

Resettlement and Rehabilitation plan for the land oustees of Tilaboni UG Project

Background of the Project

Tilaboni Colliery is located in the north-eastern part of the Raniganj Coalfield and is about 30 km from Raniganj township. The colliery is under the administrative control of Bankola Area of ECL. The Tilaboni UG mine is concurrently incurring losses. As the Tilaboni combined block is having multiple seams with the total geological reserves of 494.56 Mt in the project area, it is proposed to augment the production from the mine by introduction of mass production technology so as to improve the mine economics. The project report has been prepared for a total area of 869 Ha and there are two sets of entries one in the Tilaboni Block termed as Mine no. 1 and other in the Tilaboni extension block termed as Mine no. 2. The Mining will be done by introduction of Continuous Miner Technology (4 sets – 2 sets standard height and 2 sets low height) with a production capacity of 1.86 MTY. Tilaboni extension block (Mine no.2) is presently outside the leasehold area of ECL as such, the present diversion proposal is for Tilaboni UG Mine no.1 having a leasehold area of 436 Ha and Forest land requirement of 39.98 Ha.

Land Requirement for Tilaboni UG Mine no.1

Total Leasehold for Tilaboni Mine No. 1 is 436 Ha out of which 72.60 ha is ECL land. 30 Ha additional land is proposed to be acquired which will be added to the existing leasehold of Tilaboni Mine no.1.

Four villages viz. Shyamsundarpur, Majhi bustee, Jhanjra and Tilaboni along with number of ECL colonies fall within the area considered for mining. One Nabaghanapur village, fall partially within the project area. As depillaring has not been envisaged below Shyamsundarpur, Jhanjra, Tilaboni and Nabaghanapur villages, rehabilitation of those villages are not required. Majhi bustee has been proposed for the rehabilitation under this report. This bustee contains around 62 nos. of houses and family. Rehabilitation will be done as per CIL R&R Policy 2012. The salient features of this policy is mentioned in the next section.

Salient Features of R&R Policy of CIL and R&R Package

In ECL, Resettlement & Rehabilitation of project affected people/family is carried out in accordance with CILs approved R&R policy 2012.

This R&R Policy is based on the deliberation of the inter-Ministerial Committee set up vide O.M. 490191/2011-PRIW-I dated 01-07-2011 of Ministry of Coal, deliberations of the CMD's meet held on 05/03/2012 at New Delhi and has been approved by the CIL Board in its 279th held on 12th held on 12th and 13th March 2012.

For taking up the Resettlement & Rehabilitation of project affected family, a base line survey is to be done to identify the actual no. of PAFs by colliery officials which will further put up to the Resettlement & Rehabilitation committee. This is a tentative R&R policy which would be updated as per field survey.

The Resettlement & Rehabilitation committee is a committee constituted at project level under the chairmanship of the collector with an objective to monitor and review the progress of implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation scheme and to carry out post implementation of social audits in consultation with the village panchayat in rural areas and municipality. In urban areas in the manner decided by the State Govt.

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The Resettlement and Rehabilitation policies followed by the subsidiary company have been evolving over time and undergone numerous changes in response to changing circumstances. As and when the central or State Govt. enact amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, issue new guidelines for resettlement and rehabilitation, as per its requirement Coal India reviews and modifies its resettlement and rehabilitation policy taking into account the changing conditions in coal producing areas.

There is no habitation found in the forest land which has been applied for diversion for the project for mining and other purpose. Therefore, rehabilitation of Project affected family is outside of the forest land to be diverted for mining and other purposes.

R&R Compensation

Four villages' viz. Shyamsundarpur, Majhi bustee, Jhanjra and Tilaboni along with number of ECL colonies fall within the area considered for mining. One Nabaghanapur village, fall partially within the project area. One small village Majhi Basti also falls within the project area. As depillaring has not been envisaged below Shyamsundarpur, Jhanjra, Tilaboni and Nabaghanapur villages, rehabilitation of those villages are not required.

Majhi Basti, Shyamsundarpur village (part) lies over Tilaboni block and Tilaboni village (part) and Jhanjra village lies over Tilaboni Extension block. Reserve forest and forest office over Tilaboni block.

Majhi bustee has been proposed for the rehabilitation under this report. This bustee contains around 63 nos. of houses and family as informed by the project authorities. This has to be resettled. However proper demographic survey is required for ascertaining the exact number of the homestead and family which require rehabilitation. Compensation for homestead, lump sumpayment and subsistence allowance has to be given to the person whose homestead is acquired as per the R&R Policy of CIL-2012.

Adequate capital provision has been made in this report for the rehabilitation and resettlement. Beside this 730 nos. of different type of ECL quarters fall within the area considered for mining, out of which 439 nos. are allotted to ECL employee, which has to be relocated for carrying out underground mining with caving.

Rehabilitation of affected families is required in one of these villages. The number of households and population of each village along with the Population to be rehabilitated are tabulated below:

S.No.	Name of Village	As Per Census 2011		Population to be rehabilitated	
		No. of households	Population	No. of households	Population
1	Majhi Basti	58	261 *	58	261 **
2	Shyamsundarpur	637	2801	Nil	Nil
3	Jhanjhra	476	2125	Nil	Nil
4	Tilaboni	352	1659	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	1523	6846	58	261

* estimated at 4.5 persons/household

** projected to 313 assuming a decadal growth of 20%

The above data pertains to 2011 census. Out of the above, four villages – only Majhi Basti have to be rehabilitated in full).

The rehabilitation of villages will be completed within the first five years of mine operation.

