 12 Mtpa ultimate capacity, is being acquired, along with 540 acres for the rehabilitation of villagers displaced from the plant site, and another 1000 acres for accommodating the plant employees in a nearby township.**

4. The Steel Plant at Gopalpur and its Effect on People

The plant site at Gopalpur is located at a distance of about 12 km east of Behrampur town in the District of Ganjam. The site is bounded by a National Highway to the north and the Bay of Bengal in the south. The existing minor port of Gopalpur lies to the east of the proposed steel plant site. The 10-12 Mtpa capacity integrated steel plant for manufacturing hot and cold rolled strips to international standards of quality and competitiveness will be constructed in phases. The first phase of 2.5 Mtpa capacity (the products will be hot and cold rolled strips) will be operational by the year 2002 and a part of the finishing facilities for this phase, in the form of a **1.2 Mtpa cold rolling mill complex, will be ready by the end of 1999**. During the initial years of operation, the input material required in the form of hot rolled coils for the cold rolling complex at Gopalpur will be supplied from Tata Steel's Jamshedpur hot strip mill. The hot rolled coils will be transported to Gopalpur by road and rail until the Gopalpur hot strip mill is constructed. The steel plant at Gopalpur will follow the tested and well proven Blast Furnace — Basic Oxygen Furnace route of iron and steel making. The production capacity of the blast furnaces will be approximately 2.8 Mtpa of hot metal which will be met by two blast furnaces each of 1900 cubic metres capacity. The integrated steel plant will also have facilities for raw material preparation, coke making, steel finishing, and auxiliary facilities for generation of oxygen and power as well as sophisticated effluent treatment equipment at one location. About 25-30% of the production will be exported to the Asia-Pacific countries. The steel plant will utilise water from a dam proposed to be constructed on the river Rushikulya at Pipalpanka, part of the electric power from the Orissa power grid, and the road and railway network in the plant vicinity after suitable augmentation. The existing port at Gopalpur will be developed to handle large vessels required for bringing raw materials to (the complete coal requirement for the steel plant operations will be imported) and taking products from the plant. The existing seasonal minor port at Gopalpur, therefore, will be upgraded into an all season deep harbour port. The establishment of the port facilities will further provide a boost for developmental activities related to setting up of new industries and help in national and international trade. The proposed port will also help Gopalpur regain the prominence it enjoyed in the earlier centuries, as an export base to the Asia-Pacific.

The cost of the cold rolling complex is estimated to be Rs. 1880 crores while the entire first phase of the steel plant is expected to cost approximately Rs. 9300 crores. The

corresponding estimated internal rates of return are 23 and 20 per cent, respectively. The project will have a major positive impact on the State of Orissa in general and the Ganjam District in particular. The benefits include:

- Improved standards of living.
- Generation of employment.
- Establishment of small and medium scale engineering ancillaries, agro and dairy based industries, with cascading employment opportunities.
- Enhanced tourism.
- Increased revenue to the State by way of taxes and duties.
- Improved green cover.
- Superior communication and transport facilities.
- Stabilised water supply for improved agriculture, and so on.

The establishment of the plant will necessarily involve **the resettlement of 2083 families from seven villages** in the plant area. Any displacement involves some amount of short term inconvenience and “pain” but meticulous planning is being carried out to assuage this feeling to the maximum extent possible for the long term prosperity of the local populace and for the “gain” of Orissa.

5. Impact on Natural Environment

The guiding principles enunciated by Major R.H. Mahon in 1898 before the steel complex was put up by the Tatas at Jamshedpur was that “a steel plant should be thoroughly modern in every detail, employ economy in methods of collection and assembling of raw material, consist of persons combining expert knowledge with local experience, and a necessary element of success”. This is equally applicable even now and would be the basic tenet for the plant at Gopalpur.

The District of Ganjam does not have any major industries — only two medium scale industries, viz. the Chlor-Alkali plant of Jayashree and the Indian Rare Earth of the Government of India, are operating in this area. The existing levels of environmental pollution are very low and are contributed mainly by those related to urban activities. It is widely accepted that even Mahatma Gandhi was concerned about the “evils” that follow in the wake of heavy industrialisation. Traditionally, steel plants have been considered as the polluters of environment; however, this concept is at present not valid. Over the years, the basic processes of iron and steel manufacture have been fundamentally modified and suitably upgraded to make them totally eco-friendly. The decreased adverse impact of steel plants on the environment as a whole has also been brought about by incorporating more effective pollution prevention and control equipment in modern steel plants. This has, of course, added to the capital cost by as much as 25-30% but it is now possible to build steel plants with modern technologies and operating features which are: energy efficient, allow maximum recycling of wastes and provide a clean environment. For example, at Thyssen, a large 10 Mtpa integrated steel plant located in the densely populated Ruhr District of Germany, the dust emissions per ton of crude steel have been progressively reduced in the past thirty five years from 9.3 kg to about 1.0 kg. Similarly in Japan, over the past twenty five years, the dust emissions have been reduced by 95% from the 1970 levels. The proposed steel plant at Gopalpur is being designed to limit the emission to the low levels presently achieved in these countries right from the inception of the plant itself. The steel plant will have state-of-the-art pollution control facilities, not only to meet the Indian regulations but also the much stricter environmental standards applicable in developed countries.

The steel plant will operate at the highest standards of efficiency and ensure efficient use of energy and raw materials including water. Water from the Pipalpanka dam will be available to this part of Orissa, with positive ramifications on agriculture, employment and the environment. The construction of the dam, which will take three years, will open up vast employment opportunities for the local populace and arrest the migration of the labourers to other states. The benefits of irrigation, power, and municipal/ industrial water will be derived by the people of Orissa. The project will generate additional revenue both for the people and the Government in terms of increased agricultural production and water supply. **In addition, the vegetal cover and tree plantation is expected to increase by at least 10-fold with obvious benefits of about 7-fold increase in carbon dioxide fixation.** Preservation and enhancement of wild life, including the rare species, are important in the context of preservation of the overall environment. A detailed study is being conducted by the World Wide Fund for Nature-India, to suggest ways and means of preserving and enhancing wild life in the forest area where the dam at Pipalpanka would be built. The study would include suggestions of measures to ensure natural balance and sustainability of wild life. The study is likely to be completed by February 1997 and all the suggestions would be implemented by Tata Steel.

The likely impact of the steel plant on environmental conditions in a twenty five kilometre radius around the plant site has been studied in detail by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur. The study has revealed that the operation of the steel plant will NOT have any adverse impact on the region. The individual issues have been extensively dealt with in a separate report prepared by NEERI and are not repeated here.

6. Impact on Human Environment

The increasing pace of industrialisation required for the overall development of the country has resulted in increased demands for land to set up industry and infrastructure. These demands are necessarily made over a short time-span so that the projects are completed within specified time schedules in order to make them economically viable. This necessitates resettlement of a number of inhabitants and often, is accompanied by socio-economic adjustment problems. It is estimated that in India, more than 15 million persons had been displaced till 1985 and the figure is likely to be in the region of 25 million till 1995 for executing various developmental projects throughout the country. All development projects raise questions of equity, fairness, justice and equality before law in the matter of distribution of benefits and burdens. The human resettlement issues, though primarily local and to some extent national in nature, have now engaged the attention of the international community. In 1990, the World Bank presented estimates of involuntary large scale displacement of people because of dam construction alone in six countries:

Country	No of persons displaced (in million)	Time Period
India	1.50	1980-87
Thailand	0.14	1966-79
Columbia	0.06	1987-95
China	10.00	1950-90
Turkey	0.30	1980-90
Mexico	0.40	1970-88

Water is essential to mankind, and yet, the construction of dams, reservoirs, and associated irrigation systems for the service of mankind has led to this magnitude of displacement. Nevertheless, in all cases, the ultimate gain to society has been the prime objective. It is true that in some cases, even after well intended resettlement and rehabilitation plans had been formulated, the post implementation experience was poor. The failures in effective implementation occurred because of:

- Lack of a well defined policy for rehabilitation leading to litigation.

- Lack of adequate census and socio-economic data.
- Inadequate measures to ensure the restoration of income of those displaced.
- Significant time gap between payment of compensation and actual dispositions.
- Inadequate consultation with and participation of the displaced.
- Lack of a grievance procedure.

The proposed Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan of Tata Steel at Gopalpur has been formulated after taking the above lacunae into consideration and such problems, therefore, should not arise at all.

Thinking aloud on the subject of industry obligation to the community, Gandhiji had said: "Suppose I have earned a fair amount of wealth by way of legacy or by means of trade and industry, I must know that all that belongs to me, is the right to an honourable livelihood, no better than what would be enjoyed by millions of others. The rest of my wealth belongs to the community, and must be used for the community". Jamsetji Tata also recognised that industry should be socially responsible. He believed that a country's *Purna Swaraj* (complete independence) could only be sustained by economic freedom, and this, in turn, could only be achieved by adopting the creed of *Swadeshi*, or indigenisation. He recognised that emancipation of India from colonial impoverishment could best be achieved through indigenous business enterprises. Jamsetji did not oppose profit making, but he was totally against unbridled profiteering. In his own case, he chose to spend surplus money on welfare activities. He regarded the money well spent, if it could be used to help people. JRD Tata, speaking at a meeting at Madras in 1969 said: "Let industry established in the country 'adopt' the villages in its neighbourhood; let some of the time of its managers, its engineers, doctors and skilled specialists be spared to help and advise the people of its villages and to supervise new developments undertaken by co-operative effort between them and the company. Assistance in family planning in the villages would be a particularly valuable form of service. None or little of this need be considered charity.... The benefits of such a joint venture will no doubt initially flow chiefly to the village, but it is also clearly in the interest of industry that surrounding areas should be healthy, prosperous and peaceful." Tata Steel's commitments at Gopalpur will follow these principles strictly.

