



# Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report (Scheme Z Volume 1) (Chandwa GSS)

**Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited**

**Final Report**

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Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited

## Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report (Scheme Z Volume 1) (Chandwa GSS)

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## ***ABBREVIATIONS***

BMTPC - Building Material and Technology Promotion Council of India  
CEA - Central Electricity Authority  
CFC - Chlorofluorocarbon  
CGWB - Central Groundwater Authority Board  
CPCB - Central Pollution Control Board  
dB - Decibel  
DG - Diesel Generator  
DVC - Damodar Valley Corporation  
EA - Environmental Assessment  
EMP - Environmental Management Plan  
ERM - Environmental Resources Management  
ESIA - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment  
ESMF - Environmental and Social Management Framework  
ESZ - Eco-Sensitive Zone  
GCC - General Conditions of Contract  
GM - Gair Majarua  
GOI - Government of India  
GPS - Global Positioning System  
GSS - Grid Sub Station  
IESE - Initial Environmental and Social Examination  
IMD - India Meteorological Department  
IS - Indian Standard  
IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature  
IWPA - Indian Wildlife Protection Act  
JPSIP - Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project  
JUSNL - Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited  
KL - Kilo Litre  
KLD - Kilo Litre per Day  
Km - Kilometer  
KVA - Kilo-Volts-Ampere  
MVA - Mega-Volts-Ampere  
NBWL - National Board of Wildlife  
NH - National Highway  
SPCB - State Pollution Control Board  
PCB - Polychlorinated Biphenyls  
PfA - Power for All  
PPP - Public Private Partnership  
PTR - Palamau Tiger Reserve  
PUCC - Pollution Under Control Certificate  
RFCTLARRA - The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013  
SCC - Special Conditions of Contract  
SF6 - Sulfur Hexafluoride  
TCE - TATA Consulting Engineer  
TL - Transmission Line  
WPR - Work Participation Ratio



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL) with financial assistance from the World Bank is implementing the transmission infrastructure development/ upgradation under the Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP) and will include: (a) Creation of 25 new 132 kV substations, and (b) Development of associated 132 KV transmission lines of around 1800 kms. These 25 substations and associated transmission lines have been organised into 26 schemes. This Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report deals with the construction and operation of the new 132/33 kV Substation at Chandwa which is part of **Scheme Z of Phase III**.

The proposed substation at Chandwa would be located at Chetar Village, Chandwa Block in Latehar District. Area of the project site is 10 acres, which comprises of 9.96 acres of Rayati Land (Private land) and 0.04 acres of Gair Majarua Land (Government Land). Private land of the project site is presently in the process of acquisition by JUSNL through the provision of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. These private lands are being acquired from 4 individuals [Shivan Sahu, Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu), Rajesh Prasad, Sudhwa Bhuinya] belonging to 3 households. Gram Sabha for the proposed project was conducted on 27 June 2018, in the presence of the Gram Pradhan of Chetar village and 43 people from Chetar village, where proposal for the project was unanimously accepted by all the present villagers.

The GSS site can be accessed from National Highway (NH 39), through *kutchra* road (of 3.5m wide), which traverses along southern boundary of the project site and connects adjoining villages. This access road will require to be upgraded for transportation of construction machinery and heavy project equipment like transformers, etc.

The project activities would involve the design, construction and operation of a 132/33 KV Sub-station. The key components of the project would include: 2 Nos 50 MVA oil cooled transformers, incoming and outgoing bays connecting to the grid, control room and residential quarters for JUSNL employees. Setting up of the sub-station would involve a permanent change in land use from presently revenue land to infrastructure. Construction activities are expected to cause temporary disturbances because of plying of vehicles in approach roads, site preparation involving cutting and filling of earth and soil, operation of construction machinery and equipment, and the involvement of a labour force.

During operational phase, about 16-20 employees would be located at site. Resource use would comprise of about 9 KLD of water, to be sourced through a bore well at site. On a regular basis, small amounts of domestic waste and waste water would be generated from the site. From time to time, minor

amounts of hazardous waste would also be generated and would be disposed off in conformance to regulatory requirements.

The baseline studies have profiled the environmental and social conditions of the project site and the study area of 2 kms around it. The studies were designed to collect information from secondary sources and to obtain primary information through site visits and consultations with local communities and other related stakeholders. Overall, the baseline is reflective of the environmental and social landscape of the area and the Latehar District. Site specific environmental and social baseline is described in the table below:

Environmental Setting	
Terrain & Slope	The site is located on a slightly undulating land; the general slope of the land is towards north;
Soil	The soil of the study area is laterite type derived from weathered basalt and granite rocks. It comprises of red sandy soil. Crops such maize, wheat, groundnut is cultivated in these soils.
Existing drainage pattern	The study area falls in the North Koel river basin. One stream (Amjhariya river) flows at approx. 50m north from the project site.
Environmental pollution in the vicinity	The proposed substation is located in a rural setting. There are no sources of air pollution in the study area. During the site reconnaissance, no industries were not observed in the vicinity of the site.
Social Setting	
Status of Land	A total area of 10 .0 acres of land (private land of 9.96 acres and government land of 0.04 acres) will be used for the proposed project. Private land of 9.96 acres for proposed Chandwa substation is presently in the process of acquisition by JUSNL through the provision of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. These private land parcels are being acquired from 4 individuals [Shivan Sahu, Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu), Rajesh Prasad, Sudhwa Bhuinya] living in 3 households. Gram Sabha for the proposed project was conducted on 27 June 2018, in the presence of Gram Pradhan of Chetar village and 43 people from Chetar village, where proposal for the project was unanimously accepted by all the villagers present.
Habitations	Habitation is Chetar village is located at is found on the southern border of the site. Other villages Nawdih and Rud fall within the 2km radius from the site.  The southern side of the project site borders approximately five household of Chetar village. Main habitation area of Chetar village is located at approx. 300m south-east of the project site.
Religious & Culture related sensitivity (including sacred groves)	No religious and cultural places are located within or adjacent to the project site.

In addition to the baseline surveys, community consultations are undertaken with local community and land owners in the Chetar village. Residents of the village have been consulted to validate secondary information on the socio economic status of the village and to understand the perceptions of the local people with respect to the planned GSS project. Consultations were also carried out with land owners to understand the status of their consent for acquisition of private land required for the project. Efforts were made to also

understand dependency of land owners on the land parcels to be used for the proposed project. The consultations revealed that out of 4 land owners, 1 land owner is presently cultivating (once in a year) on his land in the project site for supporting his family's livelihood. From the consultation, it was also understood that all the land owners will have approx. 2 to 4 acres of land holding, apart from their respective land falling within the project site. Further, when all the land owners are asked for any specific reasons for giving their respective lands for the proposed project, it is responded that land price in this area is very low owing to broken access roads (road connecting Chetar village with NH 39), low soil fertility and dependency of agriculture on monsoon rainfall. However, through this project, they will be able to get 4 times of the market value of the land. One of the land owner who is dependent on agriculture for livelihood, has informed that the extra money he will earn from giving his land for the project may be used for any other income generation purpose.

From consultation with local community of Chetar village, who reside close to the project site, it is understood that they are positive about the proposed project. They expect to be employed during the construction activity and to see improvement in local economic conditions and generate associated livelihood opportunities.

The potential and associated impacts of the proposed project were identified and evaluated using standard procedures. Source references, including past project experience, professional judgment and knowledge of both the project activities as well as environmental and social setting of the site and surroundings were used in the assessment.

The change in land use from agricultural and scrub-land to infrastructure type may be considered to be having insignificant impact because the small extent of such change within the study area, which has the presence of considerable percentage of agricultural land uses. Excavations, cutting and filling of soil on-site may lead to erosion and runoffs, which may adversely impact adjoining land parcels and / or streams during the construction phase. In addition, local drainage in and around the site may get impacted due to the change of the site topography, if proper site design is not undertaken considering these factors. Proposed project will require acquisition of 9.96 acres of private land from 4 individuals [Shivan Sahu, Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu), Rajesh Prasad, Sudhwa Bhuinya], as per the procedure laid in The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. As per the notification given by Land Revenue Department of Latehar District, 4 times of the market value the land value will be provided to land owners. Compensation at market value of wood/timber or firewood depending on the characterization of tree by the Forest Department will be paid accordingly.

With the construction phase lasting about one (1) year, construction related activities are expected to cause local level impacts (settlements of Chetar village) on environmental quality due to re-entrainment of dust in air from

earth works and construction dumps, air and noise emissions from vehicles and construction equipment, discharge of domestic waste water from labour camps and generation of construction and domestic wastes. In the construction phase, there are expected to be potential health and safety related issues due to involvement of labour in project construction activities. Influx of people (migrant workers, subcontractors and suppliers) may lead pressure on existing social infrastructure and their interactions with nearby rural communities or potentially lead to cultural conflicts, and result in additional vulnerability to women and population belonging to scheduled castes or tribes. At the same time, positive socioeconomic impacts are also expected with scope for new business opportunities for local subcontractors, skill acquisition for local workforce and employment opportunities arising from recruitment of local construction labour and staff, improvement of roads and access.

Adverse impacts caused by the project during the operational phase are expected to be minimal, with no plans for any point source emissions or discharges from the GSS to any environmental media. The operation of the facility is expected to result in generation of small amount of wastes, some of which (like oily rags, waste oil, etc.) may be hazardous in nature and are not expected to cause any significant adverse impacts if adequate safeguards and mitigation measures are adopted, as delineated in the ESMP.

In order to ensure that the mitigation measures developed for the significant impacts of the proposed project are implemented and maintained throughout the project duration, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed. The ESMP outlines management strategies for managing all associated and potential impacts that could affect the environment and living conditions of people in the area. These mitigation measures and plans include:

- Arrange for appropriate compensation for loss of trees (approx. 20 nos) in the project site;
- Provide compensation to land owners before beginning of construction work.
- Plan for the sub-station site layout and for cutting and filling of earth in a manner that local drainages are not disturbed and ensure that adjoining settlements are not damaged or disturbed;
- Construction waste and debris will not be disposed in Amjhariya River, which is used by local people for washing and bathing purpose.
- Acquisition of Private (Rayati) land as per the procedure laid in The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013;
- Adopt appropriate engineering and associated mitigation measures and plans such as noise and dust barriers to minimize adverse impacts to local communities during construction activities;
- Permission of trees felling and transit permit for Non-Forest land will be obtained as per Jharkhand Timber and others Forest Produce(Regulation of Transit Rules-2004)- Notification dated 3rd March, 2016;
- Adopt appropriate EHS safeguards and good practices for construction contractors to ensure that occupational health and safety risks of labours

- are maintained at acceptable levels. The labour force should also undergo compulsory training on work related health and safety measures; and
- Ensure local suppliers and contractors implement local employment and procurement policies to the benefit of neighbouring communities in Chetar village and other nearby villages.

In order to ensure that the ESMP is implemented during construction phase, specific conditions of contract for Site Contractors to be engaged have been laid down which would be made part of the Bidding document. An ESMP monitoring plan would also be implemented to be enabling JUSNL to ensure that the planned mitigation measures are being implemented and adverse impacts are kept to the minimum possible level.

For the implementation of the JPSIP Project, JUSNL has developed a Project Implementation Unit (JPSIP PIU) headed by the Chief Engineer (Transmission O&M). The JPSIP PIU would also be responsible for driving the implementation of the E&S safeguards in JPSIP. At the field level, the Chief Engineer cum GM of the Daltonganj Zone, Daltonganj Circle of JUSNL would be responsible for implementing the technical aspects of the JPSIP with respect to the Chandwa GSS and would be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the ESMP and the E&S safeguards adopted by the contractor. In addition, it is recommended that the Contractor implementing the subprojects would induct Environment and Social personnel to supervise implementation of the E&S safeguards on the ground.

Through the process of consultation and disclosures, JPSIP would ensure that the project information is communicated to the stakeholders and the feedback from the community is integrated into the execution phases of the project. A Consultation Framework has been prepared to ensure involvement of stakeholders' at each stage of project planning and implementation. In addition, a three-tier Grievance Mechanism has been proposed for handling any grievances of community related to the project i.e. Tier 1 -Circle level, Tier 2 -Zone level, Tier 3- Grievance Redresses Cell located centrally at the JPSIP PIU.

**BACKGROUND**

The Government of Jharkhand with active support of the Government of India's has planned for implementing 24x7 Power for All (PfA) in Jharkhand. The program is aimed at achieving 24x7 reliable powers for all the households by FY 2019. The PfA roadmap includes interventions in generation, transmission, distribution, renewable energy and energy efficiency/ proposed to be implemented during FY16 to FY19. Government of Jharkhand through Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL) has planned to develop the transmission infrastructure in the State. This transmission infrastructure development is funded from different sources e.g. domestic fund, Public Private Partnership (PPP) and multilateral funding. The Jharkhand Urja Sanchar Nigam Limited (the state run power transmission utility company) has approached the World Bank for assistance to fund a part of the transmission infrastructure under the Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP). The project would include creation of 25 new 132 kV substations and associated 132 KV transmission lines of around 1800 Kms.

JUSNL would like to develop the projects in a sustainable manner. Towards this objective, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed to lay out a mechanism for integrating environmental and social concerns into the planning, designing and implementation phase of JPSIP. Based on the higher-level guidance provided in the ESMF, each project component is undergoing a project specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Based on the outcome of the assessment, a project specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is laid down for all the sub-projects.

**PROJECT OVERVIEW**

As part of the JPSIP, JUSNL has planned for development of 25 new substations and associated transmission lines. These substations and transmission lines have further been consolidated into scheme. For the purpose of implementation these are divided into 3 schemes. The subprojects in each of the schemes are presented as *Annexure 1*.

In Phase III there are 9 schemes. Two (2) nos of these schemes are located in Deoghar district and remaining seven (7) schemes are located in Palamu, Garhwa, Saraikela Kharsawan, Simdega, Latehar, Deoghar, East Singhbhum and Palamu district. The subprojects in each of the schemes are presented as *Annexure 1*.

This Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report deals only with the construction and operation of the proposed 132/33 kV Substation at Chandwa

which is part of Scheme Z of Phase III. The details of the other interlinked subprojects in the Scheme Z are presented in *Table 1.1*.

**Table 1.1** *Details of the substation and interlinked project (Scheme Z)*

Sl. No	Details	Capacity (MVA)	Length (km)
1.	132 kV GSS at Chandwa (2x50 MVA)	100	-
2.	132 kV D/C Chandwa – Latehar Trans. Line	-	23.457

Source: DPR

The Environmental and Social Assessment of the transmission lines associated with the Chandwa substation is covered as part of a separate volume: **Scheme Z: Volume 2**.

### 1.3 *PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THIS ESIA*

The ESIA process involves the identification of the potential environmental and social issues in the project and trying to address them through design interventions. The ESIA further carries out impact prediction and evaluation of residual environmental and social issues of a Project. It then goes on to outline the proposed mitigation measures for residual impacts and enhancement measures for positive impacts which the Project will implement. The objectives of this document are to:

- Identify all potentially significant adverse and positive environmental and social issues of the Project. Enumerate the design modification which has been influenced by the ESIA process and define the internal alignment of the Grid Substations (GSS) components;
- Gather baseline data to inform the assessment of impacts on the environment as a result of the Project;
- Suggest appropriate mitigation measures to effectively manage potential adverse impacts; and
- Developing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) recommending mitigation measures and plans to minimise adverse impacts and including formulation of monitoring and reporting requirements.

### 1.4 *STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT*

The report has been organized considering the following:

- Chapter 1 above contains a brief background of JPSIP. It also presents a broad context to the ESIA Study;
- Chapter 2 presents the regulations and policies applicable and actions which are required by JUSNL;
- Chapter 3 presents the description of the proposed substation and interaction with the bio-physical and socio-economic environment;
- Chapter 4 provided methodology adopted for the ESIA study;

- Chapter 5 outlines the environmental and social setting of the proposed substation which forms the basis for assessment of potential impacts;
- Chapter 6 presents the likely impacts from the proposed substation over the lifecycle of the project along with its severity levels;
- Chapter 7 elaborates on the stakeholder identification process adopted and a brief of the public consultations under taken to capture the local residents / stakeholders perceptions;
- Chapter 8 presents the mechanism of the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures complete with responsibility and resources requirements; and
- Chapter 9 presents the Conclusions and Recommendations.

## 1.5 *LIMITATION*

ERM would like to highlight the following limitations with regard to this ESIA document:

Project planning for proposed GSS has been undertaken by Tata Consulting Engineer (TCE – the Design Consultant) based on desktop studies and a Detailed Project Report has been developed based on the same. The present draft of the ESIA therefore considers the project configuration that has been outlined in TCE’s DPR and impacts for the same has been accordingly assessed.

## 1.6 *USES OF THIS REPORT*

The Client acknowledges that report provided by ERM in relation to the provision of Services is delivered to the Client solely for the Client’s benefit. ERM, its officers, employees, contractors, and agents shall owe no duties, obligations or liabilities to any persons in connection with any use of or reliance on the Project information provided by JUSNL. We make no warranties, express or implied, including without limitation, warranties as to merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

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for any loan or that acquisition of such property by any lender through foreclosure proceedings or otherwise will not expose the lender to potential environmental or social liability.

The ESMF identifies all the national and state level legislation, rules and guidelines, which would be applicable to the JPSIP projects. It has also identified all the World Bank Policies and guidelines, which are applicable to JPSIP. This section highlights the relevant environmental and social policies and regulations, World Bank guidelines applicable for this sub-project.

## 2.1 APPLICABLE LAWS AND STANDARDS

The applicable regulation, and relevant policies in the context of the project are presented in *Table 2.1*.

**Table 2.1 Regulation Triggered for the Project**

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
<b>A. Electricity Related Regulation</b>			
1.	Electricity Act 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act 1885	<p>Under the provisions of Section 68(1):- Prior approval of the Govt. of Jharkhand (GoJ) is a mandatory requirement to undertake any new transmission project of 11 kV upward in the State thereby authorizing JUSNL to plan and coordinate activities to commission a new Transmission project.</p> <p>Under Section 164:- GoJ, may by order in writing, authorize JUSNL for the placing of electric line for the transmission of electricity confer upon licensee (i.e. JUSNL) in the business of supplying electricity under this act subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, as GoJ may think fit to impose and to the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, any of the power which the Telegraph authority possesses.</p> <p>The Electricity Act and Telegraph Act provide guidance on the compensation payable for damages to crops/ trees and structures for setting up of transmission line. As per the provision of the above mentioned Acts, JPSIP would require to pay compensation for any damage or loss due to its projects.</p>	JUSNL, JPSIP
2.	Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines Regulations, 2010;	Both the Regulations are framed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) of India under Indian Electricity Act, 2003. These regulations provide technical standards for construction of electrical lines and safety requirements for	JPSIP, Contractor

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
	Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations, 2010	construction/ installation/protection/operation/maintenance of electric lines and apparatus. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
<b>B. Environment/Social Legislation</b>			
1.	Environment Protection Rules, 1986 and applicable standards	The standards for discharge/emission from different type of pollution source (e.g., DG sets) and industries have been laid down by CPCB under EP Rule, 1986. JPSIP would ensure that all these standards are complied during the planning, construction and operation of the project.	JPSIP, Contractor
2.	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	RFCTLARRA, 2013 provides for compensation and assistances measures and adopts a consultative and participatory approach in dealing with the Project Affected Persons. Subsequently, Government of Jharkhand has published notification dated 26 June 2018 related to RFCTLARRA 2013 (refer <i>Annexure 15</i> ).  <i>JPSIP would comply with relevant provisions of the Act and notification.</i>	JPSIP
3.	Jharkhand Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 (JhLARR Rules, 2015) and subsequent notification dated 26 June 2018	State Rules specify the process for carrying out Social Impact Assessment and Consent Requirements for the land to be acquired. <i>JPSIP would comply with relevant provisions of the Act.</i>	JPSIP
4.	Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958; Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878; Jharkhand Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, Remains and Art Treasures Act, 2016.	Proposed substation site is not located near or inside archaeological site. Thus National and State level Acts on Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites will not be triggered for this project. However, treasure, archaeological artefacts can be found during excavation work; for which procedure laid down in Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 would be followed.	JPSIP, Contractor
5.	Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016	Generation of waste oil and used transformer oil at site would attract the provisions of Hazardous Waste and other waste Rules, 2016. The hazardous wastes have to be disposed through CPCB/SPCB approved recyclers only. JPSIP would obtain authorization for hazardous waste under this Rule. JPSIP would also maintain record of hazardous	JPSIP

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
		waste and submit the desired return (Form 4) in prescribed form to JSPCB.	
6.	E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016	JPSIP, being the bulk consumer of electrical and electronic equipment will ensure that e-waste generated is channelized through collection center or dealer of authorized producer or dismantler or recycler or through the designated take back service provider of the producer to authorized dismantler or recycler.	JPSIP
7.	Battery (Management & Handling) Rules 2001	It is the responsibility of the bulk consumer <sup>(1)</sup> (JPSIP) to ensure that the used batteries are deposited with the dealer, manufacturer, or registered recycler for handling and disposal. A half-yearly return (Form-1) is to be filed as per the rule to JSPCB.	JPSIP
8.	Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	JPSIP shall follow the provisions of the notification and shall phase out all equipment, which uses these substances. In case of substation no equipment would be procured which contain CFC's.	JPSIP, Design Consultant
9.	Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Public Notice dated 4 <sup>th</sup> January 2017	Permission need to be obtained from State Level Ground Water Resources Development Authority and Central Ground Water Authority for installation of bore well and abstraction of ground water resource.	JPSIP
10.	Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016	The use of polychlorinated biphenyls or any equipment containing PCB would be prohibited entirely from 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2025. As per the DPR, insulating oils that will be used in the transformers will be PCB free.	JPSIP and Design Consultant
11.	Permission of trees felling and transit permit for Non-Forest land as per Jharkhand Timber and others Forest Produce(Regulation of Transit Rules-2004)- Notification dated 3 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2016.	As per the Notification, a pre-inspection of trees required to be conducted before granting of tree felling permission. An online application will be submitted to Divisional Forest Officer which will be forwarded to Range Forest Officer for verification. After inspection of the plot for land type, type of species, total numbers and measurement. RFO will submit the report for DFO for further process and final issuance of Tree felling permit.	Divisional Forest Officer, Range Forest Officer
<b>C. Labour related Legislation</b>			
1.	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	This Act prohibits engagement of children in certain employments and regulates the conditions of work of children in other certain employments. JPSIP and its	JPSIP, Contractor

(1) 'Bulk Consumer' means a consumer such as the Departments of Central Government like Railways, Defense, Telecom, Posts and Telegraph, the Department of State Government, the Undertakings, Boards and other agencies or companies who purchase hundred or more than hundred batteries per annum.

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
		contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
2.	Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970	This Act regulates the employment of contract laborers in certain establishments and prohibits for its abolition in certain circumstances. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
3.	Minimum Wage Act, 1948	Under this Act, Jharkhand State government has notified minimum wage rate for the workers. JPSIP's contractors would provide minimum wage to its workers as per the minimum wage rate provided in the said notification.	
4.	Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976	This Act abolished bonded labour system to prevent the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the people. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
5.	Grievance Redressal Machinery under Industrial Disputes Amendment Act, 2010	This Act provides mechanism for setting up of grievance redressal committee in industrial establishment. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
6.	Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	This Act provides for the institution of provident funds, pension fund and deposit-linked insurance fund for employees in factories and other establishments. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
7.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, amended in 2005; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	This Act provides for timely disbursement of wages payable to employed persons covered by the Act. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
8.	Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;	This Act regulate the employment of women in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child-birth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
9.	Employees State Insurance Act, 1948	This Act provides certain benefits to employees in case of sickness, maternity and 'employment injury'. This Act is applicable to employees earning Rs 15,000 or less per month. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	
10.	Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act, 1979	This Act regulates the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and provides for their conditions of service. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	

Sl. No.	Regulations	Applicability & Action Required	Responsibility
11.	Intimation of Accidents (Forms and Time of Service of Notice) Rules, 2004	This Rule comes in force for occurrence of accident in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of electricity and electric line. JPSIP would incorporate requirements of these regulations in contract document of procurement.	
12.	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	This regulation provides conditions of service of building and other construction workers including their safety, health and welfare measures. JPSIP and its contractors would comply with the requirements of these regulations.	

## 2.2

### WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICY

The implementation of the World Bank Operational Policies seek to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse environmental and social impacts, including protecting the rights of those likely to be affected or marginalized by the proposed project. Based on the information gathered during the study, following Policies are triggered and would require adequate measures to address the safeguard concerns.

**Table 2.2** *World Bank Policies Triggered for the Project*

Sl. No.	World Bank Policies/Guidelines	Applicability	Responsibility
1.	OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment	The Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects under Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable. EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources); and transboundary and global environmental aspects. As per requirement of the OP 4.01, environmental assessment is being carried out for this project.	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP
2.	BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	This policy requires Bank financing projects to assess impacts on physical cultural resources at the earliest possible stage of the project planning cycle. Environmental assessment involves the preparation of a physical cultural resources management plan that includes (a) measures to avoid or mitigate any adverse impacts on physical cultural resources; (b) provisions for managing chance finds; (c) any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity for the management of physical cultural	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP

Sl. No.	World Bank Policies/Guidelines	Applicability	Responsibility
		resources; and (d) a monitoring system to track the progress of these activities. Though presently there are no physical cultural resource found to be affected by the project, possibility of "chance finds" cannot be ruled out. If something is found at later stage of the project (construction phase), procedures laid down in "Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878". The ESIA Study for the Ramkanda substation would be carried out to have a better understanding of physical and cultural resources present in the site (if any).	
3.	OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that are caused by the involuntary acquisition of in Bank-assisted projects. It advocates avoidance or minimization of involuntary resettlement and, where the option is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	JPSIP
4.	OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples	This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples.	Environmental and Social Consultant of JPSIP/JPSIP
5.	IFC/WB General EHS Guidelines	Recommendations of these guidelines would be incorporated in ESMP and	Environmental and Social Consultant and
6.	IFC/WB Guidelines for Power Transmission and Distribution	Bidding document for this project.	Design Consultant of JPSIP



### 3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The proposed grid substation at Chandwa is located at Chetar village in Chandwa block of Latehar district in Jharkhand. Chetar village is part of Chetar Gram Panchayat.

#### 3.2 PROJECT LOCATION

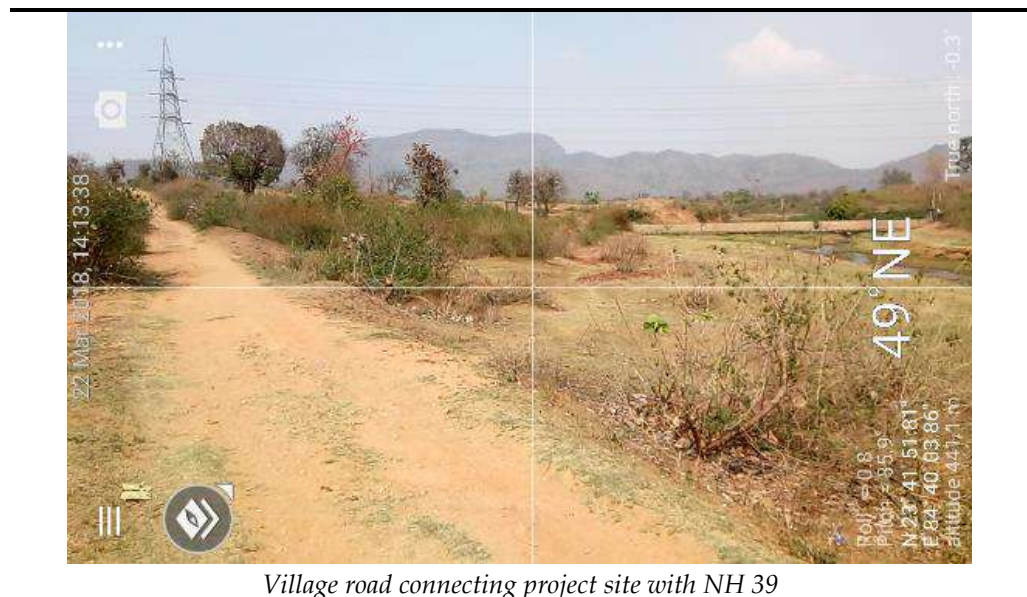
##### 3.2.1 Location

The proposed Chandwa substation is planned to be located on Plot Nos 1185/P, 1182/P, 1186/P, 1187/P, 1237/E, 1239/E, 1240/E, 1241/E, 1242/E, 1243/E, 1236/E, 1238/E and 1183 in Chetar village of Latehar district. Area of the project site is 10 acres, which comprises of 9.96 acres of Rayati Land (Private land) and 0.04 acres of *Gair Majorua* Land (Government Land).

##### 3.2.2 Accessibility

National Highway (NH) 39 traverses approximately 900m north of the proposed GSS site. From NH 39, the project site can be accessed through *kutchha* (unpaved) road (of 3.5m wide), which traverses along southern boundary of the project site and connects adjoining villages.