02.00 ha land has been earmarked for the rehabilitation site which will be developed with all basic infrastructure facilities for which an amount of 1,001.00 lakh has been provided however this amount will be enhanced at the rate of land compensation under the provisions of new LARR Act.

The displaced families will be resettled at the site by the project authority in consultation with the district authorities. Employment will be offered against the acquisition of land and those who do not find employment will be provided assistance for self-employment.

The compensation that will be provided against displacement from land and homestead as per R&R Policy of Coal India, 2012, is detailed as under —

“All land owners with titles will receive monetary compensation for the land acquired from them. The value of the land is determined on the basis of prevailing legal norms. In respect of tribals cultivating land under traditional rights, authentication of land held under traditional rights by State authorities will be necessary. In addition to above the following shall apply.

1. Compensation for land and Solatium will be paid as per the provisions of the concerned Act or State Govt. Notification. Authentication by the state authorities for traditional rights on land will be necessary for availing the compensation.

2. Employment will be given @ 1 employment for every 2 acres of land. The land losers will have the option of clubbing their lands and availing employment for a nominated person from amongst them under a package deal at the above rate. The induction will be in Category - 1 scale (NCVA) with a training period of 6 months.

3. Lump sum compensation in place of employment can be availed @ Rs. 5.0 Lakh per acre apart from the price paid for the land compensation subject to a minimum of Rs. 50,000.00. In case of clubbing of land for availing employment, the remaining land-losers will not be entitled to this benefit. The compensation in lieu of employment may be obtained in the form of annuity up to the age of 60 years, payable on monthly basis.

4. Compensation for homestead will be paid as per standard valuation method as per SOR approved for compensation of the house by ECL or the concerned provisions of the State.

5. Alternate housing site will be provided at the developed rehabilitation site for all displaced families/persons. The infrastructural development will be provided at the resettlement site like, school, road with street light, pucca drain, pond, dug well and/or tube well for drinking water supply, community centre, place of worship, dispensary, structural support for electricity, burial ground, grazing land for cattle and play ground. Similar infrastructural facility, if necessary, will be extended to the host locality. The community facilities and services would be available to all residents of the area, including PAPs and the host population.

6. For sharecroppers, land lessees, tenants and day labourers: The subsidiary will assist PAPs to take up non — farm self employment through petty contracts or formation of cooperatives. Such cooperatives will be provide assistance for giving jobs to untrained PAPs. Contractors will be persuaded to give job to eligible PAPs on a preferential basis, where feasible, as per terms of the contract.

7. Each displaced family will be paid a monthly subsistence allowance of 25 days' MAW (minimum agricultural wage) per month for a period of 1 year.

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8. Landless tribals, tribals dependent on forest produce: The subsidiary will establish non-farm self employment through the provision of infrastructure, petty contracts or formation of cooperatives and encourage provisions of jobs with contractors. Contractors will be persuaded to give jobs to eligible PAPs on preferential basis, where feasible. In addition,

a. The subsidiaries will shift the tribal community as a unit and provide facilities to meet the specific needs of the tribal community that will allow them to maintain their unique cultural identity.

b. Tribal affected family will be given one time financial assistance of 500 days of MAW for loss of customary right or usages of forest produce. Loss of customary rights needs to be authenticated by the district authority."

9. Shifting allowance for household belongings: Compensation for cattle shed and work sheds will also be paid.

Summary of all Compensations

S. No.	Particulars	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (lacs)
1	Compensation for valuation of home stead structure	63 Hhs	12.50 lac	788.00
2	Subsistence allowance @ Rs. 6,125/- per month for a period of one year and one time grant of Rs. 50,000/- for SC/ ST family.	63 Hhs	1,23,500	78.00
3	Trasnpotation Cost for shifting of family, building materials, belongings, and cattle	63 Hhs	50,000.00 (LS)	32.00
4	Cattle shed/petty shop coat	63 Hhs	25,000.00 (LS)	16.00
5	Compensation viz. One time grant, in lieu of alternate housing site, assistance in designing shifting allowance, cattle shed, work shed etc.	63 Hhs	50,000.00 (LS)	32.00
6	Infrastructure/Community/Primary school development etc. For rehabilitated site		LS	55.00
Total:				1,001.00

* Tha above table is tentative amount considering all the persons whose homestead being acquired are opting for resettlement.

It can be observed that the average package cost per household works out to be 15.88 lakh HH apart from employment to be provided. The rehabilitation will be completed within the first 5 years of mine operation. Special consideration for rehabilitation of SC & ST affected population has been given in consultation with them only.

Rehabilitation Programme/Plan for the land oustees of Tilaboni UG

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S.No.	Activities	Likely period of Completion
1	Identification, Estimation, and measurements of house of the project affected families of 1 village	2021-2023
2	Selection of the Rehab site in consultation with villagers and its Land acquisition under LAAR Act 2013.	2021-2023
3	Employment and Compensation to the land oustee of rehab site.	2023-2023
4	Levelling/Dodging of the selected Rehab site and construction of the infrastructure at rehab site like road, drain, playground, temple, church, school, dispensary, arrangement of electricity & its infrastructure, shopping complex etc. And plotting and making of low cost house for them whose house compensation is less than Rs. One lakh.	2023-2024
5.	Compensation for homesteads	2023-2023
6.	Demolition of houses & shifting of Project affected family in rehab site.	2023-2024
7.	Identification of PAFs who wants one time lump sum of Rs. 3 lakh in place of plot at rehab site.	2021-2023

The Coal India's basic philosophy for compensating land-losers and other project-affected people is to emphasize the need to cultivate and maintain good relationships with the people affected by the coal projects.

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