7. Project Affected Families

The steel plant site has been chosen considering minimum displacement of persons to satisfy the basic requirement of a contiguous land area. **A total of 2083 families comprising 10661 inhabitants in seven villages will be affected because of the establishment of the steel plant complex at Gopalpur.** Table 1 gives the details. The affected villages are: Badapur, Badaputti, Kalipalli, Laxmipur, Paikapada, Sindhigaon and Sri Ramchandrapur. Only the vacant land area in four other villages in the plant site (Basanaputi, Chamakhandi, Jaganathpur, Manasurkota), two in the resettlement site (Luhajhar, Sitalapalli) and two in the township (Aruapalli, Dura) is being acquired. The details of the entire land area proposed to be acquired are shown in Table 2.

The inhabitants displaced from the plant area comprise various categories of people: cultivators, agricultural labourers, landless labourers, and others (Table 3). The demographic details of the other villages wherein only the land area is being acquired are presented in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

Table 1. Details of Families Being Displaced Due to Setting up of Steel Plant Project

Villages	Number of Families Affected	Total Population (1991)
Badapur	181	1200
Badaputti	343	1491
Kalipalli	283	1212
Laxmipur	63	267
Paikapada	257	983
Sindhigaon	384	1907
Sri Ramchandrapur	572	3601
Total	2083	10661

Table 2. Details of Land Area Being Acquired for the Steel Plant Project

Villages	Land Area (acres)		
	Private Land	Government Land	Total
I. Project Site			
Badapur	398.211	84.879	483.090
Badaputti	319.647	254.316	573.963
Basanaputti	189.812	49.375	239.187
Chamakhandi	377.793	58.553	436.346
Jagannathpur	316.443	80.896	397.339
Kalipalli	211.958	46.127	258.085
Laxmipur	116.873	38.725	55.598
Mansurkota	413.222	158.156	571.378
Paikapada	769.628	147.235	916.863
Sindhigoan	434.398	153.175	587.573
Sri Ramchandrapur	881.695	148.668	1030.363
Total	4429.68	1220.105	5549.785 *
II. Resettlement site			
Luhajhar	284.118	18.577	302.695
Sitalapalli	253.770	19.287	273.057
Total	537.888	37.864	575.752
III. Township site			
Aruapalli	379.673	70.287	449.96
Dura	482.977	12.945	495.922
Total**	978.309	141.761	1120.070*

*Out of the total area, only 5000 acres for plant site and 1000 acres for the township will be acquired after completion of all surveys.

** Includes 115.659 acres of Private land and 58.529 acres of Government land from the erstwhile village Ankuli, which has now been merged with Behrampur town.

Table 3: Demographic Details of the Villages Being Affected Due to Displacement

Villages	Area (Ha)	House holds	Population										Total Workers	
			Total			Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe		Literate				
			T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Badapur	220.15	165	881	434	447	139	141	-	-	262	114	212	37	
Badaputti	393.34	283	1491	774	717	42	44	-	-	264	89	386	120	
Kalipalli	104.19	237	1212	579	633	49	65	-	-	246	135	319	36	
Laxmipur	62.97	52	267	117	150	29	40	-	-	42	31	60	49	
Paikapada	371.87	223	983	438	545	166	215	-	-	122	37	226	117	
Sindhigaon	240.420	408	1907	893	1014	166	205	-	-	470	214	482	394	
SriRamchandrapur	1005.71	741	3601	1745	1856	941	934	-	-	868	174	986	264	

Villages	Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock Forestry Fishing etc.		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing and Processing In			
									Household industry & allied activities		Other than Household Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Badapur	60	0	113	36	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Badaputti	261	44	72	66	14	0	0	0	4	1	12	0
Kalipalli	214	14	89	19	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Laxmipur	40	4	12	39	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Paikapada	118	89	89	23	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Sindhigaon	172	118	140	233	11	0	0	0	0	0	13	2
SriRamchandrapur	551	27	208	190	56	21	0	0	16	0	36	10

Villages	Construction Workers		Trade and Commerce Workers		Transport, Storage & Communication Workers		Other Services		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Badapur	0	0	6	0	1	1	18	0	0	0	222	410
Badaputti	0	0	8	6	1	0	14	3	3	32	385	565
Kalipalli	0	0	4	1	3	0	6	2	28	339	232	258
Laxmipur	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	5	0	27	57	74
Paikapada	0	0	3	2	1	0	8	2	21	223	191	205
Sindhigaon	9	2	37	10	39	0	61	2	18	65	393	555
SriRamchandrapur	3	0	65	9	11	0	40	7	12	479	747	1113

M- Male, F- Female, T- Total

Source - Primary Census Abstract - 1991

Table 4. Demographic Details of Villages Located near the Project Site

Villages	Area (Ha)	House Holds	Population								Total Workers		
			Total			Schedule Castes		Schedule Tribes		Literate			
			T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Badaputti	387.34	108	467	231	236	36	34	-	-	92	34	125	96
Chamakhandi	587.51	377	1846	909	937	205	203	-	-	456	126	439	189
Jagannathpur	317.56	156	798	390	408	76	80	3	1	193	95	176	12
Mansurkota	396.59	100	439	216	223	167	174	2	3	99	27	135	136

Villages	Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock Forestry Fishing etc.		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing and Processing in			
									Household industry & allied activities		Other than House- hold Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Basanaputi	56	43	43	42	1	1	0	0	6	1	3	1
Chamakhandi	288	0	65	184	1	0	0	0	7	0	10	0
Jagannathpur	125	1	10	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Mansurkota	25	3	90	131	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Villages	Construction Workers		Trade and Commerce Workers		Transport Stroges & Communication Workers		Other Services		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Basanaputi	0	0	11	6	3	0	2	2	0	0	106	140
Chamakhandi	0	0	27	2	9	0	32	3	19	225	451	523
Jagannathpur	0	0	15	0	11	0	10	0	8	189	206	207
Mansurkota	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	2	0	0	81	87

M- Male, F- Female, T- Total

Source - Primary Census Abstract - 1991

Table 5. Demographic Details of Villages Located near the Rehabilitation Site

Villages	Area (Ha)	House Holds	Population								Total Workers		
			Total			Schedule Castes		Schedule Tribes		Literate			
			T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Luhajhar	135.17	26	147	76	71	39	36	-	-	35	9	42	-
Sitalapalli	288.54	248	1382	699	683	125	99	-	-	317	118	345	34

Villages	Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock Forestry Fishing etc.		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing and Processing in			
									Household industry & allied activities		Other than House- hold industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Luhajhar	35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitalapalli	231	12	61	18	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	0

Villages	Construction Workers		Trade and Commerce Workers		Transport Stroges & Communication Workers		Other Services		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Luhajhar	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	34	71
Sitalapalli	0	0	13	2	1	0	29	1	20	242	334	407

M- Male, F- Female, T- Total

Source - Primary Census Abstract - 1991

Table 6. Demographic Details of Villages near the Township Site

Villages	Area (Ha)	House Holds	Population								Total Workers		
			Total			Schedule Castes		Schedule Tribes		Literate			
			T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aruapalli	274.78	151	861	426	435	101	91	-	-	185	97	229	108
Dura	662.88	618	3110	1562	1548	275	268	-	-	1070	639	786	136

Villages	Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock Forestry Fishing etc.		Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing and Processing In			
									Household Industry & allied activities		Other than House- hold Industry	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aruapalli	35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dura	247	59	103	52	17	1	0	0	34	2	14	0

Villages	Construction Workers		Trade and Commerce workers		Transport Stroges & Communication Workers		Other Services		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aruapalli	18	0	5	0	1	0	45	2	0	0	197	327
Dura	33	1	78	12	35	0	207	9	42	97	752	1315

8. Social, Economic and Cultural Scene

The project affected villages come under the Rushikulya river basin. Most of the families in these villages (82%) are involved primarily in agricultural activities for their sustenance. Their land holdings are small, with many families owning less than an acre each. Among those families dependent on agriculture, 56% are land owners; the rest are land-less agricultural labourers. Paddy is the major crop grown during the *Kharif* season since irrigation facilities are not available and only one major crop can be harvested in a year during the monsoons. The mode of agriculture is still primitive and the use of modern agricultural implements is unknown. Employment in trade, industry and other agro based industries is insignificant. Though all the villages are located close to the coast, fishing as an occupation is virtually non-existent. A large number of women are involved as marginal workers to supplement the income of their families.

Kewra (also known as *Kewda*, *Ketaki* and *Kia*), a shrub plant whose flowers are used for the extraction of perfume is grown on public land in the area and along the boundaries of the agricultural fields. In the past decade, *Kewra* has emerged as one of the important sources of income for the villagers. Its flowers bloom mainly between June and December; they are collected by the villagers and sold to the local distillers for extracting crude perfume which is then further processed into a variety of value added products in Uttar Pradesh. Although *Kewra* as an industry has leap frogged in India both in volume and in value with ever increasing popularity of *Pan Masala*, the benefits of this growth have not reached the rural poor of Orissa. The major part (over 90%) of the value addition is carried out outside the State. Further, the income from this industry is seasonal and does not provide any sustained employment to the villagers. Thus, to some extent, *Kewra* in its present state is not the boon the Ganjam District dwellers perceive it to be; yet, it has the potential for being a panacea for the region if scientific methods of growth and distillation within Ganjam are introduced.