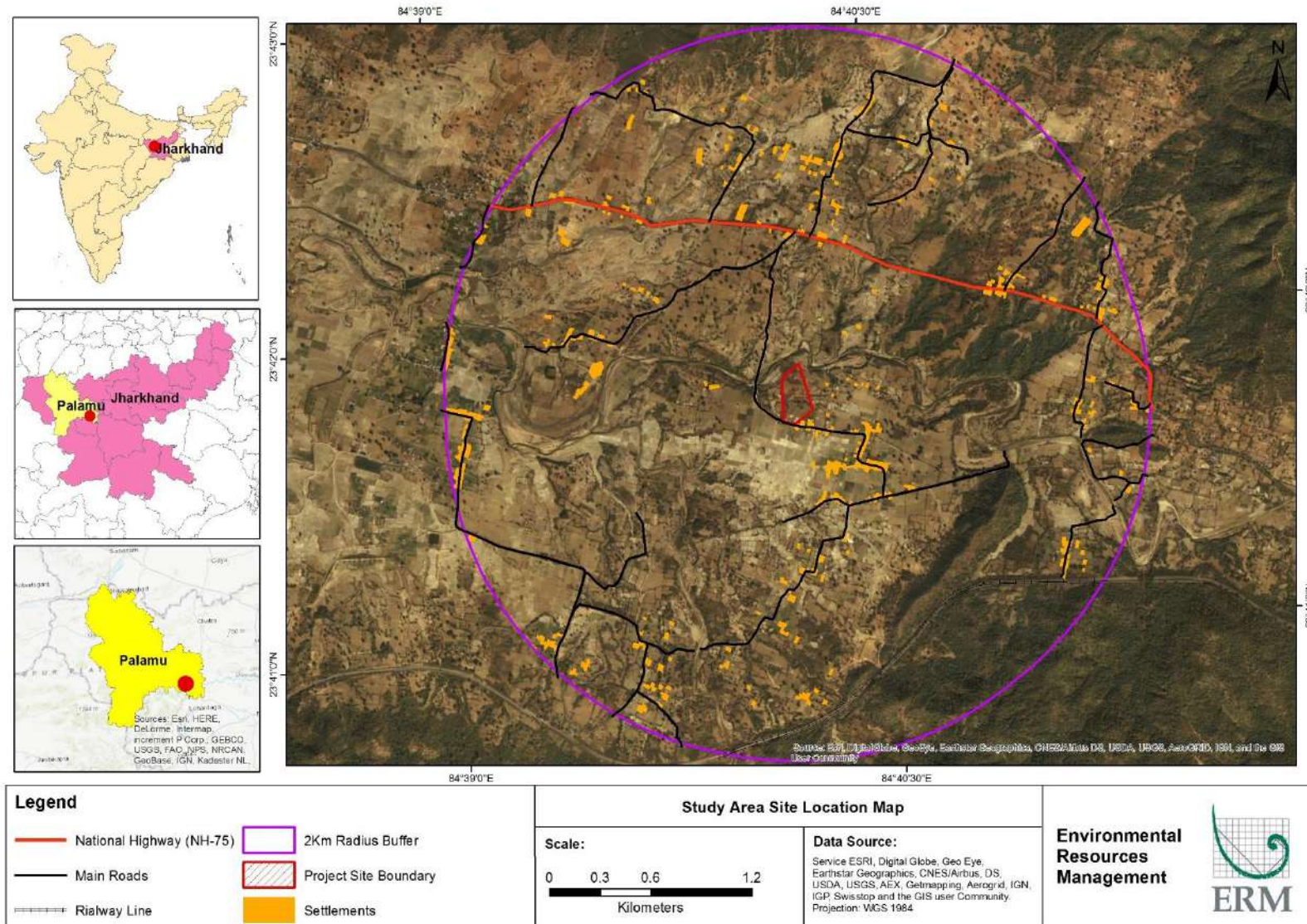
**Figure 3.1** *Project Site Access Road*



The *kutchha* village road connecting NH 39 and the western border of the project site will require to be upgraded for transportation of construction machinery and heavy project equipment like the transformer etc. The location, boundary and access to the site, as plotted on high resolution satellite imagery, is shown in *Figure 3.2* below.



Figure 3.2 Location, Site Boundary and Access shown on Satellite Imagery (along with adjacent settlements)



### 3.3 SITE SETTING

#### 3.3.1 Project Site

The project site is located partly on private land (9.96 acres) and partly on government land (0.04 acres). Private land portion of the project site is partially used for limited seasonal agriculture, while rest of the private land is vacant scrub land. Also, government land falling within the project site is classified as vacant scrub land.

During site visit, no agricultural activity was observed on the private land within the project site. The project site houses several mature trees (approximately 20 trees) which are proposed for felling, for development of the site.

During the primary site survey, it was noted that the project site is located on undulating land. Runoff water from the site / surrounding project vicinity flows into the nearby Amjhariya river/stream (local drainage channel). The existing soils type of this land and adjoining area are of lateritic type, red in colour, highly permeable, coarse textured with low organic matter content and therefore less fertile.

#### 3.3.2 Land Details

A part of the project site admeasuring 9.96 acre is categorised as private land, and remaining part of the project site measuring 0.04 acre is categorised as *Gair Majarua* land, as per land revenue record. Further details of land of Chandwa substation is provided in *Table 3.1*.

**Table 3.1** *Detail of Land of Chandwa substation*

S.No.	Khata No.	Plot No	Area in Acres	Type of Land	Current Ownership as per Land Revenue Record
1	182	1185/P	0.47	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu)
2	162	1182/P	0.65	Rayati Land (Private land)	Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu)
3	182	1186/P	2.30	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu)
4	322	1187/P	2.10	Rayati Land (Private land)	Sudhwa Bhuinya (S/o- Late Sohray Bhuinya)
5	309	1237/E	1.16	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu) & Rajesh Prasad (S/o Late Dasrath Sahu)
6		1239/E	0.60	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu)

7		1240/E	0.43	Rayati Land (Private land)	& Rajesh Prasad (S/o Late Dasrath Sahu) Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu) & Rajesh Prasad (S/o Late Dasrath Sahu)
8	310	1241/E	0.83	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu) & Rajesh Prasad (S/o Late Dasrath Sahu)
9		1242/E	0.53	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu) & Rajesh Prasad (S/o Late Dasrath Sahu)
10		1243/E	0.09	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu) & Rajesh Prasad (S/o Late Dasrath Sahu)
11	181	1236/E	0.40	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu)
12	308	1238/E	0.40	Rayati Land (Private land)	Shivan Sahu (S/o Late Bandhu Sahu)
13	373	1183	0.04	Gair Majarua (Government land)	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>10</b>		

Source: Mouza map issued by Circle Inspector, Latehar

Private land of 9.96 acres for proposed Chandwa substation is presently in the process of acquisition by JUSNL which is being undertaken as per the provision of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. These private lands would be acquired from 4 individuals [Shivan Sahu, Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu), Rajesh Prasad, Sudhwa Bhuinya] living in 3 households. The details of the private land proposed to be procured has been included in *Annexure 11*. Progress in the land acquisition process is described in *Box. 3.1*.

### Box 3.1

### Status of Land Acquisition

Electrical Chief Engineer of JUSNL had requested District Collector of Latehar District vide Letter No. 69 dated 19<sup>th</sup> December 2015 for identification and allotment of 20 acre *Gair Majarua* (GM) land for construction of 132/33 KV substation. Subsequently, District Collector of Latehar District vide Letter No. 979 dated 8<sup>th</sup> September 2016, have informed that requested land parcel (GM land of 20 acre) would not be available in Latehar district. In absence of availability of adequate GM land for the proposed project, JUSNL has opted for acquisition of private land for the proposed project. Subsequently, the Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, Latehar District vide letter no 308 dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 2018, identified 12 nos. of private land parcels (plot no 1185, 1182, 1186, 1187, 1237, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1236, 1238, and 1183 in Chetar village of Latehar district) admeasuring 9.96 acre and one GM land parcel (plot no 1183) measuring 0.04 acre for the proposed project. Thereafter, vide letter no. 147 dated 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018, JUSNL has requested District Collector of Latehar District to acquire identified private land parcels for the project.

Gram Sabha for the proposed land parcels was conducted on 27 June 2018, in the presence of Gram Pradhan of Chetar village - Smt. Ratna Devi. The Gram Sabha meeting (refer *Annexure 12*) was held in presence of 43 people, where proposal for the project was unanimously accepted by all the villagers present.

Following this, Land Revenue Department of Latehar District had notified compensation amount for 9.96 acres of land vide notification no. 537 dated 29 November 2018 (refer *Annexure 13*). As per the notification, 4 times of the market value of the land will be provided to land owners.

### 3.3.3

### Site Vicinity

The physical features, built structures (habitations, roads) and other environmental sensitivities presented in *Figure 3.3*.

Table 3.2

### Site Vicinity

Direction	Features
North	Agricultural land parcels exist at northern side of the Project site. At approx. 50 m from boundary of the GSS, a seasonal stream (locally known as Amjhariya) stream flows from east to west direction. Agricultural lands also exist beyond this stream.
East	Eastern area of the site contains agricultural lands. Habitation of Chetar village exist at approx. 350m from the GSS boundary.
West	The western area of the project site constitutes agricultural lands, on both the banks of Amjhariya River.
South	The access road adjoining the southern border connects the GSS site with Chetar village. The southern side also borders approximately five households in the immediate vicinity across the access road.



Figure 3.3 Photographs of Site Surrounding



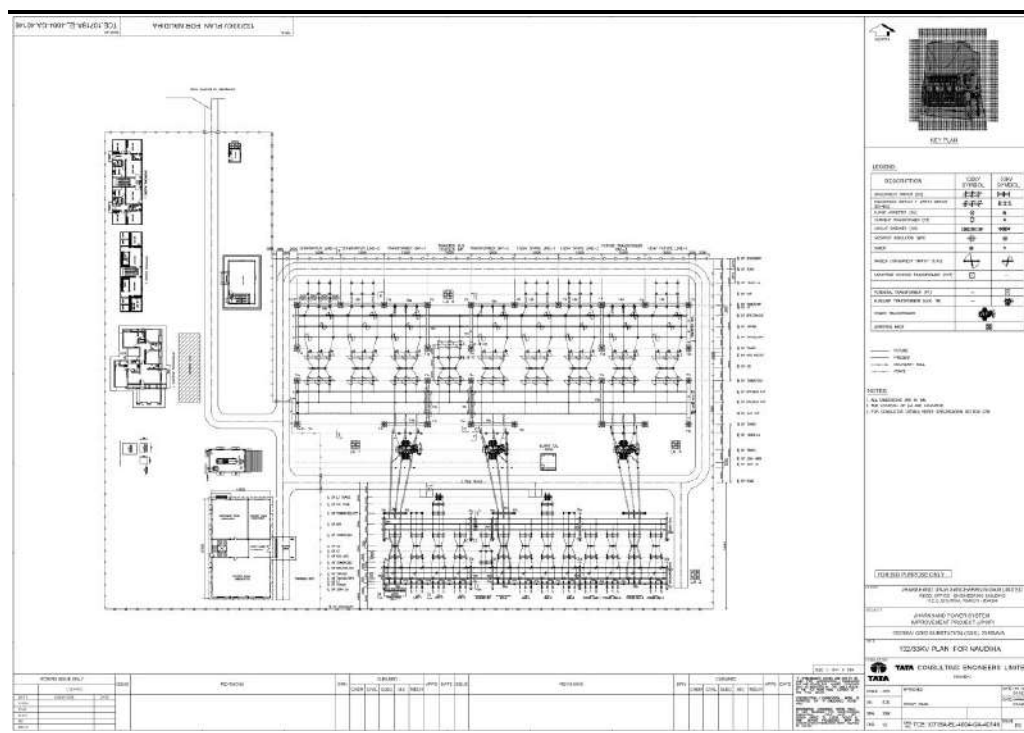
### 3.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The key project components which have been planned in the project are presented in the *Table 3.3* and the typical substation layout is presented in *Figure 3.4*.

**Table 3.3** *Project Components in the 132/33 KV Substation at Chandwa*

Sl. No	Component	Description
<b>A. Core Infrastructure</b>		
1.	Transformer	2 nos 50 MVA Oil Cooled Transformer
2a.	Bays (incoming) <i>The 132kV system is planned as Air Insulated Switchyard (AIS) with Main and Transfer Bus-Bar scheme configuration. The bays considered for 132kV Switchyard are listed in the succeeding column.</i>	9 nos of 132 KV bays (2 for future Expansion)
2b.	Bays (outgoing) <i>The 33kV system is planned as Air insulated switchyard with Main and Transfer Bus-Bar scheme configuration. The bays considered for 33kV Switchyard are listed in the succeeding column.</i>	15 Nos of 33 KV bays (4 nos for future Expansion)
3	Transformer Oil	Would be as per the Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016
<b>B. Associated Infrastructure</b>		
4	Control Room	One number with control panel
5	Residential Quarters	8 nos of 1 bedroom flat, Type III 8 nos of 2 bedroom flats, Type II 1 four rom bungalow, Type I
6	Pump House	1 nos of submersible pump

**Figure 3.4 Typical Layout of a 132/33 KV substation Planned in the JPSIP**



Source: DPR

### 3.5 PROJECT TIMELINE AND PROJECT COST

The estimated cost for construction of the 132/33 KV Chandwa substation would be around INR 52.97 crores. This cost includes the cost of civil works, cost of procurement of electrical equipment and associated materials, installation and commissioning. It is estimated the construction would be completed within a maximum period of 18 months. However, it is expected that site preparation, construction and civil works of the substation would be completed in and about 12 months.

### 3.6 RESOURCE

The resources required during the construction are presented below.

**Table 3.4 Resource Requirement in Construction and Operation of 132/33 KV Grid Substation at Chandwa**

Sl. No	Description	Resource Requirement	Source
1.	Land (Total)	10 acres (approximately)	Private and Gair Majorua land
2a.	Manpower (Construction Phase)	The peak manpower requirement is expected to be 50.	Through Contractors
2b.	Manpower (Operation Phase)	The Peak manpower is expected to be 16-20	JUSNL
31.	Water (Construction Phase)	10-13 KLD (peak water demand)	Groundwater Abstraction
3b.	Water (Operation Phase)	8.4 KLD (for domestic purpose)	Groundwater Abstraction



Sl. No	Description	Resource Requirement	Source
4.	Construction Material	Steel, Cement, Aggregate and Sand	Contractor

### 3.7

#### DISCHARGES AND WASTES

During the lifecycle of the substation i.e. construction and the operation stages, the discharges and waste and air emissions which would be generated is presented in *Table 3.5*.

**Table 3.5** *Emission and Discharges from 132/33 KV Grid Substation*

Sl. No	Description	Quantity
1a.	Waste Water (Construction)	Peak generation of 2.5 KLD
1b.	Waste Water (Operation)	6.7 KLD
2a.	Solid Waste (Construction)	The Municipal solid waste would be around 7.5 -12 kg per day. In addition construction waste would be generated.
2b.	Solid Waste (Operation)	The municipal solid waste generated during the operational stage would be around 8-10 kg/day
3.	Used Transformer Oil	The waste transformer oil would be produced at an interval of 15 years.
4.	e-Waste	The e-waste generated from the panels at the end of the life
5.	Air Emission (construction)	Dust will be generated at places where earthwork, cutting and filling operations.  Particulates, CO, SOx, NOx and unburnt hydrocarbons (VOCs) will be emitted by vehicles, batching plants (if used), heavy equipment and DG sets associated with site clearing and construction activities.



A project level Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is a method of systematic identification and evaluation of the potential impacts (effects) of the proposed substation relative to the physical, biological and socioeconomic components of the environment. The ESIA study can be considered as an important project management tool that can assist in collecting and analysing information on the environmental and social effects/ impacts of a project and ultimately identify actions which can ensure that the project's benefits outweigh the impact on the bio-physical and social environment. The activities which have been undertaken in each of these steps/stages are presented in the subsection below.

#### **4.1 SCREENING & SCOPING**

An initial reconnaissance visit was conducted to the site to understand the extent of the site and prevailing environment and social setting in its immediate vicinity and use it as a basis of screening and scoping exercise for the ESIA.

An effort was also made to understand the decision making process that led to the selection of the site and how environmental and social issues were factored into the selection process. Discussions with the respective Zone and Division office of JUSNL revealed that a number of available plots of land belonging to the government were proposed by the Land Revenue Department and the decision towards confirmation of the site was made based on the following technical, environmental and social considerations:

- A total of about 10 acres of land was available;
- The site had good road access;
- The site comprised of limited prime agricultural land and did not have any residential premises within it;

As per the ESMF, an initial environmental and social examination (IESE) was conducted to determine whether or not there would be key environmental and social impacts from the construction and operation of Chandwa GSS at the allocated site. The results of the IESE have been recorded in an Environmental and Social Impact Identification Matrix presented in the IA Section (Chapter 6) and was used as a tool for scoping the ESIA to potential environmental and social issues of concern. The IESE also helped in determining the requirement for other specialized studies e.g. Resettlement Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan and Tribal People Plan.

## 4.2

### *BASELINE STUDIES*

Establishing baseline helps in understanding the prevailing environmental and socioeconomic status of the study area. It provides the background environmental and social conditions for prediction of the future environmental and social characteristics of the area due to the operation of the proposed project during its life cycle.

Considering the project activities described in Chapter 3 it is anticipated that scale and magnitude of project induced impacts are likely to be perceived within 2 km radius of the GSS site location and has been considered as study area for the ESIA. Site surveys were conducted in the study area to understand the environmental setting of the site and the study area, understanding of the drainage patterns, presence of physiographic features e.g. hillocks, rocky outcrops, location of the habitations with respect to the site, condition of the approach road to the site etc. Ecological surveys and community consultations were also conducted to collect the information related to the local community and biological environmental conditions of the study area. Secondary baseline data collection involved identifying and collecting available published material and documents on relevant environmental and social aspects (like soil quality, hydrogeology, hydrology, drainage pattern, ecology, meteorology and socio-economic conditions) from veritable sources including Govt. Departments, Research papers, etc.

## 4.3

### *IMPACT ASSESSMENT*

The key aim of the impact assessment process was to characterize and evaluate potential environmental and social impacts arising out of the project and prioritize them so that they can be effectively addressed through Environment & Social Management Plans (ESMPs). The potential impacts have been identified through a systematic process wherein the activities (both planned and unplanned) associated with the project, across the construction and operational phases have been considered with respect to their potential to interact with environmental and social resources or receptors. Thereafter, sequential impact assessment steps involving impact prediction, evaluation, mitigation and enhancement and evaluation of residual impacts have been followed in a phased manner.

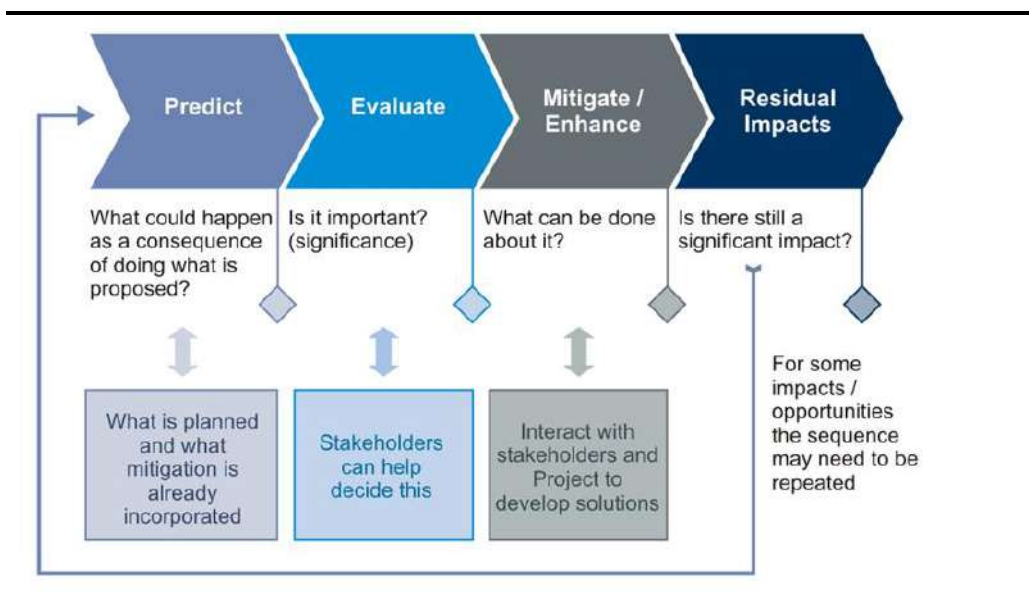
Prediction of impacts was undertaken as an objective exercise to determine what could potentially happen to the environmental and social receptors as a consequence of the project and its associated activities in due consideration of the baseline conditions at site, the stakeholder's opinion and expert judgement. The evaluation of impacts was done using a semi-quantitative, based on the delineation of a set of criteria as follows:

- *Scale*: Degree of damage that may be caused to the environmental and social components concerned.
- *Extent*: The extent refers to spatial or geographical extent of impact due to proposed project and related activities.

- *Duration*: The temporal scale of the impact in terms of how long it is expected to last.
- *Magnitude*: Degree of change caused by a project activity is a function of Scale, Extent and Duration, as applicable.
- *Vulnerability of Receptor*: Represents the sensitivity of the receptor based on the relationship between the project and present baseline environment (the receptor).

Once magnitude of impact and sensitivity/ vulnerability/ importance of resource/ receptor have been characterized, the significance was assigned for each impact using an impact score for each criteria, following a systematic rating method, leading to the qualification of significance of impact as Negligible, Minor, Moderate and Major. The overall impact assessment methodology is presented in *Figure 4.1* below.

**Figure 4.1** *Impact Assessment Process*



#### 4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

The Environmental & Social Management Plan along with a Monitoring Plan has been prepared as a site specific document for the construction and operation of the GSS. The ESMP would act as a guidance document for JPSIP to ensure that they can implement the project in an environmentally sound manner where project planners and design agencies, contractors, relevant government departments and stakeholders of concern understand the potential impacts arising out of the proposed project and take appropriate actions to properly manage them.

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section establishes the baseline environmental and socio economic status of the project site and study area (within 2 km radius of the proposed GSS) to provide a context within which the impacts of the proposed GSS Project at Chandwa are to be assessed.

### 5.2 LAND USE/LAND COVER

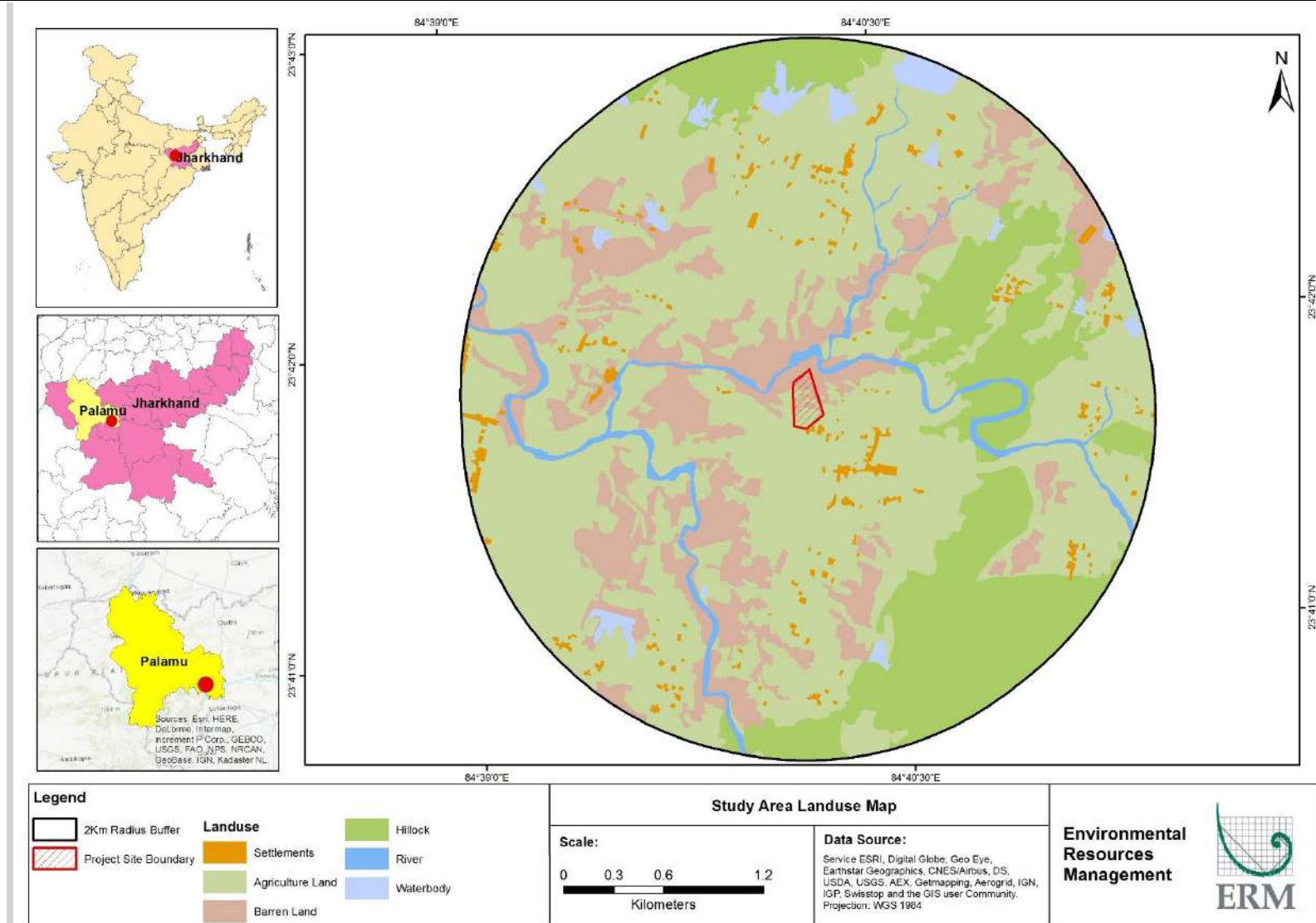
Total land under the proposed GSS site is 10 acre and it is presently under private (9.96 acre) and government (0.04 acre) ownership. Seasonal agriculture (mono cropped) is carried out in part of the proposed land (which is privately owned). Agricultural land is the most predominant land use within the study area followed by hillocks. Existing land cover within the study area is presented in *Table 5.1* and the land cover/use map of the study area is shown in

Figure 5.1.

Table 5.1 Existing Land Use/ Land Cover Pattern of the Study Area

Name	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage
Agriculture	7.55	60.11
Settlement	1.1	8.76
Waterbody	0.01	0.08
Roads	0.07	0.56
River	0.3	0.24
Barren land	1.5	11.94
Hillock	2.3	18.31

Figure 5.1 Land Use/Land Cover Map of the Study Area



### 5.3

#### SOIL

As per the Ground Water Information Booklet for Latehar district, September 2013 issued by the Central Groundwater Board, the district is broadly characterized by heterogeneity in soil development and is attributed to uneven topography, non-uniform rainfall distribution and variation within composition of the parent material. The high relief plateau of Chandwa are in mature stage, whereas the soil developments in low relief areas are of recent type. Major part of the district is occupied by red sandy soil, and red / yellow soils are observed in the northern part of the district.

The soil of the study area is laterite type derived from weathered basalt and granite rocks and comprises of red sandy soil. Crops such maize, wheat, groundnut is cultivated in these soils. Photographs of exposed soil at the project site is presented in *Figure 5.2*.

*Figure 5.2 Soil in the GSS site*



### 5.4

#### CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

Latehar District is characterized by humid and subtropical climate comprising of three distinct seasons – hot and dry summer, cold winter and rainy season. November to March forms the winter season. It is followed by summer season from April to middle of June and rainy season from mid-June to middle of October.

The rainfall in the district is mainly received from the South-West monsoon. The average annual rainfall is 1300mm. Approximately 90% of the total annual rainfall is received during the monsoon period. The district receives the maximum rainfall from June to October.

### 5.5

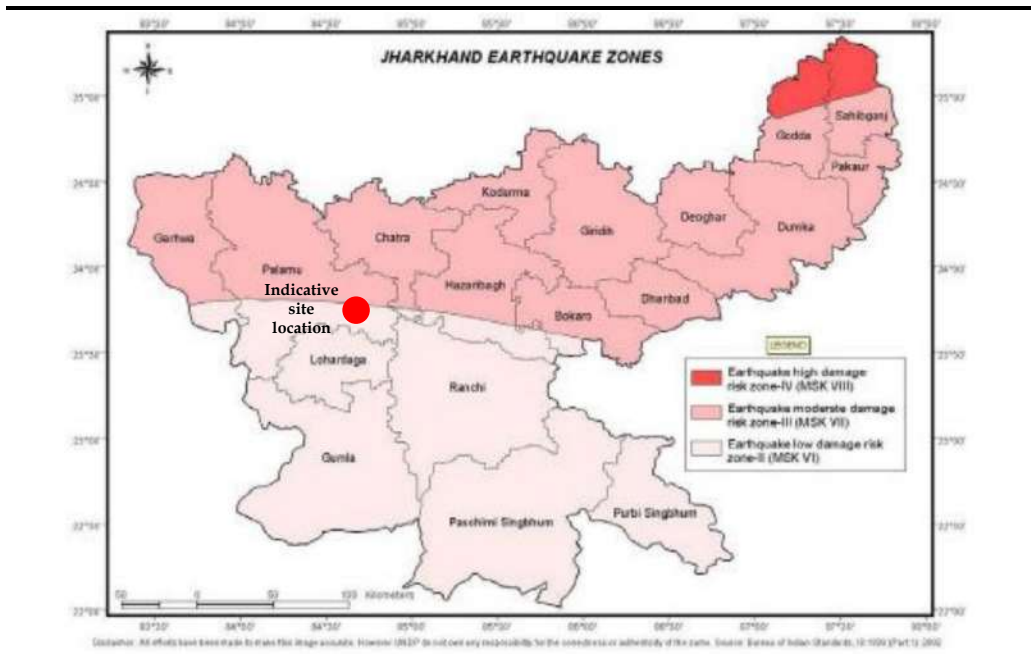
#### NATURAL HAZARD

Reported incidents of natural hazard have been limited in Latehar district. There are no reported occurrence of any significant natural disasters in the



recent history of Latehar district. According to District Disaster Management Plan 2016, Latehar is vulnerable to Drought, Forest Fires, Earthquake (Zone III) and lightning strikes.

Figure 5.3 Earthquake zones in Jharkhand



## 5.6 AIR & NOISE ENVIRONMENT

The study area can be characterized as a rural area comprising of several small habitations, farm lands. Limited industrial activity (limited to brick kilns) was observed within 2 km of radius of the site. Existing sources of generation of particulate matter and gaseous air pollutants is primarily limited to brick kilns, vehicular transportation on NH 39, and from burning of fossil fuels for domestic purposes. Considering this context, the ambient air quality is expected to be representative of a predominantly rural area, with moderate to good air quality.

The ambient noise quality of the study area is also representative of ambient noise quality typically expected in rural residential areas. The main source is that of noise emitted from vehicles plying on the adjoining roads. Primarily, light utility vehicles were observed on Ranchi to Latehar road, and no significant noise levels were reported by villagers during consultations.

## 5.7 DRAINAGE

The study area falls in the Damodar river basin. There are no such major rivers flowing within the study area. One minor stream (Amjhariya River) flows at approx. 50 North of the project site. The stream flows from the East to West direction (Figure 5.4).