The families in the villages affected by the project are predominantly Hindus. Nearly 30% of the families belong to the Scheduled Caste category whose concentration is the highest in Sri Ramchandrapur. There is no tribal population in any of these villages; Christians and Muslims are also insignificant in number. The villagers pray to Hindu deities and traditional Hindu beliefs have a strong influence on their customs and general

way of life. *Dussehra* and *Diwali* are the important festivals in the area and the worship of Lord Shiva is predominant.

Oriya and Telugu are the main languages spoken in these villages. Only 28% of the total population is literate — 44% amongst males and 14% amongst women.

Since agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers, the villages in question are located near the agricultural land holdings and are thus sparsely populated. Of the seven villages at the plant site, Sri Ramchandrapur is the only village which enjoys reasonably good infrastructure support facilities; the infrastructure available in the remaining villages is poor and as a result, these villages are dependent on other nearby villages for support (Table 7). The infrastructure resource in the villages at the rehabilitation and township areas except at Dura are similarly very scarce (Tables 8, 9 and 10).

The displacement of people, particularly the poor, can give rise to certain economic, social and environmental problems. Any well conceived rehabilitation and resettlement plan must aim to mitigate, if not eliminate, these issues. In order to evolve suitable rehabilitation measures and to ensure improved standards of living of the displaced persons, it is necessary to ascertain and take due cognisance of the existing socio-economic conditions. At the instance of Tata Steel, a detailed socio economic survey of all the villages involved is being conducted by the Personnel Department of the Behrampur University. The survey will include both the family and the village profiles. Meticulous attention will be paid to the outcome of this survey so that the least possible disturbance is created to the existing way of life. The Behrampur University will also carry out periodic monitoring of the progress of rehabilitation and recommend corrective action, wherever necessary, to the Resettlement & Rehabilitation Committee constituted by the Government of Orissa.

In the Report of the second social audit of Tata Steel, the auditors noted that there was a pattern of service to the community which transcends communal, caste or state barriers. One may call it a 'pattern' or 'philosophy' or 'tradition'. JRD Tata preferred to call it the 'Tata ethos' and he has described this ethos as "a pattern of tradition and standards introduced by Jamsetji in regard to fair and honest management, product quality, human relations in industry, industrial philanthropy, all of which have become widely

Table 7. Infrastructure Resource Base in the Project Displaced Villages

Villages	Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market Facility	Communication
Badapur	P3,H	HC,D	T,W,TW,C	PTO,PH	5-10	BS
Badaputti	-	<5	W	<5	MD7	BS
Kalipalli	P,M	<5	W,TK,TW	PO	MD7	BS
Laxmipur	P	<5	W,TK,TW	PO	MD7	BS
Paikapada	P	<5	W,R	PO	MD7	BS
Sindhigaon	<5	<5	W,R	<5	MD7	BS
Sri Ramchandrapur	P	<5	W,TK,R	<5	MD6	BS

Table 8. Infrastructure Resource Base in Villages near Project Site

Villages	Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market Facility	Communication
Basanaputti	P2,M	<5	W,TK	<5	MD7	BS
Chamakhandi	P	<5	W,TK,R	<5	MD7	BS
Jagannathpur	P	<5	W,TK	<5	MD7	BS
Mansurkota	P	<10	W,TK,TW	<5	5-10	BS

Table 9. Infrastructure Resource Base in the Villages near the Rehabilitation Site

Villages	Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market Facility	Communication
Luhajhar	P2,M	5-10	W,TK,TW	<5	<5	BS
Sitalapalli	P	5-10	W,TK,TW	<5	<5	<5

Table 10. Infrastructure Resource Base in the Villages near the Township

Villages	Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market Facility	Communication
Aruapalli	P	5-10	TW,TW	<5	<5	BS
Dura	P,M	FPC,CH	W,TK,TW,C	<5	<5	<5

Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Posts & Telegraph	Market Facility	Communication
P - Primary School	HC- Health Centre	W - Well	PO - Post Office	MD7 - Market day is Sunday	BS- Bus Stop
M - Middle School	D - Dispensary	TK - Tank	PTO-Post & Telegraph	MD6 - Market day is Saturday	
H - High School	FPC - Family Planning Centre	R - River	PH - Phone	MD5 - Market day is Friday	
	CHW - Community Health Worker	TW - Tube Well		MD0 - Market day is daily	
		C - Canal			

Source - Primary Census Abstract - 1991

recognised as the Tata's industrial ethos". The auditors found that Tata Steel was still motivated by the Tata ethos and that a large portion of company profits was being used for the benefit of the community. The wealth generated by Jamsetji Tata and his sons in a half century of industrial pioneering has formed but a minute fraction of the amount by which they enriched our nation. The whole of that wealth is meant for the benefit of the people. The cycle is thus complete - "what came from the people has gone back to the people many times over" (JRD Tata). A new cycle will emerge at Gopalpur but will follow the same pattern.

9. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan

Orissa was amongst the first few states to bring out a comprehensive Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for water resource projects. However, there are no similar policies for industrial or other developmental projects either in the State or at the national level. In a way, this is understandable since R&R issues are site and project specific. As a result, the R&R plans for any project have to be evolved taking into consideration the needs of the local population, their socio-economic conditions and the available infrastructure facilities.

The proposed Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan suggested for Gopalpur, which has been prepared after careful considerations to ensure **total rehabilitation**, could form a useful basis for the development of a State and National Policy for resettlement.

The R&R plan for the steel plant project of Tata Steel at Gopalpur forms a crucial component of the project and has been prepared after incorporating significant improvements over the earlier R&R plans implemented in other developmental projects as well as after drawing upon the past rehabilitation experience of some of the completed projects. In preparation of this R&R plan, three major initiatives have been taken:

- On the policy front, a comprehensive plan has been prepared.
- On the institutional front, a structure is being established delineating responsibilities for individual R&R activities.
- Continued commitment of Tata Steel towards the long term sustainability of the resettled villages.

✓ The Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan is aimed to make provisions to ensure **TOTAL REHABILITATION**. The primary objective of the policy is that the economic condition of the project affected persons **must improve significantly** after resettlement and rehabilitation. The rehabilitation measures besides providing compensations, and means of livelihood, will also include steps for physical, social, economic, educational, environmental, occupational and cultural development. To realise these goals, the main thrust of the R&R programme will ensure:

- That the displaced people are physically resettled in a manner which represents their rights and takes cognisance of their dignity as individuals.
- The conversion of displacement into a potential beneficial opportunity for the economic betterment of the inhabitants.
- Full integration with the host communities on the basis of equality, mutual respect and understanding.
- Appropriate supporting community services.
- Ecologically self sustainable resettlement site.

Towards these objectives, the R&R plan envisages:

- Expansion of definition of family to include: unmarried daughters, divorcee women, widows, physically and mentally retarded persons, and minor orphans.
- Empowerment of women by protecting their rights to property.
- Improved entitlements to those displaced and enhancement of rehabilitation and resettlement grants.
- Entitlements for homestead-less and land-less encroachers.
- Providing access to training and employment opportunities in the new project and Government aided poverty alleviation programmes.
- ✓ • Monitoring and evaluation including evaluation of the developmental impact by independent consultants.

The process of resettlement is being viewed in this exercise *as a short term inconvenience for some, for sustained long term benefit not only for those displaced but for the State and the country as a whole*. The resettlement of any family from a well established household, however poor, brings in a feeling of a certain amount of trauma. It leads to the *fear of the unknown*. Issues like extent of benefits (fair or unfair), the suitability of the place of resettlement, ability to adjust to the new surroundings, uncertainty about the future income, overall peace and tranquillity in the new surroundings, etc., haunt the families. They dread the possible disintegration of their previous background, spiritual values and loss of individuality. These are often exploited by opportunistic groups to meet

their own ends. Lack of proper information often further adds to confusion and distress. Specific measures have been taken in this particular case to counter these misgivings by providing accurate information, establishing a communication centre at Chatrapur and arranging widespread access to official communications by way of news letters, audio-visuals, print media articles, etc. Several opinion groups comprising local youth, senior citizens and students from nearby educational institutions have also been formed to facilitate communication.

The displaced families will be resettled near the Sitalapalli and Luhajhar villages in a land area of about 540 acres. The rehabilitation site has similar surroundings and identical socio-economic and cultural background as the present abode of the villagers so that amicable integration of the project-displaced persons with the host population is easy. The establishment of the new site near these villages would also enhance the infrastructural support base of the existing villages.

✓ The resettlement site has been planned as a model town (Table 11) and should serve as an example for others to emulate. The highlights of the township are:

- Planned colony with fully developed infrastructure like approach roads, internal roads, electricity, running water, ponds, cattle grazing area, etc., with nearly 50% open area for a better environment.
- Community facilities like schools, panchayat ghar, seeds store, community centres, TV dish antennae, children's play ground, village tank, vocational training centre, health centres, cremation ground, etc.

✓ Religious places like temples for the village deities.

The details of these facilities are being finalised in consultation with the project affected families and the R&R Committee.

The process of any rehabilitation is necessarily multi-dimensional and involves physical, social, socio-economic, educational, occupational and cultural issues. The *total rehabilitation* package evolved for this purpose will address the individual requirements of all these facets. The Government of Orissa has formulated special resettlement and rehabilitation guidelines for this project taking into consideration the local conditions (Enclosure 1).

Table 11. Provision of Infrastructure Facilities at the Rehabilitation Site

Area (in acres)	537.20	
Residential plots (nos.)	2356 (each 0.1 acre)	
Area (acre)	235.9	43.92%
Roads (km)	46.04	
Area (acre)	104.7	19.49%
Open space (acre)	14.50	2.70%
Education facilities (nos.)	8 (7 primary and 1 high schools)	
Area (acre)	34.06	6.34%
Health (nos.)	1	—
Area (acre)	5.0 (included in others)	
Shopping (nos.)	10	
Area (acre)	9.46	1.76%
Burial and cremation (acre)	(included in others)	
Community centre (nos.)	10	
Area (acre)	8.43	1.57%
Temples (acre)	5.50	0.84%
Others (acre)	125.63	23.38%

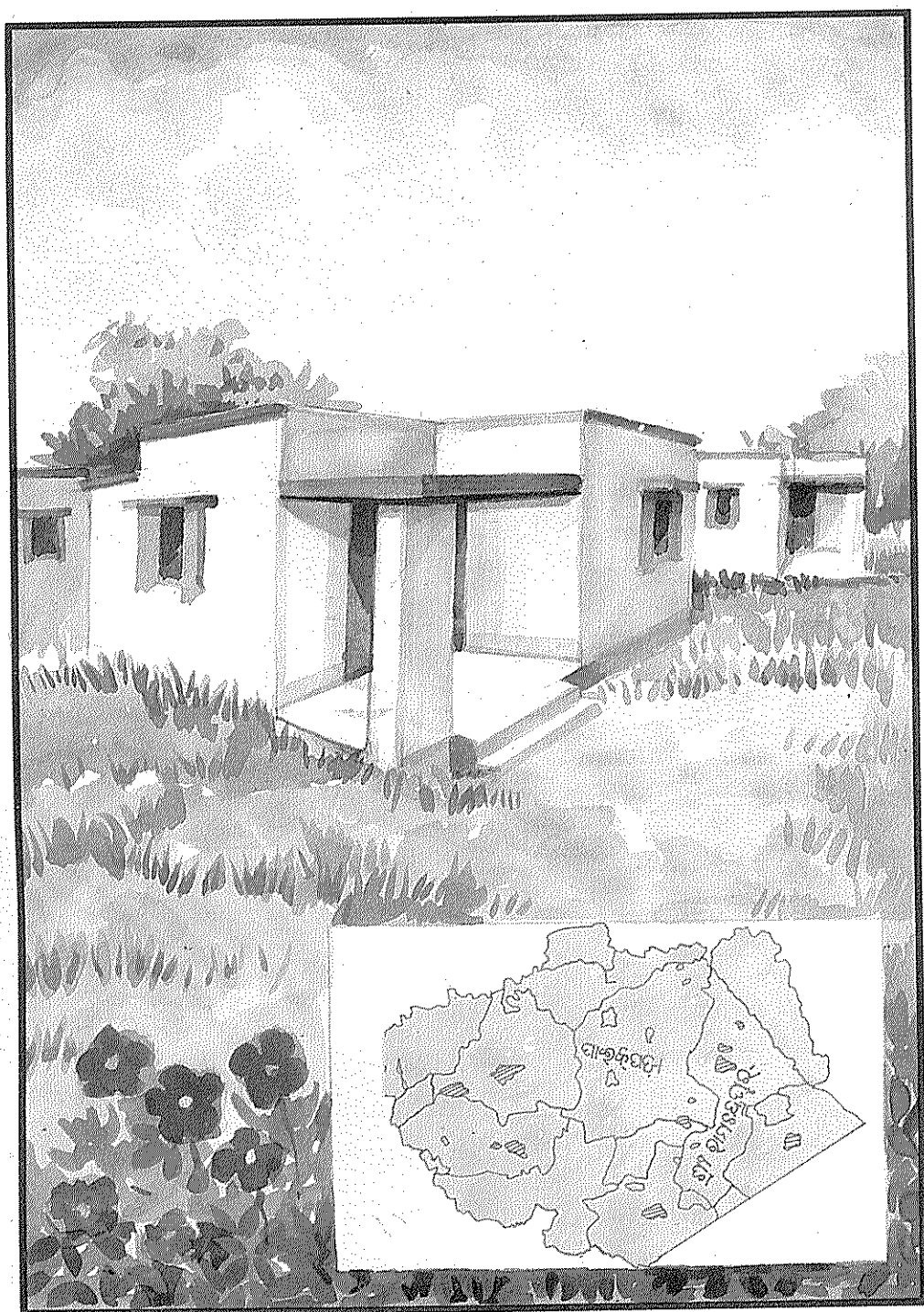
The details follow.

Physical: The compensation for the land acquired, allotment of suitable dwelling sites, construction of houses, etc. in the rehabilitation site constitute the physical aspects of rehabilitation. The project affected families are eligible for the following entitlements:

Compensation for land acquired: Under the Land Acquisition Act 1894, as amended in 1984, State commits to pay the market price of land to be acquired. Recognising the involuntary nature of acquisition provides for a 30% solatium and interest payable at prevailing rates in case of delays in payment. For the purpose of this entitlement, the date of announcement of 4(1) notification is considered as the reference date.

Entitlement under R&R plan: In addition to the above, the proposed R&R plan provides for the following benefits to those families whose land is being acquired:

- Access to skill improvement plans, training plans and employment opportunities in the future projects.



- Access to the poverty alleviation programmes of the Government.

Recognising the hardships of the poorer section of people losing land, Tata Steel will provide an exgratia assistance of up to Rs.30,000 per acre of land to make up the minimum benefits to Rs.1.0 lakh per acre acquired for the project over and above those entitlements mentioned in the R&R guidelines issued by the Government of Orissa.

Entitlements to project displaced persons: In addition to the above entitlement for land, each displaced family will be provided with:

- One tenth acre of land with built up infrastructure in the rehabilitation site, free of cost.
- Assistance of Rs. 3000 for construction of temporary sheds.
- Full compensation for the homestead land, trees, etc.
- Self rehabilitation grant of Rs 30,000 in case the displaced family is desirous of building the house on its own
- Maintenance allowance of Rs. 500 per month for one year after displacement.
- Option for a built up house by the project authorities on depositing the compensation amount.

Socio-cultural: The villages near the rehabilitation site by and large belong to the same cultural background and have close ethnological and cultural affinity with the villages at the plant site. All traditional beliefs and customs followed in the existing villages will be respected and rituals related to moving of the village deity, commencement of house construction, entry into a new house, etc. will be strictly observed. These activities will be conducted in close association with the senior citizens from the villages being acquired so that the existing social and cultural ethos of the displaced families is maintained in the post-rehabilitation period.

Educational: Since the literacy levels are very low in both the project affected villages and those adjoining the rehabilitation site, primary and middle schools for imparting educa-

tion to children are being provided at the new site. Further, to obviate the difficulties of having to travel long distances, a high school is being planned for higher education of the youth of the displaced families. In order to improve the literacy levels amongst the adults, adult literacy classes will also be arranged.

Environmental: In order to ensure and sustain resettlement in an ecologically friendly manner, it is planned to provide facilities like clean drinking water, healthy sanitation, all season roads with avenue plantation, etc. in the model town. Further, plantation of trees, development of kitchen gardens, etc. will enhance the greenery and improve the environmental conditions in this area. Smokeless *chullas* will also be provided for a cleaner environment.

Agro-forestry: Each house in the rehabilitation site, to be built by Tata Steel, will also be provided with plants and trees aimed towards increasing the income for the family as well as to maintain the ecological balance. In the total land area of each household of nearly 400 square metres, the built-up house will occupy an area of about 31 square metres. The remaining vacant land is proposed to be used for agro-forestry purposes for income generation. The list of plant species selected for this purpose is given in Enclosure 2. Homestead agro-forestry is on a multiplier system where the space is utilised to the maximum extent. It encompasses multifarious economic species which can provide the basic requirements of a family, including fodder for the animals. The plant species (numbers 1 to 8 mentioned in Enclosure 2) produce substantial amount of nutrition and other by-products. The establishment of *pandanus fascicularis* (Kewra) species which is native to the area can support the families in a way similar to that in their original site. *Sesbania grandiflora*, *leucanea leucocephala* and *gliricidia sepium* which are very fast growing, multi-purpose leguminous trees, can help in providing a good amount of fuel wood, fodder for animals and small timber. They can also support the *beetel* vine on them, by which additional income can be generated. The flowers and fruits of *Sesbania grandiflora* are also edible. *Bixa orallana* can provide a good economic return if planted along the boundary as fences. It is non-browsable and can also help in pollution control.

Fuel and fodder: The displaced inhabitants are prone to facing shortage of fuel and fodder for their cattle. With the help of modern agro-forestry techniques, special species of plants suitable for cattle will be grown. This will also help in providing fire wood and



increase the overall yield of the land. In addition, the villagers will be encouraged to set up bio-gas plants to help meet their fuel requirements. Bio-gas plants are eco-friendly since they utilise cattle excreta and provide clean fuel as well as useful manure for the gardens and fields.

Employment generation opportunities: The Founder of Tata Steel had faith in the individual and firm belief in his ultimate worth — the development of Jamshedpur and its residents is ample testimony to his dreams. Similarly, at Gopalpur, it is expected that over the years, many families will shift from traditional agriculture to alternative modes of employment owing to excellent opportunities and higher income levels which the establishment of the mega steel plant would provide. Besides some direct employment in the steel works, tremendous opportunities for indirect employment in the ancillary industries and associated infrastructure will be generated (Table 12).

Table 12. Potential of Employment (Number of Persons) in Steel Plant Activities.