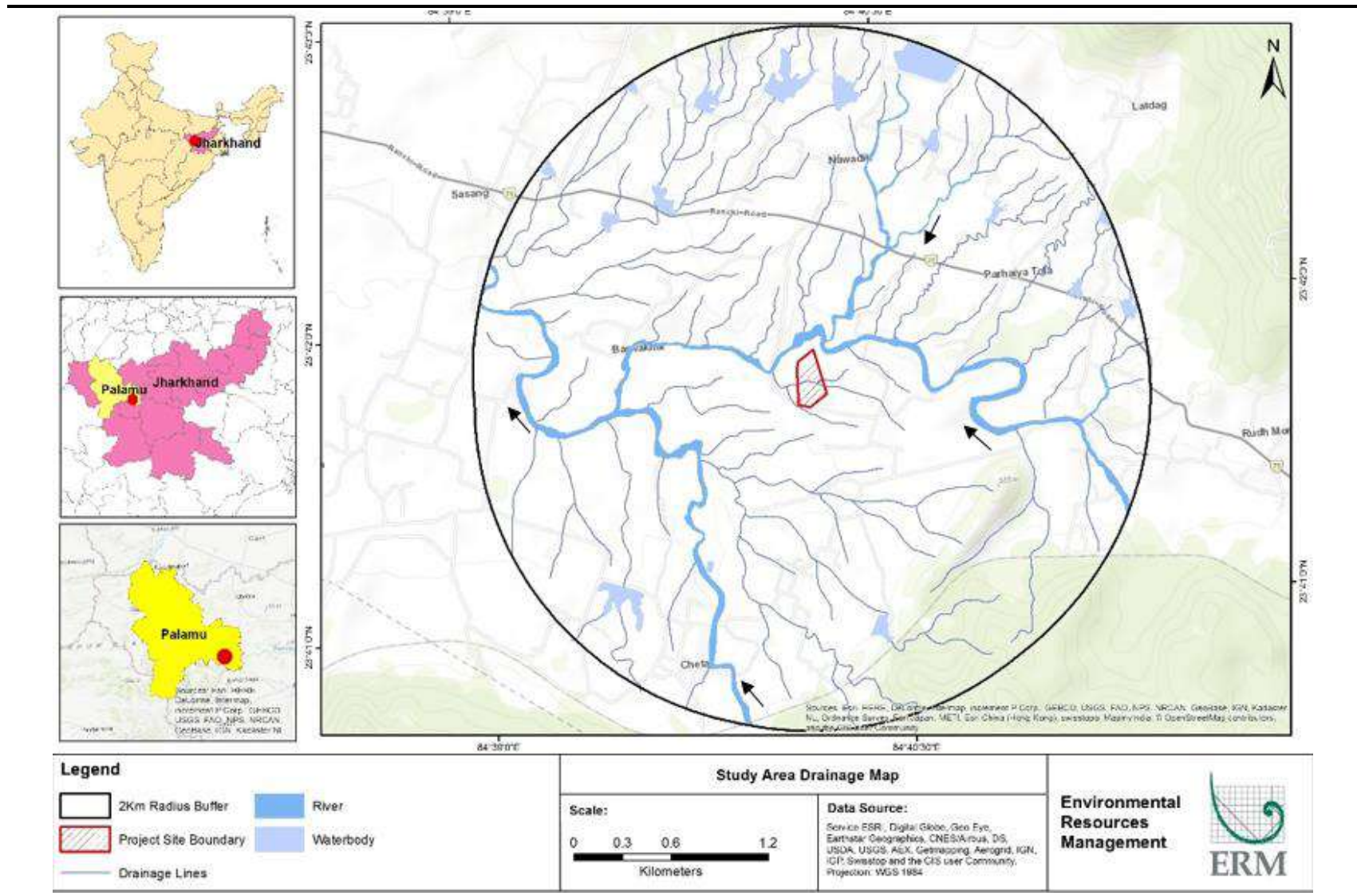


**Figure 5.4** Stream flowing within the Study Area



Drainage map of the study area is presented in *Figure 5.5*. As per the site assessment, there is no defined drainage channel present within the proposed GSS site. Runoff and drainage water from the project site drains along the natural gradient of this area and reaches the above mentioned stream.

Figure 5.5 Drainage Map of the Study Area



As per the hydrogeological map of the District drawn up by the CGWB, the hydrogeology comprises of consolidated formation of the Quaternary age and characterized by recent alluvium over laying weathered granite gneiss in which the ground water is occurs within granular zones under unconfined condition. As of 2013, the gross ground water draft for all uses in the Block was 792.66 ha-m and the stage of ground water development was about 16.34%.

From the aquifer characteristic and water resourcing angle, the depth to water table in the Chandwa Block is reported to vary between 5-10 m bgl during pre-monsoon season whereas between 2-5 m bgl during post-monsoon season (as per CGWB Groundwater Information Booklet for Latehar District, 2013). The dug wells generally tap the initial shallow aquifer and many of such wells dry up during summer months. The hand pumps generally tap the first fracture zones in the lateritic terrain while the bore wells tap the deeper granite terrain zones. Discharge of the bore wells range from 10 to 15 LPS (moderate to high).

Consultations with villagers in the study area revealed that groundwater is used for drinking and domestic purposes and is sourced through dug wells or tube wells. From the ground water quality perspective, the water quality has been found to be potable in general and from the ground water quality perspective, specific parameters are within permissible limit.

There are no major rivers flowing within the vicinity of the study area. One minor stream (Amjhariya River) flows along the outer boundary of the study area, at approx. 50 north of the project site. The stream flows from the east to west direction.

The proposed GSS site in Latehar district of Jharkhand State falls in 6B Deccan Peninsula – Chota-Nagpur Bio-geographic Province<sup>1</sup>.

Natural vegetation in the region can be broadly classified into **C3 Moist Mix Deciduous Forests** and **5B Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests**.

**C3 Moist Mixed Deciduous Forests** – This forest can be mainly found in some patches of narrow valley. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species. Other species that are associated with sal, in this type of forest are *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Buchanania latifolia*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Haldina cordifolia*, *Lannea grandis*, *Boswellia serrata* etc.

<sup>1</sup> [http://iipsenvis.nic.in/Database/Envis\\_5275.aspx](http://iipsenvis.nic.in/Database/Envis_5275.aspx)

**5B Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests** – Dominant species is sal (*Shorea robusta*). Other species that are associated with sal are *Terminalia bellirica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Haldina cordifolia*, *Madhuca latifolia*, *Butea monosperma*, *Buchanania latifolia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Cassia fistula* etc.

#### 5.10.1 *Vegetation within the Study area*

There are few matured trees within site with species viz. Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Kathal (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), palas (*Butea monosperma*), Bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*); few shrubs and herbs are also present.

Vegetation within the study area is presented below;

##### *Forest vegetation*

Sal is the most dominant tree of the forest areas of the study area. Other common tree species recorded within the study area are Palas (*Butea monosperma*), Mohua (*Madhuca latifolia*), Sagwan (*Tectona grandis*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Babool (*Acacia nilotica*), Raintree (*Samanea saman*), Amaltas (*Cassia Fistula*), Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Gulmohar (*Delonix regia*), Wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Gular (*Ficus racemosa*), Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Sirish (*Albizia lebeck*), Kend (*Diaspyros melanoxylon*), Sugar Palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) etc.

##### *Homestead vegetation*

During the primary survey trees like neem (*Azadirachta indica*), amaltas (*Cassia fistula*), semal (*Bombax ceiba*), sugar palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), aam (*Mangifera indica*), date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), imli (*Tamarindus indica*), etc. were found to occur frequently in proximity to the human settlements within the study area.

##### *Roadside plantation*

Along the roadside following trees were recorded viz. rain tree (*Samanea saman*), semal (*Bombax ceiba*), sagwan (*Tectona grandis*), babool (*Acacia nilotica*), wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), neem (*Azadirachta indica*) etc.

##### *Riparian Vegetation*

Riparian vegetation is observed on the sides of streams (Amjhariya River) and waterbodies. Major vegetation observed are jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), sugar palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), semal (*Bombax ceiba*), wad (*Ficus benghalensis*), shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*), *Eucalyptus* sp. etc.

### ***Invasive Alien species***

Major invasive species recorded during the study are: *Eucalyptus* sp., *Lantana camara*, *Parthenium hysterophorus* etc.

### **5.10.2 Wildlife Habitat and Faunal Diversity**

#### ***Wild Life Habitat***

No Sensitive Ecological Habitat like National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Tiger Reserve or Elephant Reserve is located within the study area of the GSS.

#### ***Faunal Diversity***

#### **Herpetofauna**

Three species of amphibians *viz.* Common Toad (*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*) Indian skipper frog (*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*) and Indian Bullfrog (*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*) etc. are observed from the study area. All the species are listed Least Concern as per IUCN Classification (IUCN Version 2017-3). 7 species of reptiles were observed/reported from the study area. The list includes Indian Cobra (*Naja naja*), Common Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), Indian Rat Snake (*Ptyas mucosus*), Checkered Keelback (*Xenochrophis piscator*), Fan-Throated Lizard (*Sitana ponticeriana*), Indian Monitor (*Varanus bengalensis*), Oriental Garden Lizard (*Calotes versicolor*). The list includes one Schedule I species *viz.* Indian Monitor and three Schedule II species as per the Indian Wildlife Protection Act (1972) *viz.* Indian Cobra, Indian Rat Snake and Checkered Keelback.

#### **Avifauna**

About 35 species were recorded from the study area. The species list includes terrestrial and aquatic birds. Terrestrial and aquatic birds recorded are presented below.

**Terrestrial birds-** Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*), House Crow (*Corvus splendens*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Common Pigeon (*Columba livia*), Spotted Dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*), Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Long Tailed Shrike (*Lanius schach*), Asian Pied Starling (*Gracupica contra*), House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Plain Prinia (*Prinia inornata*), Black Drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*), House Swift (*Apus nipalensis*), Asian Palm Swift (*Cypsiurus balasiensis*), Asian Koel (*Eudynamis scolopaceus*), Paddyfield Pipit (*Anthus rufulus*), Coppersmith Barbet (*Psilopogon haemacephalus*), Little Green bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*), Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*), Black Winged Kite (*Elanus caeruleus*), Baya Weaver (*Ploceus philippinus*), Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*), Indian Robin (*Copsychus fulicatus*), Jungle Babbler (*Turdoides striata*) etc.

**Aquatic birds-** Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*), Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), Indian Pond Heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*), Bronze Winged Jacana (*Metopidius indicus*), Black Winged Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*), White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*), Little Cormorant (*Microcarbo niger*), Purple Heron (*Ardea purpurea*), White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Red-wattled Lapwing (*Vanellus indicus*) etc.

Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*) and Black Winged Kite (*Elanus caereleus*) are listed as Schedule I as per Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. All the species are listed as Least Concern as per IUCN Classification (IUCN version 2017-3).

## **Mammals**

Total six species of mammals are reported/recorded from the study area. The mammals observed/reported in the study area are Five-striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus pennantii*), Golden Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Common Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*), Northern Plains Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Rhesus macaque (*Macaca mulatta*), House Rat (*Rattus rattus*) etc. Large mammals were reported to be absent in the study area. The list includes four Schedule II species Golden Jackal, Northern Plains Langur, Common Grey Mongoose and Rhesus macaque. All the species are listed as Least Concern as per IUCN Classification (IUCN version 2017-3).

## **5.11 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

### **5.11.1 Demographic Profile**

#### *Demographic Profile at District Level*

The proposed Chandwa substation is located in Latehar district. As per 2011 Census, the total population in Latehar District is 726,978. The decadal population growth in Latehar district from 2001 to 2011 has been 29.61%. The population of Latehar forms 2.20% of Jharkhand State. The literacy rate of Latehar District is 59.51% compared to State literacy rate of 66.41%.

According to the 2011 Census, the sex ratio is 967 in Latehar district, which is comparatively higher than the state average of 949. The ST population constitutes 45.54% while SC constitutes 21.31% of the total population.

#### *Demographic Profile of the Study Area Villages*

Chandwa substation is located in Chetar village. There are two (2) other villages in the study area, namely Nawadih and Rud. The entire population in the study area falls in the rural category. Demographic profile of the study area villages is presented in *Table 5.2*.



**Table 5.2** *Demographic profiles of the village located within study area*

Village	Total Household	Total Population	Average Household Size	Male Population	Female Population	Sex Ratio	SC Population (%)	ST Population (%)	Literary Rate (%)	Male Literary rate (%)	Female Literary rate (%)
Chetar	382	1996	5.2	1002	994	992	34.8	35.9	62.11	73.91	61.83
Nawadih	69	412	6.0	200	212	1060	85.4	2.9	50.31	62.55	43.85
Rud	170	902	5.3	439	463	1055	59.3	39.4	42.84	53.04	34.59

Source: Census 2011 Data

The total population within the study area is about 3310, which resides in 621 households. The highest population is recorded in Chetar village (1996) and the lowest population is recorded in Nawadih village (412). The average household size ranges between 5.2 – 6.0.

*Demographic Profile of Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)*

A general socio economic survey was conducted in the village of Chetar as a part of the ESIA study to validate the present socio-economic scenario of this village. The questionnaire template used for administering the survey is presented in *Annexure 9*. Community consultations were also conducted to supplement the survey findings.

A total of 50 HHs have been covered during socioeconomic survey. Total number of surveyed population is about 239, residing in 50 households and average household size is 4.78 which is slightly less than the household size in the area which ranges between 5.2 to 6.0, as recorded in the 2011 Census data. Among the 239 surveyed population, total male and female population is 54.39 % and 45.61% respectively and the sex ratio is 838.

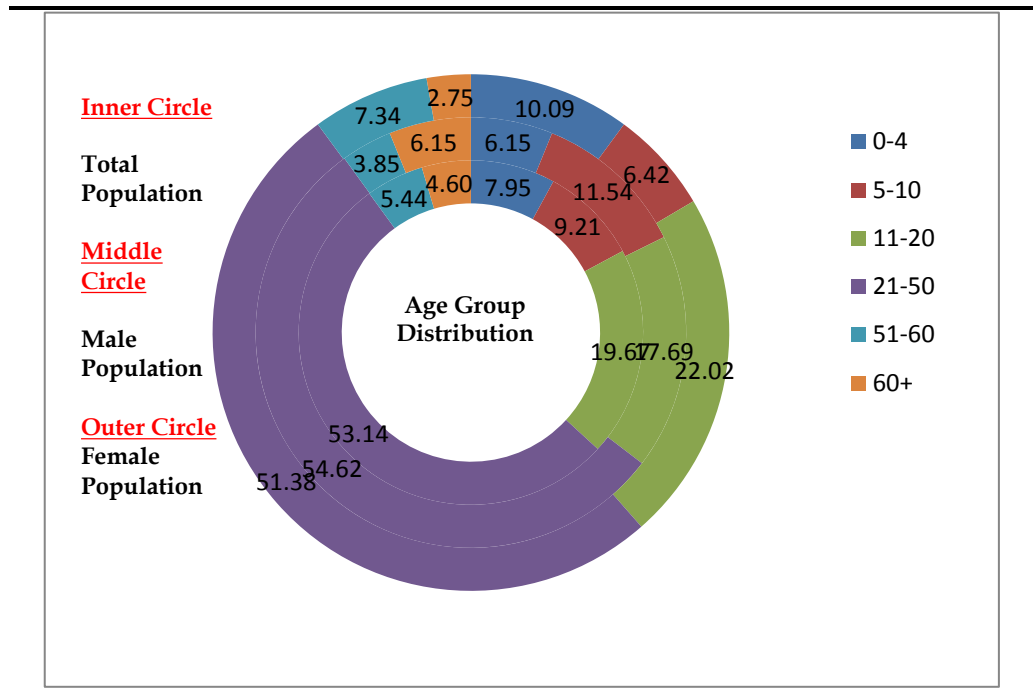
**Table 5.3** *Demographic profiles of the Surveyed Population*

Village	Total Household	Total Population	Average Household Size	Male (%)	Female (%)	SC Population (%)	ST Population (%)	Literary Rate (%)	Male Literary rate (%)	Female Literary rate (%)
Chetar	50	239	4.78	54.39	45.61	25.52	42.26	59.55	67.21	50.0

Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Age group distribution of the surveyed population shows that maximum number of population belongs to the working age group of 21 to 50 years followed by the young age group (11 to 20 years) which potentially will become the working age group in the future.

Figure 5.6 Age Group Distribution of the Surveyed Population



Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Demographic profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

As discussed in Section 3.3.2, private land of 9.94 acre of the project site is in the process of acquisition from 4 individuals [Shivan Sahu, Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu), Rajesh Prasad and Sudhwa Bhuinya] living in 3 households. There are 27 persons belonging to these three families, who would qualify as Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The demographic profile of the PAPs has been provided below in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Demographic profiles of the Surveyed PAP Population

Village	Total Household	Total Population	Average Household Size	Male (%)	Female (%)	SC Population	ST Population (%)	Literary Rate (%)
Chetar	3	27	9	51.85	48.15	-	-	65.63

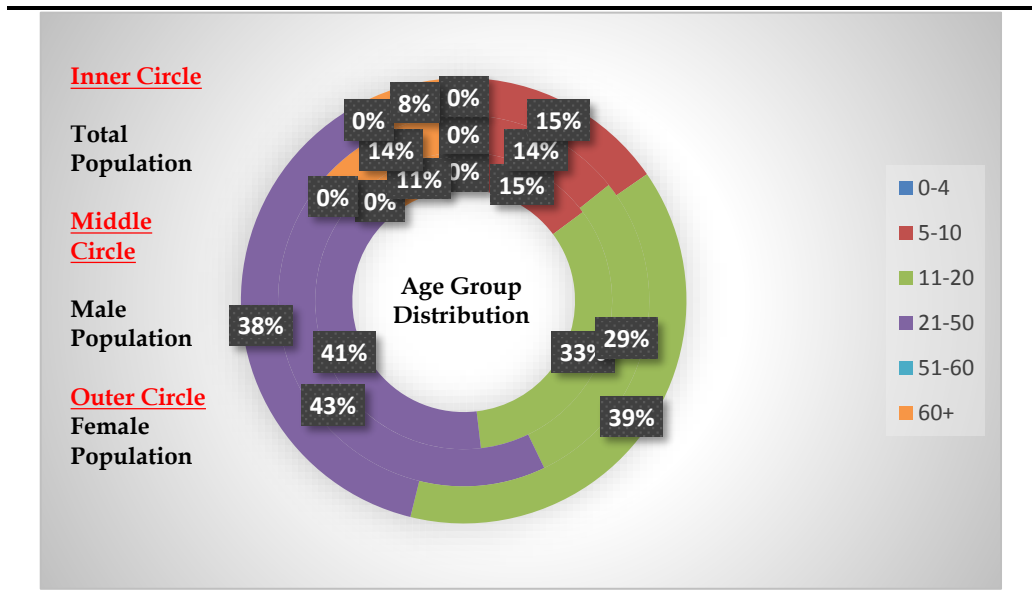
Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

Total 27 persons are affected in the 3 families, out of which 51.85% are male and 48.15% are female. All PAPs belong to Other Backward Class (OBC).

Age group distribution of the PAPs shows that maximum number of population belongs to the working age group of 21 to 50 followed by the young age group (11 to 20) which potentially will become the working age group in the future.



**Figure 5.7** Age Group Distribution of the PAPs

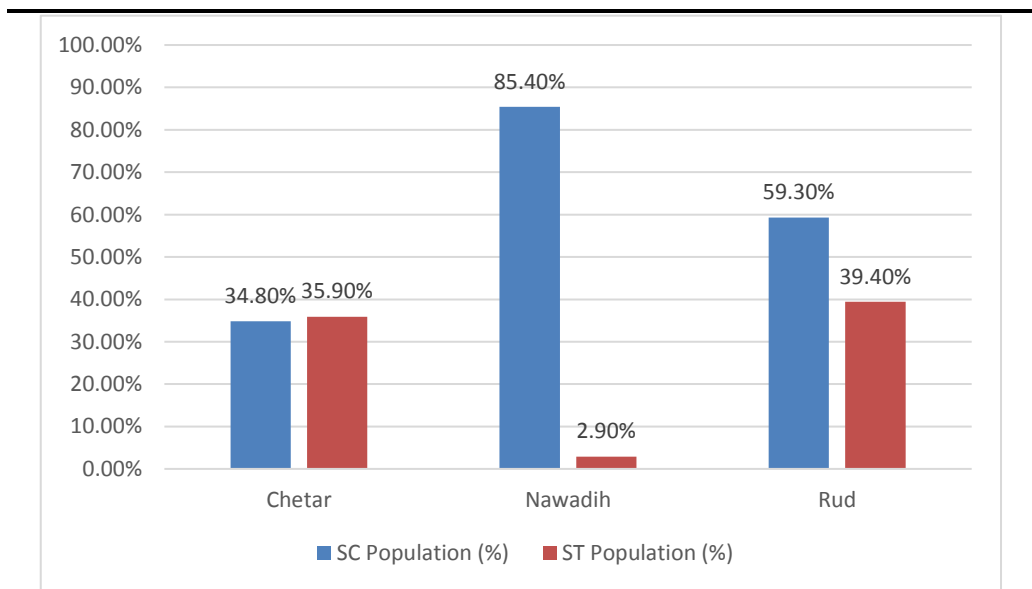


Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

*SC/ST Population of the Study Area Villages*

The scheduled tribe population in the study area is 26.07%, which is lower than the district figure of 45.54% as per Census 2011 data. Proportion of SC and ST Population in the study area is captured in **Figure 5.8**. Nawadih village has the largest number of Scheduled Castes population i.e. 85.4% of the total population. Schedule Tribe population ranges between 39.4% (Rud) and 2.9% (Nawadih).

**Figure 5.8** Proportion of SC/ST Population in the Study Area



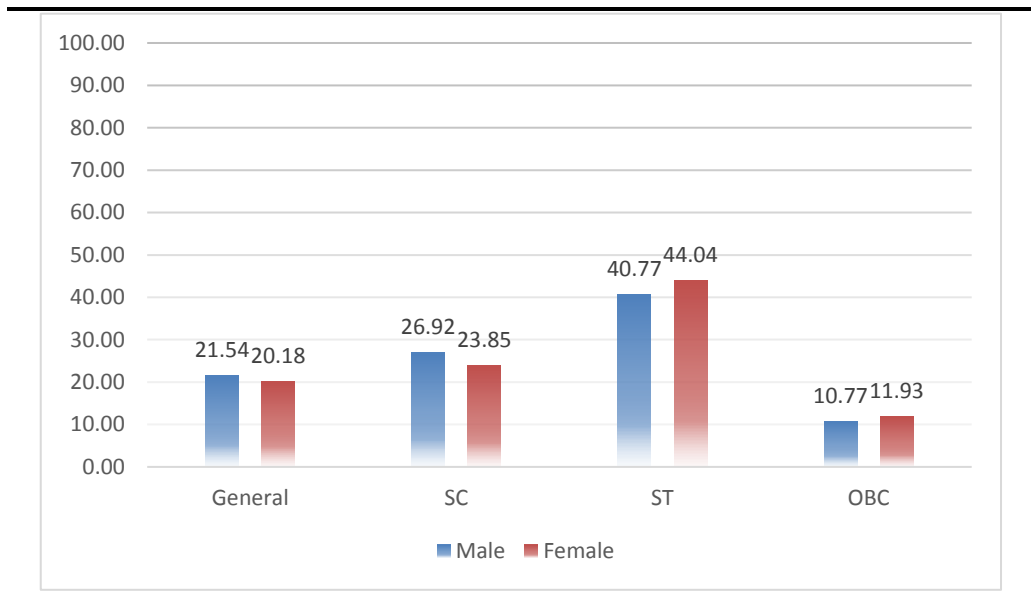
Source: Census 2011 Data

### SC & ST Population of Surveyed Village (Chetar Village)

Among the 239 surveyed population, ST population is the predominant population in Chetar village and constitutes 42.26% of the total surveyed population. This is followed-by SC population (25.52%), General Cast population (20.92%) and Other Backward Caste (11.3%).

Male and female ST population surveyed is 26.92% and 23.85% respectively. **Figure 5.9** depicted the caste wise distribution of the surveyed population.

**Figure 5.9** *Proportion of SC/ST Population in the Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)*



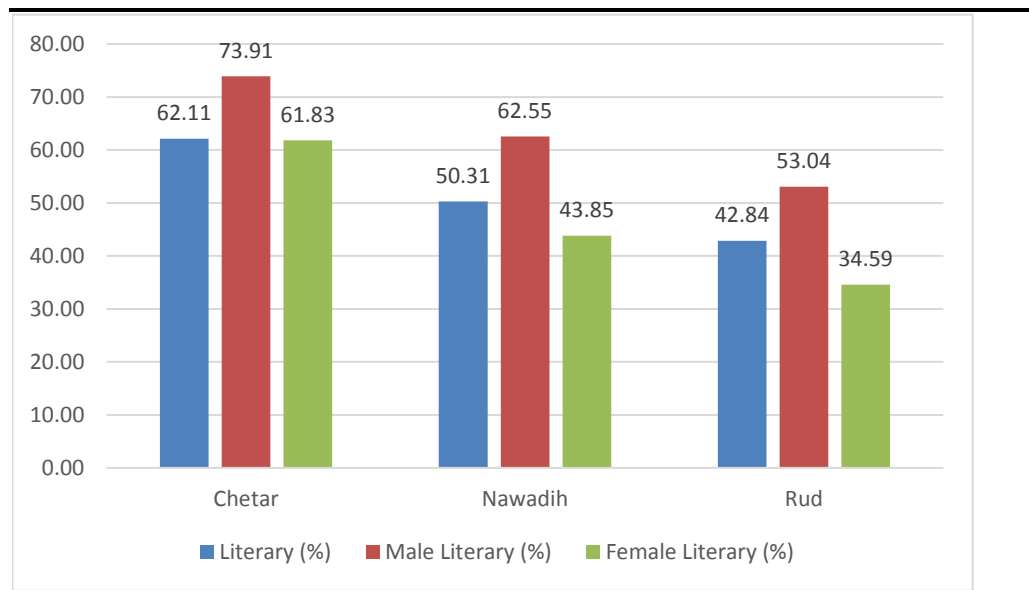
Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

### 5.11.2 *Education profile*

#### *Literacy Profile of the Study Area Villages*

Literacy status of the study area villages is presented in **Figure 5.10** and it suggests that the average literacy rate in study area villages (51.75%) is lower than that observed at the State level (66.41%). Male and female literacy rate in the study area villages are 63.17% and 46.76% respectively. A general trend of education level attainment in study area as observed during consultation is that mostly teenagers drop out after Secondary School and key reasons against this higher drop-out rate were economic conditions of the families as well as lack of quality education facilities in the vicinity.

**Figure 5.10 Literacy profile of the study area villages**

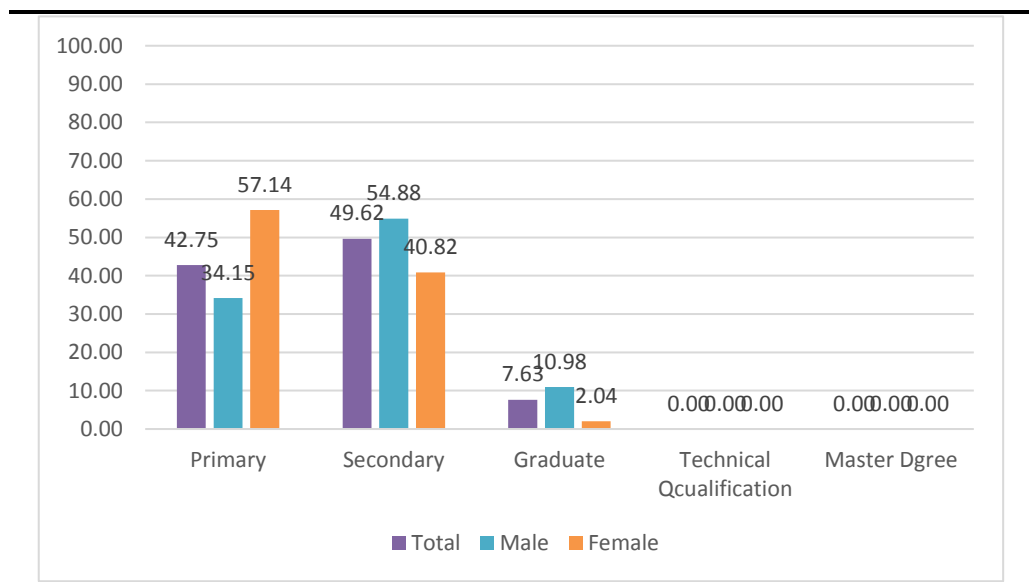


Source: Census 2011 Data

*Educational Profile of Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)*

Out of total 239 surveyed population, 59.55% are literate and 40.45% are illiterate. Male and female literacy rates are 67.21% and 50% respectively. Educational status of the surveyed population is presented in **Figure 5.11**.

**Figure 5.11 Educational Status of the Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)**

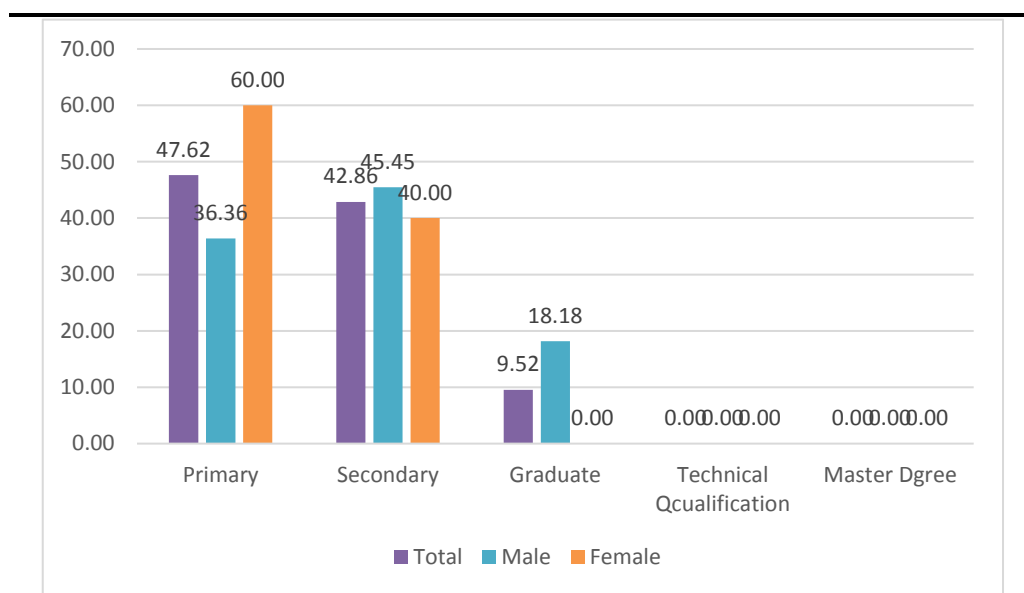


Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

*Education Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)*

Out of total 27 PAPs, 65.63% are literate and 18.75% are illiterate. Male and female literacy rate is 61.11% and 71.43% respectively. Educational status of the PAPs are presented in below figure.