Year	Direct	Construction	Direct Auxiliaries	Indirect Auxiliaries
1997 - 2002	2500	2500	10000	10000
2002 - 2007	↓	5000	20000	20000
2008 - 2012		5000	25000	25000
2012 - 2017	8000	5000	30000	30000

In the quest for economic advancement and welfare of the area, it is intended to transform the hardworking villagers of the Gopalpur area into a well organised and well trained work force ready to handle the latest equipment, obtain high class results, and yet continue to show a sense of belonging to the region. [✓]To facilitate this radical transformation, it is planned to provide training facilities for improving the skills of the villagers to avail of the increasing employment opportunities. Towards this end, a modern technical institute is being built at Gopalpur, complete with all up-to-date equipment and facilities to train the youth of the project affected families. Considering the tremendous importance of this activity for the dawn of complete industrialisation of this region, training of the youth from the affected villages has already been started by Tata Steel. The first batch of 185 cadets has started training from October 1996 both at Behrampur and at Jamshedpur, wherein they are being exposed to modern systems followed in industrial operations so that their skills can be honed to meet the industrial needs. For their skill upgradation, special training manuals have been prepared for the trainees at the Shavak Nanavati

Technical Institute, Jamshedpur in the areas of Electrical / Electronics, Mechanical and Operational aspects of industrial operations. These manuals have been prepared by experienced professionals considering the specific needs of the trainees.

Besides imparting specialised training for the matric-passed boys and girls, Tata Steel has plans to implement a scheme for training the youth of Gopalpur villages who are not matriculates. Their training needs will be specifically focused to make them avail of vast opportunities in infrastructural development sectors like driving, carpentry, welding, masonry, tailoring, baking, etc.

Further, preferential job opportunities to the project affected families will be provided, both during the construction and operation phases of the steel plant. There also exists a vast potential in dairy and agro based industries in which the women folk of the region can be gainfully employed for supplementing the family income — this aspect will also be addressed by encouraging women to take their rightful place in the Gopalpur society.

Improvement in Quality of Life: Besides the statutory entitlements of the project affected persons, an ex-gratia payment is being made by Tata Steel for facilitating enhanced earnings in the short term. This and other specific measures being taken to assure an improved quality of life are summarised in Enclosure 3.

The villagers in this region have an **emotional** attachment to the *Kewra* plant. **The fact of the matter** is that the extraction of the *Kewra* fragrance certainly has the potential to emerge as an important industry of this region, improve the socio-economic conditions, and create employment opportunities **provided** the seasonal nature of the produce and the lacuna that most of the value addition is at present being carried out outside the State are resolved. The distillation processes in vogue are still primitive and the yield of essence from the flowers is very low. Thus, the benefits of the recent boom in the demand for *Kewra* essence has not reached the villagers. What is even more disturbing is that the distillation units engaged in processing the *Kewra* flowers switch over to illicit distillation of liquor during the non-flowering seasons. This has a damaging effect on the social and economic milieu of the villagers. This cause for concern today can be converted into a “divine” opportunity in future if the picking of *Kewra* can be supplemented by other



perfumery plant-species which flower during other parts of the year. This would help realise the twin objectives of permanent utilisation of the distilleries for perfume extraction and provision of a stable source of income for the villagers.

To bring this about, the services of the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar have been engaged by Tata Steel. Their study should provide technical and scientific inputs to improve the distillation practice and increase the yield of essence from the flowers. The collaborative programme, sponsored by Tata Steel at RRL, is aimed to enhance the income of the total population by increased yields of *Kewra* and efficient distillation methods. The entire cost of the research programme is being funded by Tata Steel. It is planned to help the villagers ultimately to establish a *Kewra* Co-operative to provide efficient distillation units, analytical facilities, marketing skills and all sundry requirements for the Ganjam villagers to become totally self-sufficient and benefit fifty to hundred times more than what they are doing today.

10. Measures for Sustainability

Several measures are planned to ensure long term sustainability of resettlement, some of which are highlighted here.

People's Participation: The sustainability of resettlement can only be ensured by active participation of the people displaced. Towards this end, it is planned to involve Non-Governmental Organisations for facilitating activities like health and child care, sanitation, environmental awareness, self employment measures, poultry and dairy farming, etc. The effectiveness of these programmes will be monitored regularly by the Advisory Committee.

Dissemination of information: The progress of rehabilitation, its effectiveness, relationship of the displaced families with the host population, health care, civic amenities, grievances, problems faced by the new community, etc. will be continuously monitored and the same would be communicated through news letters in Oriya and Telugu to highlight the successes and drawbacks and also aid in avoiding erroneous information filtering through. A fortnightly newsletter — *THAT WAS THE FORTNIGHT THAT WAS* — is being published by Tata Steel, both in English and in Oriya. This newsletter carries up-to-date information on the progress and achievements in any given fortnight and is currently being widely circulated, especially among the project affected people.

Health care: The resettlement site will be provided with a public health centre. Besides this, programmes on mass immunisation, anti-malaria, child development and family welfare measures will be taken up in association with the government agencies for the displaced villagers in true Tata Steel tradition.

11. Organisation

The resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced persons is a time bound activity. It is essential that the various departments of the Government are associated from the very beginning for effective rehabilitation, so that assistance to the resettled villagers is maintained even after the R&R activities are completed by the project authorities.

Government: The Government of Orissa has set up a separate cell with a Special Land Acquisition Officer with adequate staff to co-ordinate all the activities involved in resettlement and rehabilitation. Further, representatives from other departments like Agriculture, Industries, Animal Husbandry, Forests, etc. are also being involved in assisting the Special Land Acquisition Officer, who is reporting to the Collector of Ganjam.

Further, a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Advisory Committee with the Revenue Divisional Commissioner as its Chairman has been formed (Enclosure 4) the function of which is to assess the suitability of the resettlement site, examine the rehabilitation schemes prepared for the displaced persons, review the implementation schedules and results, and recommend improvements.

Community Organisation: To ensure the active participation of the people from the displaced families it is proposed to form village-wise Groups who would assist in organising the resettlers, educate and motivate them to provide group support and help them to choose any vocation which can be used by them productively. These Groups will also assist in helping the resettlers to be accepted in the host villages. It is intended that these Community Groups will act as internal bridges between the project authorities and the displaced persons for furthering the activities of resettlement and rehabilitation.

Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO): The organisation capabilities of the R&R establishment could be gainfully enhanced by the active participation of well meaning and dedicated NGOs. The NGOs will be involved from the start of resettlement of the displaced families. NGOs who have adequate staff, experience in the execution of similar projects, and knowledge of the needs of the local people will be selected for this purpose. The activities of the NGOs will be closely monitored and reported to the R&R Advisory Committee regularly.

Project Authorities (Tata Steel): The project authorities will execute the resettlement and rehabilitation plan under the overall guidance of the R&R Advisory Committee. Further, a Steering Committee (Enclosure 5) comprising senior executives has been formed at Tata Steel to review the progress, guide and render assistance to the executing staff in effective resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced families befitting their rights and dignity, and in consonance with the traditional values and culture of the House of Tatas.

Appeal Mechanism: The appeal mechanism for redress already exists as per the provision of the Land Acquisition Act. Further, it is proposed to set up a grievance cell with representatives from the Government, villagers, and Tata Steel to expedite the settlement of grievances not specifically covered under the Land Acquisition Act. The cell will discuss issues related to the facilities, benefits, etc., being provided by Tata Steel. The cell will operate on the lines of *lok adalats*.

Monitoring and Evaluation: A periodic monitoring and evaluation of the progress of resettlement and rehabilitation by an independent consultant, is necessary to prevent any aberrations creeping in due to implementation weaknesses and also to ensure the welfare of the project affected families. A set of measurable indicators of progress comprising physical, economic, social and cultural aspects of rehabilitation will be continuously evaluated by the consultant. The progress would be reviewed by the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee for redress. The Steering Committee will also review the R&R progress every month and provide assistance to the execution authorities.

12. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost

The cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation is estimated at around Rs.150 crores, as shown below, and has been included as part of the project cost. Tata Steel has made suitable provisions for this expenditure in their budget.

Estimate of Expenditure for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Item	Rs. (in Crores)
I. Payments towards cost of land, compensation for immovable property (like house-hold materials, trees, etc.), exgratia amount, IDCO charges, entitlement as per the R&R guidelines (temporary sheds and maintenance allowances).	110.00
II. Self rehabilitation costs	3.00
III. Facilities for the rehabilitation site	
Area development	5.00
Common facilities	1.50
Water for rehabilitation site	1.00
Electricity	3.00
House construction	6.00
Resettlement costs	0.50
IV. Training and skill development	
Technical Institute	5.00
Skill development and training	6.00
V. Improving the quality of life	
Engaging consultants, rural development societies, welfare measures, etc.	8.00
VI. Administrative costs like studies, establishment of communication centres, technical assessment, etc.	1.00
Total	150.00

Once these activities are carried out, the short term needs of the project affected persons will be meticulously taken care of. But this would only be the beginning — **the long term prosperity of not only the displaced persons but the social and economic upliftment of the area as a whole would be Tata Steel's ultimate objective.** To get an idea of what will be done at Gopalpur in the long term, it is necessary to look at the welfare programmes being forwarded by Tata Steel at Jamshedpur.

13. Tata Steel's Social Welfare Programmes

At Tata Steel, the company's social responsibility extends beyond its commitments towards its employees. This includes the implementation of an Urban Community Development Scheme in Jamshedpur, the first of its kind in India. In 1970, a special resolution was passed —incorporation of clause 3A in the Articles of Association of the Company, in which the Company recognised, among its objectives, the promotion and growth of the nation through increased productivity and being mindful of its social and moral responsibilities to consumers, employees, shareholders, society and the local community. Tata Steel's approach to its social responsibilities can best be encapsulated in JRD's words: "To create good working conditions, to pay the best wages to its employees and provide decent housing to its workers are not enough for the industry; the aim of industry should be to discharge its overall social responsibilities to the community and the society at large where the industry is located".

The original motivation for including social responsibility as part of Tata Steel's operations lies in the ethos of Jamsetji Tata. In 1908, when work on the steel plant and the township began, Jamsetji's successors implemented the instruction Jamsetji laid out in which he described his vision of the steel town: "Be sure to lay out wide streets planted with shady trees, every other of a quick growing variety. Be sure that there is plenty of space for lawns and gardens. Reserve large areas for football, hockey and parks, Mohammedan mosques and Christian churches". The sound foundations having been laid so early, what has followed was perhaps only to be expected.

Community Development and Social Welfare: Under JRD's guidance a socio-economic survey was conducted in various *bustees* (slums) of Jamshedpur. Based on the results of the survey, Tata Steel launched its social welfare programme by creating a Department of Community Development and Social Welfare (CD&SW) in 1958. Initially, CD&SW was mainly concerned with the well being of the rural poor who flooded into Jamshedpur looking for work. It has since broadened its scope to include all aspects of *bustee* life — from infrastructural facilities and civic amenities to cultural pursuits and vocational training.

CD&SW set up its first centre in 1963. By 1993, there were 12 such centres around

Jamshedpur looking after a community of some 600,000 people, and covering all aspects of community life including infrastructural facilities and their cultural pursuits. The areas covered included: vocational training, education, family planning, health and hygiene, sports and games, and social awareness. The welfare programmes are dynamic and are periodically adapted to allow for the incorporation of changing demographic structures and urgent topical needs such as environment and pollution, alcoholism and drug abuse, etc. Community participation is seen to be of increasing value. CD&SW believes that for any community development programme to be sustainable, it must belong to the people — *its aim is to help the people to help themselves.*

The activities of the CD&SW in the health and medical welfare areas include: operating mobile health vans, a homeopathy clinic, a TB clinic, and an annual eye care camp; for women, there are: training facilities, including family planning, health care programmes and cooking demonstrations. In 1989, a check-up camp for the physically disabled was also established.

Family Planning: In 1951, JRD Tata had expressed his concern about the need for population control in India. Family planning was introduced in 1952 as part of India's Five Year Plan. Population awareness programmes in urban areas have been encouraged by the Indian Government since 1974; however, in spite of their best efforts, the programmes were not making much impact on population control.

Tata Steel was one of the leading companies from the organised sector which felt that it had a role to play in population control. In India, the target group of 28 million workers in the urbanised labour sector, including nine million employed in the private sector, accounts for 10 per cent of the population, if their families are also included. It was felt that if each acceptor in this group acts as a model for their relatives and contacts both in the organised sector and the rural areas, the effectiveness of the programme will be multiplied. The arguments for the industry taking on this role, according to Tata Steel were on humanitarian grounds — to enrich the human resource on which industry is based, and as a sustained stimulus to development, to enrich the environment on which industry thrives.

In Jamshedpur, there are currently nine family welfare centres and eleven child clinics. These provide services free of charge to both Tata Steel employees and non-employees. The range of services include: pre and post natal check-ups, free milk for undernourished mothers, facilities for confinements, care of infants and toddlers through immunisation, treatment of minor ailments, monitoring growth, and provision of free milk where necessary.

The Centre for Family Initiatives at Jamshedpur also co-ordinates family planning in the rural areas. This is dealt with sensitively so that the family planning initiatives are only taken to the communities when requested as a part of the rural development programme. A half-hour video on the status of the female child, and street shows are organised to promote family planning issues in rural areas.

The Centre for Family Initiatives has received the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) Award for outstanding achievement in family planning twice — in the years 1983 and 1995.

14. Rural Development

In 1979, Indian Government took steps to encourage industry to play an increasing role in rural development. These included tax exemptions for companies taking part in rural development initiatives, though these facilities were withdrawn after three years because of wide spread abuse. Tata Steel already had a cell within its Community Development and Social Welfare Programme specifically dealing with issues relating to tribal people. In 1979, the Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS), a registered voluntary agency sponsored by Tata Steel, was set up. Its structure was based on a survey of prevalent socio-economic conditions in the area around Jamshedpur carried out by a team of social scientists from the Xavier Institute of Social Sciences, Ranchi. The primary objective of the rural development programme is to improve the socio-economic condition of the rural population by:

- Instituting a replicable model of village development.
- Establishing a self-sustained process of integrated rural development.
- Exploring and mobilising the Government and other agencies working for rural development.

In 1982-83, TSRDS expanded its operation to the villages surrounding Tata Steel's captive mines and collieries in Bihar and Orissa. TSRDS's original target was to introduce welfare schemes in thirty villages; by 1991, its activities had spread to 280 villages (150 near Jamshedpur alone). The organisation now employs 374 full-time workers including executives from Tata Steel. Between 1980 and 1991, TSRDS spent Rs. 14 crores, of which Rs. 10 crores was provided by Tata Steel and the rest came from Government sources and international bodies. In the year 1992-93, TSRDS's total budget amounted to Rs. 4 crores of which Rs. 3 crores came from Tata Steel. There are now nearly 500 trained personnel working in around 500 villages at 40 different locations in the States of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

TSRDS aims to provide villages with the infrastructure for them to become self-reliant and independent of the TSRDS support, by creating a self-sustaining framework of integrated rural development. This cannot be done without first winning the confidence of the villagers and getting their active participation. TSRDS workers first find out what the

villagers' requirements are: then, they open-up communications with villages by helping to build a rough road. Usually, the next step is to provide a clean water source both for human consumption and for agricultural purpose. TSRDS also tries to encourage women's co-operatives. Farmers are trained in modern irrigation and agri-techniques and the crops are marketed through village co-operatives. Mobile medical clinics provide medical assistance and immunisation programmes.

While the main areas of TSRDS's work are locally focused and include: education, agriculture, health, and drinking water initiatives, there are also subsidiary activities including: animal husbandry, sports programmes, family planning, environmental forestry, women's programmes, vocational training and road building. Nearly sixty five per cent of the budget is now spent on projects covering between 500-800 villages. There are five field centres operating in the villages. Fifty per cent of TSRDS staff are tribals who live in these villages.

Increasingly, TSRDS is being asked to take up projects where Tata Steel is not involved. The State Governments of Bihar and Orissa often request help associated with rural development and sometimes, requests come from other states further afield. In the past fifteen years it has been in operation, the work of TSRDS has moved further and further away from Jamshedpur. It is trying to encourage more NGOs to take on work further afield as practically a 60 km radius is as far as they can go. Most of the collaborative work is carried out with the largest and more prosperous NGOs established in this area.

The activities of the Society have been recognised by various forums — particularly twice by FICCI for outstanding achievement in rural development, in 1983 and 1989.

15. Tata Steel's Rural Development Activities at Gopalpur

Although the ceremonial foundation stone for the integrated steel plant at Gopalpur was laid on the 30th of December 1995, the Company, back in August 1995 itself, entrusted TSRDS to undertake a survey of the villages in proximity to the proposed site for the steel plant with a view towards initiating its rural development activities amongst the rural population. As a result of this survey, it was clear that despite the existence of primary health centres run by the Government, additional medical facilities were required in the villages and, accordingly, Tata Steel development activities in the form of a Mobile Medical Unit was initiated in November 1995. During the initial months, this Mobile Medical Unit helped establish cordial relationships with the people who themselves voluntarily made available the premises for the weekly clinics where the doctors and other team members regularly treated patients. The medical team has already treated nearly 6,000 patients, but now the focus of this activity has been carried beyond to include: curative intervention, regular health check-ups for school going children, a large scale immunisation programme, treatment of and other rehabilitation inputs for patients living in the Damien Nagar Leprosy colony in Chatrapur, three eye cure camps in collaboration with the local NGOs and medical colleges, and general health education for the villagers.

With the establishment of these medical activities, the local population became increasingly interested in finding out about the other activities of the Tata Steel Rural Development Society and numerous visits of villagers from the Gopalpur area to Jamshedpur were organised to expose them to the ethos of care and concern that Tata Steel has for the citizens of Jamshedpur as well as those living in far flung rural areas. **Till date, well over 200 villagers have been given this exposure with plans for future visits as well.** Opportunities were also provided to the local youth to participate in the rural sports programmes at Jamshedpur in which these boys and girls were exposed to the excellent sporting infrastructure that exists in the steel town. Plans are underway to send professionals from Jamshedpur to coach the Gopalpur youth in sporting disciplines such as football and athletics during the forthcoming season. TSRDS has also nominated several youngsters from Gopalpur to participate in a National Integration Camp which is being organised by the Sri Aurobindo Society. TSRDS has also assisted the local school at Narendrapur with repair and building materials.

With all these initiatives, there is a growing awareness that Tata Steel has a different way of doing business in that, **it initiates its historical care and concern for local communities well before any profit is generated out of its ultimate business presence in the region.** Furthermore, TSRDS firmly believes that for projects to be successful in the field, there must be full involvement of the local communities. Proof of this has been the support received by the Mobile Medical Unit, offers from local schools to host the accommodation for recovering eye cure camp patients, volunteers from villages to assist the Tata Steel medical teams and the willingness of youth to participate in sporting events at Jamshedpur. TSRDS also believes in working in partnership with local voluntary organisations involved in social work and rural development, and routinely interacts with such agencies prior to taking up new community initiatives. After nearly one year of TSRDS's presence at Gopalpur, plans are now underway to extend the Society's expertise into other needs of the local people. These will include: assistance to local schools, strengthening existing rural drinking water sources, construction of low cost sanitary latrines, vocational training and other income generating activities, and additional work done through the mobile medical team for the disabled persons in the villages in proximity to Gopalpur.

The early initiatives through which the respect and trust of local people have been earned, form the unshakeable foundation on which the growth of a long-term association of mutual benefit between Tata Steel and the local population will prosper in the century to come.