**Figure 5.12 Educational Status of PAPs**



Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

### Educational Infrastructure in the Study Area Villages

Number of schools and colleges existing in study area villages is shown in **Table 5.5**. The information is compiled from village directory, 2011. The table reflects that each village is having a primary school in its peripheral boundary. However, none of the study area villages has senior secondary school.

**Table 5.5 Educational facilities in study area**

Study Area Villages	Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Senior secondary school	Degree college
Nawadih	Y	Y	N	N	N
Chetar	Y	Y	N	N	N
Rud	Y	N	N	N	N

Source: Village Directory, Census 2011; Y- Yes, N- No

### 5.11.3 Occupational pattern

The most important factor, which governs the occupational pattern of an economy, is the availability of the total work force in an economy. The analysis of workers' profile reflects that work participation rate (WPR) in the Latehar district is 16.94 percent as main workers and 26.97 percent as marginal workers and proportion of non-workers in the district is 56.89 percent. The economic activity in the rural and urban areas in the district is primarily dependent on agricultural which is supported by the fact that cultivators

(34.57%) and agricultural laborers (47.24%) together constitutes 81.81 percent of the total workers of the district.

#### *Occupational Pattern of the Study area Villages*

Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy of the study area. Agriculture labourers constitute significant portion among the different occupation followed by the people in study area. Classification of working population of the study area as well as of the study area as per census 2011 data is presented in the *Table 5.6*.

**Table 5.6** *Occupational pattern of villages in the study area*

Name of the village	WPR	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Workers
Chetar	51.25%	10.65%	89.35%	80.73%	4.59%	0.00%	14.68%
Nawadih	46.36%	5.76%	94.24%	9.09%	9.09%	9.09%	72.73%
Rud	76.16%	63.90%	36.10%	45.56%	48.29%	0.00%	6.15%

Source: Census 2011 Data; Note: WPR – Work Participation Ratio

Work Participation Ratio (WPR) <sup>(1)</sup>, defined as percentage of total workers including main and marginal workers out of the total population of the study area and ranges from 46.36 % (in Nawadih village) to 76.16% (in Rud village); this suggest that Nawadih and Chetar village has relatively higher unemployment rate.

Other noticeable aspects as evident in the above table is that the proportion of Agriculture Labour (AL) is relatively high in Rud village, which indicates number of farmers having sufficient land holding to maintain their livelihood is on lower side in Rud village. In Chetar village, proportion of Cultivator is high, suggesting people in this village have sufficient land holding to maintain their livelihood. However, in Nawadih village, proportion of other workers are relatively high, suggesting people in this village are primarily engages in trade, commerce, business, government servants etc.

#### *Economic Status of the Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)*

The survey conducted by the ERM team revealed that 42 out of 50 households covered during study are below poverty line (BPL)<sup>(2)</sup> while remaining 2 households are above poverty line (APL).

(1) Work Participation ratio (WPR) is defined as percentage of total workers including main and marginal workers out of the total population of the study area

(2) In 2011-12, the average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of Jharkhand in urban and rural areas was INR 1894 and INR 920, respectively. – Report of Task Force on Poverty Elimination in Jharkhand, Rural Development Department, Govt. of Jharkhand (The monthly per capita consumption expenditure is treated as the poverty line at all India level as per the Tendolkar Commission Report.

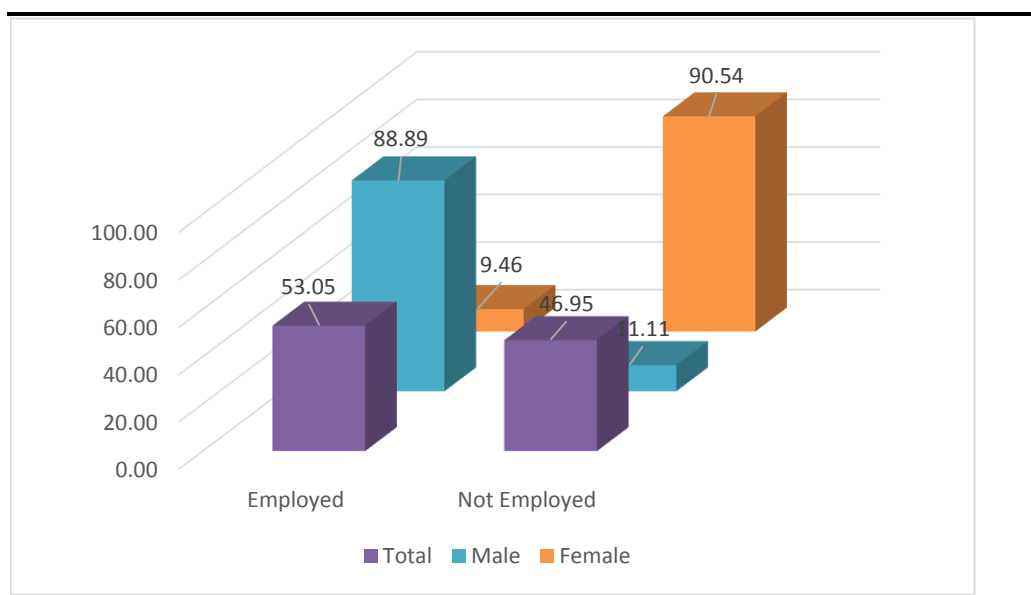
### *Economic Status of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)*

All the project affected families belong to above poverty line (APL).

### *Employment Status of the Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)*

Out of total surveyed people, 53.05 % are employed. Among employed people, 88.89% (having age more than 20 years) are males and 9.46% (having age more than 20 years) are females. It can also be observed from figure below that unemployment rate is higher in female population than the male population. This is because most of the women in the villages were mainly involved in household work. Employment status of surveyed population is presented in **Figure 5.13**.

**Figure 5.13** *Employment Status of the Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)*



Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

### *Employment Status of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)*

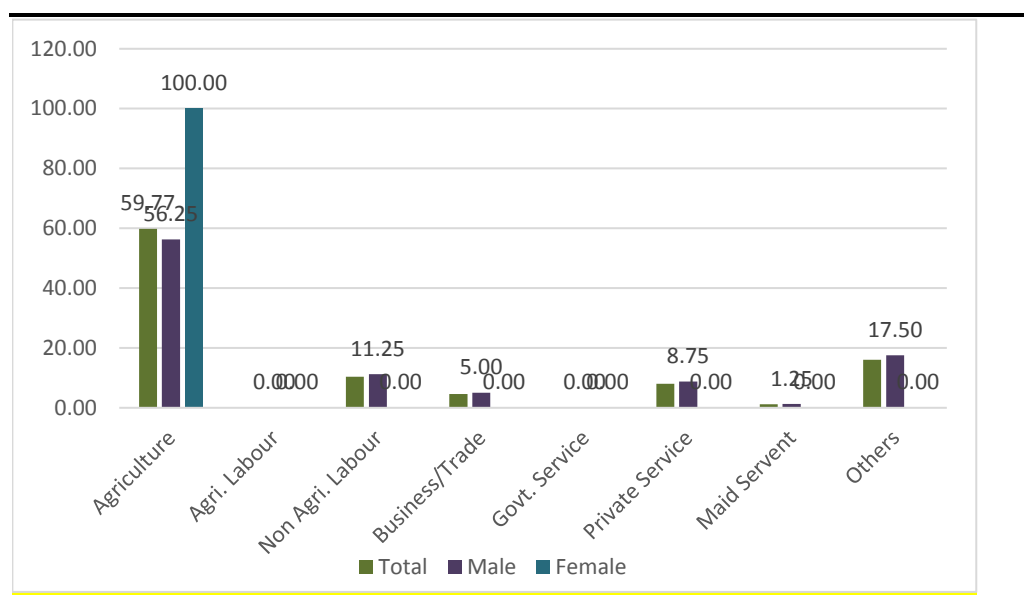
Among 27 PAPs, 35.71% are employed. Among employed people, 50% (having age more than 20 years) are males and 16.67% (having age more than 20 years) are females.

### *Occupational Pattern of the Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)*

From the figure below, it could be inferred that most of the people surveyed are engaged in agricultural work. It can be also seen from the figure below that involvement of male population in agriculture activity undertaken in own land is much lower than female population.

The details have been given **Figure 5.14** represents the occupational pattern of the surveyed population.

**Figure 5.14 Occupational Pattern of the Surveyed Population (Chetar Village)**



Source: ERM Socio Economic Survey

#### *Occupational Pattern of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)*

Among 14 persons having age more than 20 years, 5 persons are employed. Out of these 5 persons, 2 persons are engaged in government service, 1 person is engaged in private sector, 1 person is engaged in government service and 1 person is engaged in agriculture. Thus, it is understood that majority of PAPs are not dependent on agriculture for livelihood.

#### **5.11.4 Gender Profile**

##### *Sex Ratio*

Sex ratio is one of the most important indicators defining gender equality. This indicates improvement in one of the Human Development indicators that can enhance gender equality influencing progress in productivity, improve development outcomes and make institutions more representative.

The average sex ratio in the study area villages as per the Census 2011 is 1036, which is higher than the State average (949). Within the study area villages, Nawadih (1060) records the highest and Chetar (992) records the lowest sex ratios respectively.

##### *Education*

Improving female educational levels has been demonstrated to have clear impacts on the health and economic future of young women, which in turn improves the prospects of their family and entire community.

Average literacy rate in study area villages (51.75%) is lower than that observed at the State level (66.41%), as per the Census 2011. According to 2011

census data, the average male and female literacy rate in the study area was recorded as 63.17% and 46.76% respectively, which indicates that the female literacy rate is low when compared to the male literacy in this area. Among the study area villages, the highest and lowest female literacy rate was recorded at Chetar (61.83%) and Rud (34.59%), whereas highest and lowest male literacy rate was recorded at Chetar (73.91%) and Rud (53.04%). One interesting fact has also come out that both male and female literacy rates are lowest in Rud village, indicating backwardness and exclusion from formal education system due to unavailability of proper education infrastructure.

#### *Female Workforce Participation*

Female labour force participation is a driver of growth and therefore participation rates indicate the potential for a state to grow more rapidly. The participation of women in the labour is driven by a wide variety of economic and social factors including economic growth, increasing educational attainment, social norms, etc.

In the study area, male work participation rate (58.92%) is higher than the female work participation rate (56.99%), as per Census 2011. Main work force<sup>(1)</sup> for male and female workers was recorded to be 28.89% and 24.60% respectively. This figure indicates male workers constitute a dominant part of the main work force. However, in case of marginal work force<sup>(2)</sup>, the trend was reversed in terms of contribution of male workers (71.11%) and female workers (75.40%). It's observed that female marginal workers outnumbered the male marginal workers, indicating that more number of females are possibly involved in cultivation, as agricultural labourers, and also as workers in household industries. The low literacy rate amongst the female population can also be attributed as one of prime reason for their increased involvement as marginal workers.

#### **5.11.5** *Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities*

The social organization and settlement pattern in the study area is predominantly arranged around the available agricultural land and water resources in the area. Land based livelihood being the key feature of the community, proximity and availability of water is often linked to the economic status of the family/ household. Also, typically in a village, water for drinking and other purposes defines the household hygiene/ sanitation and ultimately the standard of living of the community. For drinking purpose, availability of water is mostly in the form of:

- Ground water sourced through hand pump and well serve mostly to the needs of household drinking water consumption however no filtration facility is available for drinking water;
- Supply of water is not available in study area villages;

(1) Workers who worked for more than 6 months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as Main Workers.

(2) Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days)



As per community consultation very few household in the villages in the study area have access to individual sanitation facility and majority of the community reportedly resort to open defecation.

Hand pumps and wells are the main source of water for drinking in surveyed villages. Apart from this, the villages have limited access to river water, while tanks/ponds or lakes are present in every village. Access to tap water or community pipe water is limited.

#### **5.11.6**      *Irrigation*

Community consultations reveal that irrigation facilities in study area do not exist and farmers reported that they were entirely dependent upon rainwater for cultivation. Though use of water drawn from wells was reported, the same was confirmed to be limited.

#### **5.12**      *HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE*

Health care infrastructure is very poor in the study areas. There are no hospitals, primary health center (PHC) and health sub-center (SC) in the study area. However, for access to healthcare, the locals visit the PHC in Chandwa town, which is approx. 7 km from the project site.

#### **5.13**      *OTHERS PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE*

##### *Road & Transportation*

All villages in the study area are connected with earthen unpaved roads. For the local transportation, use of auto rickshaw and motorised cycles are common in the study area. Public bus transport is not available.

##### *Electricity*

Electricity is available in the study area. The electricity supply to the homes is from Latehar distribution substation. It was confirmed during consultations that the electricity cuts are not frequent and that they occur only if there is any technical difficulty or disruption.

##### *Status of Govt. of Scheme Implementation in Chetar Village*

Implementation of Govt. Schemes is not in full force in the surveyed village. Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan (toilet) is the most successfully implemented government schemes in the village. Total 7 households are beneficiary of this scheme.

This section identifies and assesses the potential impacts to the physical, biological and socioeconomic environment that can be expected from the proposed substation project at Chandwa. The impacts due to the project activities across different phases have been identified and assessed. Impacts are identified and predicted based on the analysis of the information collected from the following:

- Project information (as outlined in *Section 3*);
- Baseline information (as outlined in *Section 5*).

### 6.1




#### *POTENTIAL IMPACT*

The identification of likely impacts during construction and operation phases has been carried out based on understanding of activities and their consequent impacts on various environmental and socio-economic resources or receptors. The impact identification matrix in *Table 6.1* captures the likely interactions between the activities on one axis and the resources / receptors on the other axis.

Table 6.1 Scoping Matrix for Chandwa Substation

Project Activity/ Hazards	Environmental Resources										Ecological Resource			Social-Economic Resources											
	Aesthetic & Visual Impact	Land Use	Soil Quality	Air Quality	Noise & Vibration	Topography & Drainage	Surface water resource	Surface water quality	Ground water resource	Ground water quality	Traffic (Road)	Terrestrial Flora	Terrestrial Fauna	Aquatic Flora & Fauna	Protected /Migratory Species	Migratory Path/Corridor	Job & economic opportunity	Economy & Livelihoods	Common Property Resources	Land Use (Economic Displacement)	Infrastructure & Services	Cultural Resources	Community Health & Safety	Occupational health & safety	
<b>Construction Phase</b>																									
Land Procurement		■																							
Clearance (Vegetation & other structure)	■										■	■					■								
Site Development (cutting & filling)				■	■	■									■		■								
Construction of Site access road				■	■	■											■								
Transportation of construction materials, equipment & machineries				■	■	■									■		■				■		■	■	
Storage & handling of construction materials				■																					■
Construction of switch yard and Other building				■	■	■						■			■		■								■
Storage, handling and disposal of construction waste	■			■	■																				■
Generation of sewage and discharge				■						■															■
Sourcing of construction water & domestic water									■										■						
Generation of surface runoff from construction site																									
<b>Operation Phase</b>																									
Physical presence of substation	■														■										
Maintenance of Substation & generation of transformer oil and e-waste				■						■															■
Sourcing of water for earthing pit & residential units									■										■						

Project Activity/ Hazards	Environmental Resources										Ecological Resource				Social-Economic Resources									
	Aesthetic & Visual Impact	Land Use	Soil Quality	Air Quality	Noise & Vibration	Topography & Drainage	Surface water resource	Surface water quality	Ground water resource	Ground water quality	Traffic (Road)	Terrestrial Flora	Terrestrial Fauna	Aquatic Flora & Fauna	Protected /Migratory Species	Migratory Path/Corridor	Job & economic opportunity	Economy & Livelihoods	Common Property Resources	Land Use (Economic Displacement)	Infrastructure & Services	Cultural Resources	Community Health & Safety	Occupational health & safety
Storm water runoff																								
Generation of MSW & Disposal																								
Generation of sewage & discharge																								

-  = Represents "no" interactions is reasonably expected
-  = Represents interactions reasonably possible but none of the outcomes will lead to significant impact
-  = Represents interactions reasonably possible where any of the outcomes may lead to potential significant impact

The details of the activities and their impacts have been discussed in detail in the following sections.

### 6.1.1 *Impact on Aesthetic and Visual*

Potential impacts to aesthetics and visual quality because of the setting up and operation of the Chandwa GSS may arise because of two key factors – disruption and degradation of visual quality in the surrounding landscape; and, use of night-time lighting for construction and security purposes. Visual impacts of GSS projects along with associated transmission lines (in and outgoing) are highly variable and depends on several factors like location of the project, lines of sight, scenic vistas and most importantly the perception of the people. Degradation of views from setting up of the GSS in the identified plot of land may result from cutting of trees and vegetation clearance, handling of construction and domestic wastes, and setting up of physical infrastructure (including some transmission towers which are to be constructed on the boundary of the site) associated with the GSS. After the GSS is commissioned, night-time security lighting would be operational and would lead to addition of strong artificial lights in what is at present is a predominantly rural area with no street or external lighting. With the study area, not being recognized as a place of natural scenic beauty or a touristic destination, these factors are unlikely to lead to any significant adverse visual and aesthetic impacts in the area and it can be rated as **negligible**.

### 6.1.2 *Air & Noise Quality*

The GSS is not planned to house any point or area source of air emissions (particulate matter, pollutant gases, etc.) and neither does the study area have any industrial air pollution sources – the National Highway 39 located at about 1 km north of the project site as well as village road passing adjacent to the project site, through which regular vehicular movement occurs is the only line source of air pollution, caused by vehicular emissions and because of re-entrained dust from the road surface. Based on visual observations, the quality of the air shed can be categorized as good and limited indicators or existing sources of air pollutants (sparsely established brick kilns) were noted in the study area. Owing to limited number of emission sources, the resultant air quality is not expected to exceed permissible limits of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

During site preparation and construction, the project is likely to generate dust (as particulates) in spite of best efforts to control it and there will be times during the construction phase when elevated dust concentrations may occur. Higher amounts of dust will be generated at places where earthwork, cutting and filling operations take place or in material handling and storage areas. A large percentage of such dust emissions from construction sites have been found to comprise of particles which are coarse in size (>10 microns) and has a tendency to settle down within a few hundred meters of the source of emissions. The smaller fractions (PM10) can however be carried over longer distances in a dust cloud, in the case wind velocity is higher and depending on prevailing wind direction maybe deposited in the adjoining habitations

with a potential to cause soiling of residential premises, deposition on agricultural crops, etc.. However, this will be a short-term impact lasting for a few months. Particulates, CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and unburnt hydrocarbons (VOCs) will be emitted by vehicles, batching plants (if used), heavy equipment and DG sets associated with site clearing and construction activities.

The operational GSS site at Chandwa will not have any specific source contributing to air emissions. However, the site will house transformers, switches and associated cables which may contain insulating gases such as Fluorocarbons and Sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). Such gases which are categorized as greenhouse gases and having significantly higher global warming potential (GWP) than CO<sub>2</sub> can get accidentally released during maintenance work or equipment overhauling. The frequency of such non-routine incidents is predicted to be low in the entire lifecycle of the operation of the GSS. Overall, the impact on air quality during the construction and operational phase of the project can be rated as **negligible to minor**.

Noise and vibration at the Chandwa GSS site is expected to be primarily generated during the site preparation and construction phases of the project. Such noise may be generated from blasting (if required), operation of heavy construction equipment and machineries, DG sets and the transportation of equipment and materials. During operational phase, the transformers and switches to be installed within the GSS would also emit typical humming noise caused because of magnetostriction (involving the expansion and contraction of the iron core due to the magnetic effect of alternation current flowing through the transformer coils). Though the emitted noise may vary in characteristics depending on the rating of the transformer, typically the intensity and amplitude transformer emitted noise is about 120 Hz and 55 dB (A). As the transformers and other sound emitting equipment would be located well within the boundary of the site, any incremental contribution to the ambient noise quality at the boundary of the site would be negligible.

The study area has no major noise sources, except for vehicular noise on the adjacent village road and NH-75. The noise generated from the construction phase activities is likely to be attenuated to acceptable levels as per the ambient noise standards within 200 m of the site. Such noise may however, cause discomfort the construction workers at site and nearby receptors. The construction activities, especially those with a potential to generate high noise levels would be temporary in nature and are not expected to last more than 12 months. The spatial scale of impact will be limited to a few hundred meters. The overall significance of the noise related impacts is rated as **minor**.

### 6.1.3 *Impact on Land use, Soil & Drainage*

The proposed Chandwa GSS is planned to be constructed over 10 acres of land (private land -9.96 acres and government land -0.04 acres). The present land use of the site is categorized as agricultural land and scrub land with moderate vegetation cover. JUSNL will divert the land use of the tract of land to industrial use and this would result in a permanent change of land use. Because of the nature of the project and low level of anthropogenic activity to

be associated with the site during operational phase, it is unlikely that the GSS project would induce any significant change of land use in other land parcels in the immediate vicinity.

As the site is located on an undulating land, the preparation of land for the construction activities at site would involve soil stripping, cutting, filling and levelling activities in order to make the site topography suitable for setting up of the GSS. As the site has lateritic soil which is loose in nature, removal of top soil can increase the potential for soil erosion during a short period of time till the site is levelled and then stabilized with fill materials like gravel, sand and fly ash. There is also a potential for local level changes in drainage pattern of the area, though the drainage to the second order drainage to the north northeast of the site is unlikely to be affected because the prevailing gentle slope leading to the catchment of the drainages. If proper soil erosion control measures are implemented, these impacts will be in the short term and unlikely to be severe in terms of scale and magnitude.

Disposal of solid waste and spills of lubricants, fuels and chemicals during land clearing, terrain sloping, levelling and construction activities creates the potential for soil and water contamination. The specific type of solid wastes likely to be generated during the construction of the GSS sites would include defective or compromised building materials, waste concrete, wastes from on-site machineries and repair of machineries and equipment, packaging pallets and crates and wastes associated with on-site activities of workers (in relation to the number of workers present) like domestic solid wastes.

During the operational phase, hazardous wastes generated from the GSS would include small quantities of used oil, contaminated absorbent material, burned out bulbs or tube lights, used parts, scrap and debris. The transformer oil is expected to be changed every 15 years and the waste oil is planned to be reused through authorized recyclers. E-waste (electrical parts, panels, etc. which will need replacement) and used lead acid batteries would also be collected and disposed off or recycled through authorized agencies. In addition, as all hazardous waste will be stored in covered areas which have a lined floor and with appropriate physical barriers for containment of spills, it is very unlikely to contaminate soil or underlying groundwater at site. Overall, the impact on drainage and soils is expected to be **minor**.

#### **6.1.4**      *Impact on Water Resources*

Water resourcing requirements for a GSS project are minimal, as there is no process or activities that require a steady supply of water. In the operational phase, water would need to be sourced on the long term to meet the domestic needs of about 16 – 20 people and the daily requirement would be about 8.4 KLD. The water requirement during the construction phase is expected to be more intense – an estimated amount of 10-12 KLD (including provision for domestic water supply to labourers of approx. 2 KLD) and about 3-4 KLD during the rest of the construction period. It is estimated that the civil works

would be completed within 1 year and the construction phase would last 2 years.

With no significant source nearby source or provision to provide piped or treated water from a surface water being present, the project would depend on extraction of ground water resources, using a bore well to a large extent. As reported the water from the river (Amjhariya River) flowing from north to southwest of the site, is not expected to be used. The bore well would be planned to extract water from the deeper aquifers that are at the level of 50 to 120 m. The neighbouring settlements source water using dug wells and tube wells and both of them utilize the shallow, near shallow aquifers; so, there is expected to be no conflicting demands on ground water resources.

Considering the amount of water planned to be sourced, the limited spatial extent that would be impacted and the sensitivity of the resource, the significance of the project's impact on water resources can be considered to be **minimal**.

#### 6.1.5 *Impact on Surface Water Bodies*

The site is expected to generate surface water runoff, both during the construction and operational phases, when it rains and the water will be channelized through a storm /surface water drainage system through a point of discharge, to an existing natural drainage channel maintaining gravity flow. Runoff from the GSS site, if allowed to flow off areas where wastes are stored (as has been identified in the previous sub-section) or from areas where contaminants like lubricants, fuels and chemicals have been spilled, have the potential to impact the receiving surface water body or stream. During operation, about 7 KLD of domestic waste water /sewage will be generated from the residential quarters and the toilets. The sewage would be treated through a septic tank system and any overflows along with the domestic waste water would be discharged through an outlet into the nearby surface water drainage, meeting prescribed standards for surface water effluents. The likely impact is expected to be **minor**.

#### 6.1.6 *Impact on Biological Environment*

As discussed earlier, there are few matured trees within the proposed GSS site. Site preparation will involve removal of the trees and few shrubs and herbs present at site from the site, which will cause change in the modified habitat within the site leading to a loss of floral biodiversity at local level.

Faunal species that have high probability of occurrence within the site include amphibians (Common toad), reptiles (lizards and snakes), birds (crow, sparrow, myna, drongo, doves, parakeets, kites etc.) and mammals (Indian Grey mongoose, squirrels etc.). Removal of vegetation from the site can have adverse impact on residential burrowing faunal species *viz.* reptiles (lizards and snakes), ground roosting birds (sparrows, pigeon, doves etc.) and mammals (mongoose, rat etc.). In most cases, however it has been observed that faunal species to migrate to other local habitats, which are adjacent, if the land, affected is not very large.



The floral species that would be affected because of site clearance and preparation are few trees, shrubs and herbs. The loss of scattered trees, shrubs and herbs from the site will not create any habitat degradation or fragmentation in the area. None of the floral or faunal species expected to be present within the site is threatened as per IUCN Classification (Version 2017-3). Vegetation clearance may affect the faunal species mentioned above, however, there are similar habitats in the vicinity and the species can easily relocate to those areas. The scale of impact will be medium as it causes irreversible damage to a modified habitat. Duration of the impact will be long term as vegetation clearance would create a permanent impact within the site area. Extent of the impact would be only within the project site and immediate vicinity.

Construction activities will include excavation, movement of machineries, increased anthropogenic movement (men and transport) and may lead to minor disturbances to floral and faunal habitats in the vicinity of the site because of deposition of dust, noise and light generated during construction activities may affect feeding, breeding and movement of animals. However, these disturbances will be for a temporary period and expected to be of low magnitude and local in scale.

During the operation phase, several species of birds identified during the ecological study, which can perch (*viz.* doves, pigeon, mynas, kites etc.) or make nests within the GSS area (*viz.* sparrows, pigeons, doves etc.) with a possibility for electrocution. Small mammalian species like mongoose, macaques, langurs may get electrocuted within the GSS area. However, the chances of birds and mammalian species being electrocuted within the GSS site are rare; moreover, the species having the potential to be electrocuted are common in the area and of low sensitivity. Overall, the significance of impact on biological environment can be rated to be between **minor to moderate**.

#### 6.1.7 *Impact on Socio-economic Conditions*

The proposed substation will be constructed over 10 acres of land, comprising 9.96 acres of private land and 0.04 acres of private land. The private land parcels are owned by 4 individuals [Shivan Sahu, Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu), Rajesh Prasad, Sudhwa Bhuinya] living in 3 households and will be acquired as per the procedure laid in The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR 2013). Compensation would be paid four times of the value of the land as per the Act. Additionally, compensation for any standing trees attached to the land parcels would also be paid to the land owners.

To understand dependency of the land owners on the project site and their socioeconomic profile, a detailed socioeconomic survey and consultation was undertaken with all the land owners. From consultation it is understood that, only one land owner (Sudhwa Bhuinya) who also depends entirely on agriculture for livelihood, have been cultivating his land (once in a year) in the

project site. He has approximately 3 acres of land apart from the land parcels falling in the project site. Thus, after giving up land for the project, he will have approx. 3 acres of land for agriculture. From consultation with other land owners, it is understood that other three land owners Shivan Sahu, Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu) and Rajesh Prasad have not cultivated their land within the project site for last one year. Further, Shivan Sahu and Phoolmati Devi have approx. 4 acres of land apart from the land parcels in the project site. Rajesh Prasad will also retain approx. 2 acres of land apart from the project site. Presently, Shivam Sahu is not earning, as he is 82 years of age. He is living on the earning of his three sons, who have shops in Chandwa town and on NH 39. Similarly, Rajesh Prasad is working in the private sector for his livelihood.

Based on the above discussion, it is understood that there is a possibility of economic displacement for one land owners (Sudhwa Bhuinya) and others do not have any dependency on the acquired land. However, from consultation with the land owners, it is understood that, all of them are willing to have their land acquired for the project, as compensation paid in lieu of the land would improve their economic condition, and subsequently will provide them more income generating options.

One water stream (Amjhariya stream) flows from east to west at approx. 50 metres from the site. Local people are dependent on the water body for their domestic purposes (washing clothes, bathing) and any contamination/ disturbance may lead to local agitation. During community consultation, local people have not expressed any concerns about the possibility of runoff from the construction site may reach the water body. However, it was also suggested that construction waste and debris should not be disposed in this river.

### 6.1.8 *Influx of Labour*

It is envisaged that during construction phase of the project, labourers for various jobs such as civil, mechanical and electrical works will be hired through authorized manpower agencies. Even though unskilled labour force can be sourced locally, for skilled labour required for the project would be primarily migrant labour.

The influx of migrant labour will have both negative and positive impacts on the nearby community and local environment. The labour will be accommodated in temporary campsite within the project boundary, which can have some interface with the nearby community. However, the influx of migrant workers would lead to a transient increase of population in the immediate vicinity of the project area for a limited time. This may put some pressure on the local resources such as roads, fuel wood, water etc. Some of the significant issues related with migrant labour would include:

- Conflict amongst workers, and between workers and local community, based on cultural, religious or behavioural practices;
- Discontent amongst local community on engagement of outsiders;

- Outbreaks of certain infectious diseases;
- Security issues to local women from migrant workforce;
- Use of community facilities such as health centres, transport facility etc. by migrant labour may lead to discontent with local community; and
- In case contractors bring in unskilled migrant labour, there stands the risk of exploitation of a labourer. This can happen in the form of hiring underage labourers, low and unequal wage payments, forced labour and discrimination on basis of the basis of caste, religion or ethnicity.