16. Gopalpur in 2002

In this context, it is to be remembered that there is nothing stronger in the world than an idea whose time has come. The same is true for people and places. Nothing succeeds like success. The world has many examples which establish the relationship between unlimited opportunities for growth and development in a region and its timing, which is invariably linked to a global surge. Right next to Gopalpur is Vishakhapatnam. Vizag and Behrampur were two identical towns in terms of size and wealth only twenty five years ago; in fact, if anything, Behrampur was wealthier and the more promising of the two. If Vizag residents wanted to buy a good bicycle fifty years ago they would need to travel to Behrampur to purchase the same. Today, things have changed — with the establishment of the steel plant and the port, Vizag has grown into a virtual metropolis.

Project Gopalpur is envisaged in a manner which will realise the fullest potential of the area to absorb under-productive employment as well as unemployment. By the year 2002, Tata Steel would have successfully completed its first phase of its environment friendly 2.5 million ton integrated steel plant, with the second phase of another 2.5 million ton capacity addition well in progress. It is envisaged that a number of large industries will spring up to feed critical supplies to the mother plant. A large tonnage oxygen plant, a state-of-the-art all-weather port with the latest material handling facilities, a co-generation power plant, a cement plant, a coke making facility, etc., are all on the anvil. Supporting the steel plant will be several ancillaries, a steel service centre, and a large transportation network. The opportunities will be limitless.

As a result, **in the year 2002, Gopalpur will be an epicentre of an unparalleled activity and wealth.** The Pipalpanka dam would have established the water resources with abundant water available to the farmers for extensive irrigation. Along with industry, a very prosperous agricultural network will co-exist. All year round supply of water will mean more crops and higher yields. The area will attract a large population which will provide a ready market in the immediate vicinity for local produce. With the help of the *Kewra* being planted by Tata Steel and the research which has been initiated for yielding quicker growing varieties of *Kewra* and other fragrant flower yielding plants, this traditional plant which has as yet “not quite arrived”, will be a real income generator in the year 2002.

The model “town” at Sitlapalli and Luhajhar would be a flourishing model habitat — an example for other industries. Geographically, the growth opportunities will close the distance between Chatrapur, Behrampur and Gopalpur which would be seen as one distinct growth centre. Industry as a way of life does not necessarily mean making a living off industry alone — industry is a philosophy and implies a higher, more modern form of living. Industry as a way of life denotes the right and therefore, implicitly the opportunity, to choose one’s work. Industry as way of life has a social dimension in that it produces goods and services for society. It denotes a perpetual strive for excellence. It also means a vastly improved quality of life, with improved nutritional standards, health and educational facilities available at hand, not to mention the basic amenities of clean drinking water and a hygienic environment.

The steel plant at Gopalpur will catalyse a new life in the region, **not an improved variety of the present, but snowball into a paradigm shift in the way of life.** This will show that it is not just for industries to update themselves through bench marking, to catch up with the rest of the world, but also for regions to make a mark on the world map, become one with the global ways.

Gopalpur is all set to take Orissa into the forefront of India which is beginning to emerge as an industrial global power to reckon with. By the year 2002, it would have fulfilled that vision and become proof of that old adage: “Man is not limited by what he cannot achieve but by what he cannot imagine”. Project Gopalpur is the “dream” of Tata Steel today — it will be the “ground reality” for the entire nation tomorrow. **And the continuing saga of success of Tata Steel and the House of Tatas would then move on to - - - - -**

In a few months, it is expected that an eternal fire will be lighted at Gopalpur which will ensure that the State of Orissa plays its rightful role in improving the livelihood of its people and bringing India forward in line with advanced countries. The fire will not only turn iron ore into steel, but help, as all sound industry does, to develop the people among whom it is planted into the sinews and life blood of Indian civilisation. This would be a fitting tribute in the new millennium to the potential wealth of Orissa and to the enterprising spirit of Jamsetji Tata, so memorably kindled in Jamshedpur in the early Twentieth century.

**Government of Orissa
Revenue and Excise Department**

No. REH-23/96 134711R

Bhubaneswar

Dated 19.03.1996

From : Shri A.C. Baral
Joint Secretary to Government

To : The Collector, Ganjam.

**Sub: Guidelines for rehabilitation of displaced persons/ families
in connection with establishment of Steel Plant of Tata Steel
at Gopalpur in Ganjam district.**

Sir,

I am directed to say that Government after careful consideration has been pleased to approve the following guidelines due to rehabilitation of families/persons to be displaced due to establishment of Steel Plant at Gopalpur in the district of Ganjam.

1. A family/person shall be eligible for rehabilitation benefit if:

- a) all the land of the family has been acquired
- b) more than 1/3rd of land has been acquired
- c) only homestead land has been acquired, and
- d) displaced homesteadless person and land less persons residing in the village.

2. A Committee consisting of representatives of the Steel Plant, IDCO and the State Government (Collector of the district or his representative) shall conduct joint enquiry to determine the number of displaced persons on the basis of eligibility

3. Employment :

Efforts would be made to facilitate employment of members of displaced families in the steel plant and ancillary industries to the extent possible. The Steel Plant will give preference to the members of the displaced families for employment in the steel plant or in any other ancillary or auxiliary or service industries/activities under the aegis of the

Steel Plant, consistent with the skills of the persons and the needs of the job.

✓ The Steel Plant will establish a Technical Training School shortly at Gopalpur, and will train the youth of the area in this institute as well as in other public institutions in order to make them suitable to avail of the employment opportunities that will emerge during construction and with the commissioning of the steel plant and several ancillary units. For such and subsequent employment, preference will be given to the eligible youths of the displaced families.

During the initial period of construction of rehabilitation colony and the plant, a number of people will be required by various constructing firms. The Steel Plant will ensure that preference is given to the persons of the displaced families for employment in these firms.

4. Definition of family for the purpose of rehabilitation

The family in relation to displaced person would mean: husband and wife as the case may be, and either minor sons and minor unmarried daughters. All major sons of a family who are not separated as on the date of notification u/s 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act in respect of village shall be treated as one more family.

The following categories of persons shall also be treated as separate family:

- a) The unmarried daughters who are more than 30 years age.
- b) The divorcees/deserted women and widow having no source of livelihood.
- c) Physically and mentally retarded persons irrespective of their age and sex.
- d) Minor orphans who have lost their parents and have nobody to fall back upon, such orphans numbering more than one in a particular family will be clubbed together and counted as one family.

5. Homestead land for displaced family

Each displaced family will be given 1/10 acres of land for homestead purpose, free of cost, with developed infrastructure.

6. Rehabilitation colonies

Roads, community centres, school buildings, water supply facilities, electrical facilities, dispensary and other facilities of a model colony are to be provided as a part of infrastructure development.

7. Assistance for setting up of temporary sheds

A sum of Rs. 3000/- is to be paid to each displaced family for setting up temporary accommodation.

8. Facilities to be extended for homesteadless and landless encroachers.

Encroachers who are homesteadless persons (as defined in OPLE Act) and not entitled for any compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, will get exgratia/one time solatium towards dwelling houses, constructed on government land at the flat rate of Rs. 15,000/- per family irrespective of the value of such dwelling house. They will also get one-tenth of an acre of land per family for homestead purpose in rehabilitation colony.

Encroachers who are landless(as defined in OPLE Act) and not entitled for any compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, will get ex-gratia/one time solatium equal to compensation for a maximum of one standard acre of land. This will be proportionately less when the encroached land is less than one standard acre.

Payment of compensation for homestead will be made on the basis of actual extent of possession by each family.

9. Self - rehabilitation.

A grant of Rs. 30,000/- will be provided towards self-rehabilitation on the option of the displaced persons.

10. Maintenance allowance

In order to ensure quick rehabilitation, a maintenance allowance of Rs. 500/- per month family shall be provided for a maximum period of one year from the date the family vacates the site. This will be admissible only to those families who vacate the site by the date, fixed by the Collector. While fixing this date, the Collector will take into account the payment of compensation and readiness of the rehabilitation site.

11. Keeping in view the income of the local people out of collection of *Kewra* leaves and flowers from the public land going to be acquired for the steel plant, all efforts shall be made by the Steel Plant to carry out compensatory plantation of *Kewra* in the vicinity.

12. The Steel Plant will build, in the rehabilitation colony, dwelling houses for such of the families who would lose their houses in the land acquired for Steel Plant on a house for house basis with plinth area of approximately 250 sq.ft. per house if such families deposit the compensation they would receive towards the house. Any person getting a higher compensation for this house will also have the option to get such a house built by the

Steel Plant by depositing an amount equal to the cost of house to be constructed by the Steel Plant.

13. The computation of compensation would be made in a liberal and realistic manner. The expenditure in respect of rehabilitation package as indicated above shall be borne by the Steel Plant.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

Joint Secretary to Government

**LIST OF PLANT SPECIES PLANNED TO BE PLANTED IN THE VACANT
LAND INSIDE THE ALLOTTED PLOTS.**

Plant species	No of plants
1. <i>Moringa Olifera</i>	1
2. <i>Musa Paradisiaca</i>	3
3. <i>Musa Sapientum</i>	2
4. <i>Carica Papaya</i>	4
5. <i>Citrus Auranti Folia</i>	1
6. <i>Psidium Guajava</i>	1
7. <i>Cocos Nucifera</i>	1
8. <i>Sesbania Grandiflora</i>	44
9. <i>Leucaena Leucocephala</i>	22
10. <i>Gliricidia Sepium</i>	40
11. <i>Piper beetel</i> along <i>Sesbania Leucaena</i> and <i>Gliricidia Bole</i>	102
12. <i>Bamboo</i> (high yielding)	1 Clump
13. <i>Bixa Orallana</i>	15
14. <i>Gunea</i> /hybrid <i>napier</i> grass under <i>Sesbania, leucaena</i> and <i>Gliricidia</i>	102 Clumps
15. <i>Pandanus Fascicularis</i>	40
16. Seasonal vegetables	-

MEASURES TO ASSURE IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE

Following measures are intended to assure improved quality of life for the displaced families.

Financial

- Financial assistance of up to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 per acre of acquired land.
- Registration and payment of stamp duty for transfer of land and constructed houses at the site jointly in favour of entitled persons and their spouses, if any.

Physical

- Develop *Kewra* plantation, arrange technical and scientific support for improvement in yield, modern methods of distillation, etc.
- Provide comprehensive training for skill development.
- Allow the displaced families to retain salvageable goods/useable material for setting up sheds at their new plots in the rehabilitation site.
- Help in distributing saplings of fruit bearing and other trees of their choice for plantation in their plots.
- Provide incentives for early resettlement by providing television sets, bicycles, etc.
- Provide smokeless *chullas*/biogas for cleaner environment in the households.
- Assist in getting group insurance for resettled persons and live stocks.
- Provide maintenance facilities for six months for the assets provided by Tata Steel.
- Provide scholarships for students pursuing higher education.
- Help find suitable land for purchase by the displaced families not opting to settle in the rehabilitation site.

Organisational

- Nominate a rehabilitation officer with adequate power to facilitate the Government and the villagers in their resettlement.
- Create village-level groups (with women representatives) during resettlement to take care of the needs of the villagers, e.g. in shifting and transportation of their house hold materials to the new site, etc.
- Establish, in association with local Government bodies, fuel, mobile shops, security, water tankers, shelters, etc. during the period of resettlement.
- Organise sport events for closer involvement of different villagers at the new site.
- Assist in setting up a modern *Kewra* and other fragrant flower distillation units on a co-operative basis for the villagers.
- Provide identity cards for project displaced and affected families, which will be renewed once in every two years till they are suitably rehabilitated (i.e. until their income is higher than the existing levels).

Emotional issues

- Help retain the same neighbours at the new site as they have at present in their respective villages.
- Name the roads in the new site based on prominent land marks/names of important persons of their neighbourhood.
- Name the new sectors based on the name of their original village. For example “Kalipalli” will be called “Nua-Kalipalli”.
- Provide contiguous plots to members of the same family.
- Suitably relocate the village deity (ies).

Community development

- Help organise community development centres in the new site to help women to take up income generating activities like tailoring, knitting, develop gardens, poultry farming etc.
- Assist in the establishment of community centres to take up maintenance, cleaning and other activities in the plant/township.

CONSTITUTION OF REHABILITATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE**(REH-23/96/PEIi/29484/R Dated 06.07.96)**

Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division, Ganjam	Chairman
Deputy Inspector General of Police Southern Range, Behrampur	Member
Collector, Ganjam	-do-
Member of Parliament, Behrampur	-do-
MLA Chatrapur	-do-
MLA Behrampur	-do-
MLA Gopalpur	-do-
Chairman, Panchayat Samitis Chatrapur and Rangeilunda	-do-
Director, Town Planing, Orissa	-do-
Superintending engineer (R&B) Behrampur	-do-
Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack	-do-
Superintending Engineer, GRID Corporation, Berhampur	-do-
Conservator of Forest, Berhampur	-do-
District Information and Public Relation officer, Ganjam	-do-
Joint Secretary to Government, Steel and Mines Department.	-do-
Managing Director, IPICOL	-do-
Managing director, IDCO	-do-
Representative from Tata Steel	-do-
A leading Non-Governmental organisation (NGO) working in the area as nominated by the RDC (SD) Berhampur	-do-
Special LAO and Rehabilitation officer, Steel plant of Gopalpur.	Member Secretary

FUNCTIONS OF THE REHABILITATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A. The committee will:

Examine and evaluate the various issues cropping up in connection with resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced families/persons and make suitable recommendation to Government.

Inspect/examine the details regarding areas earmarked for rehabilitation of displaced persons and recommend to Government on their suitability or otherwise.

Examine and recommend to Government regarding the nature and scale of common facilities to be provided to the displaced persons at different locations.

Review/monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of various schemes under the rehabilitation programme under the supervision and control of the rehabilitation commissioner subject to the overall direction of the state Government.

Review the progress of land acquisition and shifting of the displaced persons to the allotted sites and furnish their views/suggestions to the State Government and Rehabilitation Commissioner.

Discharge such other duties and perform such other functions as may be assigned to them from time to time by Government.

B. The committee shall meet at least once a quarter or as frequently as may be necessary.

CONSTITUTION OF STEERING COMMITTEE

(AO/17991/96, October 21, 1996)

In order to implement the programme of Rehabilitation and Resettlement in a manner that satisfies the physical, emotional and socio-cultural needs of the people to be affected, a Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. B.Muthuraman, VP(PG), is formed.

The Steering Committee on rehabilitation will be responsible for laying down policies/guidelines for rehabilitation and resettlement, and to monitor and ensure that implementation is as per the policies/guidelines and within the targeted costs and schedules.

The following will be the members of the Steering Committee :

Dr. R.N.Sharma

Dr. O.N Mohanty

Mr. Nandu Patnaik

Dr. Amit Chatterjee

Mr. Sanjay Singh

Mr. S.K.Pattanayak

Mr. Arvind Prasad

Mr. Viraf Mehta - Member Secretary

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

-Sd./-

Jamshed J. Irani

Managing Director

SITE FOR PROJECT GOPALPUR

NORTH

CHATRAPUR

RUSHKULYA

REHABILITATION

CANAL

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY MAIN LINE

NH-5

TO BERHAMPUR

AIRPORT

UNIVERSITY

TOWNSHIP

PLANT SITE

AREA COULD BE USED FOR NEW RAILWAY TRACK

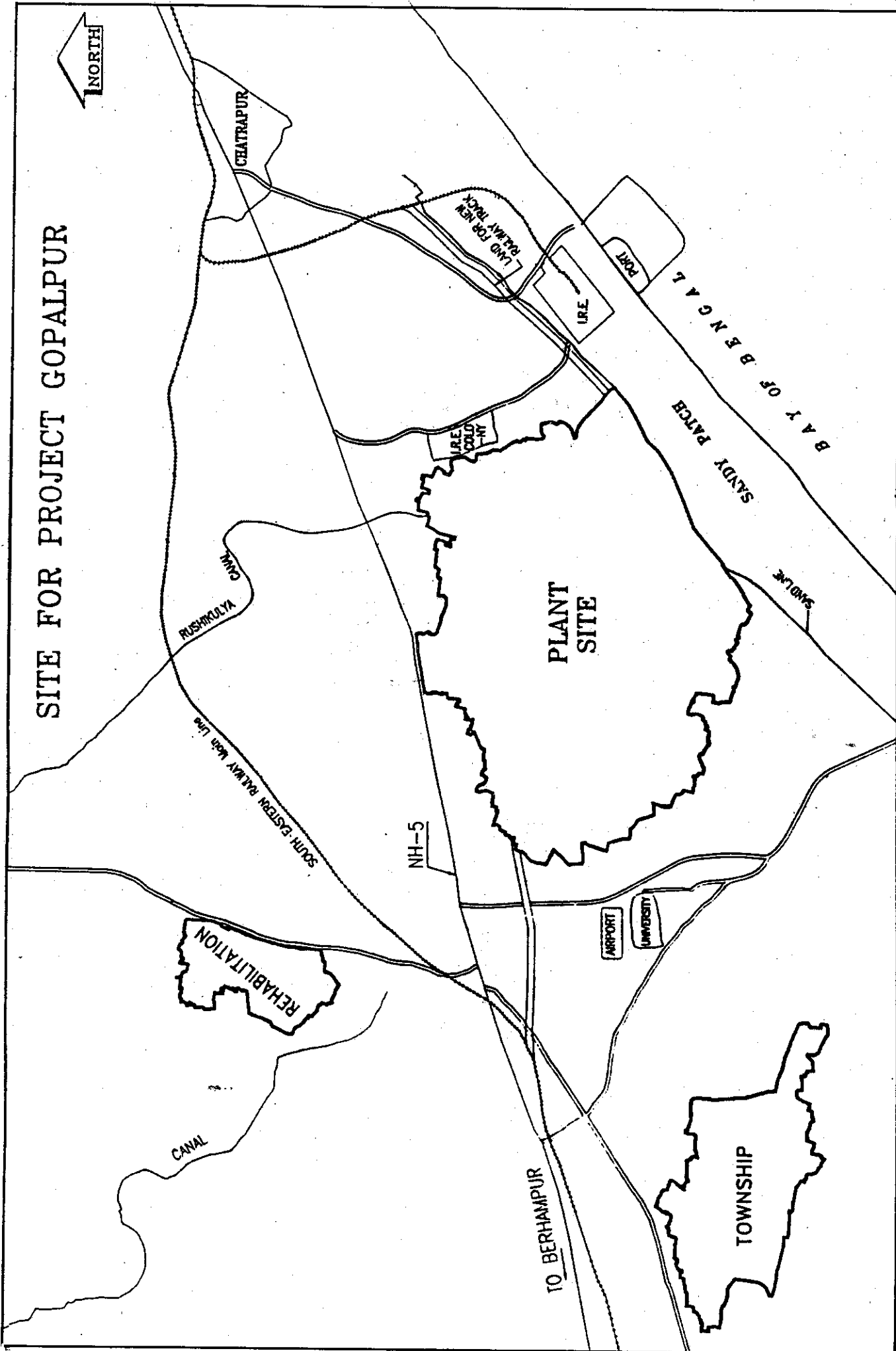
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PORT

SANDY PATCH

SANDY PATCH

BAY OF BENGAL





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Come first**

TATA STEEL