The impacts described above may primarily extend to the settlements in the immediate vicinity, therefore localize in nature. From the context of project site setting, it would be noted that, vulnerable community like ST population have only been noted in Rud and Nawadih. As reported, the proposed land parcel is not being sought from vulnerable communities.

Work Participation Ratio (WPR) defined as percentage of total workers including main and marginal workers out of the total population of the study area, is observed to be 51.25% in Chetar village, as per Census 2011. The finding indicates that there is a pool of labour-resource who can be engaged in the project as unskilled labour. The project would source unskilled workers from surrounding villages. Also a planned labour camp for skilled workers within the GSS site may further reduce the assessed potential impacts related to labour influx. Therefore, impact from labour influx is evaluated to be of **minor** significance.

#### 6.1.9 *Impact on Community Health and Safety*

Experience shows that because of its nature and scale, project like GSS's can be expected to have a limited interface with the local community and as a result will have minimal impact on the safety and health of local communities. During the construction stage of the project, there will be an influx of workmen and labours, with some of them being from different socio-cultural settings as compared to the villages around site. In the case that hygienic conditions are not maintained at the construction site, there may be a vector borne disease and other ailments in the immediate vicinity. Unless proper sensitisation of neighbouring communities is undertaken and appropriate safeguards are adopted, there is a possibility for increase in sexually transmitted diseases, though the possibility appears quite remote.

The site clearing activities and construction activities (involving fill materials, brick and concreting work) would result in emissions of dust and noise, discharge of sanitary waste water and potential littering from labour quarters for around 12 months and has a potential to contribute to additional nuisance levels for the local community and households located immediately adjacent to the site. The impact on habitation located on the southern border of the site, is expected to be limited, as the access route to the site will be from the western side. Limited significant health related impacts are expected to the communities in the area. The increase in vehicular movements as a result of plying of construction vehicles on the adjoining highway and the site access

road would add to the risk of accidents in which local villagers may be involved.

In addition, the GSS project would have incoming and outgoing transmission lines (132KV), house transformers and associated equipment which has the potential to create electro-magnetic fields (EMF). Although there is a public concern over the potential health effects associated with the exposure to EMF, empirical data is insufficient to demonstrate adverse health impacts from typical EMF levels originating from high voltage power lines and substation equipment. Considering good construction practices and planned embedded measures for mitigating these impacts, the overall significance of community health and safety impacts can be rated to be **minor**.

#### **6.1.10** *Occupational, Health and Safety*

During the construction phase of the project, about 50 workers would be involved in construction related activities, some of which are inherently unsafe, unless adequate precautions and safeguards are adopted by the workers and construction site contractors. Safety issues related to construction of the GSS at Chandwa may involve physical hazards like working at height, exposure to heat, particulate matter, noise and vibration, collision with vehicles/moving equipment; exposure to electrical hazards; exposure to chemicals hazards (both inhalation and physical contact) like organic solvent vapours, reactive and toxic chemicals (acids, bases, insecticides, etc.). Such occupation hazards would vary with the nature of work undertaken by the workmen, as they may employed by different contractors responsible for doing a particular component of the work.

The construction work would involve several contractors who in turn would engage different labourers having varied skillsets. The duration and extent for most workmen is expected to extend for a few months and the occurrence of any accidents and consequent injuries/fatalities will lead to adverse impacts that could range from loss of productive time to loss of livelihoods (of workmen). If local workers are hired, they may not have appropriate training for adopting a safety culture expected at an industrial construction site – so receptor sensitivity may be anticipated to be high. There is also a possibility of legal non-compliance which may lead to temporary stoppage of work affecting construction schedules. Hence, the receptor sensitivity is high. Overall, the impact significance for occupational health and safety can be considered to be **moderate**.

**7.1 INTRODUCTION**

A stakeholder is defined as “an individual, group, or organization, who may affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of a project”. “Stakeholder Analysis” is the process of sorting identified stakeholder groups according to their impact on the project and the impact the project will have on them. This information is then used to assess the manner in which the interests of the stakeholders or projects impact on them should be addressed in the project development plan or its operation.

The importance of stakeholder analysis lies in the assessment and understanding of the socio-political environment surrounding the project. It allows for:

- Identification of the interests, concerns and societal risks surrounding the stakeholders, as well as conflicts of interests (if any);
- Identification of relations between stakeholders that may enable “coalitions” of project sponsorship, ownership and co-operation as well as the mechanisms which may influence other stakeholders;
- Key groups/ individuals to be identified who need to be informed about the project during the execution phase;
- Identifying stakeholders (those who might have an adverse impact on the project) and taking appropriate measures to mitigate their influence; and;
- Development of a framework for participatory planning and implementation of various project activities including interventions for community development.

The identification of stakeholders and their inclusion in the decision-making process is thus essential in the process of prioritizing, analysing and addressing issues; and in creating management systems and strategies to address the concerns/ expectations of various stakeholders.

The following sub-sections provide a profile of the various stakeholders in the project as well as their concerns and relative influence with regards to the project.

**7.2 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS**

The stakeholders who would directly impact or are directly impacted by the project are known as Primary Stakeholders, those who have an indirect impact or are indirectly impacted are known as Secondary Stakeholders. Keeping in mind the nature of the project and its setting, the stakeholders have been identified and listed in the table below;

**Table 7.1** *List of key stakeholders*

Stakeholder Category/ Group	Key Stakeholders
<b>Primary Stakeholders</b>	
Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Community</li> </ul>
Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land owners belonging to Chetar Village</li> </ul>
Other Primary Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited</li> <li>World Bank</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary Stakeholder</b>	
Institutional Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Administration</li> <li>Block Development Office</li> </ul>

***Consultations with Block Development office, Chandwa***

In order to consult district / block administration, ERM team visited the BDO on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2018, to brief the BDO on the site visit/consultation and also to discuss land acquisition process for the proposed GSS site.

***Consultations with Land Acquisition Officer, Latehar District, Chandwa***

Land acquisition officer of Latehar district was consulted to understand procedure adopted for acquisition of the land for the project. He was also consulted to understand how the compensation value is derived.

***Consultations with Land Owner and Local Communities***

Community consultation is central to every impact assessment study because it helps to gather the opinion of the public on the proposed project and assess its potential effect on the public especially vulnerable groups.

Consultations were carried out with land owners to understand the status of their consent for acquisition of private land required for the project. Consultation with land owners was also aimed to understand dependency of land owners on the land parcels to be used for the proposed project. Consultations were also held with community people residing adjacent to the proposed Substation site to assess the extent of impact on common people.

**Figure 7.1** *Consultations with Land Owner in Chetar Village*



**Figure 7.2** *Consultations with Local Communities in Chetar Village*



**7.3** *SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS*

ERM undertook consultations/ meetings with identified stakeholders during the course of the site visit. The intensive deliberations provided a platform for two-way communication between the team of consultants and the stakeholder groups. This in turn helped in developing an understanding of the perceptions of stakeholders with regards to the project and also allowed for a means of recording their feedback. The key points discussed with each of these stakeholders are provided in the table below:

**Table 7.2** *Stakeholders and Key Points Discussed*

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Outcomes in brief
	Local Community		



S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Outcomes in brief
1.1	Land Owner of the identified Private land parcel belonging to Chetar village. (Date-26 <sup>th</sup> March, 2018, No of Participants- 5; Date- 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2018, No of Participants- 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of land parcel for which land owner has provided their consent;</li> <li>• Current land use of the land identified for the project;</li> <li>• Welfare status of the landowner families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private land of 9.96 acres (for proposed GSS) is owned by 4 individuals [Shivan Sahu, Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu), Rajesh Prasad, Sudhwa Bhuinya] living in 3 households.</li> <li>• Gram Sabha was organized, where all the land owners have given their consent for the project.</li> <li>• There is no involuntary resettlement associated with the project land parcel as the land is free from any encumbrances.</li> <li>• All the landowners have land holdings apart from the land identified for the project. Shivan Sahu and Phoolmati Devi (W/o Shivan Sahu) has approx. 4 acres of land apart from the land parcels to be acquired for the project site. Rajesh Prasad has approx. 2 acres of land apart from the land parcels to be acquired for the project site. Sudhwa Bhuinya has approx. 3 acres of land apart from the land parcels to be acquired for the project site.</li> <li>• Shivan Sahu and Rajesh Prasad has not cultivated their land parcels in the project site for last one year. Reportedly, due to unavailability of water and poor fertility of land, they have not cultivated these land parcels. However, Sudhwa Bhuinya is cultivating his land parcels (2.1 acres) in the project site. He only cultivates during monsoon season.</li> <li>• Presently, Shivam Sahu is not earning, as he is 82 years of age. He is living on the earning of his three sons. Approx. monthly income of his family is INR 20,000/-. Rajesh Prasad is working in a private sector, where he earns approx. INR 8,000 /- per month. However, Sudhwa Bhuinya entirely depends on agriculture for his livelihood and earn approx. INR 5,000 /- per month.</li> <li>• When all the land owners are asked for any specific reasons for giving their respective lands for the proposed project, it is responded that land price in this area is very low owing to broken access roads (road connecting Chetar village with NH 39), low soil fertility and dependency of agriculture on monsoon rainfall. However, through this project, they will be able to get 4 times of the market value of the land. Sudhwa Bhuinya who is dependent on agriculture for livelihood, has informed</li> </ul>

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Outcomes in brief
1.2	Local Community from Chetar (Date-26 <sup>th</sup> March 2018, No of Participants- 20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current engagement scenario -livelihood options;</li> <li>• Basic amenities in the village - electricity, drinking water, etc.;</li> <li>• Health scenario in the village and distances of Hospitals/ Clinics;</li> <li>• Status of the women in the study area;</li> <li>• Perception of local community towards the project.</li> </ul>	<p>that the extra money he will earn from giving his land for the project will be used for other income generation purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the people in Chetar village are involved in agriculture. Some of them have shops near NH 39. Some of them have also moved to Chandwa town for better earning.</li> <li>• Most of agricultural land are mono cropped and agricultural activity is entirely dependent on rain water.</li> <li>• Ground water is the main source of drinking water. Hand pump is mainly used for abstracting ground water. Other than that one open well is also present at village level;</li> <li>• Health facility is the main problem area for the local community. There no health facility present in nearby villages. Community has to depend on health facility present in Chandwa town.</li> <li>• There is no such cultural and religious site is present in and around the site.</li> <li>• Women of the study area engage themselves in household activities and also practice agriculture on their own land;</li> <li>• The river water body (Amjhariya River) near to the site is utilized for washing clothes and bathing as reported by the locals. The local have not expressed any concerns about the possibility of runoff from the construction site may reach the water body. It was also suggested that construction waste and debris should not be disposed in this river.</li> <li>• Local people are positive about the proposed project. They expect some work during construction activity and overall development of the area with generation of local employment for the people;</li> <li>• Village road connecting Chetar village with NH 39 is damaged and is not repaired for long time. Local people has expressed their hope that through this project, condition of the road will be improved;</li> <li>• People who have houses adjacent to GSS site has suggested to restrict night time construction work, as it would create noise and cause disturbance to them.</li> </ul>

S. No.	Stakeholder Category	Key Points Discussed	Outcomes in brief
1.3	Circle Inspector, Chandwa Block (Date-26 <sup>th</sup> March 2018, No of Participants- 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedure adopted for identification and acquisition of private land for the project</li> <li>• Consent from Land Owners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process of 'Rayati land' identification in Chandwa circle started in May 2018 after receiving confirmation from MD of JUSNL that private land can be acquired for Chandwa GSS if GM land is not available;</li> <li>• The Rayati lands are being procured as per the procedure laid in The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR 2013);</li> <li>• Rayati land parcels in different villages were surveyed considering access to the land, free of encumbrances and no active agriculture (so to avoid any economic displacement);</li> <li>• After initial survey and identification of land; land records were checked and land owners were consulted and apprised them about the requirement and purpose of the project;</li> <li>• The land identified is mapped and demarcated after taking informal consent from the land owners;</li> <li>• Rate of the private land has been checked and decided at four times the existing market rate.</li> </ul>
1.4	Land Acquisition Officer, Latehar District (Date-15 <sup>th</sup> December 2018, No of Participants- 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedure adopted for acquisition of private land for the project</li> <li>• Procedure adopted for deriving market value of the land and compensation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The private land is being procured as per the procedure laid in The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR 2013);</li> <li>• Government of Jharkhand has circulated guidelines for calculation of compensation for Land Acquisition as per the Provisions of RFCTLARRA 2013 (refer <i>Annexure 15</i>). This guideline is followed to calculate compensation for land acquisition.</li> <li>• Land Revenue Department of Latehar District had notified compensation amount for 9.96 acres of land vide notification no. 537 dated 29 November 2018 (refer <i>Annexure 13</i>). As per the notification, 4 times of the market value of the land will be provided to land owners.</li> </ul>

The ESIA for the Chandwa GSS site has been undertaken to assess and report the environmental and social impacts of this component of the JPSIP project. In course of the project's planning and the ESIA, project design decision have been made taking into account the need to avoid, minimize and reduce adverse impacts. Further, this Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) provides project and site specific mitigation measures to minimize damage to the local environment and disruption to local communities.

The ESMP comprises of site and activity specific mitigation measures in the form of an *Impact Mitigation Matrix (IMM)* as detailed in *Table 8.1*, structured according to the sequential flow of activities in the project life cycle and accounting for a choice of design criteria, construction methods, practices and logistics, pollution prevention and reduction measures, labour and community related safeguards. In addition, the IMM is supported by several complementary *Environment & Social Action Plans (ESAP)*, which provide customized best practice recommendations to ensure that the impacts of the GSS projects are managed in accordance to national and international best practices and benchmarks.

## 8.1

### *MITIGATION MEASURES*

The Impact Mitigation Matrix (IMM) is detailed in *Table 8.1*. In order to ensure that the ESMP is being adhered to by Contractors, who will be responsible for implementing the project, provisions with respect to specific mitigation measures have been incorporated as a part of General and Special Conditions of Contract. The General and Special Conditions of Contract are presented in *Annexure 2* and *Annexure 3* respectively.

**Table 8.1 Impact Mitigation Matrix**

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
<b>Planning/Preconstruction</b>				
1.	Land procurement	Economic or physical displacement	Compensation should be provided to all land owners before beginning of construction work.	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office; External Consultant
2.	Tree felling	Loss of precious ecological values	Compensation should be provided to all owners of the trees in the project site.  For felling of trees permission need to be obtained from DFO or authorized ACF.	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office/External Consultant
3.	Substation location and design	Conflict with community due to disturbance to adjoining residential structures in the southeast of the proposed GSS plot.	Careful design of site to avoid damages to adjacent residential structures	Design Consultant/ Contractor
4.	Design of residential quarter and office at substation	Water/soil pollution	Septic Tank with soak pit to be designed as per IS: 2470 (Part-1) - 1985 (Code of Practice for Installation of Septic Tank).	Design Consultant/ Contractor
<b>Construction</b>				
5.a.i	Site preparation and construction work	Loss of topsoil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top soil from the construction site will be stripped before commencement of construction work;</li> <li>• Top soil will be stored in a dedicated top soil storage site, having adequate mitigation measures for preventing erosion due to runoff;</li> <li>• Activities will be scheduled (as far as possible) to avoid extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall;</li> <li>• Top soil will be used for landscaping within the GSS site.</li> </ul>	Contractor
5.b.i		Noise and vibrations	All equipment/machineries to be regularly maintained to ensure efficient operation	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
5.b.ii			DG sets with acoustic enclosure should be used	Contractor
5.b.iii			Construction work during night time (10 pm to 6 am) to be prohibited. In case of emergency work at night approval of JUSNL Division/ Circle is mandatory.	Contractor
			Consent from the village panchayat would be obtained, in-case work during night time.	
5.c.i		Air Pollution	Since, proposed GSS is in close vicinity of few houses (at southern side), contractor to ensure that water sprinkling to be carried out twice a day during dry season on exposed surface area in the project site.	Contractor
5.c.ii			Vehicles transporting loose construction/ excavated materials shall be covered with tarpaulin sheets.	Contractor
5.c.iii			Loose construction material/ excavated material shall be stored against any structure or would be kept covered with tarpaulin sheet at the construction site.	Contractor
5.c.iv			All vehicles utilized in transportation of raw materials and personnel, will have valid Pollution under Control Certificate (PUCC)	Contractor
5.c.v			Regular maintenance of machines, equipment and vehicles that will be used for construction activities of substation/tower construction	Contractor
5.d.i		Water/Soil Pollution	Septic tanks and soak pits/modular bio-toilets would be provided at all construction site and labour camp	Contractor
5.e.i		Erosion and sediment	Project site is located on undulating land. General slope of the site is towards the northern direction towards river. Cut and fill slopes in the project site would be protected using standard engineering	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
5.e.ii			practices including bio-engineering techniques (Annexure 5 of the ESMF) wherever feasible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A peripheral site drainage channel would be constructed at the beginning of the construction work. The peripheral site drainage channel would be provided with a sedimentation tank to prevent sediments to be carried away by the runoff.</li> <li>• Storm water drainage should not be discharged to into any agricultural field located adjacent to the site.</li> <li>• Surface runoff/storm water drainage can be discharged into natural drainage channel adjoining the eastern boundary of the site, after passing it through sedimentation tank.</li> </ul>	Contractor
5.f.i		Depletion of water resource	Consumption of water would be reduced to the extent possible through the application of water conservation measures and through reuse/recycling of water, wherever possible.	Contractor
6.a.i	Community Health and Safety	Injury and sickness of local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination with local communities for construction schedules; prior information about incoming vehicles carrying construction materials, deployment of traffic marshals; access restriction for local people at the construction site.</li> <li>• Undertaking regular health check-ups of the work-force and reporting any major illnesses at the earliest to Block health officer for disease control and surveillance.</li> <li>• Creating mass and labour awareness on HIV and STDs;</li> </ul>	Contractor
6.b.i		Local Woman Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour Camp should be located away from the village and it should be access controlled for the local people.</li> <li>• Awareness should be created among the migratory labour that they should not be</li> </ul>	Contractor



Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
7	Occupational health and safety	Injury and sickness of workers	<p>entered in the village without prior information to the villagers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local resource like hand pump, bathing ghat should not be used by the labours.</li> <li>Provide safety equipment's (PPEs) for construction workers;</li> <li>Prevent entry of unauthorised person at construction site;</li> <li>Provide training on health and safety to all the workers.</li> </ul>	Contractor
8.a.i	Blasting (in case of hard rock formation)	Noise and Vibration	Adopt appropriate engineering safeguards to meet the regulatory standard [DGMS Prescribed Permissible Limit of Ground Vibration (refer <i>Annexure 6</i> )] for blasting operation.	Contractor
8.b.i		Damage to Structure	In case there are any damages to the structures due to blasting, the same will be assessed and would be repaired.	Contractor
8.c.i		Occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement mitigation measures to control fly rock;</li> <li>Secure and limit access to blasting areas to qualified personnel involved in, and necessary for, blasting operations;</li> <li>Arrange for adequate safety measures (as per Explosives Rules, 2008) for transport and storage of explosives;</li> <li>Provide protective equipment to all the personnel engaged in blasting activity.</li> </ul>	Contractor
9.a.i	Health, Hygiene, Safety and Security of Workers in Labour Camp	Labour camp related EHS and Hygiene Issues	<p>Facilities would be provided at the labour camp as per provisions of IFC Guidance Note on Worker's Accommodation 2009. Some of the relevant provisions to be complied are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Worker's accommodation;</li> <li>Provision of safe drinking water;</li> <li>Appropriate arrangement for cooking;</li> </ol>	Contractor

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Management of waste water and solid waste from the camp site;</li> <li>5. Availability of medical facility (first aid)</li> <li>6. Security arrangement of the camp site.</li> <li>7. Arrangement to register and redress grievance of workers.</li> </ol> <p>Refer <b>Annexure 7</b> for detail guideline.</p>	
9.b.i		Conflict with local community due to sharing of local resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workers to be provided with adequate facilities including water for drinking and domestic use to avoid conflict with community resources.</li> <li>• Behavioural training to be provided to workers on how to prevent conflicts with community</li> <li>• Construction waste and debris will not be disposed in Amjhariya River, which is used by local people for washing and bathing purpose.</li> </ul>	Contractor
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>				
10	Drainage of storm water	Water/Soil Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All internal drainage channels from the substation site would be connected to a peripheral site drainage channel.</li> <li>• The peripheral site drainage channel would be provided with a sedimentation tank and oil-water separator to prevent sediments and oil &amp; grease to be carried away by the runoff.</li> <li>• Storm water drainage should not be discharged to into any agricultural field.</li> </ul>	Contractor
11.a.i	Handling and disposal of waste	Water/Soil Pollution	The municipal solid waste would be composted in composting pits	JUSNL Subdivision Office
11.a.ii			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorization for hazardous waste generation (used transformer oil) should be obtained from the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board <sup>(1)</sup>;</li> </ul>	JUSNL Subdivision Office

(1) As per recommendation made by the Jharkhand Pollution Control Board

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous waste need to be disposed through CPCB/JSPCB authorised recyclers;</li> <li>Annual return [Form 4 Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016] to be submitted to JSPCB.</li> </ul>	
12.a.i	Occupational health and safety of staff	Injury/ mortality to staff during O&M work	During the testing and charging of electrical lines and substation, electricity insulating protective equipment like footwear (ISO 20345: 2004 Part-2), rubber gloves (IS 4770: 1991) would be provided to workers. In addition, provisions of the "Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations 2010" would be adhered to.	JUSNL Subdivision Office
12.a.ii			Induction training to all the new employee and six monthly refresher training for substation O&M staff would be organised.	JUSNL Subdivision Office
12.b.i		Injury/ mortality from emergency situation	Preparation of fire emergency action plan and training given to staff on implementing emergency action plan	JUSNL Subdivision Office
13	Community health and safety	Injury/ mortality to public	Integrity of compound wall would be maintained all time	JUSNL Subdivision Office

The supporting ESAP's are as follows:

- Labour Management Plan;
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan;
- Gender Action Plan; and
- Citizen Engagement Action Plan.

In addition, Contractors/JUSNL would be expected to work upon customised and site specific Action Plans (e.g., waste management plan, pollution prevention and management plan, top soil management plan etc.), as a part of this ESMP, to demonstrate that the requirements specified therein would be followed during the construction and operational phases of the JSPIP project.

### 8.2.1 *Labour Management Plan*

It is envisaged that during construction phase of Chandwa GSS, labourers for various jobs such as civil, mechanical and electrical works will be hired through authorised manpower agencies. It is anticipated that the peak labour requirement during construction phase of the project will be approx. 50 persons involving unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labourers. Unskilled labourers is likely to be recruited from local villages, while semi-skilled and skilled labourers (approx. 10 to 15) may come from outside area. For labourer, who will spend the night onsite, accommodation will be provided.

The influx of construction labourer will have both negative and positive impacts on the nearby community and local environment. The labourer will be accommodated in temporary campsite within the project boundary, which can have significant interface with the nearby communities. This might also put pressure on the local resources such as roads, fuel wood, water etc.

Labour Management Plan has been prepared to minimize potential health, safety and social impacts associated with influx of project workers on the host population and ensure provision of safe and healthy working conditions, for such workers in consistent with IFC PS 2 and 4 requirements and national labour laws. This labour management plan (refer *Annexure 7*) has covered following aspects:

- HR Policy and Employment Contract
- Working Hours
- Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity
- Child Labour
- Worker Health & Hygiene
- Wage Payment & Benefits
- Worker Accommodation
- Emergency Preparedness & Response
- Worker Grievance Management
- Inspection & Reporting

## 8.2.2

### *Occupational Health and Safety Management Action Plan*

There may be potential safety hazards for workers or labourers involved during the construction phase of the project. IFC PS2 requires providing the workers with a safe and healthy work environment, taking into account inherent risks and hazards specific to the work.

In view of the above, the construction Contractor shall develop a site specific Health & Safety Management Plan (HSMP) in consistent with all applicable health and safety regulations. The same shall be submitted to JUSNL for approval with progress on the implementation of the plan to be shared with JUSNL on a monthly basis. Template for HSMP, which would be prepared by the contractor is provided in *Annexure 8*.

## 8.2.3

### *Gender Action Plan*

As discussed in Section 5.11 of this report, there is imbalance in socio-economic profile of men and women in the study area related to sex ratio, literacy rate and workforce participation.

Following measures are suggested during project implementation to improve gender equality:

- Prioritize temporary employment of women in the project construction work, in keeping with the required skill set;
- Ensure equal pay for equal work for women and men workers;
- Provide basic amenities (such as separate toilets for male and female workers, clean water, drinking water facilities, resting place etc.) for male and female workforce at construction site and labour camp;
- Implement provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013;
- Address gender based violence risk through (i) community engagement throughout project lifecycle, (ii) labour management plan, and (iii) grievance redressal mechanism.

#### **Gender Monitoring Indicators:**

Following indicators would be used to adequately monitor gender action plan:

- Number of women employed as a percentage of total persons employed in construction activities;
- Number of women workers earning same wage as men workers, as a percentage of total women workers employed in construction activities;
- Availability of basic amenities and separate toilet at campsite; and
- Constitution of "Internal Compliant Committee" in JUSNL to register sexual harassment case.

### *Citizen Engagement Action Plan*

This plan aims at allowing the engagement of citizens in a systematic manner, which will allow the various stakeholder groups and citizens, to express their individual views, opinions and concerns, while allowing for the project to appropriately respond to them. The plan is aimed at enabling active meaningful engagement with the stakeholder groups, one of the most important mechanisms of which is grievance redressal.

#### *Information Disclosure*

Information disclosure is a critical component of the engagement activities to be undertaken for the project. The information disclosure will be undertaken primarily through two means; *preparation and dissemination of briefing material* and *organization of community consultations or group meetings*. Key goal of the disclosure process will be to make information accessible and available to all in a simple and easy to understand manner. The briefing material shall be prepared in local language, i.e. Hindi. Following communication tools shall be designed for effective dissemination of relevant information:

- **Executive Summary of ESIA and ESMP Reports:** This will be kept at the offices of local gram panchayats and also at the project office.
- **Non-technical Summary/Brochures in Hindi:** Sufficient number of the brochures will be circulated during subsequent public meetings/individual consultations during project implementation.
- **Posters on Grievance Mechanism along with contact details:** To be made available at the Gram Panchayat office and other government offices where local people gather frequently.

All documents shall be made available to the public in accordance with relevant provisions of the RTI Act, except when otherwise warranted by legal requirements. Information shall be provided in a timely and regular manner to all stakeholders, affected parties and the general public. The following table provides an understanding of the specific information to be disclosed.

**Table 8.2** *Information Disclosure Plan*

<b>Project Phase/Activity</b>	<b>Disclosed document</b>	<b>Place &amp; Mode for disclosure</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>	<b>Target Stakeholder</b>
Planning/ Preparation of DPR, ESIA & EMP	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report; Environmental and Social Management Plan	1. JUSNL website 2. World Bank's Infoshop  Online, through Project website.	JUSNL Project Office	All citizens

Project Phase/Activity	Disclosed document	Place & Mode for disclosure	Responsible Agency	Target Stakeholder
Construction / Commencement of Construction	Executive Summary of ESIA and ESMP Reports	1. Local Gram Panchayat office 2. Site Office of the EPC Contractor	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Community People especially the land owners adjacent to the site, Village Panchayat
Construction / Ongoing construction work	Posters on Grievance Mechanism along with contact details	Printed out Documents 1. Gram Panchayat office and other government offices where local people gather frequently. 2. Construction site and labour campsite	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	People especially the land owners adjacent to the site, people residing near site, Village Panchayat
Construction / Ongoing construction work	Non-technical Summary of Project and progress report etc./ Brochures in Hindi	Printed Posters 1. Site Office of the EPC Contractor 2. Places of public meetings/individual consultations	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Local community
Operation / Commencement of operation	Information about date of start of operation and charging of substation and associated transmission line	Printed out Documents 1. Gram Panchayat office and other government offices where local people gather frequently. 2. Site Office of the EPC Contractor 3. Places of public meetings/individual consultations Public Announcement & leaflets	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	People especially the land owners adjacent to the site, people residing near site, Village Panchayat

### *Consultation Mechanism*

A consultation mechanism has been prepared to ensure involvement of stakeholders' at each stage of project planning and implementation. The mechanism for JPSIP GSS projects is proposed in *Table 8.3*.

**Table 8.3** *Summary of Consultation Mechanism*

Project Phase	Activity	Details	Responsible Agency	Target Stakeholders
Planning	Securing of Land for substation Site	Consult to identify sensitivities around the site and common property and agree to mitigations.	Contractor along with the JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Community, , especially the land owners adjacent to the site, people residing near site, Revenue Officer, Village Panchayat, Civil Society



Project Phase	Activity	Details	Responsible Agency	Target Stakeholders
Construction	Commencement of Construction	Consult on proposed activity and period of activity- e.g., location of project site, construction and labour camp and associated impacts, ESMP implementation, benefit from the project, procedure for grievance redressal	Contractor along with the site-in-charge (JUSNL)	Do
	Ongoing construction work	Communicate about the progress of construction activity, impact and benefit from the project, record community grievance and redress the same	Contractor along with the site-in-charge (JUSNL)	Do
Operation	Commencement of operation	Communicate about the date of start of operation and charging of substation and associated transmission line	JUSNL Circle/Divisional Office	Do

### *Grievance Mechanism*

A three tier Grievance Mechanism would be used for handling any grievances of the local community related to the project. Labour related grievances shall be integrated as part of contractor responsibilities. The Three Tier grievances redressal process is presented in **Box 8.1**.

**Tier1: Circle Level:** The aggrieved stakeholder can file a complaint with the respective Junior Engineer in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL. The complaints would be attended to by the Electrical Superintending Engineer of the Daltonganj Circle and all the Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers in the Daltonganj -2 Division within 21 days of the filing of Compliant. In case the aggrieved is not satisfied with the solution provided at Tier 1, he may escalate it to Tier 2: Zone Level.

**Tier 2: Zone Level:** The Chief Engineer cum GM of Daltonganj Zone would be the members of Tier 2 level. The Chief Engineer cum GM would hear the aggrieved and also review the proceedings of the Daltonganj Zone and provide relief to the aggrieved. The entire process would be completed within 45 days of the compliant being referred to Tier II. Unsatisfied with the solution the Complainant can approach the Tier III: GRC Level.

**Tier 3: Grievance Redresses Cell (GRC):** The GRC for JPSIP would be housed at the JPSIP-PIU. The cell would be headed by the Managing Director, JUSNL or his representative not below the rank of Director (Projects). It would have the Director Projects, JUSNL, Chief Engineer (Transmission (O&M)), Superintendent Engineer, JPSIP-PIU, Executive Engineer (JPSIP-PIU) as members. The Chief Engineer of Daltonganj Zone would be an invited member. Hearing the compliant the GRC would provide its decision. The process at the GRC would be completed with 60 days of the complaint being registered in Tier 3.

**Court of Law:** If the grievance/ complaint is not resolved through the GRC mechanism or if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution provided by GRC, the person may approach the Court of Law.

*Mechanism for Registering and Communicating grievances:*

The Junior Engineer responsible for overseeing the activities of the project would be the first point of contact for registering the grievance. He shall be responsible for registering all grievances in the Grievance Form. The Grievance Form (*Annexure 5*) would be placed at the Office of the Junior Engineer of the respective sub-division and would also be available with the Supervisor of the Contractor. The contact number of the Junior Engineer shall also be displayed prominently at the site of the construction activity. The aggrieved person can either fill the Grievance Redress form and submit it at the nearest sub-division office of JUSNL or call up the Junior Engineer and register the grievance. The Junior Engineer in the latter case will complete the grievances Redress Form and pass it to the Tier 1 for redressal. The outcome of the grievances redressal process shall be sent to the person registering the grievance by Registered Post.

*Mechanism for Registering and Communicating grievances:*

The Junior Engineer responsible for overseeing the activities of the project would be the first point of contact for registering the grievance. He shall be responsible for registering all grievances in the Grievance Form. The Grievance Form (*Annexure 5*) would be placed at the Office of the Junior Engineer of the respective sub-division and would also be available with the Supervisor of the Contractor. The contact number of the Junior Engineer shall also be displayed prominently at the site of the construction activity. The aggrieved person can either fill the Grievance Redress form and submit it at

the nearest sub-division office of JUSNL or call up the Junior Engineer and register the grievance. The Junior Engineer in the latter case will complete the grievances Redress Form and pass it to the Tier 1 for redressal. The outcome of the grievances redressal process shall be sent to the person registering the grievance by Registered Post. To assist grievance redressal through anonymous sources, a grievance box shall be placed outside the project site and the same shall be checked on a regular basis. The grievances shall be addressed as per criticality and shall adopt the same hierarchy for closure of grievances.

### **Nodal officer for Grievance Redressal for Chandwa GSS**

<b>Project Implementation Unit (PIU) (Tire 3)</b>	Name: Sri C S Jha Chief Engineer (Transmission, World Bank Funded Projects) Number: 9431780254
<b>Daltonganj Zone (Tire 2)</b>	Name: Sri Basant Runda (GM-cum-CE) Number: 7858902788
<b>Daltonganj Circle (Tire 1)</b>	Name: Sri A.K. Singh (Electrical Superintending Engineer) Number: 9973850208
<b>Daltonganj Division</b>	Name: Sri Sunil Hansdak (Electrical Executive Engineer) Number: 8340316051

## **8.3**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & REPORTING**

The monitoring indicators, frequency for measurement and the responsibility for monitoring for each of the mitigations proposed in the management plan are described in *Table 8.4*. The monitoring of the EMP provisions would be carried out by the respective agencies at a frequency mentioned in the Environmental Management Plan.

For ensuring effective implementation and evaluation of the performance of the environmental mitigation measure a reporting mechanism has been drawn up and presented in Section 5.3 of the Environmental and Social Management Framework. The reporting of the implementation of the ESMP for this project is presented *Annexure 4*.

**Table 8.4**      **Monitoring Plan**

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Location	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
<b>Planning/Preconstruction</b>						
1	Land procurement	Economic or physical displacement	Paper related to payment of compensation for land.	-	Once- during the detailed design	JUSNL Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
2	Tree felling	Loss of precious ecological values	Paper related to payment of compensation for land.	-	Once- during the detailed design	JUSNL Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
3	Substation location and design	Conflict with community	Permission letter from DFO for tree felling. Design consideration to avoid interference with private residential structure immediately adjacent to project site	-	Once- during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
4	Design of residential quarter and office at substation	Water/soil pollution	Provisioning of septic tank with soak pit in substation design	-	Once- during the detailed design	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
<b>Construction</b>						
5.a.i	Site preparation and construction work	Loss of topsoil	Practice adopted to store and reuse topsoil which is removed from the construction site	GSS construction site	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.b.i		Noise and vibrations	Maintenance log book of vehicle/machinery, Number of equipment /vehicle undergoing regular maintenance	GSS construction site	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.b.ii			Presence of acoustic enclosure in DG set	GSS construction site	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Location	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
5.b.iii			How many night time approval was taken	GSS construction site	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.c.i		Air Pollution	Water sprinkling at dust generating area	GSS construction site	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.c.ii			Tarpaulin cover on vehicle carrying loose construction/excavated materials	GSS construction site	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.c.iii			Tarpaulin cover on loose construction/excavated materials	GSS construction site	Every week	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.c.iv			Number of vehicle not having valid PUCC certificate	GSS construction site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.c.v			Maintenance log book of vehicle/machinery, Number of equipment /vehicle undergoing regular maintenance.	GSS construction site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.d.i		Water/Soil Pollution	Availability of Septic tanks and soak pits/modular bio-toilets	Construction camp, lay down area	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.e.i		Erosion and sediment	Measures adopted to prevent erosion	GSS construction site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.e.ii			Availability of peripheral site drainage channel, sedimentation tank	GSS construction site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Location	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
5.f.i		Depletion of water resource	Water conservation measures adopted at construction and labour camp	Construction site and labour camp	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
5.g.i		Alteration /diversion of natural drainage channel	Diversion of natural drainage channel passing through the GSS Site	GSS Site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
6.a.i	Community Health and Safety	Injury and sickness of local people	Number of accidents of local people (if any) at construction site, number of grievance recorded Review of document related to regular health check-up of the work force  Review of document related to awareness camp organised periodically	GSS construction site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
6.b.i		Local Woman Community	Physical observation of the labour camp before commencement of construction and during construction period.	GSS construction site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
7	Occupational health and safety	Injury and sickness of workers	Awareness of workers, use of PPE by workers	GSS construction site	Every 15 days	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
8.a.i	Blasting (in case of hard rock formation)	Noise and Vibration	Measures adopted to control noise and	GSS construction site	Every 15 days	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU

Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Location	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
8.b.i		Damage to Structure	vibration at blasting site Record of any damaged and repaired structure	Settlement area, structure near GSS construction site	Every one month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
8.c.i		Occupational health and safety	Measures adopted to control fly rock, safety measures adopted for transport and storage of explosives, use of protective equipment, measures adopted for access restriction at blasting site	GSS construction site	Weekly during blasting work	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
9.a.i	Health, Hygiene, Safety and Security of Workers in Labour Camp	Labour camp related EHS and Hygiene Issues	Condition of labour camp, awareness of workers, complainant register	Labour camp/GSS construction site	Every 15 days	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
9.b.i		Conflict with local community due to sharing of local resources	Avoidance/reduction of conflict through enhancement/augmentation of resource requirements.  Avoid disposal of debris in Amjhariya River	GSS construction site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>						
10	Drainage of storm water	Water/Soil Pollution	Availability of internal and peripheral site drainage channel, sedimentation tank and oil-water separator at	GSS construction site	Every Month	JUSNL Subdivision/Division/Circle Office/ JPSIP PIU



Sl. No.	Project Phase /Activity	Potential Impacts	Parameter to be monitored/indicator	Location	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
11.a.i	Handling and disposal of waste	Water/Soil Pollution	outfall of peripheral site drainage channel Municipal disposal arrangement for GSS, Availability of composting pit	GSS		JUSNL Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
11.a.ii			Availability of authorization letter, Annual return (Form 4)	GSS	Annually	JUSNL Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
12.a.i	Occupational health and safety of staff	Injury/ mortality to staff during O&M work	Accident-Incident register	GSS	Monthly	JUSNL Division/Circle/ Head Office
12.a.ii			Document pertaining to training/awareness programs and mock drills/awareness level of staff engaged in O&M work of substation	GSS	Monthly	JUSNL Division/Circle/ JPSIP PIU
12.b.i		Injury/ mortality from emergency situation	Accident-Incident list	GSS	Monthly	JUSNL Division/Circle Office/ JUSNL PIU
14	Community health and safety	Injury/ mortality to public	Accident-Incident list	GSS	Monthly	JUSNL Division/Circle/ Head Office

For the implementation of the Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project JUSNL has developed a Project Implementation Unit (JPSIP PIU). The JPSIP PIU is located at the JUSNL headquarters in Ranchi and is headed by the Chief Engineer (Transmission O&M) i.e. the Project Director (PD). Presently it includes four other members. The JPSIP PIU would also be responsible for driving the implementation of the E&S safeguards in JPSIP.

At the field level the Divisional/ Circle offices of JUSNL, who would be responsible for implementing the technical aspects of the JPSIP; he would also be responsible for the implementation of the E&S safeguards. The Junior Engineer of the respective division of JUSNL responsible for overseeing the project would also be responsible for overseeing that the provisions of the ESMP is being implemented by the Contractor. The Chief Engineer cum GM of the Daltonganj Zone however has the ultimate responsibility of ensuring that the project is implemented successfully and also ensuring the project's desired environmental and social outcomes are attained. In addition the Environmental Officer and the Social Officer at the Project Implementation Unit of JPSIP would also undertake periodic site visits to oversee the operations and suggest corrective actions in case it is warranted.

In addition, the Contractor implementing the subprojects would also have an Environment and Social personnel to actually carry out the E&S safeguards on the ground.

The roles and responsibilities of various officials of JUSNL for carrying out activities related implementation of ESMP, Forest Clearance, Land/ Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) and obtaining ROW are detailed in below table.

**Table 8.5** *Responsibility Matrix*

Sl. No.	Designated Official	Role
1.	Electrical Superintending Engineer (ESE) of Dantonganj Transmission Circle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall responsibility for implementation of ESIA and ESMP.</li> <li>ESE shall be responsible for obtaining Forest Clearance, undertaking Land/ R&amp;R and ROW clearance and shall carry out activities such as submitting proposals, coordinating with concerned authorities, responding to clarifications, making payments etc.</li> <li>ESE shall be supported by EEE, AEE and JEE. In addition, there shall be a Nodal Officer (EEE rank) in each Circle for environmental and social activities.</li> </ul>
2.	Chief Engineer (Transmission WB Projects) in HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring implementation of ESMP.</li> <li>Obtaining approvals for release of payments for forest, land, compensation etc. to ESE's Office</li> </ul>

Sl. No.	Designated Official	Role
3.	Project Monitoring Consultant (PMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support monitoring of implementation of ESMP.</li><li>• Coordinate with concerned ESE's Office to obtain progress and status reports.</li></ul>

It is understood from the ESIA study that the Project activities related to the development of the substation may create some impacts on topography and drainage, community health and safety during the construction phase. Limited disturbance is envisaged on the neighbouring community, but it is understood to be short term and only during the construction phase. However all these impacts are temporary and can be mitigated with proper mitigation measures. However the development of the 132/33 KV substation would improve the availability of quality power in the region.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) describes mitigation measures for impacts specific to the Project activities and also discusses implementation mechanisms. The implementation of the mitigation measures suggested can help in managing the negative impacts on air quality, ground water etc. whereas the economic opportunities in terms of local employment are assessed as positive.

Key mitigation measures proposed for addressing impacts include:

- Permission of trees felling and transit permit for Non-Forest land to be obtained as per Jharkhand Timber and others Forest Produce(Regulation of Transit Rules-2004)- Notification dated 3rd March, 2016;
- Arrange for appropriate compensation for loss of trees (approx. 20 nos) in the project site;
- Provide compensation to land owners before beginning of construction work;
- Plan for the sub-station site layout and for cutting and filling of earth in a manner that local drainages are not disturbed and ensure that adjoining settlements are not damaged or disturbed;
- Construction waste and debris will not be disposed in Amjhariya River, which is used by local people for washing and bathing purpose.
- Adopt appropriate engineering and associated mitigation measures and plans such as noise and dust barriers to minimize adverse impacts to local communities during construction activities;
- Prohibition of construction work during night time (10 pm to 6 am).
- Provision of peripheral site drainage channels to prevent erosion and protect the pond located just outside the western boundary of the proposed site;
- Coordination with local communities for construction schedules;
- Deployment of traffic marshals and access restriction for local people at the construction site;
- Ensure local suppliers and contractors implement local employment and procurement policies to the benefit of neighbouring communities in villages Chetar and other nearby villages; and

- Development of grievance redressal mechanism to receive and address any issues or concerns that might be reported by the neighboring community.

To conclude, implementation of ESMP will help the Project to comply with national/state regulatory framework as well as to meet World Bank's requirement of the environmental and social performance.

Annexure 1

## List of Sub Projects in JPSIP

## PHASE-I

<b>Scheme - D</b>			
1	132/33 Kv GSS Irba (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-I Transferred
2	132 kV D/C Irba-Ramgarh Trans. line		50
3	132 kV D/C Irba-Kanke Trans. line		13
4	132 kV D/C Irba-Ratu Trans. line		25
<b>Scheme - E</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Shikaripara (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-II Transferred
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Dumka - Shikaripara Trans. line		40
<b>Scheme - H</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Silli (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-I Transferred
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Silli - Chouka Trans line		46
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Silli - Sikidiri Trans line		32
<b>Scheme - O</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Mahuadanr (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-IV Transferred
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Latehar- Mahuadanr Trans line		45
<b>Scheme - P</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Angada (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-I Transferred
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Silli-Angada Transmission line		43
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Angada-Sikidiri Trans. line		50
<b>Scheme - S</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Jarmundi (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-II Transferred
2	LILO of 132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Dumka-Deoghar Transmission line at GSS Jarmundi		6
<b>Scheme - X</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Chakuliya (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-III Transferred
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chandil-Chakuliya Trans. line		65
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Bahragora-Chakuliya Trans. line		60
4	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Dhalbhumgarh-Chakuliya Trans. Line		25
<b>Scheme - Q</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Hansdiha (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-II Transferred
2	LILO of 132 kV Lalmatia-Dumka Trans Line at GSS Hansdiha		35
3	132 kV D/C Hansdiha-Jasidih Trans Line		52
<b>Scheme - T</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Amarapara (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-II Transferred



2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Amarapara-Godda Transmission line		80
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Amarapara - Pakur Trans. line		45
4	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Amarapara-Dumka Transmission line		50

## PHASE-II (7)

<b>Scheme - A</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Chainpur (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-I Identified
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chainpur-Mahuandarr Tran. line		42
3	132 kV D/C Chainpur-Gumla Trans. Line		50
<b>Scheme - G</b>			
1	132/33 KV GSS Sundarnagar (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-III Transferred
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Sundarnagar - Jadugoda		30
<b>Scheme - K</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Ramkanda (2 x 50 MVA)	100	Zone-IV Not Identified
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Ramkanda - Garhwa Trans line		60
<b>Scheme - N</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Chhatarpur (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-IV Identified
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chhatarpur-Daltonganj Transmission line		50
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chhatarpur-Japla Trans.line		40
<b>Scheme - W</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Kolebira (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-I Identified
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Kolebira-Kamdara Transmission line		40
3	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Kolebira-Simdega Trans. line		70
<b>Scheme - AA</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Chouka(2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-III Identified
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Chouka - Tamar Trans. line		40
<b>Scheme - R</b>			
1	132 kV D/C Chaibasa-Chakradharpur Trans. Line		22
2	132 kv D/C Nowamundi- Chaibasa Trans. Line		80
3	LILO of one ckt of 132 kV D/C 3 ph Nowamundi-Chaibasa Trans Line at 132/33 kV GSS Kendposi including 2 nos 132 kV bays		14
4	LILO of one ckt of 132 kV D/C 3 ph Chaibasa-Manoharpur Trans Line at 132/33 kV GSS Goelkera including 2 nos 132 kV bays		14
5	132 KV D/C Jadugoda old - Jadugoda New T/L		15

## PHASE-III (10)

<b>Scheme - F</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Meral ( 2 x 50 MVA)	100	Zone-IV

			Not Identified
2	132 kV D/C Meral - Garhwa Trans. line		20
<b>Scheme - I</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Panki (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-IV Not Identified
2	132 kV D/C Panki - Chhatarpur trans. line		50
<b>Scheme - J</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Nagar Untari (2 x 50 MVA)	100	Zone-IV Identified
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Nagar Untari-Garhwa Trans. line		40
<b>Scheme - V</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Kandra (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-III Not Identified
2	LILO of 132 kV Chaibasa-Rajkharsawan at Kandra		10
<b>Scheme - Y</b>			
1	132/33 kV GSS at Kurdeg (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-I Identified
2	132 kV D/C 3 Ph. Kurdeg-220/132 kV Simdega GSS Transmission line		45
<b>Scheme - Z</b>			
1	132 kV GSS at Chandwa (2x50 MVA)	100	Zone-IV Identified
2	132 kV D/C Chandwa - Latehar Trans. Line		30
<b>Additional Scheme -1</b>			
1	132/33kV GSS at Sarath (2 x 50 MVA)	100	Zone-II Identified
2	132k DC Sarath-Palajori TL		24
3	132k DC Sarath-Madhupur TL		30
4	132k DC Sarath-Chitra TL		20
<b>Additional Scheme -2</b>			
1	132/33kV GSS at Surda (2 x 50 MVA)	100	Zone-III
2	132k DC Surda-Jadugoda TL		19
3	132k DC Surda-Musabani (DVC) TL		5
<b>Additional Scheme -3</b>			
1	132/33kV GSS at Naudiha (Palamu) (2 50 MVA)	100	Zone-IV
2	132k DC Naudiha-Panki TL		74
3	132k DC Naudiha-Chhatarpur TL		19
<b>Additional Scheme -4</b>			
1	132/33kV GSS at Narayanpur (Devipur) (2 x 50 MVA)	100	Zone-II
2	LILO of 132kV DC Jamtara-Madhupur TL at Narayanpur (Devipur)		12

Annexure 2

## General Conditions of Contract

## 1.1 GENERAL EHS CONDITIONS

- GCC 1.1
- i. The contractor shall take all necessary measures and precautions, otherwise ensure that the execution of the works and all associated operations on-site or of-site are carried out in conformity with statutory and regulatory environmental health safety requirements including those prescribed elsewhere in the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Environmental and Social Management Plans attached to the report
  - ii. The Contractor shall ensure that the construction site will be secured by means of fencing to prevent unauthorized entry into the site. The Contractor shall also ensure that the access to the construction site is restricted to public at all times.
  - iii. The Contractor shall take all the measures and precautions to avoid any nuisance or disturbance arising from execution of the work. This shall, wherever possible, be achieved by suppression of the nuisance at source rather than abatement of the nuisance once generated. The provisions of the Environmental, Social Health Safety Management Plan would be implemented for the suppression of nuisance, but it shall not be limited to these provisions of the ESMP. The provisions of this sub-clause shall however, be disregarded in respect of emergency work required for saving life or the safety of the works.
  - iv. In event of any spoil or debris or silt from the sites being deposited on adjacent land, the Contractor shall immediately remove such spoils, debris or silt and restore the affected area to its original state to the satisfaction of the JUSNL. No debris should be dumped on the community land like Gochars, thans etc. In case the extra excavated earth is placed for levelling the playground the same should be done with the written consent of the community. Such materials should be spread in such a manner as to limit subsequent erosion and shall be re-vegetated as existing ground cover dictates. JUSNL should be absolved of any liabilities arising such works which are undertaken
  - v. Surplus excavated material from the tower footing shall be carried out to the substation for the purpose of filing in case the tower is located within 15 kms of the substation area. The cost of hauling the material shall be considered within the cost for the earthwork for the substation. Additional borrow pits shall only be allowed by the Junior Engineer, only after the excavated material has been exhausted. In case this is not feasible the contractor shall remove the excess excavated material from the area of the construction of tower footing before the completion of the tower erection. All other provisions specified in the EMP shall be implemented.
  - vi. The Contractor should contain requisite quantity and type of spill kits to control the spills of fuel and other oils e.g. transformer oil to prevent the pollutant from spreading either outside the area of the spill or into the ground.
- GCC 1.2
- a) All fuel and chemical storage shall be sited on an impervious base within an embanked area and secured by fencing. The storage area shall be located away from any watercourse or wetland. The base and walls of the embankment shall be impermeable and of sufficient capacity to contain 110% of the volume of tanks/ containers taken together.

In case of filling/ refuelling of fuel or oil, filling and refuelling shall be strictly controlled and subjected to formal procedures. The contents of any tank or drum shall be clearly marked. Measures shall be taken to ensure that no contamination happens or discharges enter any drain or watercourses. All discharge from the Oil storage areas shall be passed through a Oil Water Separator (OWS) before it being discharged outside.

b) All internal drainage channels from the site would be connected to a peripheral site drainage channel. The peripheral site drainage channel would be provided with a sedimentation tank and oil-water separator to prevent sediments and oil & grease to be carried away by the runoff.

GCC 1.3

(i) All water and liquid waste products arising on the sites shall be collected and disposed off at location onsite or offsite and in a manner that shall not cause nuisance or pollution.

(ii) The Contractor shall not discharge or deposit any matter arising from the execution of the works into any place except at the designated places without the permission of the Environmental and Social Officer and the regulatory authorities concerned.

GCC 1.4

(i) The Contractor shall carry out dust suppression by sprinkling of water or methods of working to minimise dust, gaseous or other air born emissions and carry out the works in such a manner as to minimise adverse impacts on air quality. Sprinkling of water shall be carried out twice a day on exposed surface area during dry season.

(ii) Stockpiles of materials should be sited in sheltered areas or within hoarding, away from sensitive areas. Stockpiles of friable materials shall be covered with clean tarpaulins with application of sprayed water during dry and windy weather. Stockpiles of debris shall be dampened prior to their movement, except where this is contrary to the specifications.

(iii) Any vehicle with an open load carrying area used for transport of potentially dust producing materials shall have properly fitting side and tailboards. Materials having potential to produce dust shall not be loaded to a level higher than the side and tail boards and shall be covered with clean tarpaulin in good condition. The tarpaulin should be properly secured and extended to at least 300 mm over the edges of the sideboard and tailboard.

(iv) During high wind, no dust generating operations shall be permitted within 200m of residential areas having regard to the prevailing direction of the wind.

(v) Construction vehicles and machinery shall be kept in good working order and engines turned off when not in use. Appropriate measures shall be taken to limit exhaust emissions from construction vehicles, machinery and plant and the contractor shall include details of such proposed measures in the mitigation and monitoring plan to be submitted to the Employer or his representative.

(vi) All vehicle employed in the project shall have valid Pollution under Control (PUC) Certificate. The Contractor should maintain PUC Certificate log book on a regular basis and shall provide it to the Employer or his representation for inspection when asked for.

- GCC 1.5 (i) The Contractor shall consider noise as an environmental concern in his planning and during execution of the works.
- (ii) The Contractor shall use plant and equipment conforming to National and International standards and directives on noise, vibrations and emissions.
- (iii) The Contractor shall take all necessary measures to ensure that operation of all mechanical equipment and construction processes on and off the site shall not cause any unnecessary or excessive noise, taking into account all applicable environmental requirements. The Contractor shall use all necessary measures and shall maintain all plant and silencing equipment in good condition so as to minimise the noise emissions during construction works.
- (iv) The operations of the Contractor which is likely to generate noise shall be restricted during the night time (22.00 hrs to 6.00 hrs) especially if it is near residential areas.
- GCC 1.6 (i) The Contractor shall take all necessary measures to protect any archaeological finds or antiquities as required.
- (ii) Where antiquities are shown on the drawing or otherwise identified during the course of the works, these shall be protected by means of suitable fencing and barriers to the satisfaction of the EHS Engineer of JUSNL. The Contractor shall abide by the provisions of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, Jharkhand Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, Remains and Art Treasures Act, 2016.
- GCC 1.7 On completion of the works, the Contractor shall reinstate all areas with natural vegetation to the satisfaction of the Environmental Officer of JPSIP PIU. Where directed by the Environment Officer the Contractor shall improve and reinstate the land on which informal roadside service area have been established by removing all debris and contaminated soils, re-grading to natural ground levels and re-establishing the natural vegetation where appropriate. All debris and contaminated materials shall be disposed off site as approved by the Environment Officer at the PIU.
- GCC 1.8 The Contractor shall ensure that the labour accommodation within the site /fly camp/ laydown area is provided with toilets/modular bio-toilets, septic tank and soak pits. The municipal solid waste generated shall be composted in pits located within the site.
- GCC 1.9 The Contractor shall adopt all possible means to ensure that groundwater usage is minimised during the construction activities. The bore well/s used for extraction of water for construction purpose shall be provided with water metres to monitor the ground water abstraction. The Contractor should maintain a daily water abstraction log book of water extracted from the bore well. Daily water abstraction log book should be produced to the employer or his representative on demand.

## 1.2 COMPLIANCE WITH LABOUR REGULATIONS

- GCC 2.1 During continuance of the contract, the Contractor and his sub-contractors shall abide at all times by all applicable existing labour enactments and rules made thereunder, regulations notifications and byelaws of the State or Central Government or local authority and any other labour law (including rules), regulations byelaws that may be passed or notification that may be issued under any labour law in future either by the State or the Central Government or the local authority. The employees of the Contractor and the Sub-contractor in no case shall be treated as the employees of the Employer at any point of time.
- GCC 2.2 The Contractor shall keep JUSNL indemnified in case any action is taken against the Employer by the competent authority on account of contravention of any of the provisions of any Act or rules made thereunder, regulations or notifications including amendments.
- GCC 2.3 If the Employer is caused to pay under any law as principal employer such amounts as may be necessary to cause or observe, or for non-observance of the provisions stipulated in the notifications / byelaws/ Acts / Rules/regulations including amendments, if any, on the part of the Contractor, the Employer shall have the right to deduct any money due to the Contractor under this contract or any other contract with the employer including his amount of performance security for adjusting the aforesaid payment. The Employer shall also have right to recover from the Contractor any sum required or estimated to be required for making good the loss or damage suffered by the Employer.
- GCC 2.4 The contractor shall abide by the provision of the following acts:
- a) Workmen Compensation Act 1923
  - b) Payment of Gratuity Act 1972
  - c) Employee P.F. and Miscellaneous Provision Act 1952
  - d) Maternity Benefit Act 1951:
  - e) Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1070
  - f) Minimum Wages Act 1948
  - g) Payment of Wages Act 1936
  - h) Equal Remuneration Art 1970
  - i) Payment of Bonus Act 1965
  - j) Industrial Dispute Act 1947
  - k) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946
  - l) Trade Unions Act 1926
  - m) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986
  - n) Inter-State Migrant workmen's (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service Act 1979
  - o) The Building and Other Construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996 and the Cess Act of 1996
  - p) Factories Act 1948
- GCC 2.5. During continuance of the contract, the Contractor and his sub-contractors shall abide at all times by all applicable existing World Bank Group labour requirements (refer **Annex11** Management of Labour Influx of the Environmental and Social Management Framework)

## COMPLIANCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL REGULATIONS

GCC 3.1 If the employer is caused to pay under any law as proponent such amounts as may be necessary to cause or observe, or for non-compliance of the provisions or negligence of the Contractor for any provision stipulated in the notifications / byelaws/Acts / Rules/regulations including amendments and Orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal/ Hon'ble Court of Law, if any, on the part of the Contractor, the Employer shall have the right to deduct any money due to the Contractor under this contract or any other contract with the employer including his amount of performance security for adjusting the aforesaid payment.

The Contractor shall ensure to adhere provisions of the following acts;

- a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- b) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- c) The Environment (Protection) Act 1986
- d) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- e) Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, as amended
- f) Forest Conservation Act, 1980 & Forest Conservation Rules, 2003 (as amended) & corresponding orders and judgements
- g) Jharkhand Biological Diversity Rules 2007
- h) Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958
- i) Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878
- j) Jharkhand Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites, Remains and Art Treasures Act, 2016
- k) Jharkhand Timber and Other Forest Produce (Transit and Regulation) Rules, 2004
- l) Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- m) Chota- Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908
- n) Santal Pargana Tenancy Act, 1949
- o) Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
- p) E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016
- q) Battery (Management & Handling) Rules 2001
- r) Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000
- s) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) Public Notice dated 4th January 2017
- t) Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016
- u) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

GCC 3.2 (i) If the Employer is caused to pay under any law as principal employer such amounts as may be necessary to cause or observe, or for non-observance of the provisions stipulated in the notifications / byelaws/Acts / Rules/regulations including amendments, if any, on the part of the Contractor, the Employer shall have the right to deduct any money due to the Contractor under this contract or any other contract with the employer including his amount of performance security for adjusting the aforesaid payment. The Employer shall also have right to recover from the Contractor any sum required or estimated to be required for making good the loss or damage suffered by the Employer.



(ii) The Contractor shall (a) abide by the Environmental Management Plan (b) carry out all the monitoring and mitigation measures set forth in the environmental management plan and (c) allocate the budget required to ensure that such measures are carried out. The Contractor shall submit to the Employer Monthly Reports on the carrying out of such measures.

(iii) The Contractor shall adequately record the conditions of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to transport of material and construction commencement before start of the construction activity. In case of deterioration during the construction activity the Contractor shall fully reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure and agricultural land to at-least their pre-project condition upon construction completion. In case of any grievance of the community regarding damage to any common property e.g. roads/ walkways/ pathways, bridges, wells or any place of worship due to any construction activity; it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to reinstate the same to its original condition (before the start of construction) unless other he can prove that the same was not constructed due to his activities.

(iv) The Contractor shall undertake detailed survey of the affected persons during transmission line alignment finalization under the Project, where applicable. The Contractor shall provide the information to the employer for records and use wherever required. Any compensation due to the damage of property shall be commensurate to the provisions in the entitlement matrix.

(v) The Contractor shall include a Social Officer in his team. The Social Officer shall explain to the land owners the process of the procurement of land through a negotiated settlement process.

(vi) The Contractor shall conduct health and safety programme for workers employed under the Contract and shall include information on the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/ AIDS in such programs.

- GCC 3.3 The procurement or deployment of any machinery by the Contractor for the project should be in accordance to the environmental rules and regulations in place at the time of implementation. All DG sets should conform to the CPCB standards for noise and emission mentioned under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- GCC 3.4 The Contractor shall procure transformer oil in conformance to the Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016.
- GCC 3.5 The Contractor shall procure CFC free equipment in conformance to the Government of India Guidelines

- GCC4.1 The Contractor shall observe all applicable regulations regarding safety on the Site.  
Unless otherwise agreed, the Contractor shall, from the commencement of work on Site until handing over, provide:
- a) fencing, lighting, guarding, putting up reflective strips and watching of the Works wherever required, and
  - b) temporary roadways, footways, guards and fences which may be necessary for the accommodation and protection of Employer / his representatives and occupiers of adjacent property, the public and others.
- GCC 4.2 The Contractor shall ensure proper safety of all the workmen, materials, plant and equipment belonging to him or to the employer or to others, working at the Site. The Contractor shall also be responsible for provision of all safety notices and safety equipment required both by the relevant legislations or as may be directed by the Engineer of JUSNL or as he may deem necessary.
- GCC 4.3 The Contractor will notify well in advance to the JUSNL Division / JPSIP PIU of his intention to bring to the site any container filled with liquid or gaseous fuel or explosive or petroleum substance or such chemicals which may involve hazards. The JUSNL Division / JPSIP PIU shall have the right to prescribe the conditions, under which such container is to be stored, handled and used during the performance of the works and the Contractor shall strictly adhere to and comply with such instructions. The JUSNL Division / JPSIP PIU shall have the right at his sole discretion to inspect any such container or such construction plant/equipment for which material in the container is required to be used and if in his opinion, its use is not safe, he may forbid its use. No claim due to such prohibition shall be entertained by JUSNL. JUSNL shall not entertain any claim of the Contractor towards additional safety provisions/conditions to be provided for/constructed as per the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU Instructions. Further, any such decision of the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU shall not, in any way, absolve the Contractor of his responsibilities and in case use of such a container or entry thereof into the Site area is forbidden by the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU, the Contractor shall use alternative methods with the approval of the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU without any cost implication to the Employer or extension of work schedule.
- GCC 4.4 All equipment used in construction and erection by Contractor shall meet Indian/International Standards and where such standards do not exist, the Contractor shall ensure these to be absolutely safe. All equipment shall be strictly operated and maintained by the Contractor in accordance with manufacturer's Operation Manual.
- GCC 4.5 Periodical examinations and all tests for all lifting/hoisting equipment & tackles shall be carried-out. In accordance with the relevant provisions of Factories Act 1948, Indian Electricity Act 1910 and associated Laws/Rules in force from time to time. A register of such examinations and tests shall be properly maintained by the Contractor and will be promptly produced as and when desired by the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU or by the person authorised by him.

- GCC 4.6 The Contractor shall provide suitable personal safety equipment of prescribed standard to all employees and workmen according to the Job Safety Analysis carried out by the Contractor, or as may be directed by the Employer. The Employer or his representative will also have right to examine these safety equipment to determine their suitability, reliability, acceptability and adaptability. The Contractor shall arrange biannual safety training for all workers.
- GCC 4.7 The Contractor shall provide safe working conditions to all workmen and employees at the Site including safe means of access, railings, stairs, ladders, scaffoldings etc. The scaffoldings shall be erected under the control and supervision of an experienced and competent person. For erection, good and standard quality of material only shall be used by the Contractor.
- GCC 4.8 The Contractor shall not interfere or disturb electric fuses, wiring and other electrical equipment belonging to the Owner or other Contractors under any circumstances, whatsoever, unless expressly permitted in writing by the Employer to handle such fuses, wiring or electrical equipment.
- GCC 4.9 Before the Contractor connects any electrical appliances to any plug or socket belonging to the other Contractor or the Employer, he shall:
- a) Satisfy the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU that the appliance is in good working condition;
  - b) Inform the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU of the maximum current rating, voltage and phases of the appliances;
  - c) Obtain permission of the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU detailing the sockets to which the appliances may be connected.
- GCC 4.10 The JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU will not grant permission to connect until he is satisfied that:
- a) The appliance is in good condition and is fitted with suitable plug;
  - b) The appliance is fitted with a suitable cable having two earth conductors, one of which shall be an earthed metal sheath surrounding the cores.
- GCC 4.11 No electric cable in use by the Contractor/Owner will be disturbed without prior permission. No weight of any description will be imposed on any cable and no ladder or similar equipment will rest against or attached to it.
- GCC 4.12 No repair work shall be carried out on any live equipment. The equipment must be declared safe by the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU and a permit to work shall be issued by the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU before any repair work is carried out by the contractor. While working on electric lines/equipment, whether live or dead, suitable type and sufficient quantity of tools will have to be provided by the Contractor to electricians/workmen/officers.
- GCC 4.13 The Contractors shall employ necessary number of qualified, full time electricians/electrical supervisors to maintain his temporary electrical installation.

- GCC 4.14 The Contractor employing more than 100 workmen whether temporary, casual, probationer, regular or permanent or on contract, either directly or through the Contractor shall employ at least one full time officer exclusively as EHS Officer (who shall have a Bachelors degree in Environmental Management/ Environmental Engineering /Environmental Science with additional qualification in safety) to supervise safety aspects of the equipment and workmen, who will coordinate with the Environmental Officer and Social Officer . In case of work being carried out through Sub-Contractors, the Sub-Contractor's workmen/employees will also be considered as the Contractor's employees/workmen for the above purpose. Contractor shall employ a social team as it may deem fit. The Social Team would be led by the Social Officer (who shall have degree Sociology/ Anthropology/Economics or any other Social Science with experience in handling resettlement of multilateral funded projects) and would assist the Contractor to carry out negotiation with the land owners. The name and address of such EHS Officer and Social Officer of the Contractor will be promptly informed in writing to JUSNL with a copy to JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU before he starts work or immediately after any change of the incumbent is made during currency of the Contract.
- GCC 4.15 In case any accident occurs during the construction/ erection or other associated activities undertaken by the Contractor thereby causing any minor or major or fatal injury to his employees due to any reason, whatsoever. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to promptly inform the same to the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU in prescribed form and also to all the authorities envisaged under the applicable laws.
- GCC 4.16 The JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU shall have the right at his sole discretion to stop the work, if in his opinion the work is being carried out in such a way that it may cause accidents and endanger the safety of the persons and/or property, and/or equipment. In such cases, the Contractor shall be informed in writing about the nature of hazards and possible injury/accident and he shall comply to remove shortcomings promptly. The Contractor after stopping the specific work can, if felt necessary, appeal against the order of stoppage of work to the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU within 3 days of such stoppage of work and decision of the JUSNL Division /JUSNL PIU in this respect shall be conclusive and binding on the Contractor.

#### **1.4 EHS RULES**

- GCC 5.1 Each employee of the Contractor shall be provided with initial indoctrination regarding Environment Health and Safety by the Contractor, so as to enable him to conduct his work in a safe and sustainable manner.
- GCC. 5.2 No employee shall be given a new assignment of work unfamiliar to him without proper introduction as to the hazards incident thereto, both to himself and his fellow employees.
- GCC 5.3 Under no circumstances shall an employee hurry or take unnecessary chance when working under hazardous conditions.

- GCC 5.4 Employees must not leave naked fires unattended. Smoking shall not be permitted around fire prone areas and adequate firefighting equipment shall be provided at crucial location.
- Employee should also not leave any equipment/ machinery /activity unattended if it has the potential to cause harm to the environment
- GCC 5.5 Employees under the influence of any intoxicating beverage, even to the slightest degree shall not be permitted to remain at work.
- GCC 5.6 The contractor shall make suitable arrangement at every work site for rendering prompt and sufficient first aid to the injured.
- GCC 5.7 The staircases and passageways shall be adequately lighted.
- GCC 5.8 The employees when working around moving machinery must not be permitted to wear loose garments. Safety shoes, safety helmets (IS 2925: 1984) are recommended when working in the construction site or any activity related to the project where materials or tools are likely to fall. When working at height the Contractor shall ensure that all employees use full body harness (as per IS 3521: 1999). Only experienced workers shall be permitted to go behind guard rails or to clean around energized or moving equipment. The employer shall at periodic intervals or as he may deem fit inspect these equipment and ask the Contractor for replacement of the personal safety equipment.
- GCC 5.9 The employees must use the standard protection equipment intended for each job. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected before and after it is used. During the testing and charging of electrical lines and substation, the Contractor shall provide electricity insulating protective equipment like footwear (ISO 20345: 2004 Part-2), rubber gloves (IS 4770: 1991) to workers. In addition, provisions of the “Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations 2010” would be adhered to.
- GCC 5.10 Requirements of ventilation in underwater working to licensed and experienced divers, use of gum boots for working in slushy or in inundated conditions are essential requirements to be fulfilled.
- GCC 5.11 In case of rock excavation, blasting shall invariably be done through licensed blasters and other precautions during blasting and storage/transport of charge material shall be observed strictly.

Annexure 3

## Special Conditions of Contract for Chandwa Substation

- SCC 1.1 The Contractor shall ensure that the stream located adjacent to the northern boundary (outside the allotted site) is not used to dispose construction waste and debris.
- SCC 1.2 The Contractor shall ensure that adequate erosion and sediment control measures are undertaken during the construction of the substation. In addition to the standard engineering techniques bio-engineering techniques as stated in the Annexure 10 of the ESMF would be adopted for slope stabilization.
- SCC 1.3 Contractor should ensure that night-time movement of vehicles carrying construction equipment and materials to be restricted and speed of the vehicles not to exceed 20 km/hr in the Chetar village road (from NH 39).
- SCC 1.4 Contractor should place traffic wardens at the approach road to the site to supervise vehicle movement; vehicular speed to be maintained <20 km/h.
- SCC 1.5 Contractor to ensure that water sprinkling to be carried out twice a day during dry season on exposed surface area in the project site.
- SCC 1.6 Construction work during night time (10 pm to 6 am) to be prohibited. In case of emergency work at night approval of JUSNL Division/ Circle is mandatory.  
Consent from the village panchayat would be obtained, in-case work during night time.

Annexure 4

## Format for Reporting of ESMP Implementation



# JHARKHAND POWER SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

## ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN MONTHLY IMPLEMENTATION STATUS REPORT

Name of the Substation \_\_\_\_\_

Period/Month \_\_\_\_\_

EMP Reference	Activities	Observation/ Status till end of last Observation/ Period	Status till end of this Period
8.	Site Preparation		
8ai	Has the pre-construction equipment checks been carried out (use additional sheets to provide the monitored Leq values)		
8aii	Is regular equipment maintenance being carried out? (Use additional sheets to provide maintenance log)		
8aiv	Has monthly noise monitoring been carried out for DG sets		
8av	Has any permission been provided by Chief Engineer for night time work?		
8bi	Has quarterly air quality monitoring been carried out during the earthwork?		
8biii	Is PUCC certificate log book being maintained on regular basis?		
8biv	Instrument, machine, vehicle maintenance log book should be maintained on regular basis		
10ci	Has the Cut and fill slopes been protected with using standard engineering practices?		
10.ci	Has peripheral site drainage channel and provision of oil-water separator been made for the site?		
10di	Has septic tanks and soak pits/modular bio-toilets would be provided at construction camp?		
10ei	Are best practices been adopted for ground water usage?		
10g	Has the safety practices been undertaken during the construction? Please explain in details whether barricading, reflective tapes has been undertaken?		
10g	What steps has been taken for coordination with local communities?		
10h	What initiatives have been taken to prevent obstruction to traffic?		
11	Please indicate the actions which have been taken to prevent conflicts with local workers?		
12ai	Have the workers been provided with relevant PPE?		
12aii	How many observation on non - compliance in using personal protective equipment?		

EMP Reference	Activities	Observation/ Status till end of last Observation/ Period	Status till end of this Period
12bi	Has the Contractor carried out Health Safety training for workers? (Please provide details of training carried out). This should include the details of carrying out the induction training, refresher training etc.		

Annexure 5

Format for Registering  
Grievance from Community/  
Project Affected Persons

## JHARKHAND POWER SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

### GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM Format for Grievance Recording

Name of the Village: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Block: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Transmission Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Period/Month: \_\_\_\_\_

*The project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Mentioning the name and Contact details are essential as this would help us in getting in touch with you. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing \*(CONFIDENTIAL)\* above your name.*

*Thank you.*

*Managing Director*

*Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited*

Date	Sub Division of Registration (to be filled by JE)
Contact Information/Personal Details	
Name	
Address	
Phone Number	
<b>Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question:</b> <i>Please provide the details ( who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:</i>	
<i>If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:</i>	

***For Official Use Only***

Registered by ( Name of the Junior Engineer Registering Grievance )
Mode of Communication: 1. Letter 2. Verbal/Telephonic
Reviewed by (Name /Position of Official reviewing Grievance)
Action Taken
Whether Action Taken has been communicated to the Complainant: Yes/No

Annexure 6

## DGMS Prescribe Permissible Limit of Ground Vibration

### *DGMS Prescribed Permissible Limit of Ground Vibration*

Type of Structure	Dominant Excitation Frequency, HZ		
	<8 HZ	8-25 HZ	>25 HZ
(A) Building/ Structure not belong to the owner			
1. Domestic house/structures (Kutchcha, Bricks & Cement)	5	10	15
2. Industrial Building	10	20	25
3. Objects of historical & Sensitive Structures	2	5	10
(B) Buildings belongs to the owner with limited span of life			
1. Domestic houses/structures	10	15	20
2. Industrial buildings	15	25	50

Annexure 7

## Labour Management



### *Labour Management Plan*

It is envisaged that during construction phase of the project, labourers for various jobs such as civil, mechanical and electrical works will be hired through authorised manpower agencies. It is anticipated that the peak labour requirement during construction phase of the project will be approx. 50 persons involving unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labourers. Unskilled labourers is likely to be recruited from local villages, while semi-skilled and skilled labourers (approx. 10 to 15) may come from outside area. For labourer, who will spend the night onsite, accommodation will be provided.

The influx of construction labourer will have both negative and positive impacts on the nearby community and local environment. The labourer will be accommodated in temporary campsite within the project boundary, which can have significant interface with the nearby communities. This might also put pressure on the local resources such as roads, fuel wood, water etc.

### *Purpose*

The purpose of this plan is to minimize potential health, safety and social impacts associated with influx of project workers on the host population and ensure provision of safe and healthy working conditions, for such workers in consistent with IFC PS 2 and 4 requirements and national labour laws.

### *Scope*

The scope of this management plan encompass key labour related aspects with respect to the proposed project construction phase, such as payment of minimum wage, worker's welfare and amenities, hours of work, grievance redressal, non-discrimination and equal opportunities etc.

### *Regulatory References*

All Contractors and its Subcontractors engaged during project construction are subject to the conditions and obligation set out in the national legislative framework, and relevant IFC PS requirements as outlined in the Box below.

## **International Finance Cooperation (IFC) Performance Standard**

**IFC Performance Standard 2-** Labour and Working Conditions is specific to labour and working conditions. This Standard focuses on the protection of the basic rights of workers, fostering constructive worker-management relationships, as well as promoting fair treatment and the provision of a safe and healthy workplace. The basic provisions for migrant workers under PS 2 are enumerated below:

- As per the provisions of PS 2, the client shall identify migrant workers engaged through third party and ensure that they are engaged on substantially equivalent terms and conditions to non-migrant workers carrying out similar work (if any);
- The contractor shall ensure provision of adequate accommodation, transportation, and basic services including water, sanitation, and medical care for the workers working on that project;
- The compensation paid to the migrant workers should be non-discriminatory and the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment to be followed; and
- Wastewater, sewage, food and any other waste materials are to be properly handled, in compliance with local standards- whichever is more stringent – and without causing any significant impacts to the biophysical environment or surrounding communities.

**IFC Performance Standard 4 – Community Health, Safety and Security** carries health and safety through to the community environment. The objectives of the Performance Standard are:

- To minimise and manage health and safety risks to local communities; and
- To ensure that the project does not harm community health and safety.

## **National Labour Laws**

- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970
- Inter-state Migrant Workmen Act, 1979
- Minimum Wage Act, 1948
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- Grievance Redressal Machinery under Industrial Disputes Amendment Act, 2010
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016
- Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, amended in 2005; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; The Equal Remuneration Act 1976; The Equal Remuneration Rules 1976; The Minimum Wages (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act 1970 ; The Contract Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015
- The Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979; The Jharkhand Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015
- The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; The Jharkhand Building and Other Construction (RECS) (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015
- Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- Intimation of Accidents (Forms and Time of Service of Notice) Rules, 2004

## ***Roles and Responsibilities***

Contractor will be responsible to implement this labour management plan. Junior Engineer (JUSNL) who will be in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL will be responsible to monitor contractor's performance on implementation of this labour management plant.

### *Contract Agreement*

Each contractor to be mobilised for the project will have a legally binding, written contract with JUSNL that defines the following items. The scope of the contracted work, will be described in terms of:

- the responsibilities and authority limits of each party to the contract;
- a clear definition of the deliverables and minimum content to be provided by the contractor;
- a clear definition of the services to be provided by the contractor;
- any and all constraints imposed on the contractor by JUSNL such as schedule constraints, budget constraints, specific tools to be used, and
- a clear statement of requirements for quality of deliverables and services including the requirement to allow independent quality inspections of materials and processes.

Appropriate terms and conditions which will be imposed on both JUSNL and the contractor will be identified.

**In order to ensure that EHSS aspects related to construction workforce are managed in consistent with the applicable regulatory requirements and international best practices, the same shall be incorporated in the contractor bid/agreement document to demonstrate necessary compliance.**

### *HR Policy and Employment Contract*

As part of the mobilisation process, the Contractor shall be responsible for submission to JUSNL, for approval, a site specific HR Policy and Procedure that covers worker recruitment and selection processes including selection criteria of each position; method of recruitment; transparency clauses; prohibition of child labour; acknowledgement of cultural differences; non-discrimination and equal opportunity; worker wages and benefits; worker health and hygiene; grievance redressal etc.

The HR Policy shall be appropriate to the size of the project and workforce strength and prepared in consistent with the IFC PS 2 requirements.

In addition to the development of HR Policy, the contractor is required to have written contract documenting and communicating to all workers their general and special conditions of work; standard working hours; entitlement to wages and benefits and conditions concerning the termination of the contract.

Wherever possible, priority will be given for recruitment of local people. Appropriate and requisite on job and EHS training shall be provided to workers. Further, the contractor as part of the engagement should provide a signed code of conduct governing worker's behaviour.

### ***Working Hours***

Regarding working hours and conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the national laws and regulations as referred in Box 1.1 and 1.2. According to applicable labour laws viz. *BOCW Act, 1996*, the duration for onsite construction work shall not exceed more than nine hours a day or forty-eight hours a week.

In consistent with the aforesaid regulation each such worker shall be allowed a day of rest every week which shall ordinarily be Sunday, but the Contractor may fix any other day of the week as the rest day.

A notice showing the construction worker wage rate, hours of work, payment date, wage period and contact details of the Inspector having jurisdiction over such area shall be displayed at a conspicuous place. The notice shall be in English, Hindi and in the local language understood by the majority of such building workers.

### ***Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity***

JUSNL will strictly prohibit discrimination exercised by the Contractor against any employee or applicant for employment because of the individual's race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, national origin, age, disability, or any other characteristic protected by law.

### ***Child Labour***

In accordance to the national labour law provision viz. *The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (as amended 2016)*, the engagement of child labour below the age of fourteen is prohibited in any occupation and/or processes. In this regard, efforts shall be made by the contractor to obtain and verify age proof documents for all workers to be engaged for the project.

Adequate care must be taken by the Contractor to prevent adolescent workers who have not received relevant occupational training to be engaged in any hazardous and dangerous activities like height work, confined space entry etc.

An abstract of the relevant section of the Child Labour Act in both English and local language to be displayed by the Contractor at a conspicuous and accessible location within the workplace.

### ***Worker Health & Hygiene***

For any construction work involving hazardous processes the Contractor is required to set up an Occupational Health Centre (OHC) The OHC to be kept in charge of a construction medical officer possessing requisite qualification.

Sufficient number of first aid boxes or cupboards to be provided and maintained at the construction site. The first aid box or cupboard to be

distinctly marked "First Aid" and shall be equipped with contents as prescribed in the *BOCW Rules, 1998* . All such boxes to be kept in charge of a trained first aider who is readily available during the working hours. The Contractor shall conduct both pre-employment and six monthly medical examination for all worker deployed onsite particularly those engaged in hazardous process and/or dangerous operations viz. operation of crane, winch or other lifting appliance etc. Such examination to be undertaken by approved medical officer or hospitals and medical records maintained for verification by JUSNL.

Furthermore, the Contractor shall make arrangement to facilitate emergency transportation of workers suffering from serious injuries.

With respect to the provision of sanitation facilities and drinking water, please refer to the below section "*Worker Accommodation*".

### ***Wage Payment & Benefits***

With respect to payment of wages, JUSNL shall ensure that Contractor conforms to the requirements of the Minimum Wages (Jharkhand Amendment) Rules 2015 with equal wages being paid to both male and female workers for work of similar nature. Where any worker operating for the project is required to work over time he shall be entitled, in respect of such overtime work, to wages at twice the ordinary rate of wages

The wage rates, holiday hours of work and other conditions of service of an inter-State migrant workman shall the same as those applicable to other workmen in that establishment. The contractor employing interstate migrant workmen shall provide and maintain suitable residential accommodation for such workers during the period of their employment; provide the prescribed medical facilities to them, free of charge; provide such protective clothing as may be prescribed.

### ***Worker Accommodation***

In every place wherein contract worker is required to halt at night in connection regarding work at the establishment, rest rooms or alternate accommodation to be provided by the contractor. Such accommodation shall conform to the following requirements:

#### ***Selection of Worker Accommodation Site***

Adequate care to be taken for selection of the worker accommodation site viz. avoidance of flood prone zone; proximity to water bodies.

### ***Ventilation & Lighting***

All worker accommodation to be sufficiently lighted and ventilated and maintained in a clean and comfortable condition.

### Drinking Water

The worker residing at the accommodation to have access to adequate and convenient supply of free drinking water. Drinking water receptacles shall be provided at every worker accommodation and shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition at all times in accordance to the applicable labour laws.

The drinking water supplied shall conform to the *IS 10500:2012* standards; in case of non-compliance with the aforesaid drinking water specifications, additional treatment shall be provided or alternative sources of water supply be arranged such as packaged drinking water conforming to IS 10500 requirements. The direct usage of water from bore well should be prohibited unless permission from the same has obtained from competent ground water authorities.

### Cooking Arrangements

To ensure that the fuel need of labourers in the project area does not interfere with the local requirements, necessary arrangements for supply of cooking fuel to the workers shall be done by the contractor. In case, fuel requirement for cooking purposes are only to be met by fuel wood then that must be purchased from authorized vendors.

Requirement of provision of cooking facilities (kitchen) at campsite are listed below:

- Places for food preparation are designed to permit good hygiene practices;
- Adequate personal hygiene including designated areas for cleaning hands and cleaning of utensils; and
- All kitchen floors, ceiling and wall surfaces adjacent to or above food preparation and cooking areas are built using durable, non-absorbent, easily cleanable, non-toxic materials;
- Food preparation area to be durable, easily cleanable, non-corrosive surface made of non-toxic materials.

### Security Arrangements

The contractor shall constitute a Camp Security Team headed by a Security Manager who will be responsible for checking the security arrangements round the clock. The residing workforce shall be made aware of security related Do's & Don'ts by the Security Team. The usage of any arms by the campsite security team shall be prohibited and all such personnel shall be imparted necessary training on dealing with conflict with local communities.

### Drainage Arrangements

The presence of stagnant water at the campsite may lead to spread of vector borne diseases. Hence adequate care should be taken during selection of the camp site. The selected site should not be prone to flooding and located at least 200 feet from surface water collections unless they can be subjected to vector control measures.

All worker accommodation sites should be graded, ditched, rendered free from depressions and adequately drained to avoid accumulation of water.

#### **Sanitation Arrangements**

Adequate number of sanitation facilities shall be provided at the worker accommodation - a minimum of 1 unit to 15 males and 1 unit for 10 females shall be provided. These facilities should be conveniently located and easily accessible.

All such facilities to be have wholesome supply of water, cleaned frequently (at least daily) and maintained in a clean and hygienic conditions. Each sanitation facility shall be lighted naturally or artificially with adequate lighting at all hours of the day and night.

#### **Waste Water Management**

Wastewater in the form of sewage shall be generated from the worker accommodation. The Contractor shall ensure that the accommodation sites are equipped with a combination of septic tank and soak pit system for disposal of sewage or there shall be provision of mobile bio-toilets depending upon the strength of the residing workforce.

It is also recommended that the storm water and sewage system should be maintained separately.

#### **Solid Waste Management**

The solid waste shall mostly comprise of compostable wastes like vegetable residues (kitchen waste) and combustible waste like paper, cans, plastic and some non-degradable waste like glass/glass bottles. Improper disposal of solid waste will lead to environmental degradation and health hazards to labour as well as nearby community. The following measures shall be adopted by the Contractor for ensuring effective management of solid waste:

- The solid wastes of domestic nature generated shall be collected and stored separately in appropriate containers with proper sealing on them;
- Separate bins with proper markings/colour coding in terms of recyclable or non-recyclable waste shall be provided in the houses, kitchen premises and canteen in sufficient numbers for collection of garbage;
- Pest control shall be undertaken regularly at the accommodation site;
- Food waste and other refuse are to be adequately deposited in sealable containers and removed from the kitchen frequently to avoid accumulation; and
- Wherever possible, the contractor shall engage with local waste disposal agencies approved by the municipal/rural authorities to ensure disposal of biodegradable and recyclable waste.

#### **Health Care Arrangements**

Effective health management is necessary for preventing spread of communicable diseases among the workers and within the neighbouring

communities. The following health care arrangements shall be provided by the Contractor at the worker accommodation:

- Adequate first aid kits shall be provided at the accommodation in accessible locations. First aid kit shall contain all type of medicines and dressing material;
- The Contractor shall identify nearby hospital and make an agreement with the hospital to seek health care support including ambulance service for its workers, in case of an emergency.
- Contact details of nearby health care facility (hospital) shall be displayed at the camp;
- Contractor shall identify and train adequate number of workers to provide first aid during medical emergencies;
- Regular health check-ups shall be carried out for the construction workers as discussed in Section 1.1.10; and
- Conducting of awareness training on communicable diseases, AIDS etc. for the resident workers.

### *Emergency Preparedness & Response*

The Contractor at the project construction site to ensure the provision of essential life-saving aids and appliances required to handle emergencies like - head and or spinal injuries; bleeding; fractures; burns dehydration; paralysis; drowning; sunstroke; frost bite; electrical shock and poisonous bites.

Furthermore in construction site where 500 or more workers are deployed, an emergency action plan shall be developed to handle the following emergencies - fire and explosion; lifting appliance collapse; gas leakage; chemical spillage; and natural hazards.

The Contractor shall perform quarterly mock drills at both the site and worker accommodation to evaluate overall preparedness and response in dealing with emergencies.

### *Worker Grievance Management*

A Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) shall be developed for the construction workers which shall include constituting a Review Committee comprising of representatives from both Contractor and JUSNL. This GRM shall have the following elements:

- Proper system for lodging grievances;
- Provision for raising anonymous complaints through complain box;
- Appropriate level of management for addressing concerns;
- Workers and members of the surrounding communities have specific means to raise concerns about security arrangement and staff;
- Provision for timely action and feedback;
- Monitoring and review of grievances raised and action taken; and scope for continual improvement of the system.



The contractor shall regularly share all the grievance received from workers and local community along with details of how the grievances are redressed, with Junior Engineer (JUSNL) who will be in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL. Workers of a particular site can also register their grievance with Junior Engineer (JUSNL) who will be in charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL. In case, grievance is registered by in-charge of the site or at the Divisional/Sub-Divisional Offices of JUSNL, process laid down in the project level Grievance Redressal Mechanism (refer Section 8.6.3 of this ESIA report) would be followed.

### *Inspection & Reporting*

The Contractor shall perform monthly inspection of the worksite and accommodation area to assess the status of implementation of the Plan and submit monthly progress report to JUSNL.

- Contractor shall organise monthly progress review meeting with JUSNL to prepare a corrective action plan to deal with health, safety and social issues related to project construction work. All such meeting minutes to be documented and shared with both parties for necessary action.

Annexure 8

## Health & Safety Management Plan (HSMP) template

# CONTRACTOR HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN - TEMPLATE

## Project Information

### Management Review

This Management Plan has been developed to outline the Contractor's approach to managing work health and safety at the <INSERT NAME OF PROJECT> at <INSERT ADDRESS>. The Contractor shall

- make this plan available to all workers and contractors on this project and ensure they have the opportunity to read, understand, clarify and ask questions
- keep a copy of the Management Plan readily available for the duration of the project
- review the plan regularly throughout this project and make any revisions known to those working on the project
- <INSERT ANY OTHER REQUIREMENTS>.

### Contractor Details

<b>Business name:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Contact person:</b>	
<b>Work phone:</b>	
<b>Mobile phone:</b>	
<b>Fax:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>ABN:</b>	
<b>Contract licence number:</b>	
<b>Principal contractor signature:</b>	

### Details of Contractor H&S Personnel

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>

### Scope of Project Work

<b>Description of project:</b>	
<b>Location of project:</b>	
<b>Start and finish dates:</b>	

### General H&S Information

#### List of Regulations

Relevant legislation	Tick if applicable
<i>Contractor Labour (Regulation &amp; Abolition) Act, 1970</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Contractor Labour (Regulation &amp; Abolition) Central Rules, 1971</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<INSERT ANY OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### H&S Codes of Practice

Relevant Codes of Practice	Tick if applicable
<i>Confined spaces</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Construction work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Cranes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Demolition work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Excavation work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>First aid in the workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Hazardous manual tasks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>How to manage work health and safety risks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing electrical risks at the workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing risks of plant in the workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing the risks of falls in the workplace</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Managing the work environment and facilities</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Preventing falls in construction</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Safe design structures</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Scaffolding</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Traffic management in workplaces</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Welding processes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Work health and safety consultation, cooperation and coordination</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Working in the vicinity of overhead and underground electrical lines	<input type="checkbox"/>
<INSERT ANY OTHER RELEVANT CODES OF PRACTICE>	

### **Contractor H&S Policy**

Share a copy of the Principal Contractor H&S Policy.

### **Risk Management**

#### **Identifying hazards and managing risks**

The Contractor shall systematically identify hazards and assess risks before the project starts by using the hierarchy of control (see 1.3.2) in conjunction with:

- developing Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) to control risks associated with high risk construction work
- using a risk management form to control general construction risks where necessary
- <INSERT ANY OTHER STEPS IF NECESSARY>

The Contractor shall identify risks:

- when introducing a new task; and
- when new information is received about tasks, procedures, equipment or chemicals.

All hazards that are identified throughout the project must be reported immediately to the principal employer. We will inform our workers of our risk management procedures and ensure they are trained in risk management

#### **Hierarchy of Control**

The contractor shall control all risks identified by applying the Hierarchy of Controls as follows:

- Eliminate
- Substitute
- Isolate
- Engineering controls
- Administrative controls
- Personal Protective Equipment.

Where possible, we will implement risk controls that are high in the order and will implement multiple controls where necessary.

#### **Critical Construction Work**

We have identified the following critical construction work for this project. A Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) shall be developed for each of the high risk construction work activities. We will also develop SWMSs for any additional high risk work that is introduced or identified during the project.

Critical construction work activity	Safe Work Method Statement developed and attached (Yes/No)

All critical construction work shall be governed by a “Permit to Work” system which shall be implemented by the Contractor.

The SWMS shall be reviewed by the Contractor when:

- there is a need to change the method of carrying out of the high risk construction work; and
- a risk has been identified that is not included and managed within a SWMS.

### Emergency Preparedness & Response

#### Emergency Preparedness

The Contractor shall make arrangements for emergency preparedness to:

- show all workers and subcontractors the emergency point as part of their induction (this shall be covered in the induction checklist)
- display emergency procedures in the site office or other visible location
- provide and inspect fire extinguishers at the beginning of the project and six-monthly after that
- <INSERT ANYTHING ELSE RELEVANT TO YOUR PLAN>.

#### Emergency Procedure

In the event of a fire or similar emergency evacuation, the Contractor shall adopt following measures:

- constitute an Emergency Response Team and develop a response plan encompassing all potential emergency situations;
- stop work immediately and vacate the workplace;
- assist anyone in the workplace who may not be familiar with the evacuation procedures;
- call emergency services on the desired number. Other emergency numbers are on display in the site office (if applicable);
- notify the principal employer;
- assemble in the nominated assembly points until you receive further instructions from the principal employer or emergency services personnel
- <INSERT ANYTHING ELSE RELEVANT TO YOUR PLAN>.

#### Emergency Contact

The contact details of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and other emergency responder to be provided here.

## Incident Reporting & Investigation

### Notification of Incidents

Whenever an incident occurs at the workplace the Contractor shall:

- immediately notify the principal employer and any other authorities in conformance with the applicable regulatory requirements; and
- not interfere with the scene of the incident.

The Contractor shall report the following incidents:

- the death of a person;
- an incident requiring hospitalisation;
- a serious injury or illness of a person as defined in the relevant regulations.

In the event of such an occurrence:

- notify the principal employer who must notify the relevant authorities by the quickest means possible.
- complete and share an **Incident Notification Form** with the principal employer as soon as possible following the incident (must be within 48 hours)
- do not disturb the site until given clearance by the principal employer who will take advice from the local authorities
- the principal contractor shall only give permission to disturb the site when it is agreed that a formal investigation is not required
- if a formal investigation is required, the Contractor will secure the site
- <INSERT ANY OTHER REQUIREMENTS>.

### Investigation of Incidents

For any reportable incident, the Contractor shall examine all incident/accident reports and identify trends. This shall be carried out in accordance to an *Incident Investigation Procedure* which shall be developed and comprise of the following key elements:

- Establishing what happened, when, where and why through collection of evidence;
- Investigation of accidents with a high priority - before people's memories fade and while evidence is still available;
- Looking at root or underlying issues not just immediate causes: viz premises, plant and substances, procedures, or people. Underlying causes includes - management arrangements and organisational factors such as design, selection of materials, maintenance, management of change, adequacy of risk controls, communication, competence etc.

All incident investigation findings to be conducted by trained personnel and maintained in the form of a formal investigation report. In case of complex investigations involving major accident hazards, the Contractor shall engage specialist to support the process.

## Site Safety Procedure

The Contractor shall develop *Site Specific Safety Procedure* which shall provide details related to the following:

- Site Safety Rules;
- Site Amenities viz. provision and maintenance of sanitation facilities;
- Site Security Arrangements;
- Provision and display of safety signages at the conspicuous places;
- Provision and maintenance of Personal Protective Equipment's (PPEs);
- Management measures for specific construction hazards viz. fall from heights; excavation work; work near overhead or underground electrical lines; electrical work; scaffolding work; and
- Plan for managing the hazards associated with onsite traffic movement, as applicable.

## H&S Performance Monitoring and Reporting

The H&S Plan will be reviewed on periodic basis by the Project in Charge and Senior Manager Safety and Compliance the Contractor and shall be shared with the principal employer. The performance of the Contractor will be monitored against the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

- Lost time (in hours) due to accidents (including fatalities);
- Lost Time Injury (LTI) - Frequency Rate
- Number of fatalities;
- Number of reportable accidents; and
- Total of hours of Health and Safety training in the month; and
- Number of grievances raised with respect to Health and Safety.

The aforesaid indicators will be tracked and recorded on a monthly basis by the Contractor H&S Manager and compared with the industry best practices. To this regard, the Contractor shall conduct weekly site safety inspection using a standard inspection checklist and corrective action plan developed and shared with the principal employer.



Annexure 9

## Socio-Economic Survey format

## Socio Economic Survey Form for Proposed Grid Sub Station Site of JPSIP

Form No		Village Name	
Domicile No		Name of the Surveyor	
Name of the Informant		Signature	
Relationship with HOH		Date	

<b>A1. What Caste Do You Belong</b>				<b>A2. What is Your Religious Group</b>				<b>A3. Do You Have BPL Ration Card</b>	
General	SC	ST	OBC	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikhs	Yes	No
①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④	①	②

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>B1.1 Name</b>	HOH												Write down the names of all person who live and eat together in this household (sharing same kitchen) starting with head
<b>B1.2 Relationship</b>													
<b>B1.3 Sex</b>	<b>Is the NAME male or female?</b>												
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<b>B1.4 Age</b>	<b>How old was NAME on the last birthday?</b>												
<b>B1.5 Education</b>	<b>The class till which the person has been educated.</b>												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Illiterate
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Primary (class 3)
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Secondary (Class 10)
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Higher (graduate)
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Technical
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Vocational
<b>B1.6</b>	<b>Is the NAME working?</b>												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No
<b>B1.7 Occupation</b>	<b>A. The main activity at the place of job?</b>												
													This may have multiple entries
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Agriculture
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Agri Labour
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Non Agri Labour
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Business/Trade
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Govt. Service	
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Private Service	

	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Maid Servant
	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Others
<b>B1.8</b>	<b>B. What was the main reason for the NAME not working?</b>											To be filled for persons who are not working.
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	No work available
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Seasonal inactivity
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Household family duties
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Old/young
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Handicapped
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Others
<b>B1.9 Income</b>	<b>C. How much does the NAME earn in a month?</b>											
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Rs. 0-Rs. 2000
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Rs. 2000-Rs. 5000
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Rs. 5000 and 10,000
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	10,0000+
<b>C1.1 Skills</b>	<b>D. What is the skill possessed by the person?</b>											
												e.g.: traditional artisans, carpentry, mason, weaving, garage mechanic, nursery, others (please mention)
<b>D1.1 Which of the following are availed by the family</b>	<b>General Scheme</b>											
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Old age Pension Scheme</li> <li>2. Widow Pensison Scheme</li> <li>3. Pradhanmantri Awas Yojana</li> <li>4. Chief Minister Health insurance scheme</li> <li>5. Udyami Sakhi Mandal Yojana (To empower rural women)</li> <li>6. ARYA scheme (To attract rural youth in agriculture in Jharkhand)</li> <li>7. Vimrao Ambedkar Awas Yojana for widow in Jharkhand</li> </ol>											
	<b>Scheme for Tribal people</b>											
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PTG Dakiya Yojana (Free rice scheme for primitive tribal group)</li> <li>2. Eklavya Model Residential Schools for Tribal Student</li> <li>3. Development and Marketing of Tribal Products</li> <li>4. Scheme for Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce</li> <li>5. Educational Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students. 2017-2018"</li> <li>6. National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates</li> <li>7. Pre and Post Matric Scholarship</li> <li>8. Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas</li> <li>9. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for ST boys and ST Girls</li> </ol>											
	<b>Others (Please Specify)</b>											
	.....											
	.....											

<b>E1.1 Amenities</b>	A. What is the drinking water source for the family?				
	Piped Water <input type="checkbox"/>	Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>	Any other, specify..... ...
	B. What is the source of water for domestic use?				
	Piped Water <input type="checkbox"/>	Tube Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>	Any other, specify..... ...
	C. Is the water source used by you or other families also		Only by the HH <input type="checkbox"/>		Shared by other families <input type="checkbox"/>
	D. Availability of Household Electricity			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	E. Are there Primary Schools nearby (within 1 – 1.5 km)			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	F. Are there Secondary Schools nearby				
	G. Are there Colleges nearby				
H. Are there Hospitals nearby		Private Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Govt. Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>	

Annexure 10

## Cadastral Map of the Project Site



Annexure 11

Details of Land Parcels and  
Owner's Name identified for  
the Project Site

सर्वोच्च अंगणवासीय पावर ग्रिड निर्माण हेतु शेअरी ग्रिड की विवरण -

श्री. ना. - बटन

क्र. सं.	रैयत का नाम खतियानी रैयत का नाम	खाता	प्लॉट	खतियानी रकबा	अर्जित रकबा	भूमि का किस्म	वर्तमान रैयत का नाम	अभियुक्ति
1	विपरी साहुन डी० गगो साह सा० सेर	182	1185 P	1-23	0-47	शेअरी गडदो	शिवन साव डी० सा सेर साव कोर	शेअरी ग्रिड
2	शिवन साव डी० गगो साह सा० सेर	162	1182 P	2-26	0-65	शेअरी गडदो	शिवन साव डी० गगो साह सा० सेर	शेअरी
3	विपरी साहुन डी० गगो साह सा० सेर	182	1186 P	4-41	2-30	शेअरी गडदो	शिवन साव डी० सा सेर साव	"
4	शिवन साव डी० गगो साह सा० सेर	322	1187 P	3-24	2-10	शेअरी गडदो	शिवन साव डी० सा सेर साव	"
5	शिवन साव डी० गगो साह सा० सेर	309	1237 E	1-16	1-16	शेअरी गडदो	शिवन साव डी० सा सेर साव	"
6	- साव -	309	1239 E	0-60	0-60	शेअरी गडदो	साव	"

श्री. ना. - बटन  
27.11.18

27.4.18

28.04.18



2)

मीमा - 452

क्र. सं०	रैयत का नाम	खाता	प्लॉट	खतियानी रकबा	अर्जित रकबा	भूमि का किस्म	वर्तमान रैयत का नाम	अभियुक्ति
	खतियानी रैयत का नाम							
6)	शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	309	1240 E	0.43	0.43	241 शिवग	शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	शिवग
7)	शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	310	1241 E	0.83	0.83	241	शिवग	"
	"	"	1242 E	0.53	0.53	241	शिवग	"
	"	"	1243 E	0.09	0.09	शिवग	शिवग	"
8)	शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	181	1236 E	0.40	0.40	शिवग	शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	"
9)	शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	308	1238 E	0.40	0.40	शिवग	शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	"
10)	अनाबाद शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	353	1187		0.04	शिवग	शिवग लाव को 29114 सा.ग	"

शिवग  
27.11.18

शिवग  
27.11.18

शिवग  
28.04.18

Annexure 12

Proceedings of Gram Sabha



Annexure 13

## Notification for Compensation

## समाहरणालय, लातेहार

(भू-अर्जन शाखा)

परियोजना-132/33 के0भी0 ग्रीड सब-स्टेशन चंदवा निर्माण हेतु ग्राम-चेटर थाना नं0-265 में केवाला दर के अनुसार अनुमानित राशि निम्नवत है-

क्र० सं०	ग्राम का नाम	रकबा (एकड़ में)	रकबा (डिसगिल में)	प्रति डीसगिल (केवाला दर) कृषि दर पर	कुल राशि	कुल राशि का 4(चार) गुणा	अभियुक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	चेटर	9.96	996	2000	1992000.00	7968000.00	
कुल		9.96	996	2000	1992000.00	7968000.00	

- नोट:-
1. यह कृषि दर पर निबंधन दर के अनुसार अनुमानित राशि म०-7968000.00 रुपये है।
  2. स्थापना व्यय - 5% 398400.00 रुपये है।
  3. कार्यालय व्यय - 0.5 % 39840.00 रुपये है।
  4. शुद्ध की राशि - 12 % 956160.00 रुपये है।
- कुल- 9362400.00 (तिरानवे लाख बासठ हजार चार सौ ) रुपये है।  
वास्तविक गणना धारा-26 के तहत कार्रवाई के पश्चात् ही मान्य होगा।

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,  
लातेहार।

ज्ञापांक:- 537 दिनांक:- 29.11.18

- प्रतिलिपि:- महाप्रबंधक-सह-मुख्य अभियंता, संचरण प्रक्षेत्र-IV, डालटनगंज को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।  
प्रतिलिपि:- अपर समाहर्ता, लातेहार को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।  
प्रतिलिपि:- उपायुक्त, लातेहार को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,  
लातेहार।

Annexure 14

Govt. of Jharkhand  
Notification dated 26 June  
2018 related to RFCTLARRA  
2013



**झारखण्ड गजट**  
**असाधारण अंक**  
**झारखण्ड सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित**

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	8 आषाढ़, 1940 (श०)	
संख्या- 628	29 जून, 2018 (ई०)	राँची, शुक्रवार

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**विधि (विधान) विभाग**

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अधिसूचना

26 जून, 2018

संख्या-एन०जी०-18/2017-49/लेज०-- झारखंड विधान मंडल का निम्नलिखित अधिनियम जिस पर राज्यपाल दिनांक 12 जून, 2018 को अनुमति दे चुके हैं इसके द्वारा सर्वसाधारण की सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है ।

**भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार (झारखण्ड संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017**

(झारखण्ड अधिनियम संख्या-07, 2018)

एतद् द्वारा भारतीय गणतंत्र के 68वें वर्ष में झारखण्ड राज्य के विधानसभा द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप से यह अधिनियमित हो :-



## 1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ :-

- (i) इस अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त नाम भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार (झारखण्ड संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 कहा जायेगा।
- (ii) यह 1 जनवरी, 2014 को प्रवृत्त हुआ समझा जाएगा।
- (iii) न्यायालय अथवा प्राधिकरण का न्यायादेश अथवा आदेश के अंतर्विष्ट होते हुए भी इस संशोधित अधिनियम के प्रावधान प्रभावी होंगे।

## 2. भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 2 का संशोधन :-

भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात मूल अधिनियम कहा गया है) अधिनियम की धारा 2 की उप धारा (2) में दूसरे परन्तुक के पश्चात निम्नलिखित परन्तुक अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

"परंतु यह भी कि धारा 10 (क) में सूचीबद्ध परियोजनाओं और उसमें विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमि के अर्जन को इस उपधारा के पहले परन्तुक के उपबंधों से छूट प्राप्त होगी।"

3. मूल अधिनियम की धारा-iii के पश्चात, निम्नलिखित अध्याय अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्

## "अध्याय 3 क"

अध्याय 2 और अध्याय 3 के उपबंधों का कतिपय परियोजनाओं को लागू न होना।

- 10क. राज्य सरकार, लोकहित में, अधिसूचना द्वारा, निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं में से किन्हीं को इस अधिनियम के अध्याय 2 और अध्याय 3 के उपबंधों के लागू किए जाने से मुक्त कर सकेगी, अर्थात् :-

सरकारी आधारभूत परियोजनाएँ जिसमें विद्यालय, महाविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय, अस्पताल, पंचायत भवन, आँगनवाड़ी केन्द्र, रेल, सड़क, जलमार्ग, विद्युतीकरण, सिंचाई, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोगों के लिए आवास, जलापूर्ति, पाईप लाईन्स, ट्रांसमिशन एवं अन्य सरकारी भवन भी शामिल हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के लिए भी ग्राम सभा/स्थानीय प्राधिकारी का परामर्श प्राप्त किया जायेगा।

झारखंड राज्यपाल के आदेश से,

संजय प्रसाद,  
प्रधान सचिव-सह-विधि परामर्शी  
विधि विभाग, झारखंड, राँची।



## विधि (विधान) विभाग

अधिसूचना

26 जून, 2018

संख्या-एल०जी०-18/2017-50/लेज०- झारखंड विधान मंडल द्वारा यथा पारित और राज्यपाल द्वारा दिनांक 12 जून, 2018 को अनुमत भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार (झारखण्ड संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 का निम्नांकित अंग्रेजी अनुवाद झारखंड राज्यपाल के प्राधिकार से इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है जिसे भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के खंड (3) के अधीन उक्त अधिनियम का अंग्रेजी भाषा में प्राधिकृत पाठ समझा जाएगा।

**THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (JHARKHAND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2017 (JHARKHAND ACT- 07,2018)**

AN ACT TO AMEND THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013 IN ITS APPLICATION TO THE STATE OF JHARKHAND.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Jharkhand in the sixty eighth year of the Republic of India as follows-	
1. (1) This Act may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Jharkhand Amendment) ACT, 2017.	Short title and commencement
(2) The Act shall be deemed to have come into effect on 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2014	
(3) The provisions of this Amendment Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any Law or Judgement or Order of any Court or authority.	
2. In the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), in section 2, in sub-section (2), after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be added, namely :-  "Provided also that the acquisition of land for the projects listed in Section 10A and the purposes specified therein shall be exempted from the provisions of the first proviso to this sub-section."	Amendment to Section-2 Central Act 30 of 2013
3. In the principal Act, after Chapter-III, the following new chapter-III A shall be inserted:-	Insertion of new section 10 A



झारखण्ड गजट (असाधारण) शुक्रवार, 29 जून, 2018

CHAPTER-III	
Provisions of Chapter-II & III not to apply to certain projects	
<b>10A-</b> The State Government may, in the public interest by notification in the official gazette, exempt any of the following project from the application of the provision of Chapter-II and Chapter-III of this Act, namely:-	Power of the State Government to exempt certain project
Government Infrastructure projects including Schools, Colleges, Universities, Hospitals, Panchayat Buildings, Anganbadi Centres, Rail, Road, Waterways, electrification, irrigation, housing for the economically weaker section, Water supply, Pipelines, Transmission and other Government Buildings for undertaking such projects advise of Gram Sabha/Local Authority shall also be taken.	

झारखण्ड राज्यपाल के आदेश से,

संजय प्रसाद,  
प्रधान सचिव-सह-विधि परामर्शी  
विधि विभाग, झारखण्ड, राँची ।

झारखण्ड राजकीय मुद्रणालय, राँची द्वारा प्रकाशित एवं मुद्रित,  
झारखण्ड गजट (असाधारण) 628 -- 50

Annexure 15

Govt. of Jharkhand  
Guidelines for Calculation of  
Compensation for Land  
Acquisition as per the  
Provisions of RFCTLARRA  
2013

संख्या-10ए0/भूअ0नि0 (मार्गदर्शन) नियमावली-104/14 4.7.8/11.110  
झारखण्ड सरकार,

राजस्व, निबंधन एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग।

रांची, दिनांक-31-08-18

-संकल्प-

विषय :- "भू-अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013" के अधीन उपबंधित प्रावधानों के संबंध में मागदर्शन।

भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act-2013) दिनांक-01.01.2014 से प्रभावी है। अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के तहत कतिपय संकल्प, अधिसूचना, परिपत्र एवं पत्र राजस्व, निबंधन एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग स्तर से निर्गत एवं संसूचित किये गए हैं। तथापि, कतिपय जिलों से भू-अर्जन की विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं एवं प्रावधानों पर जिला उपायुक्तों/जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारियों द्वारा मार्गदर्शन/निर्देश हेतु पत्र सरकार स्तर पर अभी भी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। फलस्वरूप, परियोजनाओं हेतु भू-अर्जन की कार्रवाई में सम्यक गतिशीलता की स्थिति नहीं बन रही है। जबकि परियोजनाओं हेतु भू-अर्जन की कार्रवाई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के तहत त्वरित गति से निष्पादित की जानी है।

भू-अर्जन मामले में RFCTLARR Act-2013 की धारा-11(5) में भू अभिलेख को अद्यतन करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। झारखण्ड राज्य में खतियान पुराना है एवं जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में है। खतियान में भूमि का किस्म कृषि भूमि दर्ज है जबकि वर्तमान स्थिति में भूमि का स्वरूप बदल गया है। जिसके कारण भूमि के किस्म की अवस्था का पता नहीं चल पाता है। फलस्वरूप भूमि के किस्म के आधार पर भूमि के बाजार मूल्य अवधारण करने में कठिनाई होती है। अर्जित/अर्जनाधीन भूमि के खतियान में निहित प्रकृति/प्रकार एवं वर्तमान स्वरूप तथा प्रकार के बिन्दु पर विवादों को दूर करने हेतु उपायुक्त की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति गठित किया जाना उपयुक्त होगा जिसमें संबंधित जिलों के अपर समाहर्ता, अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी (संबंधित), जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी, भूमि सुधार उप समाहर्ता (संबंधित), अंचलाधिकारी (संबंधित) तथा जिला अवर निबंधन पदाधिकारी समिति के सदस्य के रूप में रखा जा सकता है।

अधिनियम की धारा-26 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत दर का निर्धारण विहित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार करने का प्रावधान है एवं परिसंपत्तियों तथा अन्य किसी क्षति का मूल्यांकन अधिनियम की धारा-27 एवं 28 के अंतर्गत करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। भू-स्वामियों के लिए मुआवजा अवधारण की प्रक्रिया RFCTLARR Act-2013 के प्रथम अनुसूची में किये जाने का प्रावधान है।

अतः मंत्रिपरिषद् की बैठक दि0-30.08.17, के मद सं0-28 में लिये गये निर्णय के आलोक में "भू-अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013" के अधीन उपबंधित प्रावधानों के संबंध में मागदर्शन निम्नवत् है :-

1. अर्जनाधीन भूमि के खतियान में निहित प्रकृति/प्रकार एवं वर्तमान स्वरूप तथा प्रकार के बिन्दु पर विवादों को दूर करने हेतु उपायुक्त की अध्यक्षता में समिति का गठन किया जाय जिसमें संबंधित जिलों के अपर समाहर्ता, अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी(संबंधित), जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी, भूमि सुधार उप समाहर्ता(संबंधित), अंचलाधिकारी(संबंधित), तथा जिला अवर निबंधन पदाधिकारी सदस्य के रूप में शामिल होंगे।



समिति RFCTLARR Act-2013 की धारा 11 एवं चौथी अनुसूची में उल्लेखित अधिनियमों के सदृश्य धाराओं के तहत भू-अर्जन मामलों में अधिसूचना प्रकाशन के पूर्व जिला स्तर पर प्रस्ताव गठित करने के समय भू-अभिलेख/दस्तावेजों में दर्ज तथ्यों तथा अर्जनार्थीन भूमि के वास्तविक प्रकृति/प्रकार अथवा वर्गीकरण के आधार पर किरम विनिश्चित किया जाय।

विवादित स्थल की जाँच के समय संबंधित भूमि का फोटो एवं विडियो भी अभिलेख में रखा जाय। फोटो/विडियो में समय एवं तिथि अंकित रहे एवं जाँच करने वाले पदाधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का भी चित्र रहे, ताकि यह प्रमाणित हो कि वास्तव में स्थल जाँच करने पर पाया गया कि पुराने अभिलेखों में अंकित भूमि की परिस्थिति/स्वरूप में स्थानीय जाँच में परिवर्तन पाया गया है।

2. RFCTLARR Act-2013 के प्रथम अनुसूची में मुआवजा संगणित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। जिसकी प्रक्रिया निम्नरूपेण करने की रवीकृति प्रदान की गई है :-

- भूमि के बाजार मूल्य- धारा-26 में उपबंधित प्रावधान के अनुसार करने का उल्लेख है।
- मुणात्मक कारक- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा मुणक-2 (दो) निर्धारित किया गया है। नगरीय क्षेत्रों की दशा में मुणक 1 (एक) अधिनियम में प्रावधानित है।
- भूमि या निर्माण से जुड़ी सम्पत्तियों का मूल्य- धारा-29 में उपबंधित प्रावधान के अनुसार।
- तोषण- धारा-30(1) के अनुसार संपूर्ण प्रतिकर का अवधारण करने पर शत प्रतिशत प्रतिकर की रकम के समतुल्य तोषण की रकम अधिरोपित किया जायेगा।

धारा-30(3) के अनुसार धारा-26 के अधीन उपबंधित भूमि के बाजार मूल्य के अतिरिक्त, कलक्टर प्रत्येक मामले में उस भूमि की बाबत ऐसे बाजार मूल्य पर धारा-4 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन अध्ययन की अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से ही प्रारंभ होने वाली और कलक्टर के निर्णय की तारीख तक या भूमि का कब्जा लेने की तारीख तक, इनमें से जो भी पूर्वतर हो, की अवधि के लिए बारह प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर पर संगणित रकम अधिनिर्णीत करेगा।

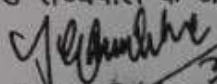
उदाहरण स्वरूप भूमि के बाजार मूल्य का निर्धारण/अवधारण (धारा-26 में उपबंधित रूप से प्रति एकड़ एक लाख रूपया किया जाता है तो मुआवजा की राशि निम्नरूपेण गणना की जा सकती है (ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए) :-

- भूमि का बाजार मूल्य- 100000 रु० ✓
- Multiplier Factor (राज्य सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए 2 निर्धारित किया गया है)-  $100000 \times 2 = 200000$  रु० ✓
- संरचना का मूल्य- 1000 रु० ✓
- वृक्ष आदि का मूल्य- 1000 रु० ✓
- कुल योग (ख+ग+घ)-  $200000+1000+1000 = 202000$  रु०
- जोड़े तोषण (ड का शत प्रतिशत)-  $202000+202000 = 404000$  रु० ✓
- अतिरिक्त बाजार मूल्य-@ 12% वार्षिक (कंडिका-'क' में निर्धारित बाजार मूल्य पर) = 12000 रु० ✓
- कुल मुआवजा की राशि-(घ+छ) =  $404000+12000 = 416000$  रु०

- शहरी क्षेत्रों हेतु कडिका-(ख) में Multiplier Factor 01 रहेगा। वस्तुतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमि के मूल्य का चार गुणा मुआवजा तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में भूमि के मूल्य का दो गुणा मुआवजा प्रभावी रहेगा।

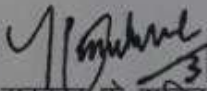
इस हद तक पूर्व निर्गत आदेश/परिपत्र/पत्र संशोधित समझे जायेंगे।

आदेश :- आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प को झारखण्ड राजपत्र के असाधारण अंक में सर्वसाधारण को सूचनार्थ प्रकाशित किया जाय। यह आदेश तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू होगा।

झारखण्ड राज्यपाल के आदेश से  
  
 (कमल किशोर सोन)  
 सरकार के सचिव।

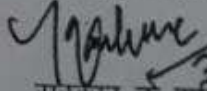
झापांक :- 10९0/मू0अ0नि0 (मार्गदर्शन) नियमावली-104/14... 478/60... राँची, दिनांक - 31.08.18

प्रतिलिपि :- अधीक्षक राजकीय मुद्रणालय एवं प्रकाशन, डोरण्डा, राँची/नोडल पदाधिकारी, ई-गजट, राजस्व, निबंधन एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग, झारखण्ड, राँची को झारखण्ड राजपत्र के अगले असाधारण अंक में प्रकाशनार्थ प्रेषित।

  
 सरकार के सचिव

झापांक :- 10९0/मू0अ0नि0 (मार्गदर्शन) नियमावली-104/14... 478/60... राँची, दिनांक - 31.08.18

प्रतिलिपि :- महालेखाकार, झारखण्ड, राँची को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

  
 सरकार के सचिव

झापांक :- 10९0/मू0अ0नि0 (मार्गदर्शन) नियमावली-104/14... 478/60... राँची, दिनांक - 31.08.18

Annexure 16

## Assessment of Impact Significance

## Impacts on Aesthetics & Visual Quality

Impact	Aesthetic and visual impact			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Negligible</b>			

## Impacts on Air Quality

Impact	Air quality impact			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Negligible to Minor</b>			

## Impacts on Noise Quality

Impact	Noise quality impact			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Minor</b>			



## Impact on Land use, Soil & Drainage

Impact	Impact on Land use, Soil & Drainage			
Impact Nature	Negative		Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local		Regional	National
Impact Scale	Low		Medium	High
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium		High
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Minor</b>			

## Impact on Surface Water Bodies

Impact	Impact on Surface Water Bodies			
Impact Nature	Negative		Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local		Regional	National
Impact Scale	Low		Medium	High
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium		High
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Minor</b>			

## Impact on Water Resources

Impact	Impact on water resource			
Impact Nature	Negative		Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local		Regional	National
Impact Scale	Low		Medium	High
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium		High
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Negligible</b>			

## Impact on Biological Environment

Impact	Impact to Biological Environment			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Minor to Moderate</b>			

## Impact on Socio-economic Conditions

Impact	Impact on Socio-economic Conditions			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Minor</b>			

## Impact on Community Health and Safety

Impact	Community Health and Safety			
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral	
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced	
Impact Duration	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	National	
Impact Scale	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High	
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Minor</b>			

### Impact on Occupational Health and Safety

Impact	Occupational Health and Safety			
Impact Nature	Negative		Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local		Regional	National
Impact Scale	Low		Medium	High
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low		Medium	High
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Moderate</b>			

### Impact on Cultural Sensitivities

Impact	Impact on Cultural Sensitivities			
Impact Nature	Negative		Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct		Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Short Term		Medium Term	Long Term
Impact Extent	Local		Regional	National
Impact Scale	Low		Medium	High
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Small	Medium	Large
Resource/ Receptor Sensitivity	Low		Medium	High
Impact Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Significance of impact is considered <b>Negligible</b>			



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